



AGENDA

MAYOR AND CABINET

Date: WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2017 at 6.00 pm

**Committee Rooms 1 & 2
Civic Suite
Lewisham Town Hall
London SE6 4RU**

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MEMBERS

Sir Steve Bullock	Mayor	L
Councillor Alan Smith	Deputy Mayor - Growth & Regeneration	L
Councillor Chris Best	Health, Well-Being & Older People	L
Councillor Kevin Bonavia	Resources	L
Councillor Janet Daby	Community Safety	L
Councillor Joe Dromey	Policy and Performance	L
Councillor Damien Egan	Housing	L
Councillor Paul Maslin	Children & Young People	L
Councillor Joan Millbank	Third Sector and Community	L
Councillor Rachel Onikosi	Public Realm	L

Members are summoned to attend this meeting

**Janet Senior
Acting Chief Executive
Lewisham Town Hall
Catford
London SE6 4RU
Date: Tuesday, 28 November 2017**



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The public are welcome to attend our committee meetings, however occasionally committees may have to consider some business in private. Copies of reports can be made available in additional formats on request.

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23. Besson Street: Selecting a Joint Venture Partner to Deliver New Build to Rent Homes



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- ensure that you never leave your recording equipment unattended in the meeting room.

If recording causes a disturbance or undermines the proper conduct of the meeting, then the Chair of the meeting may decide to stop the recording. In such circumstances, the decision of the Chair shall be final.

MAYOR & CABINET		
Report Title	Declarations of Interests	
Key Decision	No	Item No. 1
Ward	n/a	
Contributors	Chief Executive	
Class	Part 1	Date: December 6 2017

Declaration of interests

Members are asked to declare any personal interest they have in any item on the agenda.

1 Personal interests

There are three types of personal interest referred to in the Council's Member Code of Conduct :-

- (1) Disclosable pecuniary interests
- (2) Other registerable interests
- (3) Non-registerable interests

2 Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined by regulation as:-

- (a) Employment, trade, profession or vocation of a relevant person* for profit or gain
- (b) Sponsorship –payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than by the Council) within the 12 months prior to giving notice for inclusion in the register in respect of expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member or towards your election expenses (including payment or financial benefit from a Trade Union).
- (c) Undischarged contracts between a relevant person* (or a firm in which they are a partner or a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest) and the Council for goods, services or works.
- (d) Beneficial interests in land in the borough.

- (e) Licence to occupy land in the borough for one month or more.
- (f) Corporate tenancies – any tenancy, where to the member’s knowledge, the Council is landlord and the tenant is a firm in which the relevant person* is a partner, a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest.
- (g) Beneficial interest in securities of a body where:-
 - (a) that body to the member’s knowledge has a place of business or land in the borough; and
 - (b) either
 - (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that body; or
 - (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person* has a beneficial interest exceeds 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that class.

*A relevant person is the member, their spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom they live as spouse or civil partner.

(3) Other registerable interests

The Lewisham Member Code of Conduct requires members also to register the following interests:-

- (a) Membership or position of control or management in a body to which you were appointed or nominated by the Council
- (b) Any body exercising functions of a public nature or directed to charitable purposes , or whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy, including any political party
- (c) Any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25

(4) Non registerable interests

Occasions may arise when a matter under consideration would or would be likely to affect the wellbeing of a member, their family, friend or close associate more than it would affect the wellbeing of those in the local area generally, but which is not required to be registered in the Register of Members’ Interests (for example a matter concerning the closure of a school at which a Member’s child attends).

(5) Declaration and Impact of interest on members' participation

- (a) Where a member has any registerable interest in a matter and they are present at a meeting at which that matter is to be discussed, they must declare the nature of the interest at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered. The declaration will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. If the matter is a disclosable pecuniary interest the member must take no part in consideration of the matter and withdraw from the room before it is considered. They must not seek improperly to influence the decision in any way. **Failure to declare such an interest which has not already been entered in the Register of Members' Interests, or participation where such an interest exists, is liable to prosecution and on conviction carries a fine of up to £5000**
- (b) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest they must still declare the nature of the interest to the meeting at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered, but they may stay in the room, participate in consideration of the matter and vote on it unless paragraph (c) below applies.
- (c) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest, the member must consider whether a reasonable member of the public in possession of the facts would think that their interest is so significant that it would be likely to impair the member's judgement of the public interest. If so, the member must withdraw and take no part in consideration of the matter nor seek to influence the outcome improperly.
- (d) If a non-registerable interest arises which affects the wellbeing of a member, their, family, friend or close associate more than it would affect those in the local area generally, then the provisions relating to the declarations of interest and withdrawal apply as if it were a registerable interest.
- (e) Decisions relating to declarations of interests are for the member's personal judgement, though in cases of doubt they may wish to seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer.

(6) Sensitive information

There are special provisions relating to sensitive interests. These are interests the disclosure of which would be likely to expose the member to risk of violence or intimidation where the Monitoring Officer has agreed that such interest need not be registered. Members with such an interest are referred to the Code and advised to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer in advance.

(7) Exempt categories

There are exemptions to these provisions allowing members to participate in decisions notwithstanding interests that would otherwise prevent them doing so. These include:-

- (a) Housing – holding a tenancy or lease with the Council unless the matter relates to your particular tenancy or lease; (subject to arrears exception)
- (b) School meals, school transport and travelling expenses; if you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or a school governor unless the matter relates particularly to the school your child attends or of which you are a governor;
- (c) Statutory sick pay; if you are in receipt
- (d) Allowances, payment or indemnity for members
- (e) Ceremonial honours for members
- (f) Setting Council Tax or precept (subject to arrears exception)

Agenda Item 2

MAYOR AND CABINET		
Report Title	Minutes	
Key Decision		Item No.2
Ward		
Contributors	Chief Executive	
Class	Part 1	Date: December 6 2017

Recommendation

It is recommended that the minutes of that part of the three meetings of the Mayor and Cabinet which were open to the press and public, held on November 15 2017 (copies attached) be confirmed and signed as a correct record.

MINUTES OF THE MAYOR AND CABINET

Wednesday, 15 November 2017 at 4.30 pm

PRESENT: Sir Steve Bullock (Mayor), Alan Smith, Best, Kevin Bonavia, Joe Dromey, Damien Egan, Paul Maslin and Rachel Onikosi.

ALSO PRESENT: Councillor Alan Hall and Councillor Sue Hordijkenko.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Janet Daby and Councillor Joan Millbank.

83. Declaration of Interests

Councillor Dromey declared a personal non-prejudicial interest in Item 12 as Chair of the Lewisham Poverty Commission.

84. Minutes

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on October 25 2017 be confirmed and signed as a correct record.

85. Matters Raised by Scrutiny and other Constitutional Bodies

Comments of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on Post Offices

The report was presented by Councillor Alan Hall, as Chair of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee, who reported the Committee had agreed to notify the Mayor and Cabinet of concerns relating to proposed Post Office closures and of their support for a national Post Bank initiative.

The Mayor was advised of efforts to save Sydenham Post Office by Councillor Chris Best and of efforts to secure New Cross Post Office by Councillor Joe Dromey. The Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration noted the Council was the property owner at Sydenham and that discussions were underway with the Post Office regarding the future use of the building.

RESOLVED that the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee as set out be noted and the Cass Business School report setting out the case for a national Post Bank be received.

86. Outstanding Scrutiny Matters

The Mayor noted one item had slipped since the last report and he was informed by the Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration of the intention to combine the outstanding response to the Select Committee with a report on the Cycling Strategy in December.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

87. New Homes Programme Update

Councillor Chris Best commented on a visit she had made to the Phoenix Housing scheme at Hazlehurst Court and commended the high calibre of the provision she had found there.

Having considered an officer report and a presentation by the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Damien Egan, the Mayor, for the reasons set out in the report:

RESOLVED that:

(1) the progress update on the New Homes, Better Places Programme be noted;

(2) the design development and consultation which has been carried out on the proposed re-development of the garages at Algernon Close, including the statutory Section 105 Consultation be noted;

(3) having considered the responses to the statutory Section 105 consultation on the proposed re-development of the garages at Algernon Close, Lewisham Homes should proceed to submit a planning application to deliver five new Council homes on the site;

(4) the success of the Councils Expression of Interest (EOI) to the GLA Innovation Fund, and current progress made towards finalising designs and overall programme costings for the four schemes be noted:

(5) officers be authorised to bid for funding from the GLA Innovation Fund to deliver four of the projects within the 500 home programme using modern methods of construction in the same manner as at PLACE/Ladywell, at an estimated value of £14m; and

(6) Subject to the bid being successful, authority for agreeing the terms of the grant agreements with the GLA be delegated to the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration, in consultation with the Head of Law.

88. Low Cost Energy

Having considered an officer report and a presentation by the Cabinet Member for the Public Realm, Councillor Rachel Onikosi, the Mayor, for the reasons set out in the report:

RESOLVED that:

(1) officers maintain a watching brief on new London energy supply models working with other boroughs and the Greater London Authority.

(2) the proposal to pilot a new community energy fund subject to any further approvals required be approved;

(3) the Council's support, in principle, for a heat network in the borough making use of waste heat from South East London Community Energy be confirmed subject to a further report being presented; and

(4) officers develop options for future work to provide practical support to vulnerable households and to submit these to Lewisham's Health and Wellbeing Board.

89. Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan Update

The report was introduced by the Deputy Mayor and the Head of Planning who stated the report was to be regarded as an update and a reflection of current thinking but did not amount to a site recommendation as more work still needed to be done on the preferred Pool Court option.

The Mayor was next addressed by Bellingham Ward Councillor Sue Hordijkenko who opposed the Pool Court location which she felt was unsuitable for a site as it would be placed between a railway line and a river and would be inherently dangerous for children. She said she did not want to see a marginalised community placed in a marginal location. She was supported by fellow Ward Councillor Alan Hall who added that a choice of Pool Court would place a local scaffolding yard in jeopardy and would threaten an area of ecological interest. He said there were also concerns on deliverability and believed the Pool Court option should be opposed. He urged the Mayor to broaden the terms of the site search.

Councillor Dromey advised the Mayor as a local member on potential problems in choosing the Winslade Estate option but that he did not currently oppose the option and was prepared to continue engaging with the process.

Councillor Egan asked if any discussions had taken place with the Gypsy and Traveller community regarding a preferred option. The Head of Planning said discussions had taken place with a representative of that community and that Pool Court was their preferred option owing to local familial connections.

Having considered an officer report and presentations by the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Alan Smith, and Bellingham Ward Councillors Sue Hordijkenko and Alan Hall, the Mayor, for the reasons set out in the report:

RESOLVED that:

(1) the contents of the Consultation Statement (Appendix 1), including the main issues raised and officer response to them and the findings of the Integrated Impact Assessment (Appendix 2) be noted;

(2) officers consideration that Pool Court is currently the preferred site be noted;

(3) officers be instructed to further investigate the following matters in relation to the potential Pool Court site and report back to Mayor and Cabinet:

- (i) the potential phased delivery of a traveller site,
- (ii) the incorporation of current public highway land in to a site,
- (iii) re-location assistance that could be offered to the existing scaffolding business.

(4) those that commented on the Potential Sites Consultation Report be informed of these decisions.

90. Update on Fire Safety

Councillor Best noted there were 15 sheltered housing projects with sprinklers and she asked when would others be completed. The Executive Director for Customer Services representative stated a reply would be provided subsequent to the meeting.

Having considered an officer report and a presentation by the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Alan Smith, the Mayor :

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

91. Fire safety response to SDSC

The Deputy Mayor highlighted the limited enforcement powers available to the Council owing to the private sector's recourse to Approved Inspectors operating for profit outside the purview of a local authority. The Mayor acknowledged current Building Regulations were not fit for purpose and dramatic change was required to ensure effective controls were in place.

Having considered an officer report and a presentation by the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Damien Egan, the Mayor:

RESOLVED that the response from the Executive Director for Customer Services to the comments of the Sustainable Development Select Committee be approved and forwarded to the Select Committee.

92. Consultation on changes to the subsidy on cooked meals

The Executive Director for Community Services representative advised the Mayor the proposals had been considered by the Healthier Communities Select Committee on November 1 and no specific comments had been made.

Having considered an officer report and a presentation by the Cabinet Member for Health, Well-Being and Older People, Councillor Chris Best, the Mayor for the reasons set out in the report:

RESOLVED that:

(1) the removal of the subsidy currently paid for the meals service at three day centres Cinnamon Court, Cedar Court & the Ladywell Day Centre be approved and that full cost recovery for meals for those meals apply;

(2) the subsidy be extended for a further month to the 31st January 2018 at a cost of £5,195;

(3) the delivery of a meals offer become part of its directly managed day service provision at the Ladywell Centre; and

(4) a £9.8K capital allocation for the purchase of new kitchen equipment be approved.

93. Response to SSSC Review of Demographic Change

Having considered an officer report and a presentation by the Cabinet Member for Policy and Performance, Councillor Joe Dromey, the Mayor:

RESOLVED that the response from the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration to the comments of the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee be approved and forwarded to the Select Committee.

94. Lewisham Poverty Commission

The Mayor thanked everyone who had been involved in the Poverty Commission and he praised Councillor Dromey for his leadership. He hoped that Councillor Dromey would continue his involvement under a new Mayor and that the Council should receive annual updates on the work being undertaken.

Having considered an officer report and a presentation by the Cabinet Member for Policy and Performance, Councillor Joe Dromey, the Mayor, for the reasons set out in the report:

RESOLVED that:

(1) the challenge and insight provided by the Lewisham Poverty Commission be welcomed and the Commissioners be thanked for their time and expertise

(2) the final report of the Lewisham Poverty Commission and its recommendations be noted;

(3) officers be asked to develop a detailed response to the report's findings and recommendations including an action plan;

(4) a Cabinet Member with responsibility for overseeing Lewisham Council's actions to tackle poverty be retained, including presenting a yearly report to the Council's scrutiny and executive functions so progress can be tracked.

The meeting closed at 5.36pm

MINUTES OF THE MAYOR AND CABINET

Wednesday, 15 November 2017 at 5.45 pm

PRESENT: Sir Steve Bullock (Mayor), Alan Smith, Best, Kevin Bonavia, Joe Dromey, Damien Egan, Paul Maslin and Rachel Onikosi.

ALSO PRESENT: Councillor Liz Johnston-Franklin, Councillor Carl Handley and Councillor Bill Brown.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Janet Daby and Councillor Joan Millbank.

95. Declaration of Interests

None were made.

96. Exclusion of Press and Public

RESOLVED that in accordance with Regulation 4(2)(b) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information)(England) Regulations 2012 and under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs [3, 4 and 5] of Part 1 of Schedule 12(A) of the Act, and the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information

3. Ladywell Playtower: selecting a restoration partner

97. Ladywell Playtower: selecting a restoration partner

An overview of the strengths and weaknesses of the financial and commercial elements of the four bids was given by the Deputy Mayor which the Mayor was able to take into consideration when the Part 1 report on the Playtower was considered later in the same evening.

RESOLVED that the report be received.

98. Ladywell Playtower Goldsmiths

RESOLVED that commercially confidential bid details be noted.

99. Ladywell Playtower Guildmore and Curzon

RESOLVED that commercially confidential bid details be noted.

100. Ladywell Playtower Picturehouse

RESOLVED that commercially confidential bid details be noted.

101. Ladywell Playtower RJK/Copeland Park and Hillman

RESOLVED that commercially confidential bid details be noted.

The meeting closed at 5.54pm.

MINUTES OF THE MAYOR AND CABINET

Wednesday, 15 November 2017 at 6.00 pm

PRESENT: Sir Steve Bullock (Mayor), Councillors Alan Smith, Chris Best, Kevin Bonavia, Joe Dromey, Damien Egan, Paul Maslin and Rachel Onikosi.

ALSO PRESENT: Councillor Paul Bell, Councillor Liz Johnston-Franklin, Councillor Bill Brown and Councillor Carl Handley.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Janet Daby and Councillor Joan Millbank.

102. Declaration of Interests

None were made.

103. Ladywell Playtower: selecting a restoration partner

The Mayor received detailed presentations from the Deputy Mayor and Officers in the Resources and Regeneration Directorate on the four bids for the future use of the iconic Ladywell Playtower.

The Mayor next received a presentation from Rebecca Manson Jones of the Just Jones Theatre on behalf of What Next Lewisham, the local arm of a national non-hierarchical movement promoting arts and culture. She spoke in support of the bid by RJK/Copeland Park and Hillman which she believed could give a massive boost to the growth of arts and culture in the locality.

Callum Heckstall-Smith spoke on behalf of Ladywell Traders Association in support of the 600 seat cinema bid by Picturehouse which he saw as a desirable way to increase footfall and thereby trade in Ladywell.

Robert Smith briefed the Mayor on consideration made by the Ladywell Society. The Society felt there should have been more consultation and a second public meeting but had no firm position on a preferred bidder.

Tony Rich of the Lewisham Building Preservation Trust explained his charitable trust existed to see at risk buildings refurbished and reused. He said all four bidders had the potential to succeed but that the Picturehouse proposal should be preferred as it entailed less enabling development.

Nia Hughes spoke on behalf of BECTU and explained she had been a Picturehouse employee for a decade and was a part time union organiser. She stated Picturehouse did not pay the London Living Wage and had made repeated attempts to undermine her Union with a free to join in house staff forum. She stated Curzon was an ethical employer and hoped their bid would be successful.

Councillor Liz Johnston-Franklin spoke on behalf of all three Ward Councillors. She said all four bids had been carefully scrutinised to see how the applications would complement the local Ladywell community. The Ward

Councillors had concluded that they could not support any bidder who was not committed to the London Living Wage and they asked the Mayor to only consider bids from organisations committed to paying at least the London Living Wage.

The Mayor thanked all the speakers for their contributions and reported he had received a petition on the proposal as well as many emails raising other issues. He then invited Cabinet Members to raise questions with the presenting officers on the four bids.

The Mayor summed up by thanking the four bidders and the many other organisations which had submitted expressions of interest. There had been concerns about the building for many years but the Council had not been in a position to attempt restoration. Hence bids had been invited by the Council on a non-prescriptive basis. The Mayor said he was very pleased four credible bids had been made. All four were capable of delivery and it was a pure coincidence that two of them proposed a cinema. The Mayor believed his decision would be a judgement call leaving some very good bidders disappointed. He explained many issues had to be taken into account and he highlighted three which had influenced his thinking. These were to ensure the Playtower was secured and restored, that something fresh would be offered for Ladywell and that any development was on the right scale for the locality.

After careful consideration the Mayor concluded his decision was one expressing preferences based on very fine margins and that he was launching a process which would entail much work and planning before completion. He announced that Guildmore Curzon would be appointed as a preferred provider for securing the long term sustainable future of Ladywell Playtower and that the reserve bidder would be RJK/Copeland Park and Hillman.

Having considered open and confidential officer reports and presentations by the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Alan Smith, and representatives of the Just Jones Theatre, Ladywell Traders Association, the Ladywell Society, Lewisham Building Preservation Trust, BECTU, and Councillor Liz Johnston-Franklin on behalf of the Ladywell Ward Councillors, the Mayor, from the options available;

RESOLVED that:

- (1) the progress made in securing a long term and sustainable future for Ladywell Playtower, and the quality and calibre of all the shortlisted proposals to reach the final stage of what has been a highly competitive process be noted;
- (2) the project team's analysis of the strengths and challenges associated with each of the final proposals be noted;
- (3) the comments made by the general public and stakeholders through the public consultation be noted;
- (4) Having considered open and closed reports, Guildmore Curzon be appointed as a preferred provider for securing the long term sustainable future

of Ladywell Playtower;

(5) a reserve bidder, RJK/Copeland Park and Hillman, be appointed who can replace the preferred provider in the case of a withdrawal from the process and/or a lack of progression towards Ladywell Playtowers restoration and revival;

(6) authority be delegated to the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration, in consultation with the Head of Law, to agree final terms with the preferred provider and to finalise the terms of all land disposals and all other legal documentation with the preferred provider or any of their group companies; and

(7) authority be delegated to the Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration to ascertain whether best consideration is being certified, to consider whether the terms of the general consent under Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 apply and to make an application to the Secretary of State for a specific disposal consent should this be necessary.

The meeting closed at 7.30pm.

Agenda Item 3

MAYOR AND CABINET		
Report Title	Report Back On Matters Raised By The Overview And Scrutiny Business Panel or other Constitutional bodies	
Key Decision	No	Item No.
Ward		
Contributors	Head of Business & Committee	
Class	Open	Date: December 6 2017

Purpose of Report

To report back on any matters raised by the Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel following their consideration of the decisions made by the Mayor on November 15 2017 or on other matters raised by Select Committees or other Constitutional bodies.

MAYOR & CABINET		
Report Title	Outstanding Scrutiny Items	
Key Decision	No	Item No. 3
Ward	n/a	
Contributors	Head of Business and Committee	
Class	Part 1	Date: 6 December 2017

1. Purpose of Report

To report on items previously reported to the Mayor for response by directorates and to indicate the likely future reporting date.

2. Recommendation

That the reporting date of the items shown in the table below be noted.

Report Title	Responding Author	Date Considered by Mayor & Cabinet	Scheduled Reporting Date	Slippage since last report
Response to Sustainable Development Select Committee – Cycling Strategy	ED Resources & Regeneration	September 13 2017	December 6 2017	No
Response to Sustainable Development Select Committee – Catford Regeneration	ED Resources & Regeneration	October 4 2017	December 6 2017	No
Response to Public Account Select Committee – Adult Social Care	ED Community	October 25 2017	January 10 2018	No

Response to Public Account Select Committee – Budget Communication	ED Resources & Regeneration	October 25 2017	January 10 2018	No
Response to Public Account Select Committee – Income Generation	ED Resources & Regeneration	October 25 2017	January 10 2018	No

BACKGROUND PAPERS and AUTHOR

Mayor & Cabinet minutes September 13 2017 October 4 and 25 2017 available from Kevin Flaherty 0208 3149327.

<http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=139&Year=0>

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing
 Report for: Mayor
 Mayor and Cabinet
 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)
 Executive Director
 Information Part 1 Part 2 Key Decision

Date of Meeting	6th December 2017	
Title of Report	Lewisham Future Programme 2018/19 Revenue Budget Savings Report	
Originator of Report	David Austin	Ext. 49114

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	Y	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	Y	
Crime & Disorder Implications	Y	
Environmental Implications	Y	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	Y	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework	✓	
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed: *Karin Bonavia* Executive Member

Date: 28/11/17

Signed: *J. M. E.* Director/Head of Service

Date: 28 Nov. 2018

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

MAYOR AND CABINET			
Report Title	Lewisham Future Programme 2018/19 Revenue Budget Savings Report		
Key Decision	No	Item No.	
Ward	All Wards		
Contributors	Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration		
Class	Part 1	Date:	6 December 2017

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. To set out the officer revenue budget savings proposals that have been considered by Scrutiny, and need to be approved as part of the preparation of a balanced budget for 2018/19.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1. The Council's net General Fund budget for 2017/18 is £232.7m. This is based on using reserves for the fourth consecutive year to balance the budget and follows three years of Directorates overspending, in part due to the delivery of savings becoming harder. The current Directorate projections for 2017/18 are for an overspend of over £13m, of which £7m relates to previously agreed but as yet unachieved savings.
- 2.2. To put the Council's finances on a sustainable footing, the Medium Term Financial Strategy identifies the need for £33m of ongoing savings in the two years to 2019/22 - £22m in 2018/19 and £11m in 2019/20. This is on top of the need to address the persistent in-year overspend in Directorate budgets.
- 2.3. The MTFS anticipates that post 2020 approximately £10m per year of savings will be required. These savings projections remain an estimate pending confirmation of any policy, funding, or wider implications from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn Budget in November and Local Government Finance Settlement announcement in December. And the next Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), expected in 2020.
- 2.4. From 2010 to 2020 this will bring the total savings made and required to £193m, of which £160m have been agreed with £153m delivered and £7m in the forecast overspend. This report concentrates on the £40m - £7m to be delivered (agreed and part of the 2017/18 budget) and the £33m to be identified (£22m in 2018/19 and £11m in 2019/20).
- 2.5. Through the Lewisham Future Programme approach officers have worked hard to identify possible new savings proposals towards meeting these

savings targets. In so doing, targets by work strand have been set on a differential basis to protect front-line services where possible.

2.6. The detail presented in this report identifies potential savings proposals from officers of £4.85m. By work strand these are:

Savings proposals for 2018/19	Prev. agreed	New proposal	Total	Target	Gap
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
A - Smarter & deeper integration of social care & health	300		300	6,100	-5,800
B - Supporting People		70	70	0	70
D – Efficiency Review		1,000	1,000	0	1,000
E - Asset rationalisation		500	500	4,400	-3,900
I - Management & corporate overhead		1,290	1,290	3,300	-2,010
J - School effectiveness		360	360	600	-240
K - Drugs & alcohol		30	30	0	30
L- Culture & community services	130		130	1,000	-870
M - Strategic housing		250	250	600	-350
N Environment services			0	2,300	-2,300
O - Public Services		500	500	1,400	-900
P - Planning & economic development		270	270	600	-330
Q - Early intervention & safeguarding	150		150	1,700	-1,550
Proposals	580	4,270	4,850	22,000	-17,150

2.7. Proformas are provided for the new savings for 2018/19 and are appended to this report.

2.8. At this stage, if all these savings proposals are agreed and there are no surprises from the local government finance settlement in December, the Council's budget for 2018/19 would need to be set using £17.15m of reserves. By not overstating the level of possible savings at this stage this will hopefully give services the time to address the 2017/18 overspends and consolidate and extend the service changes already in train.

2.9. Overall the strategic direction for services in terms of the Lewisham Future Programme and Lewisham 2020 themes remains sound. Management focus is on:

- Catching up and delivering unachieved savings from 2017/18 and taking management action to bring overspends back in-line with budgets;
- Continuing the work to manage demand, improve service effectiveness and efficiency, and generate income to bring the return for this work through the financial monitoring in 2018/19; and

- Work on bringing forward further proposals to close this gap as soon as possible, including through 2018/19 so that part year effects can be taken.
- 2.10. Finally, the report notes that the Public Health savings are being made separately and there is over £15m of current expenditure in areas where there is discretion but no proposals at present. This spend will be kept under review as part of the work outlined above.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. The Mayor is asked to:

- 3.1.1. Note the progress with identifying savings, the £17m shortfall against the target for 2018/19, and the implications for the use of reserves.
- 3.1.2. Review the new savings proposals presented in Section 10 and Appendices i to xii, totalling £4.3m and referenced: B4; D2; E8; I12, 13, 14, & 15; J3; K5; M8; O5; and P3.
- 3.1.3. Consider the comments of the Public Accounts Select Committee on the 16 November 2017, which incorporates the views of the respective select committees.
- 3.1.4. Note the previously agreed savings for 2018/19 in Section 12, totalling £0.6m and referenced: A19; L8; and Q6 & 7.
- 3.1.5. Note the update on progress in relation to Public Health savings in Section 13.
- 3.1.6. Authorise officers to carry out consultation where staff consultation is necessary in relation to the proposal and delegate the decision to the relevant Executive Director for the service concerned.
- 3.1.7. Where no consultation is required, either:
 - agree the saving proposal,
 - delegate the decision to the relevant Executive Director for the service concerned, or
 - request officers to complete further work to clarify the proposal and that officers then re submit the saving proposal at the earliest possible date.

4. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

- 4.1. The report is structured into the following sections with supporting Appendices.

Section	Title
1	Purpose of the report
2	Executive summary
3	Recommendations
4	Structure of the report
5	Policy Context
6	Financial Context
7	Lewisham Future Programme Approach
8	Principles
9	Lewisham 2020
10	Savings
11	Other Areas
12	Previously Agreed Savings
13	Public Health Savings Update
14	Timetable
15	Financial implications
16	Legal implications
17	Conclusion
18	Background documents
	Appendices

5. POLICY CONTEXT

5.1. The Council's strategy and priorities drive the Budget with changes in resource allocation determined in accordance with policies and strategy. The Council's vision "together, we will make Lewisham the best place in London to live, work and learn" was adopted by the Lewisham Strategic Partnership as part of the Sustainable Community Strategy, along with six over-arching priorities:

Sustainable Community Strategy

- **Ambitious and achieving:** where people are inspired and supported to their potential.
- **Safer:** where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour, and abuse.
- **Empowered and responsible:** where people are actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities.

- **Clean, green, and liveable:** where people live in high quality housing and can care for and enjoy their environment.
- **Healthy, active and enjoyable:** where people can actively participate in maintaining and improving their health and well-being.
- **Dynamic and prosperous:** where people are part of vibrant communities and town centres, well connected to London and beyond.

Corporate Priorities

The Council's ten 'enduring' priorities were agreed by full Council and are the principal mechanism through which the Council's performance is reported and through which the impact of saving and spending decisions are assessed. The Council's priorities also describe the Council's contribution to the delivery of Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy priorities.

- **Community Leadership and Empowerment:** developing opportunities for the active participation and engagement of people in the life of the community.
- **Young people's achievement and involvement:** raising educational attainment and improving facilities for young people through partnership working.
- **Clean, green, and liveable:** improving environmental management, the cleanliness and care for roads and pavements, and promoting a sustainable environment.
- **Safety, security, and a visible presence:** partnership working with the police and others to further reduce crime levels and using Council powers to combat anti-social behaviour.
- **Strengthening the local economy:** gaining resources to regenerate key localities strengthen employment skills and promote public transport.
- **Decent Homes for all:** investment in social and affordable housing to achieve the decent homes standard, tackle homelessness, and supply key worker housing.
- **Protection of children:** better safeguarding and joined up services for children at risk.
- **Caring for adults and older people:** working with health services to support older people and adults in need of care.
- **Active, healthy citizens:** leisure, sporting, learning, and creative activities for everyone.
- **Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness, and equity:** ensuring efficiency and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community.

Values

5.2. Values are critical to the Council's role as an employer, regulator, securer of services and steward of public funds. The Council's values shape interactions and behaviours across the organisational hierarchy, between officers, and members, between the council and partners and between the council and citizens. In taking forward the Council's Budget Strategy, we are guided by the Council's four core values:

- We put service to the public first.
- We respect all people and all communities.
- We invest in employees.
- We are open, honest, and fair in all we do.

5.3. Very severe financial constraints have been imposed on Council services with cuts to be made year on year on year, and this on-going pressure is addressed here in this report, incorporating further budget savings for 2018/19.

6. FINANCIAL CONTEXT

6.1. The Council has a net General Fund budget for the current financial year, 2017/18, of £232.7m. The schools Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) are discrete and so do not form part of this savings report.

6.2. In addition, the Council receives and spends other income and grants for General Fund services which are budgeted for on a net nil basis – i.e. expenditure matches the level of income. These include: Public Health, Better Care Fund & improved Better Care Fund, fees and charges; and various grants for areas such as troubled families and homelessness. Any overspend in these areas has to be met from other resources in the General Fund.

6.3. In 2016/17 the Council ended the financial year with a Directorate overspend position of £9m with the largest pressures being in the areas of Children's Social Care, Joint Commissioning, Adult Social Care, and Environment. These pressures arise from a combination of the:

- Impact of government policy changes;
- Market developments and responses to inspection findings;
- Demand pressures as the population of Lewisham grows; and
- Difficulties in delivering agreed savings with the full financial impact.

6.4. The 2017/18 budget is under pressure from the need to deliver services within the available level of financial resource and identify further savings. The 2017/18 budget was set using £5m of reserves as insufficient savings were agreed. This savings shortfall is carried forward and forms part of the £22m target for 2018/19. Furthermore, Directorates are currently forecasting an end of year overspend in the region of £13m, including £7m of as yet unachieved

savings. Any overspend also has to be met from the use of the Council's once-off reserves and provisions.

- 6.5. In the eight years between 2010/11 and 2017/18 the Council has agreed savings of £160m of which £153m have been delivered and £7m form part of the forecast overspend for 2017/18 as noted above.
- 6.6. In July 2017, the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) was presented to members. This referenced a number of risks, the likelihood and impacts of which remain uncertain. The main risks are in the areas of:
 - government policy and funding changes;
 - development and changes for London via the devolution agenda;
 - employment and business prospects impacting the local tax take; and
 - demographic change and the wider social implications resulting from the above.
- 6.7. For 2018/19 and beyond, to put the Council's finances on a sustainable footing, the MTFS identifies the need for £33m of ongoing savings in the two years to 2019/20 – split £22m in 2018/19 and £11m in 2019/20.
- 6.8. The MTFS also anticipates that post 2020 approximately £10m per year of savings will be required. These longer dated savings projections remain uncertain pending confirmation of any policy, funding, or wider economic changes. These estimates will be revisited for any implications from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn Budget in November and Local Government Finance Settlement announcement in December. And, looking further ahead, for the next Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) expected in 2020.

7. LEWISHAM FUTURE PROGRAMME APPROACH

- 7.1. The Lewisham Future programme is the Council's approach to making the transformational changes necessary to reposition itself strongly for the future while living within the financial resources at its disposal. It is guided by the Council's enduring values and Corporate Savings Principles agreed in 2010 (see Appendix xiii), the elected administration's manifesto commitments, and its emerging political priorities for the savings.
- 7.2. The Council continues to approach the task of identifying savings around the thematic and service areas agreed in the Programme. This involves looking at the anticipated savings required for the five years to 2022/23, considering the finances available, growth and other pressures on Council services, and other wider social and economic risks and opportunities. The MTFS identifies a base line savings requirement of £52m over the next five years, equivalent to a reduction of 22% from the 2017/18 net General Fund budget of £232m.
- 7.3. Given the level of uncertainty noted in the financial context above, targets by work strand have only been set for the next two years, to 2019/20. These total £33m and will take the Council to the end of the current four year settlement

from Government to 2019/20. As in previous years, the Lewisham Future Programme continues to try and protect front line services where possible and fairly reflect what has been delivered to date.

Work strand and savings target as % of net General Fund budget		£m
A	Smarter & deeper integration of social care & health	-9.2
B	Supporting people	-0.0
D	Efficiency	-0.0
E	Asset rationalisation	-6.6
H	Enforcement & regulation	-0.0
I	Management & corporate overheads	-4.9
J	School effectiveness	-0.9
K	Crime reduction	-0.0
L	Culture & community services	-1.5
M	Housing strategy & non-HRA services	-0.9
N	Environmental services	-3.4
O	Public services	-2.1
P	Planning & economic development	-0.9
Q	Safeguarding & early intervention services	-2.6
	Total	-33.0

- 7.4. As for 2017/18 the cross cutting work strands C, F & G have not been set targets. These areas, include business and customer transformation, shared services, and income generation. This is to avoid duplicate work and the risk of double counting. This does not mean work in these areas stops, indeed these areas are the focus of the Lewisham 2020 approach set by members (see below).
- 7.5. Savings identified by these enabling approaches will be tracked but with the main financial monitoring continuing via the service budgets. This is to ensure that the Council has a direct view and understanding of where savings are being taken from budgets and that the responsible budget holders are clear on the budgets they have and are responsible for managing within.
- 7.6. The focus of the savings has to be on the net General Fund budget as this is the subject of the statutory requirement for the Council to set a balanced budget. However, in respect of the Lewisham 2020 transformation enablers it is also important to look at the full (gross) scale of activity to effectively change operational models and culture through different ways of working. This further highlights where the scale of the Council's activity is and where there are more opportunities to re-shape, rather than stop, services while delivering the savings required.

8. PRINCIPLES

- 8.1. As noted above, the proposals are presented by Lewisham Future Programme thematic work strand. They have been developed with regard to the nine

savings principles defined by the Council to take a one Council view (avoid cost shunting), build for sustainable options where possible, and be equitable by putting the customer first (see Appendix xiii).

- 8.2. Savings are presented in the context of the budget and scope of the service areas in each work strand. The savings are presented as (although not in this order): 1) those proposals officers are progressing, 2) those proposals which need further member input and decisions to progress, and 3) those areas under review but further work is required before savings can be proposed with certainty.
- 8.3. To facilitate tracking of the individual proposals, as was done last year, the referencing used by Lewisham Future Programme work strand is the same and the numbering continues on from the 2017/18 proposals.

9. LEWISHAM 2020

- 9.1. The savings proposals will also be assessed through the lens of the enabling approaches, set out in the Lewisham 2020 strategy, to help with monitoring how the savings and service changes are delivered.
- 9.2. The Lewisham 2020 themes are:
- Creating the conditions where communities will be able to support themselves;
 - Actively exploring all opportunities to share services;
 - Digitising our services and our interactions with residents (to help simplify and manage demand); and
 - Developing entrepreneurial approaches to income generation, particularly in relation to assets.
- 9.3. The table below summarises examples of savings made to date and proposed (as set out in this report) by Lewisham 2020 transformation theme.

Transformation theme	Examples - proposed
Communities supporting themselves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None at this time
Sharing Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None at this time
Digitising services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing enterprise resource planning system for finance, HR & payroll processes
Managing demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering better housing solutions for those in temporary accommodation
Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accuracy of single person discount claims • Planning Services

- 9.4. In addition to the approaches noted above, the level of savings required continues to require work on cost control in all areas (e.g. use of agency staff, contract management, etc.) and an acceptance of more service and financial risk through leaner corporate governance, risk and control arrangements.

10. SAVINGS

- 10.1. The £4.3m of savings presented in overview in this section all relate to the savings required of £22m in 2018/19. The £0.6m of previously agreed savings for 2018/19 that also contribute to this target are recapped in Section 12 below.
- 10.2. As there is a substantial gap in the level of savings proposed against the target required for 2018/19, the current financial position and ongoing work is also presented by work strand.

A Smarter & deeper integration of social care & health

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
112.9	-44.3	68.6	-6.1

Scope

- 10.3. The largest part of this area's spend relates to the delivery of Adult Social Care services, which offer a range of care and support services to help frail, disabled and other vulnerable adults to remain independent, active and safe. Support is provided in their own homes, in a community setting or in a care home. Also important to the success of this area is the work with partners on shaping local health services and support for the health of the local population.
- 10.4. This work strand now excludes changes to Public Health funding (including early years health visiting) as the ongoing annual reductions of this grant to 2019/20 are being managed separately to keep spending in line with available grant (see Section 13 below).
- 10.5. The gross level of expenditure reflects the level of annual Better Care Fund and improved Better Care Fund monies, income from self-funding clients, and other grants for these services. The net budget includes the contribution from the Adult Social Care precept raised as part of the Council Tax which is meeting the above inflationary rises to the London Living Wage.
- 10.6. The Adult Social Care Precept (ASCP) was levied in 2016/17 at 2% on Council Tax and in 2017/18 at 3%. Going into 2018/19 this has added £4.6m to the service budget. As part of the four year settlement with Government to

2019/20 the Council can levy a further 3% on Council Tax for the ASCP. The MTF5 assumes this will be done by 1% on 2018/19 and 2% in 2019/20.

Savings

- 10.7. In 2017/18 the service is forecasting an overspend of £1m which includes unachieved savings of £3m which have slipped.
- 10.8. Work continues to deliver these savings as planned. The savings are dependent on delivery of the extra care housing schemes, effective care planning, managing commissioning and market stability, and service reorganisations to take advantage of the systems upgrade and digital transformation work currently underway.
- 10.9. This service area is very dependent of the good working relationships with partners and there is a lot of potential change in respect of the integration of health and care governance, financing and operational arrangements, both locally and at the south east London regional level. This complicates planning.
- 10.10. No new savings are proposed at this time as the work still in progress needs to be concluded and the impact evaluated to avoid any unintended consequences. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £6.1m for this workstrand.

B – Supporting People

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
17.6	-8.2	9.4	-0.0

Scope

- 10.11. The service is focused on supporting those vulnerable people who are working to overcome addiction, the impact of violence or mental health issues to help them get back into main stream support.

Savings

- 10.12. This service are is current forecasting a balanced budget for 2017/18.
- 10.13. No further savings target has been set for this area in 2018/19 following the re-procurement of contracts in recent years. This will be kept under review. Nonetheless the service is proposing one saving for £70k in respect of service rental income.

Risks

10.14. The risk of taking this approach is felt to be minimal at 1% of the budget.

Summary

10.15. The potential saving for work strand B – is:

D – Efficiency Review	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
B4 – Service economy rental income	70	N	N	N

10.16. Please see appendix i for the saving proforma B4.

D Efficiency Review

Budget

10.17. No specific budget applies to this work strand and as such no savings target has been attributed. However, as set out in the MTFs, allowance is made in the financial modelling for the budget for annual inflationary increases. For 2018/19 these are £1.1m for pay and £2.6m for non-pay expenditure.

Savings

10.18. For the past four years the allocation of inflation has been reduced by £2.5m annually as a general cost control measure. It is now proposed to reduce the levels of inflationary growth allocated to services by £1.0m when setting the base budgets for 2018/19.

Risks

10.19. The risk to achieving this saving is that services will not be able to contain their expenditure within the tighter limits, either on staffing costs (including agency spend) or contract expenditure, resulting in an overspend.

Summary

10.20. The potential saving for work strand D – is:

D – Efficiency Review	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
D2 – reduction in allocated inflation	1,000	Y	N	N

10.21. Please see appendix ii for the saving proforma D2.

E Asset rationalisation

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
47.7	-40.4	7.3	-4.4

Scope

10.22. This service works to renew the physical fabric of the borough sustainably and to enhance the overall well-being of Lewisham as a place. This is managed through programme management capital delivery, school place expansion programme, town centre regeneration, asset strategy, contract management, maintenance of the corporate estate (including investment assets), and transport (including highways improvement and lighting).

Savings

10.23. This service are is forecasting an overspend of £0.6m for 2017/18, mainly due to shortfalls income from utilities companies for licensed work and advertising income.

10.24. While not delivered exactly as profiled, the service has delivered the budget reductions agreed as savings in previous years. Given the scale of the Council's assets and landlord commitments, any significant future savings will need to come as income from development rather than cost reduction. By its nature such development is complex and takes time, many years, to bring forward.

10.25. As part of this work is ongoing to bring forward Private Rented Scheme (PRS) development options as a means to generating additional income for the Council while also providing additional housing stock in the Borough.

10.26. **E8** – Establishment of Joint Venture to develop Besson Street PRS - £0.5m

- Subject to the Mayor and Cabinet decision on the Besson Street procurement in December 2017, it is anticipated that the value realised from the proposed partnership will start to accrue from 2018/19.

Risks

10.27. The risks and challenges to achieving these savings will be the ability to appraise, design, procure, partner and deliver developments at pace and in line with the Council's, often competing, financial, economic development, planning and social objectives.

Summary

10.28. The potential saving for work strand E – is:

E – Asset Rationalisation	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
E8 – income from PRS joint venture for Besson St.	500	Y	N	N

10.29. Please see appendix iii for the saving proforma E8. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £3.9m for this work strand.

H Enforcement & regulation

10.30. No savings target has been set for this area following the major reorganisation and change of approach to an intelligence led and targeted response service. Some aspects of this service, in particular food standards, are subject to external inspection and the approach now in place is proven but with concerns noted for any further reductions. The service performance is being monitored before further risks and savings are considered.

I Management & corporate overheads

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
22.4	-5.7	16.7	-3.3

Scope

10.31. The services included within this work strand include the corporate and democratic core, the cost of members and senior management, and the

corporate administrative services that help coordinate and support the externally focused work in Directorates. These services include: Human Resources; Legal and Electoral Services; Corporate Resources; Finance; Policy, Performance and Governance; and Strategy.

Savings

- 10.32. Most of these services are spending to budget in 2017/18. The main exception is Information Technology where an overspend of £1.2m is forecast. This has arisen due to: 1) the higher than expected costs to complete the digital upgrade work as part of making Lewisham's technology fit for purpose going into the shared service with the London Borough of Brent; and 2) lower than expected savings from the expansion of the shared service to include other partners, most recently the London Borough of Southwark.
- 10.33. From this starting point, the four savings proposed in this work strand continue the rigorous focus on tightening up procedures to increase productivity and realise further efficiencies. They are:
- 10.34. **I12** – Administration budget cut - £0.02m
- Further reduce the administrative budget to support senior management
- 10.35. **I13** – More efficient and effective finance processes - £0.2m
- Following the move to Oracle Cloud as part of the 'Invest to Save' work to implement an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, revisit the finance operating model and procedures to streamline processes.
- 10.36. **I14** – Loss of the Police Officer secondment - £0.07m
- In 2017/18 the Police Officer secondment programme was ended by the Metropolitan Police Service.
- 10.37. **I15** – Review of accounting policies in respect of the balance sheet - £1.0m
- As part of the Treasury Management Strategy review the Council's Minimum Revenue Provision policy and re-evaluate the appropriate levels required in line with current asset valuations to remain prudent.

Risks

- 10.38. The risks and challenges to achieving these savings will be to ensure Council business is covered satisfactorily, undue risk and cost shunts do not arise, and statutory obligations continue to be met in full. These risks remain particularly acute in the area of management and corporate overheads as the Council has emphasised savings from these corporate support functions and their related activities in services (e.g. local finance, technology and business support activities) to protect front line services to citizens.

Summary

- 10.39. The savings being proposed for work strand I – are:

I – Management & corporate overheads	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
I12 – Administration budget cut	20	N	N	N
I13 – More efficient and effective finance processes	200	N	N	Y
I14 – Loss of the Police Officer secondment	70	N	N	N
I15 – Review of accounting policies in respect of the balance sheet	1,000	Y	N	N

10.40. Please see appendix iv to vii for the saving proforma proposals I12 to I15. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £2.0m for this work strand.

J School effectiveness

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
2.6	-1.1	1.5	-0.6

Scope

10.41. The Service includes all functions related to raising standards of achievement in schools; governors; elective home education; the Attendance and Welfare service; improving schools' and settings' capacity to meet the needs and raise standards for all children. The Service also includes Looked After Children education, Not in Education or Employment Training (NEET) reduction, a traded HR service for schools and places planning and delivery of those places across early years, mainstream school places and Special Education Needs (SEN) places.

Savings

10.42. The service is currently spending to budget. While it is not anticipated that the Council's statutory duties for schools, and particularly safeguarding within them, will be removed schools funding is to be channelled to them directly. This is likely to change the relationship and level of engagement the Council has with schools and the related costs or recharges appropriate for the Council's work with schools in future.

10.43. The savings proposed for this are:

10.44. **J3** – Statutory functions for school effectiveness - £0.36m

- The Department for Education (DfE) has moved the grant supporting statutory education services to the schools.

Risks

10.45. The risks to this service include the demographic pressures with a growing number of children and young people in London, a rising level of need for additional support in schools with a high level of pupils eligible for free school meals, and the national funding formula changes which is putting cost pressures on Lewisham schools.

Summary

10.46. The savings being proposed for work strand J – are:

J – School Effectiveness	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
J3 – Statutory functions for school effectiveness	360	?	?	?

10.47. Please see appendix viii for the saving proforma for proposal J3. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £0.24m for this work strand.

K Crime reduction

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
3.1	-1.2	2.9	-0.0

Scope

10.48. The service is focused on Crime reduction, safer neighbourhood initiatives and CCTV. Supporting children and young people who are involved in or are the victims of crime.

Savings

10.49. No savings target has been set for this area as it is now almost entirely covered by the overlap with decisions on public health spending and reliance on London Mayoral funding. Overall the service is on budget but experiencing some pressures from Youth Justice and Remand costs.

10.50. However, a saving for £30k is proposed to reduce the allocated resource to support problem solving processes which could require small amounts of resources to deliver and tackle problems identified throughout the year.

Risks

10.51. The risk of taking this approach will be slower and less flexible response from the Council impacting users and partners.

Summary

10.52. The potential saving for work strand K – is:

K – Crime Reduction	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
K5 – Reduce budget for problem solving support	30	N	N	N

10.53. Please see appendix ix for the saving proforma K5.

L Culture & community services

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	£m
16.5	-7.2	9.3	-1.0

Scope

10.54. The service area is responsible for libraries, arts and entertainment, adult education, community/neighbourhood development (including grants programme) and leisure, sports and recreation activities.

Savings

10.55. The service is on budget for 2017/18 with a previously agreed saving for 2018/19 – see Section 12 below. The majority of services here fall into those described in Section 11 below and no savings are proposed at this time.

10.56. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £1.4m for this work strand.

M Housing strategy & non-HRA services

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
26.5	-20.9	5.6	-0.6

Scope

10.57. This division includes the following service areas: housing strategy and programmes; housing needs (including housing options and homesearch); and private sector housing agency.

Savings

10.58. The service is on budget for 2017/18 but with some variations in spending by area as welfare reforms impact and housing developments come on stream. The saving proposed is:

- 10.59. **M8** - Reduced costs of providing nightly paid accommodation - £0.25m
- This will be achieved by focusing on demand, cost, and developing more suitable alternative accommodation.

Risks

10.60. The risks and challenges to achieving these savings are to address current pressures on No Recourse to Public Funds, Temporary Accommodation and an income shortfall on private sector leasing services while also delivering savings.

Summary

10.61. The savings being proposed for work strand M – are:

M – Housing strategy and non HRA services	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
M8 – Reduced costs of providing nightly paid accommodation	250	N	N	N

10.62. Please see appendix x for the saving proforma for proposal M8. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £0.3m for this work strand.

N Environmental services

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
35.9	-17.5	18.5	-2.3

Scope

10.63. This division includes the following service areas: waste management (refuse and recycling); cleansing (street sweeping); Green Scene (parks and open spaces); fleet and passenger services; bereavement services, and markets.

Savings

10.64. The service is forecasting an overspend of £2m in 2017/18. This is due to unachieved savings due to the delayed implementation of savings in respect of service changes and anticipated income streams, and rising contract and waste disposal costs.

10.65. A review of shared service options for refuse collection and the depot is underway but these are longer dated to deliver. An added complexity is that the Wearside depot site may be impacted by the Bakerloo Line extension. Transport for London (TfL) recently consulted on proposals for a ventilation and access shaft on the north eastern part of the Wearside depot site, together with a wider piece of land around this shaft for a works site. TfL are also proposing that overrun tunnels, which provide parking for trains that are not in operation, be located underneath this portion of the depot site. These tunnels may assist in the potential second phase of the Bakerloo Line extension from Lewisham to Hayes. This could have an impact on the future use of the site.

10.66. The focus is on delivering these previously agreed savings and exploring the potential future strategic options for the service. No new savings are proposed at this time. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £2.3m for this service.

O Public services

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
14.7	-2.4	12.3	-1.4

Scope

10.67. This division provides the 'front door' to a wide range of services across the Council. This includes the Customer Contact Centre; Registration; Revenues; Benefits; Business Support; Emergency Planning; and Parking Management services.

Savings

10.68. The service is currently overspending by £1m in 2017/18 mainly due to income shortfalls, cost of collection, and adjusting to less administration grant while also implementing Universal Credit. It is anticipated that management actions already in train will correct this position by 2018/19.

10.69. Management is working on extending these efficiencies through further automation of online forms to support channel shift, changing customer engagement and practices, and improving debt collection practices.

10.70. The saving proposed for 2018/19 relates to debt collection and is:

10.71. **O5** – Council tax single person discount review - £0.5m

- Following a more detailed data matching exercise on those claiming this discount it is expected that more Council Tax will now be collected.

Risks

10.72. The general risks and challenges to achieving savings in this area are the ability to communicate and change user expectations and the routes to engaging with the Council. This should also improve compliance and limit the opportunities for customers to incorrectly present their circumstances

Summary

10.73. The saving being proposed for work strand O – is:

O – Public Services	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
O5 – Council tax single person discount review	500	N	N	N

10.74. Please see appendix xi for the saving proforma for proposal O9. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £0.9m for this work strand.

P Planning & economic development

Budget

2016/17 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
2.6	-1.6	1.0	-0.6

Scope

10.75. This division provides employment and business support for local businesses or those seeking to invest in Lewisham; maintenance of the local economic assessment; strategic leadership on business employment and the EU. Development and the use of land in the long term public interest are achieved through a positive and proactive approach to shaping, considering, determining, and delivering development proposals.

Savings

10.76. The service is currently forecasting a small underspend for 2017/18 due to slightly higher than anticipated income. As housing and planning policies continue to change and developments in Lewisham mature it is anticipated that the service will be able to generate more income.

10.77. The proposal is for the service to target additional income of £270k in 2018/19.

Summary

10.78. The saving being proposed for work strand P – is:

P – Planning and economic Development	18/19 £'000	Key decision	Public consultation	Staff consultation
P3 – planning income	270	N	N	N

10.79. Please see appendix xii for the saving proforma for proposal P3. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £0.6m for this work strand.

Risks

10.80. The risks and challenges to achieving these savings are tied to the performance of the London economy and the related demand for planning services that result.

Q Safeguarding & early intervention services

Budget

2017/18 Budget book			Savings target for 2018/19 £m
Gross Exp. £m	Income £m	Net Gen. Fund Exp. £m	
38.5	-0.8	37.7	-1.7

Scope

- 10.81. This work strand covers all Children's Social Care functions, including early intervention services such as Children's Centres and Targeted Family Support. The service works with children who need to be looked after and safeguarded from harm.
- 10.82. The work strand also includes the services to individual children with complex needs; those with special educational needs; the youth service; and the youth offending service and health care commissioning for children and young people.

Savings

- Overspending by £7.5m across children social care by £5.6m and targeted services/early intervention by £1.9m
 - Some £1m of undelivered savings and savings strategy focused on strengthened MASH arrangements and more local fostering options
- 10.83. In 2017/18 the service is forecasting an overspend of £7.5m which includes unachieved savings of £1m which have slipped. Overspending on these services is a recognised pressure for councils nationally.
- 10.84. The bulk of the overspend reflects higher than expected demand for these services which drives overspending on both staffing budgets to manage the work and through the cost of placements and support. In the long run the decisions in the MASH will help manage this demand and flow through to placements.
- 10.85. Consistent with the strategic direction established by the service following the Ofsted review in 2016/17, work is ongoing to better understand the data and performance of current social work practices to influence decision making and the allocation of resources to help reduce reliance on agency staff and the number and the cost of placements through earlier and alternative less costly interventions where possible. This is being supported by the digital transformation work in progress to improve systems and service information.

10.86. No new savings are proposed at this time as the work still in progress needs to be concluded. This leaves a savings gap for 2018/19 of £1.7m for this workstrand.

11. OTHER AREAS

Discretionary spend

11.1. In preparing the above there is over £15m of discretionary spend which has not been put forward for further consideration at this stage.

11.2. These budgets are for valued services. However, with some minimum statutory obligations, they are discretionary services. So if the savings proposals presented here and to follow do not meet the level of savings necessary to set a balanced budget, then these discretionary spend areas may also need to be revisited before 2019/20.

12. PREVIOUSLY AGREED SAVINGS

12.1. In September 2016, the Mayor agreed savings for 2018/19. These, totalling £0.580m, are tabled below and re-presented to the Mayor for noting and re-endorsement:

Previously Agreed 2018/19 Revenue Budget Savings Proposals

Ref.	Description	2018/19 £'000
A	Smarter & deeper integration of social care & health	
A19	Workforce productivity from better technology	300
L	Culture and Community Services	
L8	Facilities management – retender of contract for Deptford Lounge	130
Q	Safeguarding and Early Intervention	
Q6	Developing alternative pathways for care – improved planning	100
Q7	Redesign of CAMHS	50
	Total	580

13. PUBLIC HEALTH

13.1. Following the Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015 the Government announced further cuts to funding for public health services and a continuing of the ring fence. In 2017/18 the additional responsibility for early years health visiting was transferred to local authorities as part of the public health funding.

13.2. For Lewisham, while the annual reduction is less than for the general fund, there is still a requirement of for an annual 2.6% reduction, or £0.7m, per year.

- 13.3. The proposals for reducing public health spending are being managed by the Community Services Directorate under the scrutiny of the Healthier Select Committee. For 2018/19 the saving of £0.7m is expected to be largely met through the shared services work across London to align and reduce tariffs for sexual health services.

14. TIMETABLE

- 14.1. The key dates for considering this savings report via scrutiny and Mayor and Cabinet (M&C) are as follows:

Review of Savings proposals	Children & Young People	Healthier	Housing	Public Accounts	Safer Stronger	Sustainable
Select Ctte.	1 Nov	1 Nov	9 Nov	16 Nov	2 Nov	8 Nov
M&C	6 December					

- 14.2. The M&C decisions are then subject to the usual Business Panel scrutiny call in process and reconsideration at the following M&C if necessary. This report will be presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel on the 19th December 2017.

- 14.3. If required, two more savings rounds can be taken through the decision process, still with the possibility of achieving a full-year effect of savings in 2018/19. The key dates for these rounds are as follows:

Review of Savings proposals	Children & Young People	Healthier	Housing	Public Accounts	Safer Stronger	Sustainable
Select Ctte.	11 Dec	30 Nov	14 Dec	20 Dec	13 Dec	14 Dec
M&C	10 January 2018					
Select Ctte.	30 Jan	24 Jan	31 Jan	6 Feb + Budget	25 Jan	18 Jan
M&C	7 Feb + Budget					

- 14.4. The Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel for these rounds will be 23 January and 20 February respectively.

- 14.5. In addition to the above, further proposals will need to be presented for decision during 2018/19, with the possibility of achieving a partial year effect for that year and full year effect for future years.

15. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 15.1. This report is concerned with the saving proposals to enable the Council to address the future financial challenges it faces. There are no direct financial implications arising from the report other than those stated in the report and appendices itself.

16. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Statutory duties

- 16.1. The Council has a variety of statutory duties which it must fulfil by law. The Council cannot lawfully decide not to carry out those duties. Even where there is a statutory duty there is often a discretion about the level of service provision. Where there is an impact on statutory duty that is identified in the report. In other instances, the Council provides services in pursuit of a statutory power, rather than a duty, and though not bound to carry out those activities, decisions about them must be taken in accordance with the decision making requirements of administrative law.

Reasonableness and proper process

- 16.2. Decisions must be made reasonably taking into account all relevant considerations and disregarding all irrelevant matters. These are particular to the service reductions proposed and are set out in the body of the report. It is also imperative that decisions are taken following proper process. Depending on the particular service concerned, this may be set down in statute, though not all legal requirements are set down in legislation. For example, depending on the service, there may be a need to consult with service users and/or others and where this is the case, any proposals in this report must remain proposals unless and until that consultation is carried out and the responses brought back in a further report for consideration with an open mind before any decision is made. Whether or not consultation is required, any decision to discontinue a service would require appropriate notice. If the Council has published a procedure for handling service reductions, there would be a legitimate expectation that such procedure will be followed.

Staffing reductions

- 16.3. If service reductions would result in redundancy, then the Council's usual redundancy and redeployment procedure would apply. If proposals would result in more than 20 but fewer than 100 redundancies in any 90 day period, there would be a requirement to consult for a period of 30 days with trade unions under Section 188 Trade Union and Labour Relations (consolidation) Act 1992. The consultation period increases to 45 days if the numbers are 100 or more. This consultation is in addition to the consultation required with the individual employees. If a proposal entails a service re-organisation,

decisions in this respect will be taken by officers in accordance with the Council's re-organisation procedures.

Equalities Legislation

- 16.4. The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 16.5. In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 16.6. It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed in the paragraph above.
- 16.7. The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- 16.8. The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled "Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice". The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>

- 16.9. <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>
- 16.10. The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
- The essential guide to the public sector equality duty.
 - Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making.
 - Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities.
 - Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities.
 - Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities.
- 16.11. The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>
- 16.12. The EHRC has also issued Guidance entitled “Making Fair Financial Decisions”. <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/making-fair-financial-decisions>. It appears at Appendix ix and attention is drawn to its contents.
- 16.13. The equalities implications pertaining to the specific service reductions are particular to the specific reduction.
- 16.14. Members are reminded that the overall equalities in respect of these savings and the other scrutinised and presented to Mayor & Cabinet in September 2015 were considered through the individual proposals and overall. Appendix xi presents that information for ease of reference.

The Human Rights Act

- 16.15. Since the introduction of the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) have been incorporated into UK law and can be enforced in the UK courts without recourse to the European courts.
- 16.16. Those articles which are particularly relevant in to public services are as follows:-
- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Article 2 | - | the right to life |
| Article 3 | - | the right not to be subject to inhuman or degrading treatment |
| Article 5 | - | the right to security of the person |

- Article 6 - the right to a fair trial
- Article 8 - the right to a private and family life, home and correspondence
- Article 9 - the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Article 10 - the right to freedom of expression
- Article 11 - the right to peaceful assembly
- Article 14 - the right not to be discriminated against on any ground

The first protocol to the ECHR added

- Article 1 - the right to peaceful enjoyment of property
- Article 2 - the right to education

16.17. Some of these rights are unconditional, such as the right not to be tortured or subject to degrading treatment. Others may be limited in finite and well defined circumstances (such as the right to liberty. Others are qualified and must be balanced against the need of the wider community – such as the right to a private and family life. Where there are human rights implications associated with the proposals in this report regard must be had to them before making any decision.

Crime and Disorder

16.18. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the Council to have regard to the likely effect on crime and disorder when it exercises its functions, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area.

Best value

16.19. The Council remains under a duty under Section 3 Local Government Act 1999 to secure continuous improvement in the way its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. It must have regard to this duty in making decisions in respect of this report.

Environmental implications

16.20. Section 40 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 states that “every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions to the purpose of conserving biodiversity”. No such implications have been identified in this report.

Specific legal implications

16.21. Members’ attention is drawn to the specific legal implications arising in relation to particular proposals set out in this report in Appendices i to ix.

Equalities Implications

16.22. Each new saving proposal reviews the potential equalities implications for those impacted. In this case, with one exception, they are all Low or Not Applicable (N/A). The assessed medium impact is in respect of the crime reduction proposal, K5. Subject to being agreed, these assessments will be kept under review as the services are implemented.

16.23. They current assessed equality implications for new proposals are as follows:

- **B4** Supporting People – Low as a 1% budget reduction
- **D2** Efficiency review – Low as applied evenly and proportionally across all areas of spend.
- **E8** Develop PRS – N/A as such schemes are in the market.
- **I12** Admin budget cut – N/A as this is not a service budget
- **I13** Finance restructure – Low and any staff change will be managed in line with the Council’s HR policy for managing change
- **I14** Police Officer – N/A as this was an external scheme that had been cancelled
- **I15** MRP review – N/A as this is a technical accounting review
- **J3** School effectiveness – N/A as this is a funding change and not a service reduction
- **K5** problem solving – Medium as, while a small saving, this limits flexibility of service and partners
- **M8** less nightly paid – Low and positive as will help people into better accommodation
- **O5** Council Tax collection – N/A as no change to the policy
- **P3** Planning income – N/A as choice to use the service is discretionary

17. CONCLUSION

17.1. The Council expects to need to make further savings between now and 2019/20 as the resources available to run services continue to be reduced and because insufficient savings have been identified to date. This is resulting in the Council using its reserves when setting the budget. This is not sustainable as reserves are only available on a once off basis.

17.2. The expected amount and timing of the savings for 2018/19 and future years has been detailed above. However, the definitive position is dependent on the Autumn Budget and Local Government Finance Settlement due in November and December respectively. For these reasons the work of the Lewisham Future Programme continues.

18. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Short Title of Report	Date	Contact
Medium Term Financial Strategy http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s51446/Medium%20Term%20Financial%20Strategy.pdf	July 2017	David Austin

<p>Budget 2017/18</p> <p>http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s47966/2017%2018%20Budget%20Report.pdf</p>	<p>February 2017</p>	<p>David Austin</p>
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Appendices

- i. B4 – Supporting People
- ii. D2 – Efficiency review proposal
- iii. E8 - Asset rationalisation proposal
- iv. I12 - Management & corporate overhead proposal Policy & Governance
- v. I13 - Management & corporate overhead proposal Finance
- vi. I14 - Management & corporate overhead proposal Counter Fraud
- vii. I15 - Management & corporate overhead proposal Accounting review
- viii. J3 - School effectiveness proposal
- ix. K5 – Crime problem solving
- x. M8 - Strategic housing proposal
- xi. O5 – Public services proposal
- xii. P3 – Planning income
- xiii. Corporate Savings Principles
- xiv. Making Fair Financial Decisions guidance
- xv. Policy and Equalities Analysis
- xvi. Summary of savings proposals
- xvii. Specific Legal Implications

For further information on this report, please contact:

David Austin, Head of Corporate Resources on 020 8314 9114

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- i. B4 – Supporting People
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- v. I13 - Management & corporate overhead proposal Finance
- vi. I14 - Management & corporate overhead proposal Counter Fraud
- vii. I15 - Management & corporate overhead proposal Accounting review
- viii. J3 - School effectiveness proposal
- ix. K5 – Crime problem solving
- x. M8 - Strategic housing proposal
- xi. O5 – Public services proposal
- xii. P3 – Planning income

Savings Proposals Appendices i to xii – October 2017

Appendix i

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Service economy rental income
Reference:	B4
LFP work strand:	Supporting People
Directorate:	Community Services
Head of Service:	Head of Public Protection and Safety
Service/Team area:	Supporting People
Cabinet portfolio:	Cabinet Member for Health, Wellbeing, and Older People
Scrutiny Ctte(s):	Healthier / Safer Stronger Select Committees

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
a) Service Economy	No	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
The supporting people service funds housing related support via a number of providers to clients with varying needs. These range from high-support hostels to floating support in the community. To date savings proposals have been put forward totalling £5.5m since 2013.
Saving proposal
The service receives income from rental and the savings proposal is 50% if this income. The full amount is not proposed as this is required to support the services.

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
The use of the income would support provision if not used for savings.
Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:
These are minimal and any resources allocated to this area are used directly for commissioning services .

5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	6,549	(1,171)	5,378	
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
a) Service Economy	70	0	0	70
Total	70	0	0	70

Savings Proposals Appendices i to xii – October 2017

5. Financial information				
% of Net Budget	1%	%	%	1%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Y	N	N	N
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:				

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities A. Strengthening community input B. Sharing services C. Digitisation D. Income generating E. Demand management
A	D	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Medium	Medium	

7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities 1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence 5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people 9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
8	9	
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	
negative	negative	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Medium	Medium	

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No specific impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:	low	Pregnancy / Maternity:	Low
Gender:	low	Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	Low
Age:	low	Sexual orientation:	Low
Disability:	low	Gender reassignment:	Low

Savings Proposals Appendices i to xii – October 2017

9. Service equalities impact			
Religion / Belief:	low	Overall:	low
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
No specific legal implications

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
September 2017	Proposals prepared (this template and supporting papers – e.g. draft public consultation)
October 2017	Proposals submitted to Scrutiny committees leading to M&C (despatch 24 October)
November 2016	Scrutiny meetings held with consultations ongoing
December 2017	Proposals to M&C for decision on 6 December (Despatch 29 Nov) and (full decision) reports returned to Scrutiny for review
January 2018	Transition work ongoing
February 2018	Transition work ongoing and budget set 21 February
March 2018	Savings implemented

Savings Proposals Appendices i to xii – October 2017

Appendix ii

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Corporate efficiency from unallocated inflation
Reference:	D2
LFP work strand:	Efficiency Review
Directorate:	Corporate
Head of Service:	Head of Corporate Resources
Service/Team area:	Strategic Finance
Cabinet portfolio:	Resources
Scrutiny Ctte(s):	Public Accounts Select Ctte

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
a) Corporate efficiency measure	Yes	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
This saving corporate and not related to any specific service area. It will be implemented through the annual budget process when agreed at Council in February 2018.
Saving proposal
The proposal is to not allocate £1m of the estimated £3.7m of inflation (£1.1m for pay and £2.6m for non-pay) to service budgets when setting the 2018/19 cash limits.

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
The impact cannot be identified specifically as this is a general corporate saving. The impact will however be very limited as it represents a reduction of less than a half of one percent from all service budgets. Services will have to manage how best to absorb the reduction to their budget. For example; negotiate contract or agency rates, hold vacancies, limit discretionary spend during the year, etc..
Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:
The risk is that services will not contain their expenditure within their budget. This would be identified quickly through the financial monitoring and highlighted for action.

5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	232,700		232,700	

Savings Proposals Appendices i to xii – October 2017

5. Financial information				
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
a) Corporate efficiency from unallocated inflation	1,000			1,000
Total	1,000			
% of Net Budget	0.5%	%	%	0.5%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	No	No
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:				

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities
E		A. Strengthening community input
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	B. Sharing services
Low		C. Digitisation
		D. Income generating
		E. Demand management

7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities
10		1. Community leadership and empowerment
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	2. Young people's achievement and involvement
Negative		3. Clean, green and liveable
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	4. Safety, security and a visible presence
Low		5. Strengthening the local economy
		6. Decent homes for all
		7. Protection of children
		8. Caring for adults and the older people
		9. Active, healthy citizens
		10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No specific impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?
	N/A

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9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:		Pregnancy / Maternity:	
Gender:		Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	
Age:		Sexual orientation:	
Disability:		Gender reassignment:	
Religion / Belief:		Overall:	N/A
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
N/A			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
None – this saving, if agreed, will be taken as part of the Budget report to Council February 2018.

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
March 2018	Savings implemented

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Appendix iii

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Income from Private Rented Scheme (PRS) Joint Venture
Reference:	E8
LFP work strand:	Asset Rationalisation
Directorate:	Resources and Regeneration
Head of Service:	Executive Director
Service/Team area:	Regeneration & Place
Cabinet portfolio:	Regeneration
Scrutiny Ctte(s):	Sustainable Development Ctte

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
a) Generate rental income from PRS	Yes	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
<p>R&P and Strategic Housing are currently procuring a Joint Venture (JV) partner from the private sector. The Council will dispose of the Besson Street site into the JV, who will build, own and operate circa 230 Private Rental Sector (PRS) units. These units will comprise of at least 35% discounted London Living Rent units and provide a GP surgery at nil cost.</p>
Saving proposal
<p>Accounting for the procurement costs, financing costs, and management costs, the net annual rental revenues paid by the JV to the Council (in the form of an investment return) will generate circa £500k of new income for the Council over a period of not less than 30 years.</p> <p>The procurement is due to conclude and a report be presented to M&C on the 6 December 2017. It is anticipated that the JV will form in March 2018, with the land transfer (and receipt) in 2018/19 after successful planning approval.</p> <p>Annual rental income will be generated from approximately 2021/22 onwards.</p>

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
<p>Positive impact on housing provision within the Borough, improved access to private rented accommodation. Increased Council Tax receipts. New, improved GP practice.</p> <p>Council staffing/management of JV needs to be considered and provided.</p>
Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:

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4. Impact and risks of proposal

Planning risk – JV appoints suitable architects and enters into a Pre-Planning Application to mitigate this

Financial risk – costs of build increase or rental levels decrease – JV competitively tenders build package and ensures that product produced can attract appropriate rental income

Partnership Risk – JV collapses – an extended public procurement exercise has been used with detailed HoTs agreed to ensure that the JV structure is robust and the most suitable partner appointed.

5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	16,870	(9,479)	7,391	
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
a)	500			500
Total	500			500
% of Net Budget	7%	%	%	7%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	Yes	No
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:			Transfer of site to GF will increase HRA headroom	

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities
D	E	A. Strengthening community input B. Sharing services C. Digitisation D. Income generating E. Demand management
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Medium	Medium	

7. Impact on Corporate priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities
6	10	1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence
Impact on main	Impact on second	

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7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people 9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
Positive	Positive	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Medium	Medium	

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	Yes - New homes, community space and commercial space
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?
	New Cross

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:	N/A	Pregnancy / Maternity:	N/A
Gender:	N/A	Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	N/A
Age:	N/A	Sexual orientation:	N/A
Disability:	N/A	Gender reassignment:	N/A
Religion / Belief:	N/A	Overall:	N/A
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
N/A			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
<p>A M&C report is scheduled for the 6 December with full legal implications, including the formation of a JV and the approval to enter into this for the purpose of funding and developing the Besson Street site.</p> <p>The last M&C report was the 13 July 2016 and obtained approval to start the procurement of the JV partner.</p>

12. Summary timetable
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc.), implementation:
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.

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12. Summary timetable	
Month	Activity
September 2017	Dialogue with bidders
October 2017	Final bids submitted
December 2017	M&C approval of JV partner
March 2018	Obtain SoS approval for disposal
March 2018	Enter JV, form new LLP
December 2018	Planning application made
March 2019	Land transfer to JV, land receipt received

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Appendix iv

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Administrative budgets
Reference:	I12
LFP work strand:	Management & Corporate Overheads
Directorate:	Resources & Regeneration
Head of Service:	Head of Policy and Governance
Service/Team area:	Executive Support
Cabinet portfolio:	Resources
Scrutiny Cttee(s):	Public Accounts Select Cttee

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
Reduction of administrative budget	N	N	N

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
<p><u>Support to senior management and directorates</u></p> <p>This area of business provides support to senior management (Chief Executive, Executive Directors, Director and Heads of Service) and includes staffing and administrative costs. The function provides a wide range of administrative and clerical activities that support senior management in the planning and co-ordination of business within and across directorates. The function supports both internal (Mayor and Councillors) and external relations (with Government departments, partner agencies and the public). Significant reductions in staffing support have been delivered in recent years, culminating in the consolidation of most of these functions into a central location.</p>
Saving proposal
<p>A saving of £20k will be made from top slicing administrative budgets across the support activities to senior management.</p>

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
<p>Significant savings have already been made on the staffing support over recent years through rounds of staff cuts in this area of business. The consolidation of the remaining staffing support, largely to one floor, has exploited the scope for some efficiencies of co-location to mitigate the impact of such staff reductions and management of administrative costs.</p> <p>The focus now is on top slicing operational or administrative budgets but it does increase risks to meeting basic administrative needs. These risks are mitigated in part by excluding the key subscriptions budgets (the LGA and London Councils) from this saving and the beneficial impact of going increasingly “paperless” (reducing demand</p>

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4. Impact and risks of proposal
for paper).
Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:
None noted

5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	65	0	65	
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
Reduce administrative budget	20			20
Total				
% of Net Budget	31%	%	%	31%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	No	No
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:				

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities
E		A. Strengthening community input B. Sharing services C. Digitisation D. Income generating E. Demand management
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
M		

7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities
10		1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence 5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	
Neutral		
Level of impact on main priority –	Level of impact on second priority –	

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7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
High / Medium / Low	High / Medium / Low	9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
Low		

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No Specific Impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:	n/a	Pregnancy / Maternity:	n/a
Gender:	n/a	Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	n/a
Age:	n/a	Sexual orientation:	n/a
Disability:	n/a	Gender reassignment:	n/a
Religion / Belief:	n/a	Overall:	n/a
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
None

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
March 2018	Savings implemented as part of 2018/19 budget

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Appendix v

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Finance function efficiencies through the implementation of Oracle Cloud
Reference:	I13
LFP work strand:	I - Management and Corporate Overheads
Directorate:	Resources and Regeneration
Head of Service:	Head of Financial Services
Service/Team area:	Financial Services Division
Cabinet portfolio:	Resources
Scrutiny Ctte(s):	Public Accounts Select Ctte

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
a) Finance function service changes - £200k for 2018/19	No	No	Yes

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
<p>The Financial Services division forms part of the Resources and Regeneration Directorate. It provides a range of different services which include; a statutory accounting function including core reconciliations, financial business and management accounting advice to managers, as well as a payroll and pensions administration function. Similar to the approach taken in recent years, it should also be noted that discussions about 'finance' also includes the strategic finance team, which is part of the Corporate Resources division. This team provides a budget strategy, treasury management and pensions' investment function.</p>
Saving proposal
<p>The Financial Services Division is expected a saving at £300k over the course of the next two years, £200k for 2018/19 and £100k for 2019/20. This target could only be achieved in the context of ensuring that the Council continues to meet its financial statutory obligations. This proposal provides focus on the identification and delivery of the £200k saving for 2018/19.</p> <p>In May 2017, Mayor & Cabinet took a decision to integrate the IT functionality of the finance, procurement, human resources and payroll services through the development and implementation of an integrated Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) solution. This programme, known as Oracle Cloud, is being designed to deliver a solution which will enable joined up information, processes and decision making. Amongst the most important element of business change, which financial services want to assist with, is encouraging business managers to take an enterprise view, by providing them with properly joined up information and a single entry point to initiate actions, rather than the separate ones for finance and human resources etc.,</p>

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3. Description of service area and proposal

To deliver these savings it will be necessary to undertake an in-depth review of the Council's finance function in terms of how the staff teams are arranged and specific duties they are required to undertake. The aspiration is to move the function more towards an advisory type position, but it will take time to get there. This work is underway and it will be possible to deliver revenue budget savings of £200k for 2018/19.

4. Impact and risks of proposal

Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:

The new solution is expected to engender greater self service for manages and budget holders throughout the organisation. Full adoption of the solution will be essential if the organisation is to fully realise the benefits and achieve the efficiencies needed.

Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:

Delivering savings of this order could have a significant impact on the council's ability to achieve its statutory obligations, the most fundamental one of which is to close the annual accounts and achieve a clean audit opinion at the end of that process. This will come about if officers are unable to fully realise the benefits of the new Oracle Cloud solution and ensure that it is used in the appropriate way.

Some of the function's routine responsibilities such as making statutory government returns (NNDR, Section 251, CTB, RA and RO forms etc.) would continue to be affected by reductions in the staffing compliment. Therefore, unless the finance function is deemed 'business ready' by April 2019 when the new Oracle Cloud solution is expected to have gone live, then there would be major risks of taking any more money out of the function. These risks are being mitigated through close monitoring of the Oracle Cloud design and delivery programme to ensure that any deviations from the plan can be appropriately rectified.

5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	4,682	(1,472)	3,210	
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
a) Finance function service changes	200			200
Total	200			200
% of Net Budget	6%	%	%	6%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	No	No

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5. Financial information				
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:				

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities A. Strengthening community input B. Sharing services C. Digitisation D. Income generating E. Demand management
Digitisation	Sharing Services	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
High	Medium	

7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities 1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence 5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people 9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
Inspiring Efficiency, effectiveness and equity	N/A	
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	
Positive	N/A	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
High	N/A	

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	None
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:		Pregnancy / Maternity:	
Gender:		Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	
Age:		Sexual orientation:	
Disability:		Gender reassignment:	
Religion / Belief:		Overall:	Low
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			

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9. Service equalities impact	
None	
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No	No

10. Human Resources impact					
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No					Possibly
Workforce profile:					
Posts	Headcount in post	FTE in post	Establishment posts	Vacant	
				Agency / Interim cover	Not covered
Scale 1 – 2					
Scale 3 – 5					
Sc 6 – SO2					
PO1 – PO5					
PO6 – PO8					
SMG 1 – 3					
JNC					
Total					
Gender	Female	Male			
Ethnicity	BME	White	Other	Not Known	
Disability	Yes	No			
Sexual orientation	Straight / Heterosex.	Gay / Lesbian	Bisexual	Not disclosed	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
There are no specific legal implications which arise from agreeing this budget saving proposal. Any staffing changes, once identified, will be managed in compliance with the Council's managing change policy.

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
September 2017	Proposals prepared (this template and supporting papers – e.g. draft public consultation)
October 2017	Proposals submitted to Scrutiny committees leading to M&C (despatch 24 October)

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12. Summary timetable	
November 2016	Scrutiny meetings held with consultations ongoing
December 2017	Proposals to M&C for decision on 6 December (Despatch 29 Nov) and (full decision) reports returned to Scrutiny for review
January 2018	Transition work ongoing
February 2018	Transition work ongoing and budget set 21 February
March 2018	Savings implemented

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Appendix vi

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Loss of seconded Police Officer to Counter Fraud team
Reference:	I14
LFP work strand:	I – Management and Corporate Overheads
Directorate:	Resources & Regeneration
Head of Service:	Head of Corporate Resources
Service/Team area:	Audit & Risk – Anti Fraud and Corruption Team (A-FACT)
Cabinet portfolio:	Resources
Scrutiny Ctte(s):	Public Accounts Select Ctte

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
a) Loss of Police Officer secondment	No	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
The Anti-Fraud and Corruption Team (A-FACT) fulfils the statutory obligation on the Council to investigate Housing fraud. It also investigates, in accordance with legislation, allegations of misuses of public resources or internal fraud and promotes good practices to help protect public funds.
Saving proposal
Reduce the A-FACT budget by £70k to recognise the loss of the seconded police officer to Lewisham Council.
During 2017/18 the Metropolitan Police Service recalled all their Detective Constables, including the one seconded to Lewisham Council. They also confirmed that they would not be renewing this scheme that saw police officers seconded to London Boroughs and that in future this partnership working would return to being wholly between the authority and their local force.

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
The loss of the Police Officer will mean that any criminal cases will have to be taken up by the local force rather than directly. In addition the Police Officer was the Council's Financial Investigator, able to pursue Proceeds of Crime cases. This access and skills are being lost.
Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:
The risks are the inability to pursue criminal cases or seek the recovery of assets without the support of the local police or other qualified investigators. The mitigations are to continue working closely with the Borough police force and look to train another

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4. Impact and risks of proposal

member of the team and a Financial Investigator or access these skills through the CIPFA Counter Fraud hub on an as needed basis.

5. Financial information

Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	330	(30)	300	
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
a) Loss of Police Officer seondment	70			70
Total	70			70
% of Net Budget	23%	%	%	23%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	Yes	No
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:			Some investigations concern housing matters	

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities
B		A. Strengthening community input B. Sharing services C. Digitisation D. Income generating E. Demand management
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Medium		

7. Impact on Corporate priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities
10		1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence 5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	
Negative		
Level of impact on main priority –	Level of impact on second priority –	

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7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
High / Medium / Low	High / Medium / Low	9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
Low		

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No Specific impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:		Pregnancy / Maternity:	
Gender:		Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	
Age:		Sexual orientation:	
Disability:		Gender reassignment:	
Religion / Belief:		Overall:	N/A
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
None

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
March 2018	Savings implemented

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Appendix vii

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Balance sheet review of accounting policies
Reference:	I15
LFP work strand:	Management and corporate overheads
Directorate:	Resources & Regeneration
Head of Service:	Head of Corporate Resources
Service/Team area:	Strategic Finance and Core Accounting
Cabinet portfolio:	Resources
Scrutiny Cttee(s):	Public Accounts Select Cttee

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
a) Review of MRP accounting policy	Yes	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
The service area facilitates the Council's Strategic Finance activities (managing the savings and budget setting process, providing corporate finance advice (including procurement), performing treasury management functions, and managing the pension fund) to support delivery of Council objectives.
Saving proposal
As part of the Treasury Management Strategy, review the Council's Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy and re-evaluate the appropriate levels required in line with current asset valuations to remain prudent and comply with international finance and CIPFA accounting guidance.

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
This is a technical finance accounting adjustment that will not directly impact service users.
Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:
The risk is that if there is a sudden swing in the value of the Council's assets an in year charge would need to be taken to the Council's revenue budget. This will be mitigated by ensuring the asset position is considered with reference to the underlying value of the assets and any related borrowing costs to ensure a prudent approach.

5. Financial information				
Controllable budget:	Spend	Income	Net Budget	

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5. Financial information				
General Fund (GF)	£'000	£'000	£'000	
	N/A		N/A – this concerns the balance sheet not revenue account	
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
a) Review of MRP accounting policy	1,000			1,000
Total	1,000			1,000
% of Net Budget	%	%	%	%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	No	No
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:				

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities
N/A		A. Strengthening community input F. Sharing services G. Digitisation H. Income generating I. Demand management
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	

7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities
10		1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence 5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people 9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	
Neutral		
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Med		

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No Specific impact

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8. Ward impact	
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?
	N/A

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:		Pregnancy / Maternity:	
Gender:		Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	
Age:		Sexual orientation:	
Disability:		Gender reassignment:	
Religion / Belief:		Overall:	N/A
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
TBC – this will be part of setting the Council's Treasury Strategy as part of the budget in February 2018

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
September 2017	Proposals prepared (this template and supporting papers – e.g. draft public consultation)
October 2017	Proposals submitted to Scrutiny committees leading to M&C (despatch 24 October)
November 2016	Scrutiny meetings held with consultations ongoing
December 2017	Proposals to M&C for decision on 6 December (Despatch 29 Nov) and (full decision) reports returned to Scrutiny for review
January 2018	Transition work ongoing
February 2018	Transition work ongoing and budget set 21 February
March 2018	Savings implemented

Savings Proposals Appendices i to xii – October 2017

Appendix viii

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Statutory functions of School Effectiveness
Reference:	J3
LFP work strand:	School Effectiveness
Directorate:	Children and Young People
Head of Service:	Head of Standards and Inclusion
Service/Team area:	Access, Inclusion and Participation
Cabinet portfolio:	Children and Young People
Scrutiny Ctte(s):	Children and Young People

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
Statutory functions to be funded from DSG	No	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
The Attendance and Welfare service delivers services to ensure children and young people attend school and have appropriate access to education. This includes attendance and welfare, child employment and support for parents and schools on exclusions and the education of Looked After Children. Part of the service is traded with schools, the statutory functions have up to now been funded from the General Fund.
Saving proposal
The Department for Education removed the Education Services Grant (ESG) from Local Authorities in 2017/18. The grant was then treated as part of the General Fund. The Department for Education however moved the part of the grant that supported statutory education services to the Dedicated Schools Budget. It is now proposed that those former statutory services be funded out of the Dedicated Schools Grant.

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
None
Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:
The former education services grant has been incorporated into the new central block of the Dedicated Services Grant, potentially this could be reduced by central government or a fall in pupil numbers which would put pressure on these services. Over the past few years the level of the Dedicated Services Grant has been cash frozen and this is likely to continue in the future, making the need for efficiencies to be made in the service.

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5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	366	0	366	
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
Statutory functions to be funded from DSG	366			366
Total	366			366
% of Net Budget	100%	%	%	100%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	Yes		
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:		Costs transferred to the DSG		

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities A. Strengthening community input B. Sharing services C. Digitisation D. Income generating E. Demand management
A	B	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Low	Low	

7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities 1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence 5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people 9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
2	10	
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	
Neutral	Neutral	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Low	Low	

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8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No specific impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:	N/A	Pregnancy / Maternity:	N/A
Gender:	N/A	Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	N/A
Age:	N/A	Sexual orientation:	N/A
Disability:	N/A	Gender reassignment:	N/A
Religion / Belief:	N/A	Overall:	N/A
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
There are no specific legal implications

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
March 2018	Savings implemented when setting GF and DSG budgets for 2018/19

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Appendix ix

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Problem solving crime reduction
Reference:	K5
LFP work strand:	Crime reduction
Directorate:	Community Services
Head of Service:	Head of Public Protection and Safety
Service/Team area:	Crime, Enforcement and Regulation
Cabinet portfolio:	Community and Equalities
Scrutiny Committee(s):	Safer Stronger Select Committee

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
a) Problem solving crime reduction	No	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
<p>The Crime, Enforcement and Regulation Service covers the following statutory areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime reduction service inc ASB, PREVENT • Statutory Nuisance • Licensing • Trading standards <p>And the following non-statutory areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious Youth Violence • VAWG • Hate Crime • CCTV • Counter extremism <p>The CER service was created in Aug 15. There has been significant investment in staff development and training to enable staff to deliver in this multi-faceted service. Areas such as PREVENT, Serious Youth Violence, aspects of the VAWG service etc are all externally funded.</p>
Saving proposal
<p>The service has allocated funds to support problem solving processes which could require small amounts of resources to deliver and tackle problems identified throughout the year. The proposal is to reduce this budget and resource by 50%. The full amount is not proposed as this will significantly limit services being delivered directly to communities as problems are identified.</p>

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
The impact based on previous years will be a limited flexibility to deliver and support

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4. Impact and risks of proposal

problems that arise. This will impact on residents and partners.

Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:

Reduced service offer designed to tackle problems identified. The risks can not be mitigated as resources across the partnership are also reduced.

5. Financial information

Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	3,092	(1,233)	1,859	
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
a) Problem solving crime reduction	30	0	0	30
Total	30	0	0	30
% of Net Budget	1%	%	%	1%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Y	N	N	N
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:				

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities
A		A. Strengthening community input
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	B. Sharing services
Medium		C. Digitisation
		D. Income generating
		E. Demand management

7. Impact on Corporate priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities
4	1	1. Community leadership and empowerment
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	2. Young people's achievement and involvement
negative	negative	3. Clean, green and liveable
Level of impact on main priority –	Level of impact on second priority –	4. Safety, security and a visible presence
		5. Strengthening the local economy
		6. Decent homes for all
		7. Protection of children
		8. Caring for adults and the older people

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7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
High / Medium / Low	High / Medium / Low	9. Active, healthy citizens
Medium	Medium	10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No specific impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:	Medium	Pregnancy / Maternity:	Low
Gender:	Medium	Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	Low
Age:	Medium	Sexual orientation:	Low
Disability:	Medium	Gender reassignment:	Low
Religion / Belief:	Medium	Overall:	Medium
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
No specific legal implications

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
March 2018	Savings implemented

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Appendix x

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Reduced costs of providing nightly paid accommodation
Reference:	M8
LFP work strand:	Housing non-HRA
Directorate:	Customer Services
Head of Service:	Head of Strategic Housing
Service/Team area:	Housing Needs and Refugee Services
Cabinet portfolio:	Housing
Scrutiny Cttee(s):	Housing Select Committee

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
Reduced costs of providing nightly paid accommodation	No	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
<p>The Housing Needs and Refugee Service manages the housing and homelessness assessment process, the statutory provision of emergency housing for homeless households, and the work that the Council is doing to support refugees.</p> <p>The London wide housing crisis has driven huge operational and financial pressures for all London local authorities in this area. In Lewisham there are now more than 1,800 households who are homeless and living in temporary accommodation, of whom more than 500 are living in “nightly paid” accommodation.</p> <p>Over the past five years the Council has pursued a wide ranging strategy to address these pressures. This has included: ambitious targets for Council house building; a range of projects to create better and cheaper forms of temporary accommodation of which PLACE/Ladywell has been the most high profile example; providing £40m of loan finance to Lewisham Homes to enable it to acquire properties for use for homeless households; and a focus on intervening with families earlier in the homelessness process in order to prevent rather than respond to potential problems.</p> <p>Through all of these measures, the number of households in nightly paid temporary accommodation has broadly stabilised at around 520, and there are on-going strategies in place to continue to reduce this number.</p>
Saving proposal
<p>The proposed saving is to reduce, by £250k, the budget of £3.05m which is held to fund “nightly paid” accommodation for homeless households.</p> <p>It is projected that this saving can be enabled in three ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By reducing the number of households placed in nightly paid accommodation 2. By reducing the average cost per placement for households placed in nightly

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3. Description of service area and proposal

accommodation

3. By generating income from alternative forms of temporary accommodation that are being bought or built by the Council

The reduction in the overall number of households is projected to be achieved by continuing the range of interventions set out above. Further property acquisitions, conversions, leases and developments are expected to come forward in the coming year which will help to provide alternatives to nightly paid options. In addition the continuing focus on homelessness prevention should continue to tackle the overall level of demand.

The reduction in average cost per placement can be achieved through the effective targeting of the most expensive placements, supported by high quality management information and reporting on cases and costs that has been developed over the past two years. This approach has already helped to reduce average placement costs even as the number of placements has stayed the same.

Finally, some alternative forms of temporary accommodation generate an income to the Council, and in some cases also generate an operating surplus over and above the costs of operation and of financing the original investment. The PLACE/Ladywell and Hamilton Lodge developments are examples of where this has been possible, and have already facilitated revenue savings in previous iterations of the budget setting process. Officers are bringing forward further similar projects which will, in due course, also generate an operating surplus to the Council. While most of these are projected to come on-stream from 2018/19 onwards, it is still expected that a small additional operational surplus can be made in the coming year and can contribute to the overall £250k saving.

4. Impact and risks of proposal

Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:

The Council and its service users are negatively impacted by the on-going housing crisis and the efforts set out above to address this by sourcing better and more sustainable accommodation benefit both homeless households and the Council's financial position.

In that sense, this proposal mainly provides benefits rather than risks. That said, there are risks to delivery. The London housing crisis could worsen, and increase demand more than currently expected. Equally the savings are predicated on the continuing tight management of placement costs, and continuing delivery of acquisition and new build projects, without which the saving will not be deliverable.

Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:

Tight operational management of costs can be facilitated through a structured approach to decision making and the provision of regular and robust management information to support decisions.

The delivery of acquisition and development projects can be supported by ensuring sufficient operational resources, processes and access to technical support is in place.

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5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	28,263	(22,675)	5,588	
HRA	n/a	n/a		
DSG	n/a	n/a		
Health	n/a	n/a		
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
Reduced costs of providing nightly paid accomodation	250			250
Total	250			250
% of Net Budget	5%	%	%	5%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	No	No
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities A. Strengthening community input B. Sharing services C. Digitisation D. Income generating E. Demand management
E	A	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
High	Medium	

7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities 1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence 5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people 9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
Decent Homes for all	Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity	
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	
Positive	Positive	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Medium	Medium	

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8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No specific impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:	Low	Pregnancy / Maternity:	Low
Gender:	Low	Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	Low
Age:	Low	Sexual orientation:	Low
Disability:	Low	Gender reassignment:	Low
Religion / Belief:	Low	Overall:	Low
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Nightly paid accommodation is least stable form of emergency accommodation. By providing alternatives to this form, residents will benefit from a positive impact			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
There are no specific legal implications from reducing this budget. The specific proposals that have enabled it to be made, and future iterations of those, are all considered separately at Mayor and Cabinet and legal implications will be considered at that time.

12. Summary timetable	
Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:	
The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.	
Month	Activity
April 2018	Budget reduced and savings implemented

Savings Proposals Appendices i to xii – October 2017

Appendix xi

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Council Tax single person discount review
Reference:	O5
LFP work strand:	Public Services
Directorate:	Customer Services
Head of Service:	Head of Public Services
Service/Team area:	Revenues / Council Tax
Cabinet portfolio:	Resouces
Scrutiny Ctte(s):	Public Accounts Select Ctte

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
Council Tax single person discount review	No	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
Council Tax collection and administration.
Saving proposal
<p>There are 125,000 households in the borough and of these 47,000 (37%) are in receipt of a single person discount. This is the highest percentage of single person discount claims in London.</p> <p>The Council has reviewed its single person discounts on an annual basis for many years using an external provider that carries out a data match exercise. This has generated additional Council Tax of over £700,000 pa. However, in 2017/18 the Council carried out a proof of concept using a more detailed data match, which identified a possible 2,500 incorrect claims and lost Council Tax of potentially up to £800,000 pa.</p> <p>The saving is the billing and collection of the additional Council Tax the review identified as due. The service believes it will collect at least £500K of this additional Council Tax in 2018/19.</p> <p>The reason the £500K is below the estimate of £800K, is because it is expected that further challenges to the discount withdrawal will be received once the Council sends a bill. In addition, the Council is expecting it is going to have to take a higher than normal level of enforcement action to collect the debt.</p>

4. Impact and risks of proposal
Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:
The impact on service users will be that those Council Tax payers who are not entitled to a single person discount will have to pay more. There will be no impact on

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4. Impact and risks of proposal

partners. There will be some additional administration for staff.

Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:

There is a risk that the data used is unreliable. However, Council Tax payers have been given two opportunities to challenge it before we withdrew the discount and sent an amended bill.

There is a risk that Council Tax payers may not pay the increased bill. However, the service will take enforcement action against those that do not pay their bill.

5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
HRA	-			
DSG	-			
Health	-			
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
Council Tax single person discount review	500			
Total	500			
% of Net Budget	N/A	%	%	%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	No	No
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:				

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities A. Strengthening community input B. Sharing services C. Digitisation D. Income generating E. Demand management
D		
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
High		

7. Impact on Corporate priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities 1. Community leadership and empowerment 2. Young people's achievement and involvement 3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence
10		
Impact on main	Impact on second	

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7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people 9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
Positive		
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
Low		

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No specific impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:		Pregnancy / Maternity:	
Gender:		Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	
Age:		Sexual orientation:	
Disability:		Gender reassignment:	
Religion / Belief:		Overall:	n/a
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
<p>Section 11(1) of the Local Government and Finance Act 1992 provides that council tax payable in respect of a chargeable dwelling shall be subject to discount of 25% (or such other percentage as the Secretary of State may order) where there is only one resident or where there are two or more residents and each of them except one falls to be disregarded for the purposes of discount. “ Single Person Discount”.</p> <p>The review of single persons discounts using a more detailed data match to identify incorrect claims is lawfully permissible and should result in increased collections.</p>

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12. Summary timetable

Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:

The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.

Month	Activity
March 2018	Savings implemented

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Appendix xii

1. Savings proposal	
Proposal title:	Planning savings
Reference:	P3
LFP work strand:	Planning and economic development
Directorate:	Resources and Regeneration
Head of Service:	Head of Planning
Service/Team area:	Planning
Cabinet portfolio:	Regeneration
Scrutiny Ctte(s):	Sustainable Development

2. Decision Route			
Saving proposed:	Key Decision Yes / No	Public Consultation Yes / No	Staff Consultation Yes / No
a) increase income	No	No	No

3. Description of service area and proposal
Description of the service area (functions and activities) being reviewed:
<p>The Government has recently laid before Parliament draft legislation relating to changes to the Planning Statutory Fees. It is proposed that planning application fees will be increased by 20%, which should be in place by 1 April 2018.</p> <p>Planning Application Fees for 2016/17 were £910,778 and are forecasted as £1.2m during 2017/18, against an annual budget of £929,000 for both years. An increase of 20% would have uplifted this income to £1,092,934, an increase of £182k (2016/17) and £1,440,000 a forecast increase of £240k (2017/18).</p> <p>However, we are only able to take advantage of the 20% increase in fees if we do not reduce our base budget. This Government requirement has been introduced to ensure that the application fee increase will be “ring-fenced” to improve planning capacity and customer service. Therefore, the Development Management (E44613) base budget of £1,751,393 cannot be reduced in the budget savings exercise for the foreseeable future.</p> <p>The Planning Service have therefore looked to identify opportunities to generate additional income as opposed to savings to the base budget.</p>
Saving proposal
<p>In total £270k made up of:</p> <p>£240k from the outline proposal for 2018/19 presented in the savings round for 2017/18. This was anticipated to come from £200k income and £40k restructure. Due to the ringfencing of the base budget, the £40k restructure figure is no longer achievable via a restructure but would be more than offset by the statutory fee increase.</p> <p>The additional £30k increase in income to the DM budget will come through a further review of and increase to chargeable services.</p>

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4. Impact and risks of proposal

Outline impact to service users, partners, other Council services and staff:

There will be an impact on service users through the increase of fees. However, these have not been reviewed for some time and we would be seeking to ensure that we are fully recovering the cost. The Planning Service are continuing to improve the Planning web pages to ensure that a free offer is available to any householders looking to undertake works in the Borough. Discussions with developers has indicated a willingness to pay increased fees if it enables a good level of service to be provided.

Outline risks associated with proposal and mitigating actions:

There is a risk that by increasing fees, less customers will choose to use the service. In order to minimise this, the Planning Service are already looking at customer satisfaction and ways of promoting and marketing services.

5. Financial information				
Controllable budget: General Fund (GF)	Spend £'000	Income £'000	Net Budget £'000	
	2,637	(1,582)	1,055	
HRA				
DSG				
Health				
Saving proposed:	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	Total £'000
income	270			270
Total	270			270
% of Net Budget	26%	5%	%	26%
Does proposal impact on: Yes / No	General Fund	DSG	HRA	Health
	Yes	No	No	No
If DSG, HRA, Health impact describe:				

6. Alignment to Lewisham 2020 priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Lewisham 2020 priorities
Income generating	Demand management	A. Strengthening community input
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	B. Sharing services
Low	Medium	C. Digitisation
		D. Income generating
		E. Demand management

7. Impact on Corporate priorities

Main priority	Second priority	Corporate priorities
Decent Homes for all	Strengthening the local	1. Community leadership and empowerment
		2. Young people's achievement and involvement

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7. Impact on Corporate priorities		
	economy	3. Clean, green and liveable 4. Safety, security and a visible presence 5. Strengthening the local economy 6. Decent homes for all 7. Protection of children 8. Caring for adults and the older people 9. Active, healthy citizens 10. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity
Impact on main priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	Impact on second priority – Positive / Neutral / Negative	
neutral	neutral	
Level of impact on main priority – High / Medium / Low	Level of impact on second priority – High / Medium / Low	
low	low	

8. Ward impact	
Geographical impact by ward:	No specific impact / Specific impact in one or more
	No specific impact
	If impacting one or more wards specifically – which?

9. Service equalities impact			
Expected impact on service equalities for users – High / Medium / Low or N/A			
Ethnicity:	n/a	Pregnancy / Maternity:	n/a
Gender:	n/a	Marriage & Civil Partnerships:	n/a
Age:	n/a	Sexual orientation:	n/a
Disability:	n/a	Gender reassignment:	n/a
Religion / Belief:	n/a	Overall:	n/a
For any High impact service equality areas please explain why and what mitigations are proposed:			
Is a full service equalities impact assessment required: Yes / No			No

10. Human Resources impact	
Will this saving proposal have an impact on employees: Yes / No	No
Workforce profile:	

11. Legal implications
State any specific legal implications relating to this proposal:
<p>The position on planning fees is currently governed by The Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications, Deemed Applications, Requests and Site Visits) (England) Regulations 2012. These set out the fees payable for applications, deemed applications, requests or site visits. The 2017 Regulations provide for an increase of approximately 20% for all existing fees payable under the 2012 Regulations. There is a Government requirement that the additional money will be re-invested within the planning department. This is reflected by the saving proposal. The 2017 Regulations are still draft and this proposal is therefore predicated on them coming into force.</p>

Savings Proposals Appendices i to xii – October 2017

12. Summary timetable

Outline timetable for main steps to be completed re decision and implementation of proposal – e.g. proposal, scrutiny, consultation (public/staff), decision, transition work (contracts, re-organisation etc..), implementation:

The main savings timetable for 2018/19 has been included here FYI. Please amend for proposal if different.

Month	Activity
September 2017	Proposals prepared
October 2017	Proposals submitted to Scrutiny committees leading to M&C (despatch 24 October)
November 2016	Scrutiny meetings held with consultations ongoing
December 2017	Proposals to M&C for decision on 6 December (Despatch 29 Nov) and (full decision) reports returned to Scrutiny for review
January 2018	Transition work ongoing
February 2018	Transition work ongoing and budget set 21 February
March 2018	Savings implemented

LEWISHAM FUTURE PROGRAMME 2018/19 REVENUE BUDGET SAVINGS REPORT

APPENDICES xiii to xvii

CONTENTS

Appendix xiii	Corporate Savings Principles
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Appendix xv	Policy and Equality Analysis
Appendix xvi	Savings Summary Table
Appendix xvii	Specific Legal Implications

APPENDIX XIII

CORPORATE SAVINGS PRINCIPLES

Prior to the General Election in 2010, the Labour Government instituted a programme of austerity planned over a five year period. In 2010 the Coalition Government increased the level of and pace of “fiscal consolidation” (i.e. tax increases and spending cuts) that applied to the nation’s public finances. In 2013 these were increased again such that the original plans of the (then) Labour Government to reduce public spending have been increased dramatically. To ensure that this scale of service cuts did not impact adversely on front-line services the Mayor and Cabinet agreed a set of principles to underpin the Council’s decision making. These principles ensure that we:

- 1) Take account of the impact on service outcomes and social results for customers and citizens
- 2) Be prudent and sustainable for the longer term, we will not just opt for short term fixes
- 3) Reflect a coherent “one organisation” approach that avoids silo-based solutions
- 4) Encourage self-reliance, mutualism and cooperative endeavour
- 5) Mitigate potential harm in accordance with an appropriate assessment of needs
- 6) Be mindful of the impact on the geography of fairness across Lewisham (and our boundaries)
- 7) Involve service users, staff and other stakeholders in the redesign of services for the future
- 8) Consider the current or potential actions of other public agencies and the voluntary sector locally, including sharing and reshaping services (Total Place)
- 9) Consider the impact on the Lewisham approach where we listen to all voices, take account of all views and then we move forward to implement.

APPENDIX XIV



Making fair financial decisions Guidance for decision-makers

3rd edition, January 2015

Introduction

With major reductions in public spending, public authorities in Britain are being required to make difficult financial decisions. This guide sets out what is expected of you as a decision-maker or leader of a public authority responsible for delivering key services at a national, regional and/or local level, in order to make such decisions as fair as possible.

The public sector equality duty (the equality duty) does not prevent you from making difficult decisions such as reorganisations and relocations, redundancies, and service reductions, nor does it stop you from making decisions which may affect one group more than another group. The equality duty enables you to demonstrate that you are making financial decisions in a fair, transparent and accountable way, considering the needs and the rights of different members of your community. This is achieved through assessing the impact that changes to policies, procedures and practices could have on people with different protected characteristics.

Assessing the impact on equality of proposed changes to policies, procedures and practices is not just something that the law requires, it is a positive opportunity for you as a public authority leader to ensure you make better decisions based on robust evidence.

What the law requires

Under the equality duty (set out in the Equality Act 2010), public authorities must have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation as well as to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

The protected characteristics covered by the equality duty are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. The duty also covers marriage and civil partnerships, but only in respect of eliminating unlawful discrimination.

The law requires that public authorities demonstrate that they have had 'due regard' to the aims of the equality duty in their decision-making. Assessing the potential impact on equality of proposed changes to policies, procedures and practices is one of the key ways in which public authorities can demonstrate that they have had 'due regard'.

It is also important to note that public authorities subject to the equality duty are also likely to be subject to the Human Rights Act 1998. We would therefore recommend that public authorities consider the potential impact their decisions could have on human rights.

Aim of this guide

This guide aims to assist decision-makers in ensuring that:

- The process they follow to assess the impact on equality of financial proposals is robust, and
- The impact that financial proposals could have on people with protected characteristics is thoroughly considered before any decisions are arrived at.

We have also produced detailed guidance for those responsible for assessing the impact on equality of their policies, which is available on our website at www.equalityhumanrights.com

The benefits of assessing the impact on equality

By law, your assessments of impact on equality must:

- Contain enough information to enable a public authority to demonstrate it has had 'due regard' to the aims of the equality duty in its decision-making
- Consider ways of mitigating or avoiding any adverse impacts.

Such assessments do not have to take the form of a document called an equality impact assessment. If you choose not to develop a document of this type, then some alternative approach which systematically assesses any adverse impacts of a change in policy, procedure or practice will be required.

Assessing impact on equality is not an end in itself and it should be tailored to, and be proportionate to, the decision that is being made.

Whether it is proportionate for an authority to conduct an assessment of the impact on equality of a financial decision or not depends on its relevance to the authority's particular function and its likely impact on people with protected characteristics.

We recommend that you document your assessment of the impact on equality when developing financial proposals. This will help you to:

- **Ensure you have a written record of the equality considerations** you have taken into account.
- **Ensure that your decision includes a consideration of the actions that would help to avoid or mitigate any impacts on particular protected characteristics.** Individual decisions should also be informed by the wider context of decisions in your own and other relevant public authorities, so that people with particular protected characteristics are not unduly affected by the cumulative effects of different decisions.

- **Make your decisions based on evidence:** a decision which is informed by relevant local and national information about equality is a better quality decision. Assessments of impact on equality provide a clear and systematic way to collect, assess and put forward relevant evidence.

- **Make the decision-making process more transparent:** a process which involves those likely to be affected by the policy, and which is based on evidence, is much more open and transparent. This should also help you secure better public understanding of the difficult decisions you will be making in the coming months.

- **Comply with the law:** a written record can be used to demonstrate that due regard has been had. Failure to meet the equality duty may result in authorities being exposed to costly, time-consuming and reputation-damaging legal challenges.

When should your assessments be carried out?

Assessments of the impact on equality must be carried out at a **formative stage** so that the assessment is an integral part of the development of a proposed policy, not a later justification of a policy that has already been adopted. Financial proposals which are relevant to equality, such as those likely to impact on equality in your workforce and/or for your community, should always be subject to a thorough assessment. This includes proposals to outsource or procure any of the functions of your organisation. The assessment should form part of the proposal, and you should consider it carefully **before** making your decision.

If you are presented with a proposal that has not been assessed for its impact on equality, you should question whether this enables you to consider fully the proposed changes and its likely impact. Decisions not to assess the impact on equality should be fully documented, along with the reasons and the evidence used to come to this conclusion. This is important as authorities may need to rely on this documentation if the decision is challenged.

It is also important to remember that the potential impact is not just about numbers. Evidence of a serious impact on a small number of individuals is just as important as something that will impact on many people.

What should I be looking for in my assessments?

Assessments of impact on equality need to be based on relevant information and enable the decision-maker to understand the equality implications of a decision and any alternative options or proposals.

As with everything, proportionality is a key principle. Assessing the impact on equality of a major financial proposal is likely to need significantly more effort and resources dedicated to ensuring effective engagement, than a simple assessment of a proposal to save money by changing staff travel arrangements.

There is no prescribed format for assessing the impact on equality, but the following questions and answers provide guidance to assist you in determining whether you consider that an assessment is robust enough to rely on:

- **Is the purpose of the financial proposal clearly set out?**

A robust assessment will set out the reasons for the change; how this change can impact on protected groups, as well as whom it is intended to benefit; and the intended outcome. You should also think about how individual financial proposals might relate to one another. This is because a series of changes to different policies or services could have a severe impact on particular protected characteristics.

Joint working with your public authority partners will also help you to consider thoroughly the impact of your joint decisions on the people you collectively serve.

Example: A local authority takes separate decisions to limit the eligibility criteria for community care services; increase charges for respite services; scale back its accessible housing programme; and cut concessionary travel. Each separate decision may have a significant effect on the lives of disabled residents, and the cumulative impact of these decisions may be considerable. This combined impact would not be apparent if the decisions were considered in isolation.

• **Has the assessment considered available evidence?**

Public authorities should consider the information and research already available locally and nationally. The assessment of impact on equality should be underpinned by up-to-date and reliable information about the different protected groups that the proposal is likely to have an impact on. A lack of information is not a sufficient reason to conclude that there is no impact.

• **Have those likely to be affected by the proposal been engaged?**

Engagement is crucial to assessing the impact on equality. There is no explicit requirement to engage people under the equality duty, but it will help you to improve the equality information that you use to understand the possible impact on your policy on different protected characteristics. No-one can give you a better insight into how proposed changes will have an impact on, for example, disabled people, than disabled people themselves.

• **Have potential positive and negative impacts been identified?**

It is not enough to state simply that a policy will impact on everyone equally; there should be a more in-depth consideration of available evidence to see if particular protected characteristics are more likely to be affected than others. Equal treatment does not always produce equal outcomes; sometimes authorities will have to take particular steps for certain groups to address an existing disadvantage or to meet differing needs.

• **What course of action does the assessment suggest that I take? Is it justifiable?**

The assessment should clearly identify the option(s) chosen, and their potential impacts, and document the reasons for this decision. There are four possible outcomes of an assessment of the impact on equality, and more than one may apply to a single proposal:

Outcome 1: No major change required when the assessment has not identified any potential for discrimination or adverse impact and all opportunities to advance equality have been taken.

Outcome 2: Adjustments to remove barriers identified by the assessment or to better advance equality. Are you satisfied that the proposed adjustments will remove the barriers identified?

Outcome 3: Continue despite having identified some potential for adverse impacts or missed opportunities to advance equality. In this case, the justification should be included in the assessment and should be in line with the duty to have 'due regard'. For the most important relevant policies, compelling reasons will be needed. You should consider whether there are sufficient plans to reduce the negative impact and/or plans to monitor the actual impact, as discussed below.

Outcome 4: Stop and rethink when an assessment shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination.

• **Are there plans to alleviate any negative impacts?**

Where the assessment indicates a potential negative impact, consideration should be given to means of reducing or mitigating this impact. This will in practice be supported by the development of an action plan to reduce impacts. This should identify the responsibility for delivering each action and the associated timescales for implementation. Considering what action you could take to avoid any negative impact is crucial, to reduce the likelihood that the difficult decisions you will have to take in the near future do not create or perpetuate inequality.

Example: A University decides to close down its childcare facility to save money, particularly given that it is currently being under-used. It identifies that doing so will have a negative impact on women and individuals from different racial groups, both staff and students.

In order to mitigate such impacts, the University designs an action plan to ensure relevant information on childcare facilities in the area is disseminated to staff and students in a timely manner. This will help to improve partnership working with the local authority and to ensure that sufficient and affordable childcare remains accessible to its students and staff.

• **Are there plans to monitor the actual impact of the proposal?**

Although assessments of impact on equality will help to anticipate a proposal's likely effect on different communities and groups, in reality the full impact of a decision will only be known once it is introduced. It is therefore important to set out arrangements for reviewing the actual impact of the proposals once they have been implemented.

What happens if you don't properly assess the impact on equality of relevant decisions?

If you have not carried out an assessment of impact on equality of the proposal, or have not done so thoroughly, you risk leaving yourself open to legal challenges, which are both costly and time-consuming. Legal cases have shown what can happen when authorities do not consider their equality duties when making decisions.

Example: A court overturned a decision by Haringey Council to consent to a large-scale building redevelopment in Wards Corner in Tottenham, on the basis that the council had not considered the impact of the proposal on different racial groups before granting planning permission.

However, the result can often be far more fundamental than a legal challenge. If people feel that an authority is acting high-handedly or without properly involving its service users or employees, or listening to their concerns, they are likely to become disillusioned with you.

Above all, authorities which fail to carry out robust assessments of the impact on equality risk making poor and unfair decisions that could discriminate against people with particular protected characteristics and perpetuate or worsen inequality.

As part of its regulatory role to ensure compliance with the equality duty, the Commission monitors financial decisions with a view to ensuring that these are taken in compliance with the equality duty and have taken into account the need to mitigate negative impacts, where possible.

APPENDIX XV

POLICY AND EQUALITY ANALYSIS

1. Policy framework

This policy analysis describes how the savings proposals for 2018-2019, will impact on the delivery of the Council's ten corporate priorities which are listed below. Any proposed budgetary savings have to be considered in the light of these priorities and the potential effect on services provided, and outcomes for both service users and the community at large. The effects are assessed as either positive, negative or neutral in terms of real impacts on the Council's functions and services.

- A. **Community leadership and empowerment:** developing opportunities for the active participation and engagement of people in the life of the community.
- B. **Young people's achievement and involvement:** raising educational attainment and improving facilities for young people through partnership working.
- C. **Clean, green and liveable:** improving environmental management, the cleanliness and care of roads and pavements, and promoting a sustainable environment.
- D. **Safety, security and visible presence:** partnership working with the police and others to further reduce crime levels (and using Council powers to combat anti-social behaviour).
- E. **Strengthening the local economy:** gaining resources to regenerate key localities, strengthen employment skills and promote public transport.
- F. **Decent Homes for all:** investment in social and affordable housing to achieve the decent homes standard, tackle homelessness and supply key worker housing.
- G. **Protection of children:** better safeguarding and joined up services for children at risk.
- H. **Caring for adults and older people:** working with health services to support older people and adults in need of care.
- I. **Active, healthy citizens:** leisure, sporting, learning and creative activities for everyone.
- J. **Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity:** ensuring efficiency and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community.

2. Presentation of analysis

The following analysis has been prepared, using various key headings. These offer a wide-ranging perspective of the impact of the budget savings.

3. Savings proposals for 2018/19 mapped to primary corporate priority

Figure 1 and Table 1 below illustrate that, of the £4.276m worth of savings identified for 2018/19, £2.79m or 65% are linked to council priority (J)

'Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity'. The next highest savings are for (F) *'Decent Homes for All'* at 24% (£1.02m).

Smaller savings, comprising less than 2.4% of overall total, are linked to priority (H) *'Caring for adults & older people'* (£0.7m) and to priority (D) *'Safety, security & visible presence'*. No savings are linked to priority (A) *'Community leadership & empowerment'*, priority (C) *'Clean, green and liveable'*, priority (E) *'Strengthening the local economy'*, priority (G) *'Protection of children'*, or priority (I) *'Active, healthy citizens'*.

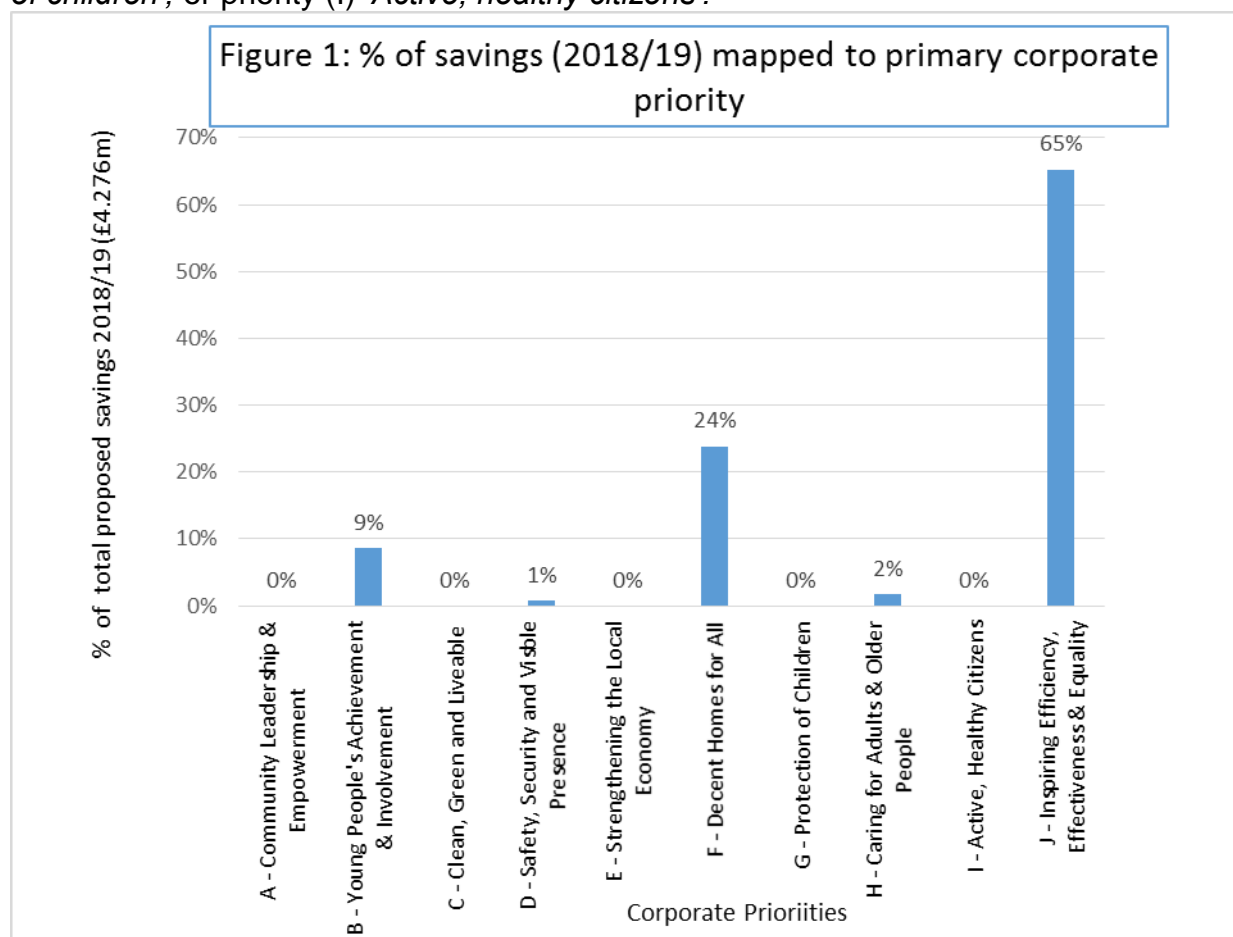


Table 1: Savings by primary corporate priority

Corporate priority	Savings total (£'000s)
A. Community leadership & empowerment	0
C. Clean, green and liveable	0
E. Strengthening the local economy	0
G. Protection of children	0
I. Active healthy, citizens	30
D. Safety, security & visible presence	30
H. Caring for adults & older people	70
B. Young people's achievement & involvement	366
F. Decent homes for all	1020
J. Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness & equity	2790
Grand Total	4276

5. Impact on council priorities

Of those savings proposed, a combined total of £3106m (73%) are considered to have an impact that is either 'neutral' 39% or 'positive' 34%. The remaining 27% of savings are described as likely to have a 'negative' impact on the delivery of Council's priorities.

Figure 2: Likely impact of savings proposals

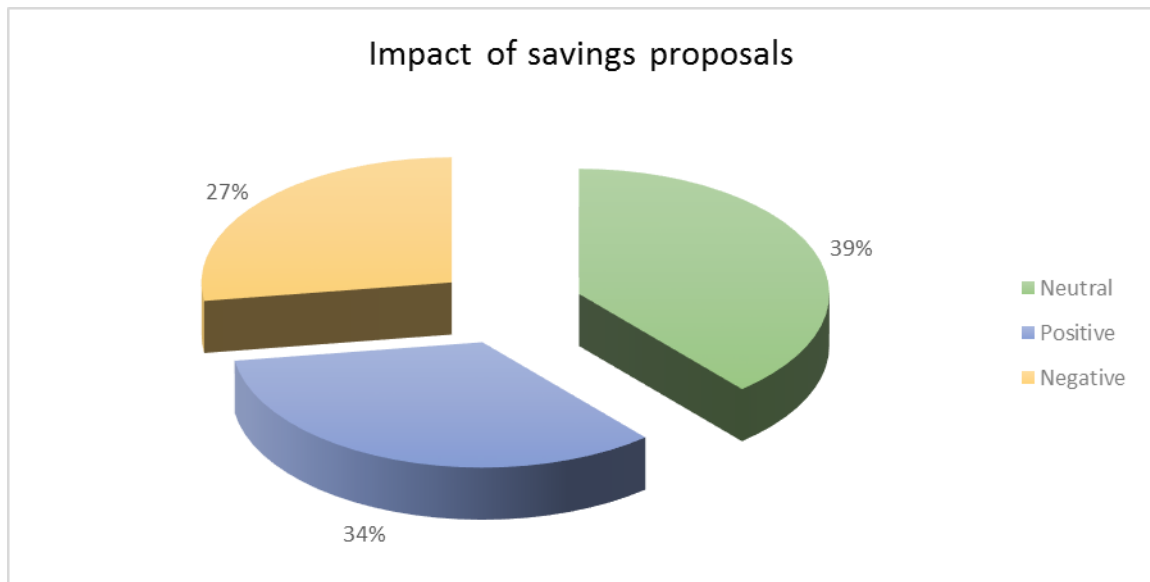
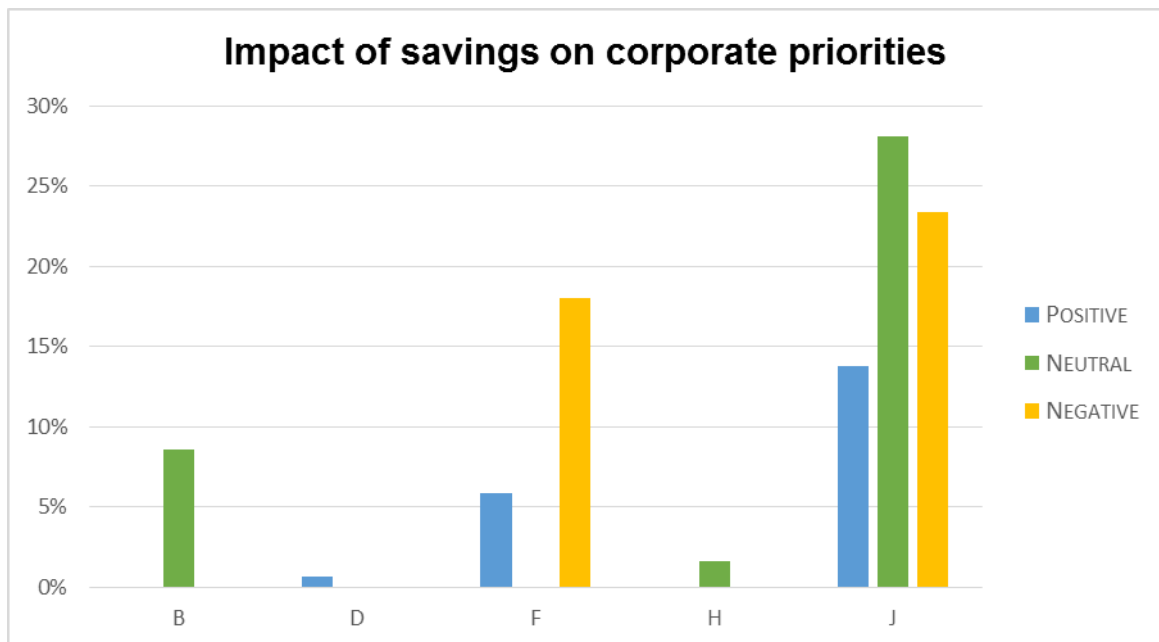


Figure 3: Impact of savings proposals on corporate priorities



The chart above (Figure 3) demonstrates the positive, neutral or negative effects of savings proposals on corporate priorities. There is both a high

neutral and a high negative impact on priority (J) *inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity*. There is a significant negative impact on priority (F) *decent homes for all*.

5. Staffing Implications

None of the savings proposals submitted have clearly identified the deletion of posts. However, one savings proposal identifies the deletion of posts as a possibility.

6. Geographical analysis

Analysis that of the £4.276m savings total, £0.5m (12%) will impact specifically upon New Cross ward. The proposal is assessed as having a positive impact upon corporate priority (F) '*Decent Homes for All*' and involves disposing of the Besson Street site to a Joint Venture partner from the private sector. The partner would build, own and operate circa 230 Private Rental Sector units, comprising of at least 35% discounted London Living Rent units, and would provide a GP surgery at nil cost.

7. Equalities

The Public Sector Equality Duty (set out in the Equality Act 2010) requires the Council to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation as well as to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

The protected groups covered by the Equality Duty are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. The duty also covers marriage and civil partnerships, but only in respect of eliminating unlawful discrimination, within employment and training. It does not include a socio-economic duty.

The law requires that public authorities demonstrate that they have had 'due regard' to the aims of the Equality Duty in their decision-making. Assessing the potential impact on equality of proposed changes to policies, procedures and practices is one of the key ways in which the Council can demonstrate that they have had 'due regard'.

Assessing impact on equality is not an end to itself and it should be tailored to, and be proportionate to, the decision being made. Whether it is proportionate for the Council to conduct an Equalities Analysis Assessment of the impact on equality of a financial decision or not depends on its relevance to the authority's particular function and its likely impact on people from protected groups, including staff.

Where proposals are anticipated to have an impact on staffing levels, it will be subject to consultation as stipulated within the Council's Employment/Change Management policies, and services will be required to undertake an Equalities Analysis Assessment (EAA) as part of their restructuring process.

It is also important to note that the Council is subject to the Human Rights Act, and should therefore also consider the potential impact their decisions could have on human rights.

7.1 Equalities impact

Figure 4 below provides a high-level summary of the equality impact of 2018/19 budget savings proposals. The table reveals that the greater number of savings proposals 8 (66.7% of the total number) are judged as likely to have a neutral equalities impact. No proposals are judged as likely to have a high equalities impact.

Figure 4 Equality impacts		
Level of impact	Number of proposals	As a percentage
High impact	0	0
Medium impact	1	8.3%
Low impact	3	25.0%
Neutral impact	8	66.7%
Total	12	100

7.2 Equalities impact on all protected characteristics

Figure 5 below looks at the impact of savings proposals on the eight characteristics protected under the Equality Act 2010. The table reveals that the majority of the impacts being reported for each of the protected characteristics will be 'low' or 'neutral'. Whilst no savings proposal has a 'high' impact upon any of the characteristics, one proposal has a 'medium impact upon four characteristics, namely: ethnicity, gender, age and disability, and three proposals have a 'low impact upon five characteristics, namely: religion / belief, pregnancy / maternity, marriage & civil partnerships, sexual orientation and gender reassignment.

Figure 5 Equality impact by protected characteristic									
Impact	Ethnicity	Gender	Age	Disability	Religion / Belief	Pregnancy / Maternity	Marriage & Civil Partnership	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment
High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Low	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Neutral	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

APPENDIX xvi

2018/19 SAVINGS - SUMMARY TABLE OF NEW PROPOSALS WITH PROFORMA AT NOVEMBER 2017

Ref.	Description	18/19 £'000	Key Decision	Public Consultation	Staff Consultation
B	Supporting People				
B4	Service economy rental income	70	N	N	N
D	Efficiency Review				
D2	Reduction in allocated Inflation	1,000	Y	N	N
E	Asset Rationalisation				
E8	Income from PRS joint venture - Besson St.	500	Y	N	N
I	Management and Corporate Overheads				
I12	Administration budget cut	20	N	N	N
I13	More efficient & effective finance processes	200	N	N	Y
I14	Loss of the Police Officer secondment	70	N	N	N
I15	Review of accounting policies in respect of the balance sheet	1,000	Y	N	N
J	School Effectiveness				
J3	Statutory functions for school effectiveness	360	N	N	N
K	Crime reduction				
K5	Crime problem solving	30	N	N	N
M	Housing strategy and non-HRA funded services				
M8	Reduced costs of providing nightly paid accommodation	250	N	N	N
O	Public Services				
O5	Council tax single person discount review	500	N	N	N
P	Planning and economic development				
P	Service income	270	N	N	N
	Sub Total	4,270			
	Previously Agreed (A19, L8 and Q 6 & 7)	580			
	TOTAL	4,850			

APPENDIX XVII

SPECIFIC LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Reference	Description	Amount of Saving	Legal Implications
i) B4	Supporting People Service Economy rental income	£70k	This saving relates to rental due in future for occupation of premises by a provider. There are no specific legal impls.
ii) D2	Efficiency Review Corporate efficiency	£1,000k	There are no specific legal impls.
iii) E8	Asset rationalisation proposal Income from private rented scheme (PRS) Joint Venture	£500k	This proposal remains subject to a report to M&C authorising the establishment of the JV and the disposal of the site. Full legal implications will therefore be contained within that report.
iv) I12	Management & corporate overheads Administrative budgets	£20k	There are no specific legal impls.
v) I13	Management and corporate overheads	£200k	There are no specific legal implications which arise from this savings proposal however, should there be any staff

	Finance function efficiencies through the implementation of Oracle Cloud		changes this must be managed in compliance with the Council's managing change policy.
vi) I14	Management and corporate overheads Loss of seconded police officer to counter fraud team	£70k	As per the Appendix. There is no statutory requirement for the Authority to second / employ a police officer. The secondment has already come to an end
vii) I15	Management and corporate overheads Balance sheet review of accounting policies	£1,000k	This accounting treatment is compliant with IRFS and CIPFA rules
viii) J3	School Effectiveness Statutory functions of school effectiveness	£366k	The local authority is statutorily required to ensure that its education and training functions are exercised with a view to promoting high standards, fulfilment of potential and fair access to opportunity for education and training. These proposals have to be consistent with the local authority's ability to meet its statutory responsibilities.
ix) K5	Crime Reduction Problem solving crime reduction	£30k	The Council is under a number of statutory obligations to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the Council to formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder;

			the Anti-Social Behaviour. These statutory duties amongst others feed into the Council's Safer Lewisham Strategy. If the proposals are implemented the Council must still fulfil its statutory duties.
x) M8	Housing non-HRA Reduced costs of providing nightly paid accommodation	£250k	As per the Appendix
xi) O5	Public services Council Tax single person discount review	500k	Section 11(1) of the Local Government and Finance Act 1992 provides that council tax payable in respect of a chargeable dwelling shall be subject to discount of 25% (or such other percentage as the Secretary of State may order) where there is only one resident or where there are two or more residents and each of them except one falls to be disregarded for the purposes of discount. "Single Person Discount". The review of single persons discounts using a more detailed data match to identify incorrect claims is lawfully permissible and should result in increased collections.
xii) P3	Planning & economic development Planning savings	£270k	The position on planning fees is currently governed by The Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications, Deemed Applications, Requests and Site Visits) (England) Regulations 2012. These set out the fees payable for applications, deemed applications, requests or site visits. The 2017 Regulations provide for an increase of

			approximately 20% for all existing fees payable under the 2012 Regulations. There is a Government requirement that the additional money will be re-invested within the planning department. This is reflected by the saving proposal. The 2017 Regulations are still draft and this proposal is therefore predicated on them coming into force.
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Members attention is also drawn to the general legal implications in the body of the main report entitled “Lewisham Future Programme 2018/19 Revenue Budget Savings Report”.

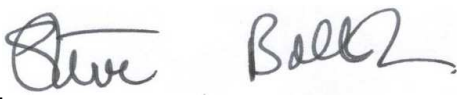
Agenda Item 6

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission			
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing			
Report for:	Mayor	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Mayor and Cabinet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Executive Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Information <input type="checkbox"/>	Part 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Part 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Key Decision <input type="checkbox"/>


Date of Meeting	25th October 2017		
Title of Report	Public Space Protection Order – Controls around dogs, alcohol consumption, psychoactive substances and unauthorised encampments		
Originator of Report	Lisa Hooper	Ext.	46324

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	Y	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	Y	
Crime & Disorder Implications	Y	
Environmental Implications	N	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	Y	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework		
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed:  _____

Date: _____ 17 Oct 2010 _____

Signed:  _____ Director/Head of Service

Date _____ 13/10/17 _____

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

Mayor & Cabinet		
Report Title	Public Space Protection Order - Controls around Dogs, Alcohol Consumption, Psychoactive Substances and Unauthorised Encampments	
Key Decision	Yes	Item No.
Ward	All	
Contributors	Aileen Buckton, Executive Director, Community Services	
Class	Open	Date:6 December 2017

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report seeks Mayor and Cabinet approval of the proposal for the council to implement a 'Public Space Protection Order' to address identified anti-social behaviour around alcohol consumption, psychoactive substances, unauthorised encampments and dogs.
- 1.2 Changes enacted by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 mean that existing controls around dogs and alcohol consumption will lapse on 20 October 2017 unless reviewed and replaced by a 'Public Space Protection Order' (PSPO).
- 1.3 Proposals to replace these powers as well as introduce new powers to tackle the use of psycho active substances and unauthorised encampments in public spaces were published for statutory consultation in August and September 2017. The results are summarised for consideration within this paper.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 This paper recommends that the Mayor:
 1. Considers the detail of the report;
 2. Agrees to the implementation of a borough wide PSPO according to the terms set out in appendix 1;
 3. Agrees to delegate powers to officers to publicly advertise the decision to implement the PSPO in the borough and provide details of when the order will come in to force. It is proposed that the order commence on 18 January 2018, and will last for a period of 3 years, unless reviewed, amended or revoked.
 4. Enforcement of the order would be undertaken by police officers and delegated council officers (currently powers are delegated to officers within the Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service, Clean Streets Officers, Glendale).

3. Introduction

3.1 The London borough of Lewisham currently has in force controls around anti-social alcohol consumption and anti-social dog activity.

3.2 The 'Designated Public Place Order' (DPPO), has been in place since 2010 and provides police officers with powers to request individuals to stop drinking alcohol in a public place should they be committing anti-social behaviour, and powers of confiscation to alcohol containers. Should the individual fail to stop and give up their alcohol, they are committing an offence and can be arrested or fined.

3.3 The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (CNEA) gives the council power to tackle irresponsible dog ownership and also replaced the legislation for dog fouling. Lewisham also currently has in force 5 Dog Control Orders which can result in an on-the-spot £75 fine and fines of up to £1,000 at court. Offences include:

- 1. Fouling of land by dogs and failing to remove dog faeces**
- 2. Not keeping a dog on a lead**
- 3. Not putting, and keeping, a dog on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer**
- 4. Taking more than four dogs onto specified areas**
- 5. Permitting a dog to enter land from which dogs are excluded**

3.4 Part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 introduced the Public Space Protection Order which replaces powers under Designated Public Place Orders and Dog Control Orders, as well as Gating Orders to restrict right of way to reduce ASB, crime and disorder). Therefore the orders currently in place in the borough will cease to be enforceable after the 20th October 2017. Any continuation of these powers will need to be put in place by the local authority under the new PSPO legislation.

3.5 The local authority may introduce a PSPO to impose conditions regarding the use of an area in order to deal with a particular problem or nuisance. These orders could either apply to everyone using the space or to certain groups. The PSPO may tackle a range of issues within one order. It can prohibit certain activities, such as the drinking of alcohol, as well as placing requirements on individuals carrying out certain activities, for instance making sure that people walking their dogs keep them on a lead. However, activities are not limited to those covered by the orders being replaced and so the new PSPO can be used more flexibly to deal with local issues, e.g. begging, rough sleeping, psychoactive substances.

3.6 A local authority may make a PSPO if satisfied on reasonable grounds that two conditions are met:

- a) Activities in a public place have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in that locality, and it is likely that activities will be carried out which will have that detrimental effect.
 - b) The effect or likely effect of the activities is or likely to be persistent or continuing in nature, will make the activities unreasonable and justified the restrictions imposed¹.
- 3.7 The order prohibits and requires certain specified actions. The order can last up to 3 years, and could be extended beyond this time. There is no limit to the number of extensions allowed.
- 3.8 The local authority must consult with local Police and the Police and Crime Commissioner, as well as any other community representatives it feels are affected.
- 3.9 A PSPO can be enforced by both police and designated council officers.

4. Policy Context

- 4.1 Shaping Our Future, Lewisham's Sustainable Communities Strategy 2008-2020, sets out the strategic priorities for the borough. One of these priorities is '**Safer**' - *making the borough a place where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour and abuse*. The strategy specifically refers to the council achieving this by working to 'tackle antisocial behaviour and ensure that people feel confident and safe throughout the borough'². The strategy also specifically refers to the council achieving this by working to 'protect and enhance our parks, open spaces and local biodiversity'³.
- 4.2 The content of this report is consistent in contributing to the following corporate priority of **Clean, green and liveable**' – *where people live in high quality housing and can care for and enjoy their environment*.
- 4.3 By utilising legislation set out in the Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to make Public Space Protection Orders the council is working towards achieving these priorities by enabling authorised officers to tackle identified anti-social behaviours that are having a detrimental impact on residents and public spaces. The proposed PSPO will provide authorised officers and police officers with the power to tackle alcohol, drug and dog related anti-social behaviour as well as tackle illegal encampments and address associated litter and waste issues related to all of those identified nuisances.
- 4.4 The introduction of a PSPO will also assist the council in taking actions to meet the Safer Lewisham Partnership (SLP) priorities of reducing reoffending and reducing anti-social behaviour.

¹ P33, Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing act 2014, part 4 – Community Protection, Chapter 2 – Public Spaces Protection Orders

² Shaping Our Future, Lewisham's Sustainable Communities Strategy 2008-2020, p24

³ Shaping Our Future, Lewisham's Sustainable Communities Strategy 2008-2020, p40

5. Proposed PSPO

- 5.1 A PSPO proposal with supporting evidence was submitted on 5 July 2017 to Safer Lewisham Partnership. This proposal included the following:

That a new borough PSPO be introduced following consultation with residents and stakeholders to include:

1. **Continuation of prohibitions (currently in place under the DPPO) around alcohol consumption when causing or likely to cause anti-social behaviour in public places on a borough wide basis.**
2. **Keep and extend existing dog control orders (currently in place under dog control orders) to include following changes**
 - a) Dogs on leads in London Squares in Rushey Green
 - b) Dogs on leads 'zone' in Beckenham Place Park
 - c) Manor House Park to include a dog free zone
3. **To introduce prohibitions around the use of psychoactive substances in public places to prevent related littering and nuisance on a borough wide basis.**
4. **To introduce prohibitions around unauthorised encampments on public land on a borough wide basis.**

- 5.2 This proposal was based on evidence from council and police data as well as complaints raised by residents and councillors and other elected officials. Public health data was provided which identified Lewisham as suffering with a higher than average level of alcohol related crime, ambulance call outs, hospital admissions and mortality rates. The Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service provided data demonstrating concerns around persistent problems with litter paraphernalia related to use of psychoactive substances and outlined the increasing problem with unauthorised encampments in public spaces. Environmental services provided data around complaints of dog related anti-social behaviour.

- 5.3 Enforcement of the order would be undertaken by police officers and delegated council officers. Arrangements are already in place for delegation of these powers to appropriate officers within the Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service, Clean Streets and Glendale.

- 5.4 It should be noted that enforcement of the prohibitions in this proposal would be enforced according to the council's enforcement policy to ensure that it is proportionate to the behaviour identified and its impact on others. In the case with this order, all activities would have to be causing or likely to cause anti-social behaviour. This assessment would have to be taken by officers utilising knowledge around recent or ongoing

complaints of anti-social behaviour. These are not blanket prohibitions, and no action could be taken where this test is not met.

- 5.5 It was agreed that an 8 week consultation period be conducted to ascertain public feedback on the proposal to inform decision making.

6. Consultation

- 6.1 A public consultation went live on the council's consultation portal on 2nd August 2017 and was closed on 24 September 2017.

- 6.2 The following groups were directly contacted with a request to complete the consultation questionnaire via email:

- Mayor of London Sadiq Khan (London Police & Crime Commissioner)
- All Lewisham Elected Representatives (Councillors, Mayor, MPs, London Assembly Member, Young Mayor)
- Lewisham Police Borough Commander
- Metropolitan Police Ward Officers
- Lewisham Local Assemblies
- Lewisham Life E-Newsletter
- Public Health
- Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services (CRI)
- Lewisham Reach
- Victim Support
- 999 Club
- Bench Outreach
- Lewisham Irish Centre
- Safer London Members
- Lewisham Alcohol Licence Holders
- Residents Associations
- Friends of Parks
- Lewisham Green Space Forum

- 6.3 The consultation also received positive responses from the Dogs Trust and The Kennel Club.

7. Feedback from Consultation on Proposal

- 7.1 In total there were 410 responses. There was overwhelming support for both continuing the dog control orders and the controls around anti-social alcohol consumption, as well as the new prohibitions around psychoactive substances and unauthorised encampments. For all of the proposals the response was above 72% for the introduction of the proposal.

- 7.2 Respondents also provided written feedback as part of the consultation on their reasons for supporting the Order. Many wanted to see the

continuation of the existing controls on alcohol and dogs as they felt affected by these behaviours. Alcohol hotspots identified were Catford, Rushey Green, Deptford and New Cross, Lewisham, Ladywell and Crofton Park. Respondents outlined overwhelmingly how they found 'street drinking' behaviour intimidating and that it was detrimental to the look and feel of the borough. Many raised concerns of the impact it had on children living in the borough, as well as other concerns related to noise and disorderly behaviour associated with street drinking.

7.3 With regards to the new proposals, respondents gave significant feedback on how they had observed litter paraphernalia related to the use of psychoactive substances in public spaces and how they felt this was intimidating and again affecting the look and feel of the borough. Significant numbers of respondents also noted how they often see individuals they believe to be under the influence of drugs, notable in the areas of Catford and New Cross. Respondents also feedback that they felt unauthorised encampments caused significant disruption to the areas they arise in, and result in litter and other detritus being left behind. Also many felt that unauthorised encampments on public land should not be allowed as it makes it difficult for other residents to use the land whilst the land is being occupied.

7.4 Lewisham Police fully support the proposal and continuation of existing powers currently used by police officers to deal with alcohol related disorder and dog anti social behaviour. Inspector James Yaxley submitted the following statement as part of the consultation:

'The Metropolitan Police Service (Lewisham) fully supports the proposed public spaces protection order (PSPO) which is intended to deal with the problem of dog anti social behaviour, the consumption of alcohol in public spaces, where it causes or is likely to cause a nuisance across the London Borough of Lewisham, the use of psychoactive substances and associated antisocial behaviour and the setting up of illegal encampments on public land.

The nuisance caused by the activities described above is detrimental to the local community's quality of life and, by imposing conditions on the use of these specific areas by dog owners (which apply to everyone) and the general restrictions on activities that constitute antisocial behaviour, that quality of life can be preserved and the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy public spaces safely and peacefully.

With the execution of numerous warrants for the seizure of dangerous or out of control dogs (and more than ten dogs seized) in the London borough of Lewisham, over the past six months this is an issue that is clearly a cause for concern to local people.

The figures for alcohol related crimes in Lewisham are higher than the average for London boroughs and those for ambulance call outs due to

excessive alcohol consumption place a huge burden on the London Ambulance service and local medical facilities.

The possession and use of psychoactive substances in a public place is not a specific offence. This limits the options for police to deal with those whose use of these substances lead to antisocial behaviour. Likewise, existing powers to address illegal encampments are limited in that they can only be applied to a specific place, not across the borough as a whole.

The new PSPO will allow police to work in partnership with the London Borough of Lewisham to enforce the new regulations, using a simple, flexible and effective framework to ensure that public spaces in Lewisham are available for everybody to enjoy safely and free from harassment.'

- 7.5 Below is a summary of the responses received for the proposed prohibitions on the order. A further breakdown of responses can be found in appendix II:

Proposal	Agree	Disagree
1. No person may drink alcohol in a public place when requested to stop or hand over containers by an authorised officer of the council or police constable. This is a borough wide measure.	86.57%	6.72%
2. No person shall consume or have in their possession a psychoactive substance when requested to stop or hand over containers by an authorised officer of the council or police constable. This is a borough wide measure.	87.4%	6.29%
3. No person shall occupy any vehicle, tent or other structure on public land owned or managed by the London borough of Lewisham. This is a borough wide measure.	78.91%	8.44%
4. No person is permitted to leave dog waste deposited by any dog under their control or ownership in any public place, save a designated dog waste bin. Owners and dog walkers must clean up after their dogs under their control, care or ownership. This is a borough wide measure.	95.78%	3.23%
5. When required by an authorised officer of the council, any person in control of dogs must place those dogs on a lead. This is a borough wide measure.	82.42%	11.63%
6. No person is permitted to have under their control more than 4 dogs in a public place. This is a borough wide measure.	76.42%	9.43%
7. No persons in charge of a dog is permitted to take the dog onto, or to entre, or to remain on the following designated areas within the borough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s play areas within parks, gardens and open spaces, within the London Borough of Lewisham • Children’s play areas on housing estates within the London Borough of Lewisham • Fenced sports areas within parks, gardens and open spaces within the London Borough of Lewisham • Devonshire Road NR • Garthorne Road NR • Dacres Wood LNR • Besson Street Multi Cultural Garden • Brookmill LNR • Queenswood NR (Sydenham Gardens) • Chinbrook Allotments • Grove Park Library Gardens • Hare & Billet Pond • Telegraph Hill Park – lower • Friendly Gardens – upper • Brookmill Park • Horniman’s Play Park • Frensbury Gardens • Broadway Fields – east of the river • Central Field in Mayow Park • Central Field in Northbrook Park • Cornmill Gardens – waterway link exempted • Manor House Gardens (area of park delineated red appendix IV) 	72.14%	23.66%

8. Equalities Impact Assessment

- 8.1 Pursuant to section 149 of the Equalities Act 2010, the council in exercise of its functions has to have due regard to eliminating discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the act, advancing equality of opportunity between those with a relevant protected characteristic and those without, and fostering good relations between those who have a relevant protected characteristic and those without.
- 8.2 The relevant protected characteristics are age, race, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. The duty also covers marriage and civil partnership.
- 8.3 In line with this, an equalities impact assessment was completed and it was identified that the PSPO proposed is likely to have a more significant impact upon the activities of those with mental health issues with alcohol or drug dependency and those from the traveller communities. However the introduction of a PSPO also has the opportunity to impact positively on the councils duty under the equalities act in that the order aims to tackle behaviour that causes harassment and victimisation of protected groups, such as the elderly and minority groups who are often adversely affected by issues being addressed by the PSPO such as alcohol related anti-social behaviour.
- 8.4 It was agreed as part of the proposal that during the consultation period that specific groups would be targeted for their views on the potential impact on protected groups. Feedback that was received with regards to the dog control orders were there may be potential negative impacts on vulnerable groups and their requirements under the Equality Act 2010, for example those who rely on assistance dogs and registered blind people, who may either be unable to comply with conditions contained within the Order, or the effect of the Order would be to exclude them from accessing public spaces. Therefore it will be part of the order that appropriate exemptions from dog fouling and dog exclusion Orders should be included in PSPOs, for registered blind people and those who rely on assistance dogs.
- 8.5 Additionally, feedback was received around possible adverse impacts on those who are homeless, affected by with mental health issues and drug and alcohol dependencies. Lewisham has a good track record of undertaking a holistic approach to dealing with street drinking, not just through enforcement but with engaging with individual and offering support to enter treatments services and access housing and accommodation. This will continue to be the approach taken by services dealing with these issues, and any enforcement undertaken will be according to the council's enforcement policy, where advice is given in the first instance and enforcement is the last resort.

9. Financial Implications

- 9.1 The PSPO will be enforced by the Lewisham Police Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service (primarily alcohol related anti-social behaviour, psychoactive substances and unauthorised encampments), Clean Streets Service and Animal Welfare, Glendale (dog related anti-social behaviour). There are therefore no cost implications to the council regarding enforcement as these services are in place. However given that the enforcement can result in a fine, there will be an income that will result from this enforcement. This will be a new income for the Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service as previously these powers only sat with the police. This is not expected to be a significant income across the financial year as the service are not a 'patrolling' service, and will only be exercising powers where it is more appropriate for the service to do so instead of the police. As with any enforcement, it is imperative that no income target be set as any enforcement is based on the offence rather than the need to raise money. Any income is likely to be used to offset costs around running the PSPO, signage, court fees for failure to pay fines etc.
- 9.2 The Council has already incurred a cost of £700 to publicise the order in the New Shopper Newspaper. There will be an initial cost application for setting up the order, including new signage that will be required throughout the borough and related advertising. It is estimated that this should be no more than £10,000 and will be found through existing budgets. It is proposed that Crime Reduction and Environment share the cost of the new signs.

10. Crime and Disorder Implications

- 10.1 Crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour can have devastating effects on individuals, families and communities. The Council has a duty to respond to issues of crime and anti social behaviour, and by exercising these powers correctly the council is taking steps to improve the quality of life of residents in the borough.

11. Legal Implications

- 11.1 Part 4 of the Anti-social behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 together with the associated statutory guidance provides the process for adopting a PSPO as is set out within the body of this report. A PSPO must comply with the requirements outlined within Part 4 of the 2014 Act.
- 11.2 Formal consultation requirements are clearly set out as a necessary pre-requisite for adoption of a PSPO. Consultation must include consulting with the chief officer of police, and the local policing body, and any other community representatives the local authority believes is appropriate to consult with. This requirement has been met by the statutory

consultation that was undertaken during August and September 2017, as set out in section 6 of this paper.

- 11.3 There is also a requirement to publicise the text of proposed order. A public notice was erected at various points across the borough, including the Town Hall, Lewisham Police Station, Beckenham Place Park, Lewisham Library, and Sydenham Library at the end of October 2017 (see Appendix VI). The same notice was also published in the News Shopper Newspaper for Lewisham and Catford on the 1 November 2017, as well as the Public Notice page on the News Shopper Website and the Lewisham Council website.
- 11.4 An further consultation opportunity for representations to be made on the proposed order was also opened to the public during the month of November 2017.
- 11.5 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 11.6 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 11.7 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed above.
- 11.8 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- 11.9 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Section Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled "Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice". The Council must have regard to the

statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>

11.10 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:

- [The essential guide to the public sector equality duty](#)
- [Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making](#)
- [Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities](#)
- [Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities](#)
- [Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities](#)

11.11 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>

12. Environment Factors

12.1 The order and its enforcement should impact positively on the levels of waste and litter in the borough, specifically controls around dog fouling, psychoactive substances and alcohol consumption.

12.2 The controls and ability to enforce around dog fouling should reduce the likelihood of dog owners not clearing up after their dogs. Continuing controls around anti-social alcohol consumption should also impact positively on litter in the form of cans or bottles, as authorised officers can continue to make confiscation where a nuisance is taking or likely to place, reducing the likelihood that those cans will be disposed of

irresponsibly. In a similar vein, new controls around psychoactive substances may help to deter its activity in public places and therefore reduce the levels of related detritus left behind, such as the silver canisters often associated with its use.

13. Conclusion

- 13.1 Existing controls enforced by police and council officers around anti-social alcohol consumption in public places and dog control order will cease on 20th October 2017. Any continuation of these powers will need to be put in place under a Public Space Protection Order under new legislation.
- 13.2 A proposal for PSPO to continue these powers as well as introduce new prohibitions around the use of psychoactive substances and unauthorised encampments was proposed for the borough in July 2017 and a statutory consultation was undertaken throughout August and September 2017. Feedback from this consultation was strongly for all of the proposed controls under the order. Lewisham Police also strongly support the introduction of the order so they can maintain existing powers as well as gain new powers to tackle other problematic anti-social behaviours where they currently struggle to deal with them through existing legislation.

14 Final Recommendations

- 14.1 Following the positive feedback from this public consultation on all the proposed controls, and alongside the evidence presented in the previous SLP proposal paper, this report recommends that Mayor and Cabinet agree to the proposal to introduce a public space protection order, as these are proportionate measures to be utilised to deal with identified anti-social behaviours that are affecting the borough's residents on a regular basis.
- 14.2 It also recommends that Mayor and Cabinet agree to delegate powers to officers to publicly advertise the decision to implement the PSPO in the borough and provide details of when the order will come in to force. It is proposed that the order commence on 18 January 2018, and will last for a period of 3 years, unless reviewed, amended or revoked.
- 14.3 Enforcement of the order would be undertaken by police officers and delegated council officers (currently powers are delegated to officers within the Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service, Clean Streets Officers, Glendale)

15. Background Papers and Report Author

Document	Date
The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/content/enacted	March 2014
The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014: Reform of Anti-Social Behaviour Powers Statutory Guidance for frontline professionals https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/352562/ASB_Guidance_v8_July2014_final_2_.pdf	July 2014
PSPO Equalities Impact Assessment, Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service For a copy contact Lisa Hooper x46324	April/September 2017

If you require any further information about this report, please contact Lisa Hooper, Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Manager on 020 8314 6324.

**LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME & POLICING ACT 2014
PART 4, SECTION 59
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER**

London Borough of Lewisham (the Council) in exercise of the power under section 59 of The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (the Act), being satisfied that the conditions set out in section 59 of the Act have been met, makes the following order:

1. This part of the Order applies to the public areas shown delineated by the black line on the plan annexed to this Order Annex 1 (the whole borough):

a) Alcohol Consumption

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, continues consuming alcohol in a public place when asked not to by a constable or an Authorised Officer commits an offence.

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to surrender any alcohol in his possession when asked to do so by a constable or an authorised officer in a public place, commits an offence.

b) Psychoactive Substances

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, ingests, inhales, injects or smokes any substance which has the capacity to stimulate or depress the central nervous system in a public place when asked not to by a constable or an authorised officer commits an offence.

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to surrender any psychoactive substance in his possession when asked to do so by a constable or an authorised person in the Designated Area, commits an offence.

This prohibition does not apply where:

- i. The substance is used for a valid and demonstrable medicinal purpose;
- ii. The substance is given to an animal as a medicinal remedy;
- iii. The substance is a cigarette (tobacco) or vapouriser; or
- iv. The substance is a food product regulated by food, health and safety legislation.

c) Unauthorised encampments

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, occupies any vehicle, caravan, tent or other structure on public land owned or managed by the London Borough of Lewisham, without prior authorisation from the London Borough of Lewisham, commits an offence.

d) The Fouling of Land by Dogs

(1) If a dog defecates at any time on land to which this Order applies and a person who is in charge of the dog at that time fails to remove the faeces from the land forthwith, that person shall be guilty of an offence unless-

- (a) he has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land as consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

(2) Nothing in this article applies to a person who-

- (a) is registered as a blind person in a register compiled under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948; or
- (b) has a disability which affects his mobility, manual dexterity, physical co-ordination or ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects, in respect of a dog trained by a prescribed charity and upon which he relies for assistance.

(3) For the purposes of this article-

- (a) a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog;
- (b) placing the faeces in a receptacle on the land which is provided for the purpose, or for the disposal of waste, shall be a sufficient removal from the land;
- (c) being unaware of the defecation (whether by reason of not being in the vicinity or otherwise), or not having a device for or other suitable means of removing the faeces shall not be a reasonable excuse for failing to remove the faeces;
- (d) each of the following is a "prescribed charity"-
 - (i) Dogs for the Disabled (registered charity number 700454);
 - (ii) Support Dogs (registered charity number 1088281);
 - (iii) Canine Partners for Independence (registered charity number 803680).

AREAS APPLIES TO -

Any land which is open to the air and to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access (with or without payment) within the London Borough of Lewisham.

e) Dogs on Leads by Direction

(1) A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, on any land to which this Order applies, he does not comply with a direction given him by an authorised officer of the Authority to put and keep the dog on a lead, unless-

- (a) he has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

(2) For the purposes of this article-

- (a) a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog;

(b) an authorised officer of the Authority may only give a direction under this Order to put and keep a dog on a lead if such restraint is reasonably necessary to prevent a nuisance or behaviour by the dog likely to cause annoyance or disturbance to any other person [on any land to which this Order applies] or the worrying or disturbance of any animal or bird.

AREAS APPLIES TO -

Any land which is open to the air and to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access (with or without payment) within the London Borough of Lewisham including but not limited to parks, public open spaces and highways.

f) Dogs Specified Maximum

On land to which this Order applies, the maximum number of dogs which a person may take onto that land is four (4).

(1) A person in charge of more than one dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, he takes onto any land in respect of which this Order applies more than the maximum number of dogs specified in this Order, unless—

- (a) he has a reasonable excuse for doing so; or
- (b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his doing so.

(2) For the purposes of this article a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog.

AREAS APPLIES TO -

This Order applies to all land which is open to the air and to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access (with or without payment) within the London Borough of Lewisham

2. This part of the Order applies to the public areas as detailed below (the Restricted Areas):

g) Dogs Exclusion

(1) A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, he takes the dog onto, or permits the dog to enter or to remain on, any land to which this Order applies unless-

- (a) he has a reasonable excuse for doing so; or
- (b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his doing so.

(2) Nothing in this article applies to a person who-

- (a) is registered as a blind person in a register compiled under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948; or
- (b) is deaf, in respect of a dog trained by Hearing Dogs for Deaf People (registered charity number 293358) and upon which he relies for assistance; or

(c) has a disability which affects his mobility, manual dexterity, physical co-ordination or ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects, in respect of a dog trained by a prescribed charity and upon which he relies for assistance.

(3) For the purposes of this article-

(a) a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog; and

(b) each of the following is a "prescribed charity"-

(i) Dogs for the Disabled (registered charity number 700454);

(ii) Support Dogs (registered charity number 1088281);

(iii) Canine Partners for Independence (registered charity number 803680).

AREAS APPLIES TO -

Children's play areas within parks, dens and open spaces, within the London Borough of Lewisham

Children's play areas on housing estates within the London Borough of Lewisham

Fenced sports areas within parks, gardens and open spaces within the London Borough of Lewisham

Devonshire Road NR

Garthorne Road NR

Dacres Wood LNR

Besson Street Multi Cultural Garden

Brookmill LNR

Queenswood NR (Sydenham Gardens)

Chinbrook Allotments

Grove Park Library Gardens

Hare & Billet Pond

Telegraph Hill Park – lower

Friendly Gardens – upper

Brookmill Park

Horniman's Play Park

Friendsbury Gardens

Broadway Fields – east of the river

Central Field in Mayow Park

Central Field in Northbrook Park

Cornmill Gardens – waterway link exempted

Manor House Gardens (area of park delineated red appendix IV)

h) The Dogs on Leads

(1) A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, on any land to which this Order applies he does not keep the dog on a lead, unless—

a) he has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or

b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

(2) For the purposes of this article a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog.

AREAS APPLIES TO -

All roads within the all roads within the London Borough of Lewisham at all times (as defined by Section 142 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984)

In Cemeteries and Crematoriums within the London Borough of Lewisham

Burnt Ash Pond LNR

Grove Park NR

Sydenham Cottages NR

London Squares green spaces within Rushey Green. (as per appendix II)

Beckenham Place Park (smaller area delineated red appendix III).

3. An authorised officer of the Authority" means an employee of the Authority who is authorised in writing by the Authority for the purpose of giving directions under this Order.

4. Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with the requirements of this Order commits an offence and shall be liable to a Fixed Penalty Notice of up to £100 and failure to pay the fine may lead to summary conviction and a fine not exceeding level 3 on the Standard Scale.

5. It is proposed that the order commence on 18 January 2018, and will last for a period of 3 years, unless reviewed, amended or revoked.

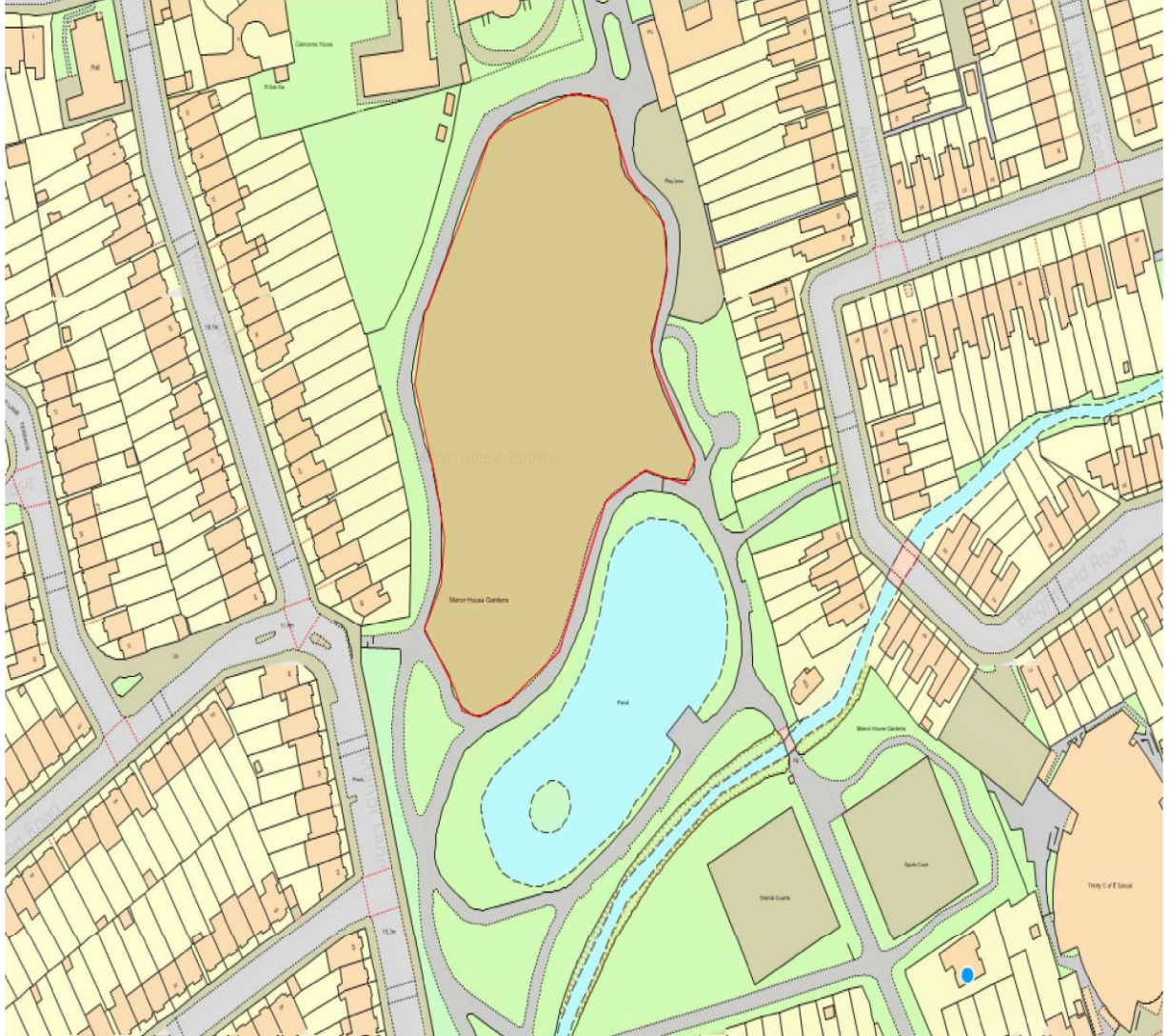
Appendix II – London Squares Rushey Green (Green boxes)



Appendix III – Beckenham Place Park - Dogs on leads



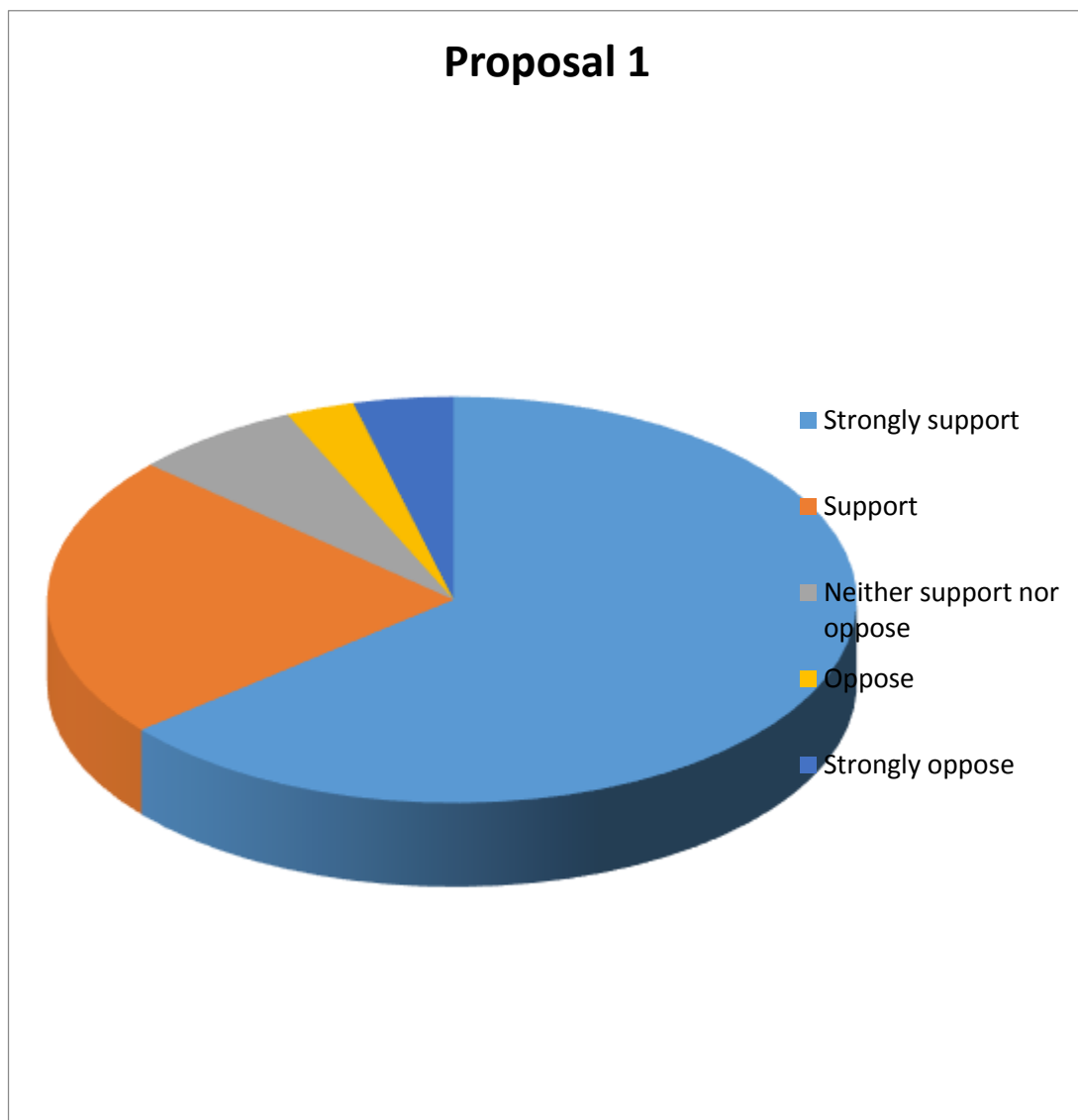
Appendix IV Manor House Gardens – Dog Free Zone



Appendix V– Breakdown of consultation responses

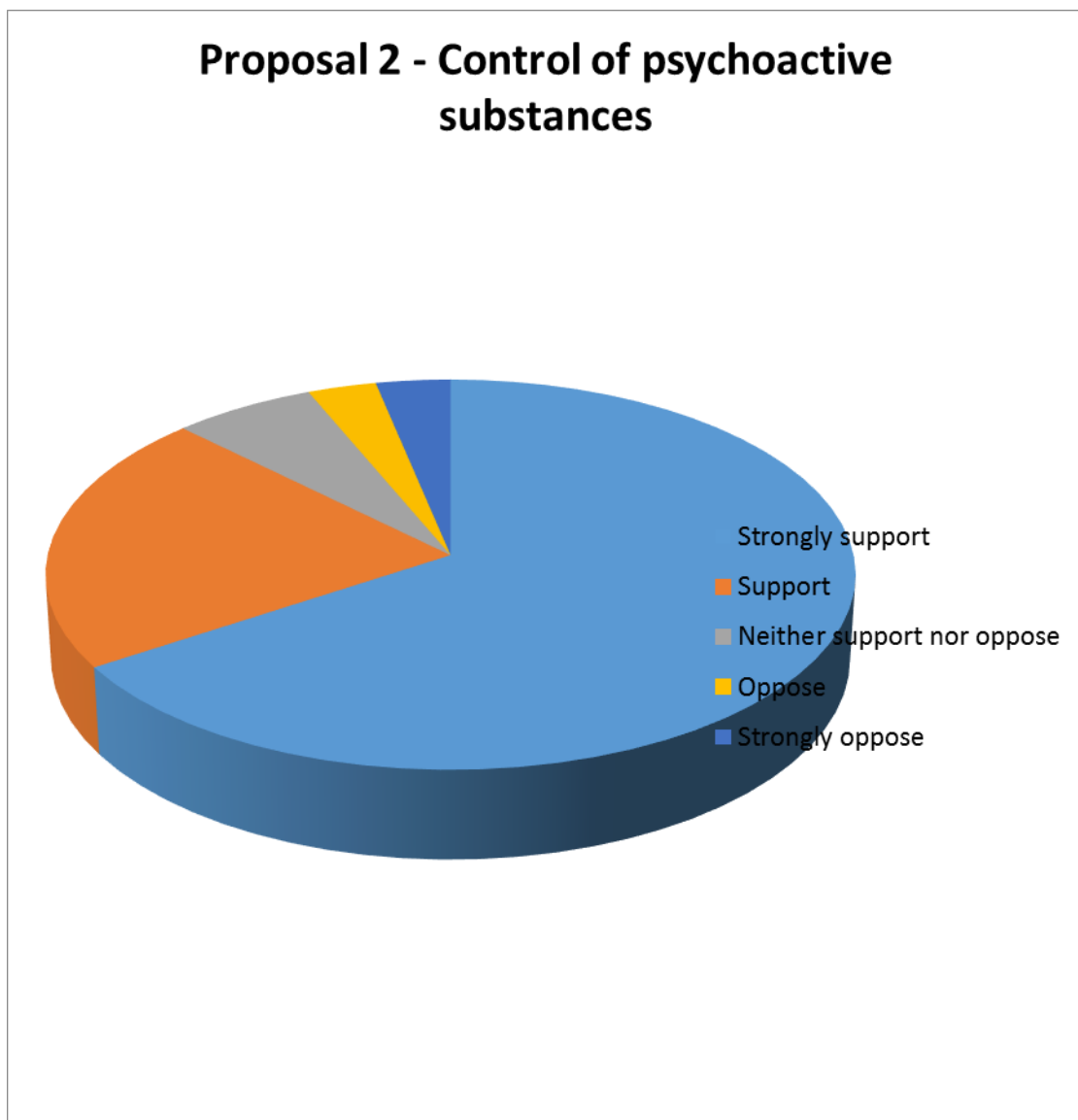
Proposal 1 – Prohibitions on alcohol consumption when causing anti social behaviour

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Number of Responses	98.05%	-	402
Strongly support	62.68%	63.93%	257
Support	22.20%	22.64%	91
Neither support nor oppose	6.59%	6.72%	27
Oppose	2.68%	2.74%	11
Strongly oppose	3.90%	3.98%	16
[No Response]	1.95%	-	8
Total	100.00%	100.00%	410



Proposal 2 – Prohibitions on use of psychoactive substances

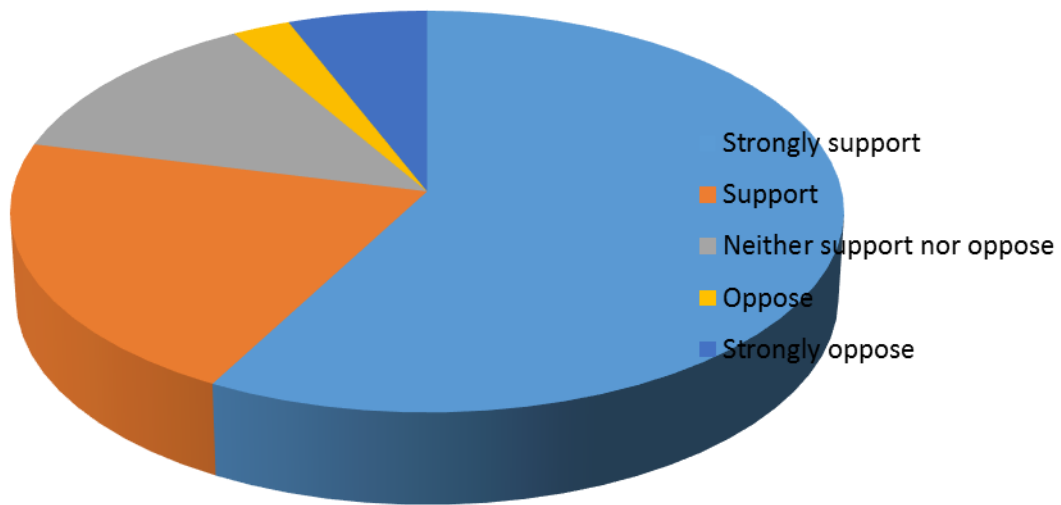
	% Total	% Answer	Count
Number of Responses	96.83%	-	397
Strongly support	63.66%	65.74%	261
Support	20.98%	21.66%	86
Neither support nor oppose	6.10%	6.30%	25
Oppose	2.93%	3.02%	12
Strongly oppose	3.17%	3.27%	13
[No Response]	3.17%	-	13
Total	100.00%	100.00%	410



Proposal 3 – Prohibitions on Unauthorised Encampments

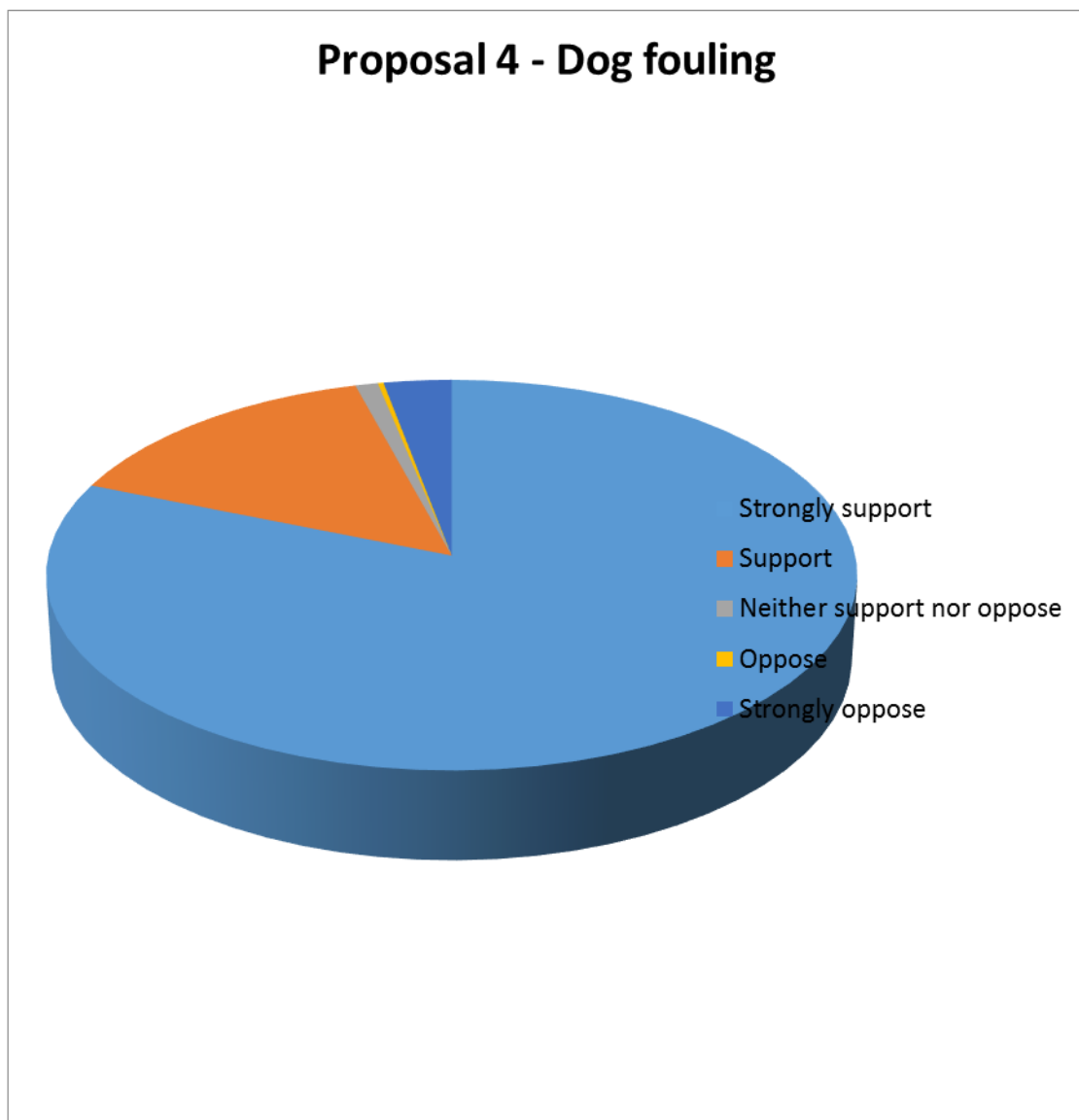
	% Total	% Answer	Count
Number of Responses	98.29%	-	403
Strongly support	56.83%	57.82%	233
Support	20.73%	21.09%	85
Neither support nor oppose	12.44%	12.66%	51
Oppose	2.44%	2.48%	10
Strongly oppose	5.85%	5.96%	24
[No Response]	1.71%	-	7
Total	100.00%	100.00%	410

Proposal 3 - Unauthorised encampments



Proposal 4 – Dog Fouling

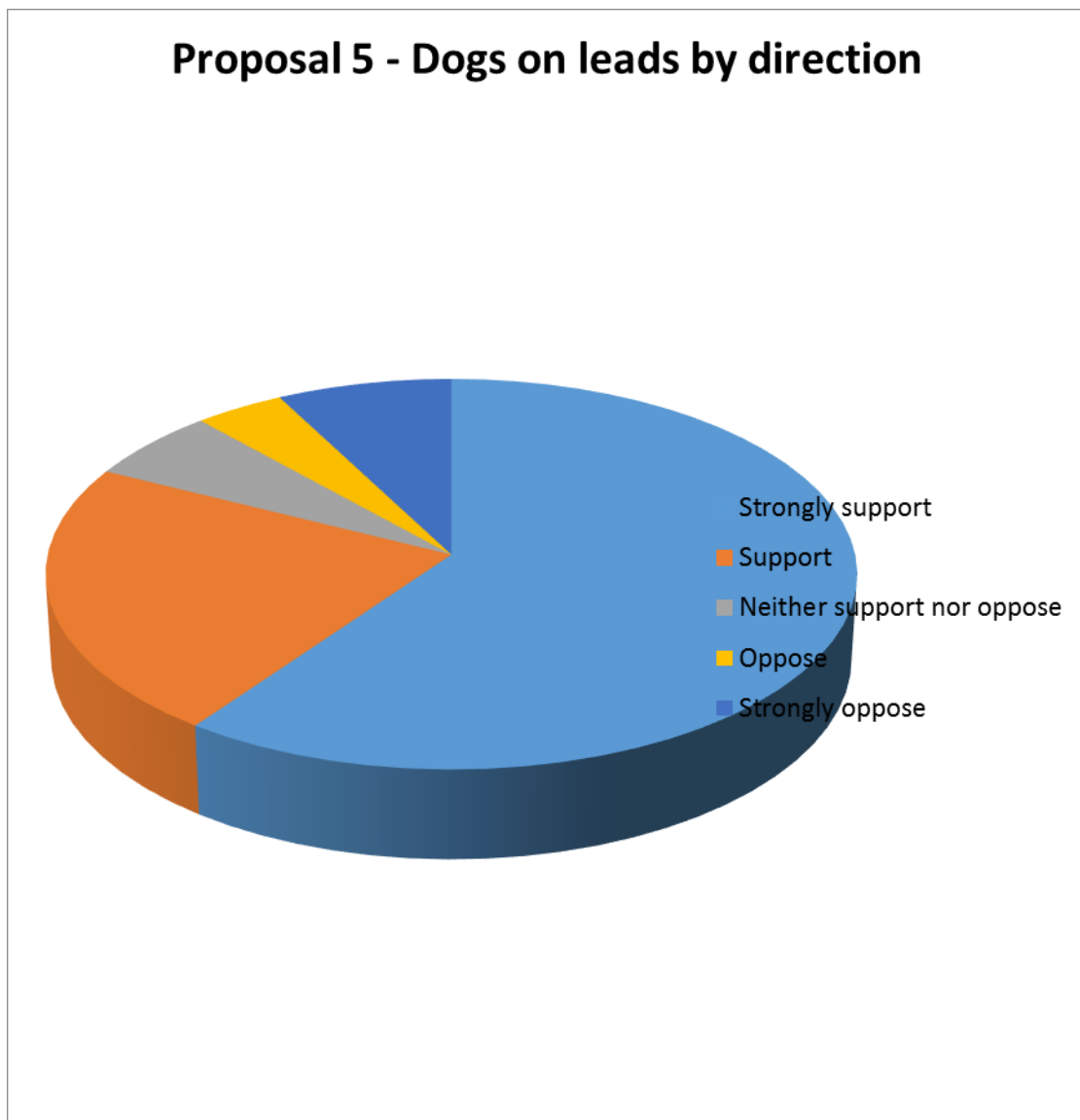
	% Total	% Answer	Count
Number of Responses	98.29%	-	403
Strongly support	79.76%	81.14%	327
Support	14.39%	14.64%	59
Neither support nor oppose	0.98%	0.99%	4
Oppose	0.24%	0.25%	1
Strongly oppose	2.93%	2.98%	12
[No Response]	1.71%	-	7
Total	100.00%	100.00%	410



Proposal 5 – Dogs on Leads By Direction

	% Total	% Answer	Count
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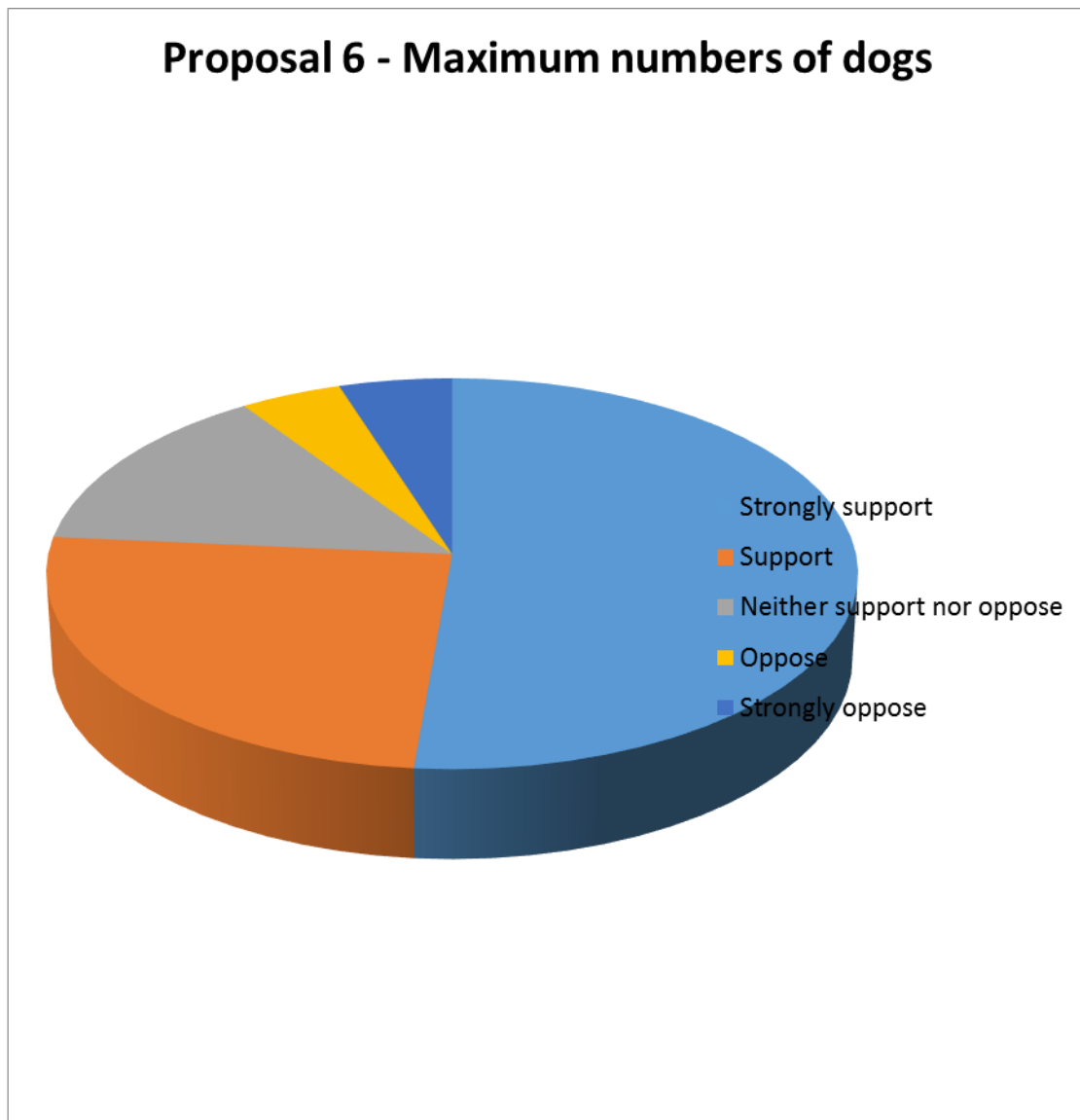
Number of Responses	98.54%	-	404
Strongly support	59.02%	59.90%	242
Support	22.20%	22.52%	91
Neither support nor oppose	5.85%	5.94%	24
Oppose	3.90%	3.96%	16
Strongly oppose	7.56%	7.67%	31
[No Response]	1.46%	-	6
Total	100.00%	100.00%	410



Proposal 6 – Maximum Numbers of Dogs

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Number of Responses	98.29%	-	403

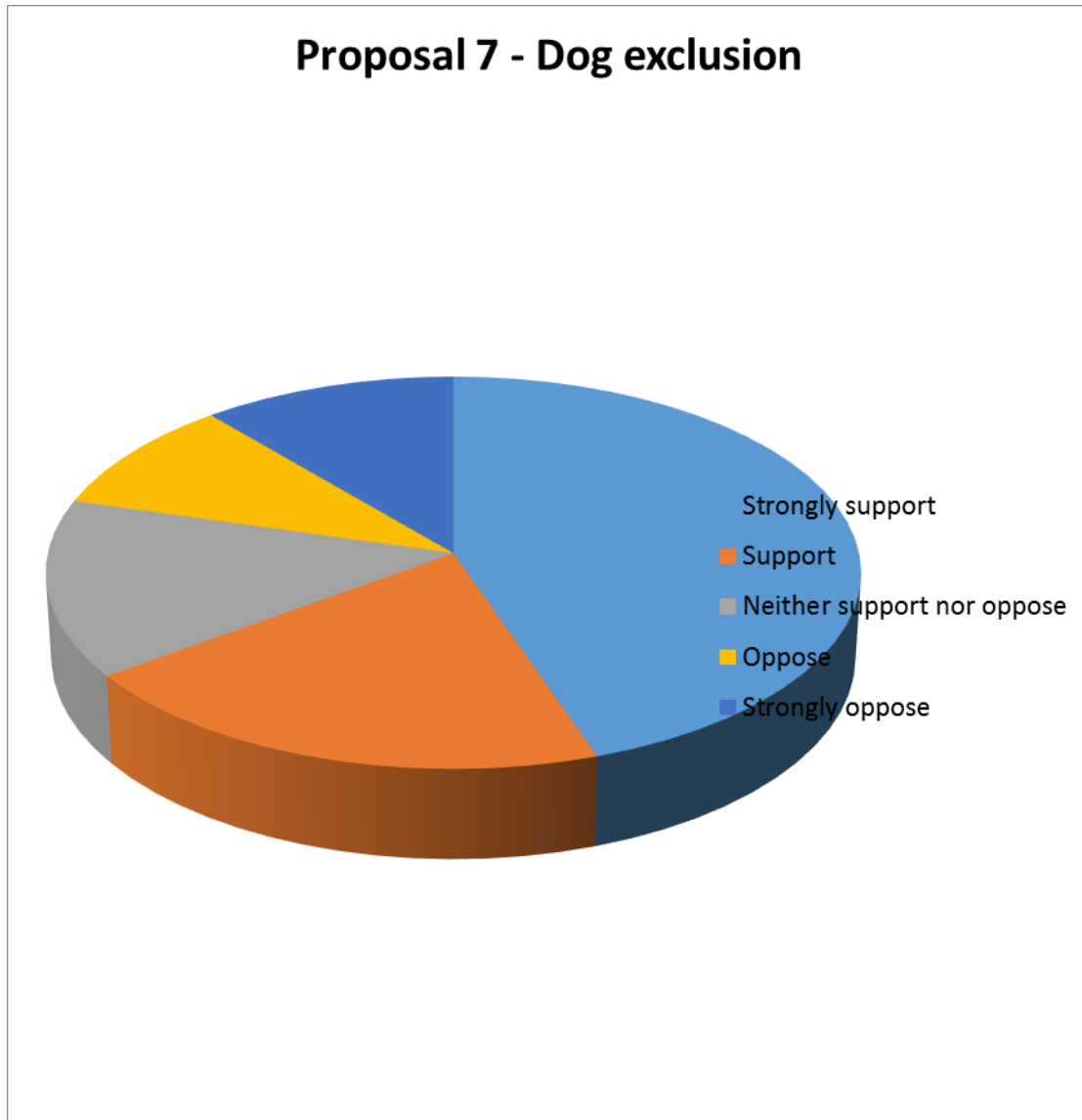
Strongly support	50.49%	51.36%	207
Support	24.63%	25.06%	101
Neither support nor oppose	13.90%	14.14%	57
Oppose	4.39%	4.47%	18
Strongly oppose	4.88%	4.96%	20
[No Response]	1.71%	-	7
Total	100.00%	100.00%	410



Proposal 7 – Dog Exclusion

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Number of Responses	98.54%	-	404

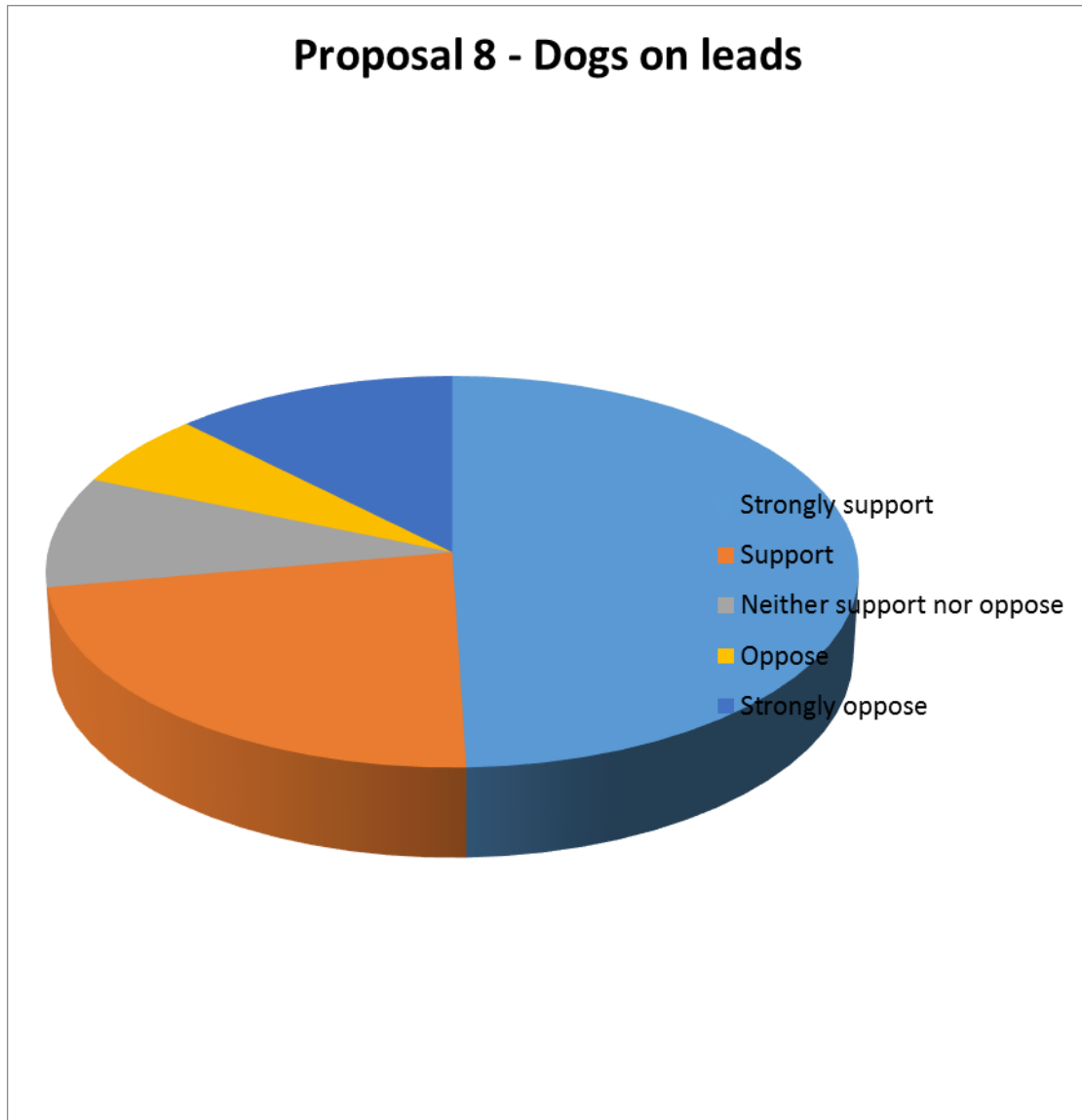
Strongly support	44.15%	44.80%	181
Support	19.76%	20.05%	81
Neither support nor oppose	14.39%	14.60%	59
Oppose	9.27%	9.41%	38
Strongly oppose	10.98%	11.14%	45
[No Response]	1.46%	-	6
Total	100.00%	100.00%	410



Proposal 8 – Dogs on Leads Zones

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Number of Responses	98.05%	-	402
Strongly support	48.54%	49.50%	199

Support	22.20%	22.64%	91
Neither support nor oppose	9.02%	9.20%	37
Oppose	6.10%	6.22%	25
Strongly oppose	12.20%	12.44%	50
[No Response]	1.95%	-	8
Total	100.00%	100.00%	410



Appendix VI – Published Public Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER – London Borough of Lewisham October 2017

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the London Borough of Lewisham in exercise of its power under sections, amongst others, 59, 63 and 72 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 proposes to make a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) to replace the current Dog Control Orders and Designated Public Place Orders. The PSPO will also introduce powers to prohibit the use of psychoactive substances and unauthorised encampments in public spaces, as well as extend existing dog control orders to include: Dogs on leads in all London Squares in Rushey Green, Dogs on leads ‘zone’ in Beckenham Place Park, and a dog free zone in Manor House Park.

Any person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with an Authorised Officer, PCSO or constable’s request under this provision may commit an offence and be liable to prosecution.

We hereby invite representations on our proposals to make the following offences under the Order.

Prohibition of alcohol consumption

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, continues consuming alcohol in a public place when asked not to by a constable or an authorised officer commits an offence.

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to surrender any alcohol in his possession when asked to do so by a constable or an authorised officer in a public place, commits an offence.

This will apply to all public land within the London Borough of Lewisham excluding licensed premises.

Psychoactive Substances

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, ingests, inhales, injects or smokes any substance which has the capacity to stimulate or depress the central nervous system in a public place when asked not to by a constable or an authorised officer commits an offence.

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to surrender any psychoactive substance in his possession when asked to do so by a constable or an authorised officer in a public place, commits an offence.

This prohibition does not apply where the substance is used for a valid and demonstrable medicinal purpose; the substance is given to an animal as a medicinal remedy; the substance is a cigarette (tobacco) or vaporiser; or the substance is a food product regulated by food, health and safety legislation.

This will apply to all public land within the London Borough of Lewisham.

Unauthorised Encampments

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, occupies any vehicle, caravan, tent or other structure on public land owned or managed by the London Borough of Lewisham, without prior authorisation from the London Borough of Lewisham, commits an offence.

This will apply to all public land within the London Borough of Lewisham.

The Fouling of Land by Dogs

If a dog defecates at any time on public land and a person who is in charge of the dog at that time fails to remove the faeces from the land forthwith, that person shall be guilty of an offence unless he can show a reasonable excuse for failing to do so or the owner/occupier of the land has consented to his failing to do so.

This does not apply to any person registered as a blind person in a register compiled under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948; or has a disability which affects his mobility, manual dexterity, physical co-ordination or ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects, in respect of a dog trained by a prescribed charity and upon which he relies for assistance.

Dogs on Leads by Direction

Any person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, he does not comply with a direction given him by an authorised officer of the Authority to put and keep the dog on a lead, unless he can show a reasonable excuse for failing to do so or the owner/occupier of the land has consented to his failing to do so.

This will apply to all public land within the London Borough of Lewisham

Dogs Specified Maximum

Any person who is found to be in charge of more than four dogs at any time shall be guilty of an offence, unless he can show a reasonable excuse for failing to do so or the owner/occupier of the land has consented to his failing to do so.

This will apply to all public land within the London Borough of Lewisham.

Dogs Exclusion

Any person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, he takes the dog onto, or permits the dog to enter or to remain on, any land in a dog exclusion zone unless he can show a reasonable excuse for doing so or the owner/occupier of the land has consented to his doing so.

This article will apply to children's play areas within parks, gardens and open spaces, children's play areas on housing estates, Fenced sports areas within parks, gardens and open spaces within the London Borough of Lewisham, listed on the proposed order and shown on the associated plans.

Nothing in this article applies to a person who is registered as a blind person in a register compiled under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948; or is deaf, in respect of a dog trained by Hearing Dogs for Deaf People (registered charity number 293358) and upon which he relies for assistance; or has a disability which affects his mobility, manual dexterity, physical co-ordination or ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects, in respect of a dog trained by a prescribed charity and upon which he relies for assistance.

Dogs on Leads Zones

Any person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, on any land to which this Order applies he does not keep the dog on a lead, unless he can show a reasonable excuse for doing so or the owner/occupier of the land has consented to his doing so.

This applies to all roads within the London Borough of Lewisham at all times (as defined by Section 142 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984), Cemeteries and Crematoriums within the London Borough of Lewisham, Burnt Ash Pond LNR, Grove Park NR, Sydenham Cottages NR, London Squares green spaces within Rushey Green, and specified zone within Beckenham Place Park, all shown in associated maps.

Fixed penalty notices

Lewisham Council intends to issue fixed penalty notices to enforce the proposed order, the fine will be up to £100 and failure to pay may lead to summary conviction and a fine not exceeding level 3 on the Standard Scale.

Timescales

It is proposed that the order commence on 18 January 2018, and will last for a period of 3 years, unless reviewed, amended or revoked.

Consultation

Consultations have already taken place on these proposals, now further consultations are taking place. Copies of the proposed orders and plans are available for inspection free of charge throughout the consultation period during normal opening hours at:

LBL Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service, 9 Holbeach Road, Catford, SE6 4TW

This information can also be viewed on the council website by going to www.lewisham.gov.uk

Representations on the proposed Public Space Protection Order should be made to Lewisham Council by 12 midnight on the 30 November 2017 by writing to: **LBL Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service, 9 Holbeach Road, Catford, SE6 4TW**

or by e-mail addressed to CER@Lewisham.gov.uk

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission		
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing		
Report for: Mayor		<input type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Director		<input type="checkbox"/>
Information	<input type="checkbox"/> Part 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part 2
		<input type="checkbox"/> Key Decision

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017	
Title of Report	Delivering additional school places for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs	
Originator of Report	Matthew Henaughan	Ext.48934

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	Y	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	Y	
Crime & Disorder Implications		
Environmental Implications	Y	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	Y	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework		
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		


 Signed:
 Executive Member
 Date: 27th November 2017


 Signed:
 Director/Head of Service
 Date 27th November 2017

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

MAYOR AND CABINET			
Report Title	Delivering additional school places for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) – Consultation Feedback and Permission to move to next stage		
Key Decision	Yes	Item No.	
Ward	Whole Borough		
Contributors	Executive Director for Children and Young People		
Class	Part 1	Date:	6 December 2017

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report feeds back on the initial informal consultations regarding the proposals to expand Greenvale School from 117 places to 210 places, expand Watergate School from 108 places to 167 places, and extend the age range of New Woodlands School from KS1-3 to KS1-4.
- 1.6 The report then seeks permission from Mayor and Cabinet to move forward with the statutory process and to publish the relevant proposals and conduct the period of representation, the results of which will then be provided to the Mayor for a decision before the end of March 2018.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The report feeds back on the three initial informal consultations on the proposals to expand Greenvale School and Watergate School and extend the age range of New Woodlands School to enable the council to better meet the need for specialist SEND places within the borough.
- 2.2 The report then seeks Mayor and Cabinet permission to move to the next stage of the statutory consultation process.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The Mayor is recommended to note the results of the three initial informal consultations
- 3.2 The Mayor is recommended to agree:-
 - 3.2.1 that officers should proceed with the statutory consultation process, specifically the Publication of the following proposals to;
 - expand Greenvale School from 117 places to 210 places
 - expand Watergate School from 108 places to 167 places
 - extend the age range of New Woodlands School to accommodate KS4 pupils

- 3.2.2 that officers report back to Mayor and Cabinet by the end of March 2018 so that the Mayor as statutory decision maker can make a decision on the proposals.

4. Policy Context

- 4.1 The contents of this report are consistent with the Council's policy framework. It supports the achievements of the Sustainable Community Strategy policy objectives:

- **Ambitious and achieving** – where people are inspired and supported to fulfil their potential.

The proposed recommendations are also in line with the Council's corporate priorities:

- **Young people's achievement and involvement** – raising educational attainment and improving facilities for young people through partnership working.
- **Protection of children** – better safeguarding and joined up services for children at risk
- **Inspiring efficiency effectiveness and equity** – ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community

- 4.2 The Local Authority has a duty to ensure the provision of sufficient places for pupils of statutory school age and, within financial constraints, accommodation that is both suitable and in good condition.
- 4.3 In aiming to improve on the provision of facilities for education in Lewisham which are appropriate for the 21st century, the implementation of a successful school places strategy will contribute to the delivery of the corporate priority *Young people's achievement and involvement: raising educational attainment and improving facilities for young people through partnership working*.
- 4.4 It supports the delivery of Lewisham's *Children & Young People's Plan (CYPP)*, which sets out the Council's vision for improving outcomes for all children and young people, and in so doing reducing the achievement gap between our most disadvantaged pupils and their peers. It also articulates the objective of improving outcomes for children with identified SEN and disabilities by ensuring that their needs are met.

Place Planning Strategy 2017-22

- 4.5 A recommendation in the 2016 Lewisham Education Commission Report was for the Council to develop a new 5 year Place Planning Strategy that succeeded the Primary Strategy for Change. Officers reviewed what had gone on before and what needs to be achieved in the future, and the draft strategy went through a public consultation process. The strategy was approved by Mayor and Cabinet on 22 March 2017.
- 4.6 Within the new strategy the council committed to constantly review its forecasting to ensure that the necessary supply of educational places was as accurate as possible, as both undersupply and oversupply can have knock on effects on school standards and finances (both the schools and the councils).

- 4.7 The strategy highlighted the need to re-assess SEND place planning, and identified that this should be an immediate action within year 1 of the new strategy.

School Organisation Requirements

- 4.8 Proposals to either establish additional provision on a permanent basis, and/or to extend the age range of a school, must comply with the provisions set out in *The Education and Inspections Act 2006 (EIA 2006)* and *The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2013*. These set out the statutory process for making changes to a school, and statutory guidance on making changes to a maintained school indicates 4 stages to making a prescribed alteration to a maintained school.

These are:

- 1) Publication of a Statutory Notice
- 2) Representation period
- 3) Decision making
- 4) Implementation

- 4.9 However, it is seen as good practice to have a period of more informal consultation before publishing a statutory notice, to enable officers to have a proper conversation with the local community regarding possible changes and to enable the Mayor to have a fuller understanding of local opinion prior to entering into the formal statutory process.

5. Background

- 5.1 The council conducted a SEND review in summer 2016. This review confirmed the growing SEND population within the Borough and highlighted four key areas around place planning which should be further explored regarding existing provision;
- An Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) review, both regarding the high instance rate, and also how young people with ASD needs are catered for across the whole Mainstream and Specialist provision
 - Additional Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) places, to cater for the increased in number of children and reduce the need to place out of Borough
 - A widened Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) provision, to address the lack of provision in KS4
 - Moving the Primary PRU out of the current New Woodlands SEMH setting, to ensure that both cohorts are accommodated in suitable environments fit for their requisite needs
- 5.2 Following this review, further analysis has been conducted by the Children with Complex Needs (CWCN) service to better understand what exactly the place requirement is, but also how best to meet it. In completing this analysis, the CWCN service have considered how the system currently works, what best practice looks like, where young people are currently being placed and how the rise in young people with SEND relates to population growth.
- 5.3 From this analysis the following place needs have been identified;
- An additional 55 Primary SLD places
 - An additional 93 Secondary SLD places
 - A need to provide KS4 SEMH provision
- 5.4 The need for a number of these places already exists, as can be shown by existing demand to place young people with SLD needs in the two existing

Lewisham SLD schools which are full and in effect oversubscribed. As a result, the Council is having to commission places outside of the Borough, often in expensive independent provision. This is also happening for young people with SEMH needs for those in KS4 as there is currently no existing in-borough provision.

- 5.5 An initial desktop exercise has found that the additional costs incurred by the council to procure out of borough provision for those young people with SLD needs (that could be accommodated within our two schools were they larger) is £23k/pupil/year. The exercise has also found that the additional costs to procure out of borough provision for those young people with SEMH needs is £40k/pupil/year. This is a cost that the council cannot afford to continue to resource from the High Needs Block and will result in substantial year on year overspends if not tackled as a matter of urgency.
- 5.6 Additionally, it should be noted that placing young people in provision that is further afield does not benefit the young person in terms of social inclusion, a sense of community. There is often extensive amount of travel time (often in isolation) which is disadvantageous also. The ability to cater for our young people and their families close to home will allow the wider range of support systems to function in the best interests of those young people and their families.
- 5.7 Regarding the opportunities to provide this additional provision, officers are considering the opportunities to extend Watergate School (Primary SLD), Greenvale School (Secondary SLD) and New Woodlands School (SEMH), and have been engaging with the schools and their governing bodies about this.
- 5.8 Officers have conducted feasibility studies of the available educational sites and these show that the extra provision can be provided alongside a rationalisation of the educational estate. Specifically; Watergate School can be extended within a wider site redevelopment scheme; Greenvale School can be extended via an annexe on the old Brent knoll School site; and New Woodlands can accommodate KS4 pupils within its existing site.
- 5.9 Whilst there is capital funding available from Basic Need, S106 and the new SEND Capital Grant, it is unlikely that this will cover the full cost of creating additional places. However, given the increasing revenue pressure associated with commissioning yet more out of borough placements (at high costs) officers believe that providing more in-borough places makes financial sense long-term.

6. Consultation Results

- 6.1 The consultations were held over a six week period from 8 September 2017 through to 20 October 2017. Local residents in the neighbouring streets as well as parents and staff from the schools all received letters alerting them to the consultation, inviting them to comment.
- 6.2 Public meetings were held at each of the schools during October at which interested parties had the opportunity to hear more about the proposals from Governors, Head Teacher and Lewisham officers.
- 6.3 By the end of the consultation period we had received the following responses;

School	Online response	Email response	Written response	Total number of responses
Watergate School	4	0	0	4
Greenvale School	10	0	0	10
New Woodlands School	3	1	0	4

6.4 Taking each proposal in turn;

Watergate School

6.5 Of the 4 responses received, 2 were in support of the expansion, 1 was unsure and 1 was against (fuller details can be found in Appendix 1).

6.6 Of those in support of the expansion, respondents made the following comments;

- The school is outstanding and therefore it makes sense to be expanded to provide for more young people given the need for additional places
- Any expansion should include the ability to provide nursery age provision again
- Expansion must not be to the detriment of current pupils

6.7 Of those against the expansion, respondents made the following comments;

- 108 children is too many, the school doesn't have the space for more.
- Could we consider additional resource bases instead, or an annexe elsewhere in the borough.

6.8 Officers believe that all of the responses are valid points and concerns. The school is outstanding and there is a need for additional places (including nursery), hence the desire to expand the school. The feasibility exercise has shown that the school can be expanded within the confines of the wider site whilst improving access, safeguarding and better designated outdoor spaces. Where possible we would always look to expand a school in a single location as the management is significantly easier, and given this site can accommodate that approach, this remains the preferred option. Sadly the needs of the young people catered for by the school (including the facilities required) mean that utilising additional resource bases in mainstream schools is not a viable option. As a result, officers recommend that the Mayor agree to move forward to the next stage of statutory consultation.

Greenvale School

6.9 Of the 10 responses received, 6 were in support of the expansion, 1 was unsure, 2 were against and 1 was a duplicate submission (fuller details can be found in Appendix 2).

6.10 Of those in support of the expansion, respondents made the following comments;

- The school has the expertise and knowledge
- The school is outstanding and young people should have the opportunity to attend
- The current site is not large enough to take any more pupils
- A split site with more specific accommodation would be helpful to meet the needs of the pupils, which has grown in its complexity over the years.

6.11 Of those against the expansion, respondents made the following comments;

- There are already too many buses and cars picking up and dropping off, the road can't take more
- 6.12 Officers believe that the overwhelming response has been in support of expanding the provision provided by Greenvale School. The main cause for concern highlighted by the consultation relates to traffic and parking issues on Waters Road, which would only get worse. However, due to the constrained nature of the present site, the feasibility work carried out has identified that an annexe at the old Brent Knoll School site on Mayow Road is the best option – as a result the traffic and parking issues on Waters Road should not worsen and may improve. Officers note however that these issues need to be addressed regarding the proposed annexe as well. As such officers recommend that the Mayor agree to move forward to the next stage of statutory consultation.

New Woodlands School

- 6.13 Of the 4 responses received, 1 was in support of the change in age range, 1 was unsure and 2 were against (fuller details can be found in Appendix 3).
- 6.14 The responses in support of the change in age range made the following comments;
- Parents need a choice, presently pupils either remain in mainstream schools that don't meet their needs or are sent out of borough.
 - Extension of age range however should not impact on those currently in the school
- 6.15 Of those against the change in age range, respondents made the following comments;
- Current pupils are badly behaved, and older pupils will be even worse
 - Parents currently park all over the road, including in front of driveways and in disabled spaces
 - The school is very noisy already, this will get worse.
- 6.16 Officers believe that the responses firstly highlight that at present there is an absence of provision in the borough for young people with SEMH needs over 14 years old. Respondents also highlight that the school currently caters for young people with “bad behaviour” and suggest that parents behaviour is a problem too. Any such school is a challenge to manage but the change in age range is unlikely to make a significant difference. Officers also note the issues with parking and would suggest that working with parking enforcement would be a prudent action. Overall, officers still believe that this change in age-range is a positive step and recommend that the Mayor agree to move forward with the statutory consultation.

7. Financial Implications

Capital Financial Implications

- 7.1 This report recommends that the statutory consultation process is undertaken with regards to proposals to enlarge both Watergate School and Greenvale School and extend the age range at New Woodlands School. Any capital costs in delivering these changes would be primarily funded from the School Places capital programme, with recent feasibility work identifying a current shortfall of

secured capital funding. The Council's Regeneration and Capital Programme Delivery Board is leading on the Council's annual capital bidding process which will consider how the wider council capital programme can accommodate this shortfall.

- 7.2 The School Places capital programme is forecast to have available resources of £12.3m for 2017/18 (comprising Basic Need grant of £10.4m and S106 contributions of £1.9m), £16.9m for 2018/19 (Basic Need grant of £14.1m and S106 contributions of £2.8m) and £0.2m for 2019/20 (Basic Need Grant). There has also been a recent announcement about a further £2.3m of specific SEND capital funding that the council will receive over 3 years from 2018-2021.

Revenue Financial Implications

- 7.3 While the pupil numbers with SEND are expected to grow, the funding from central government is not expected to increase in line with this. Alongside the schools National Funding Formula a separate proposal was put forward on how the High Needs funding contained with the DSG is allocated between Local Authorities. Special schools funding is met from this funding source. It is expected that Lewisham's funding will be protected in the first instance but it is not sure how long this protection will last and further details are awaited. The likely revenue consequences of this consultation is in excess of 10% of the high needs block. However not creating these school places will place demand on the same budget for more costly independent special school places. Financial and policy strategies are being worked on alongside the consultation to ensure that the high needs expenditure remains with the resources available. Further proposals to contain expenditure will be agreed with the Schools Forum over the coming months and presented back to the Mayor.
- 7.4 There is no immediate impact on the General Fund. If in the future the High Needs Block overspent then this may fall on the General Fund. The Schools Forum have set up a sub-group to ensure that this does not happen.

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 The Human Rights Act 1998 safeguards the rights of children in the Borough to educational provision, which the Council is empowered to provide in accordance with its duties under domestic legislation.
- 8.2 Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 obliges each local authority to ensure that there are sufficient primary and secondary school places available for its area i.e. the London Borough of Lewisham, although there is no requirement that those places should be exclusively in the area. The Authority is not itself obliged to provide all the schools required, but to secure that they are available.
- 8.3 In exercising its responsibilities under section 14 of the Education Act 1996 a local authority must do so with a view to securing diversity in the provision of schools and increasing opportunities for parental choice. Local authorities should have regard to amongst other factors the need for securing special educational provision is made for pupils who have special educational needs.
- 8.4 The Education and Inspections Act 2006 places requirements on Authorities to make their significant strategic decisions concerning the number and variety of school places in their localities against two overriding criteria:
- to secure schools likely to maximise student potential and achievement;

- to secure diversity and choice in the range of school places on offer.

Section 19 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 provides that where a local authority or the governing body of a maintained school proposes to make a prescribed alteration to a maintained school and it is permitted to make that alteration, it must publish proposals.

- 8.5 The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 provide that proposed enlargements of special school premises which would increase the capacity of the school by more than 10% or 20 pupils (whichever is the lesser), or changes to the age limit of a school are prescribed alterations which means that statutory proposals have to be published, and there must be a period of four weeks for representations before a decision is made. This does not apply to temporary enlargements where it is anticipated that the enlargement will be in place for less than 3 years, or a rise in the number anticipated lasting only one year.
- 8.6 In considering any reorganisation of special educational provision, proposers need to demonstrate how the proposed alternative arrangements are likely to lead to improvements in the standard, quality and/or range of educational provision for pupils with special educational needs. Decision makers will need to make clear how they are satisfied that this special educational needs improvement test has been met.
- 8.7 Before making any decision regarding the expansion of a school, or other prescribed change, proposers must ensure that necessary funding required to implement the proposal will be available. A proposal cannot be approved conditionally upon funding being made available

Equalities Legislation

- 8.8 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.9 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 8.10 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed at 9.8 above.
- 8.11 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with

protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.

- 8.12 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled "Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice". The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:

www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-actcodes-practice

www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-acttechnical-guidance

- 8.13 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
- The essential guide to the public sector equality duty
 - Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making
 - Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities
 - Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities
 - Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities

- 8.14 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:

www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sectorequality-duty-guidance#h1

- 8.15 A decision report will be brought to the Mayor by the end of March 2018 detailing the results of the periods of representation and full legal implications associated with any future proposals will be set out in the relevant future reports.

9. Crime and Disorder Implications

- 9.1 There are no crime and disorder implications.

10. Equalities Implications

- 10.1 This report supports the delivery of the Council's Equalities programme by ensuring that all children whose parents/carers require a place in a Lewisham school will be able to access one.

10.2 Additionally, the report supports the aspiration that fewer children and young people should need to access specialist provision out of borough and further away from their home and local community than is absolutely necessary.

11. Environmental Implications

11.1 Every effort will be made to enhance rather than detract from school environments in the solutions to providing additional school places.

12. Background documents

Appendix 1 – Watergate Expansion Anonymised Consultation Responses

Appendix 2 – Greenvale Expansion Anonymised Consultation Responses

Appendix 3 – New Woodlands Change of Age Range Anonymised Consultation Responses

Delivering SEND Places M&C Report – 19.7.17

<http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s51435/Delivering%20School%20Places%20SEND.pdf>

Place Planning Strategy 2017-2022 M&C Report – 22.3.17

<http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s48786/School%20Place%20Planning%20Strategy%202017-2022.pdf>

If there are any queries on this report, please contact Matt Henaughan, SGM Strategic Service Planning and Business Change, matt.henaughan@lewisham.gov.uk

SEND Places - Appendix 1 - Watergate Expansion Anonymised Consultation Results

ID	Do you support the proposal?	Reason for views - What are the reasons for your views?
1	Yes	Watergate is already significantly oversubscribed and has utilised all available space on site to accommodate the pupil numbers currently on roll. There are many pupils needing to attend Watergate who are unable to do so. Therefore, the school would need to expand externally in order to accommodate these pupils. As an 'outstanding' school, I believe that it has the foundations and expertise in place to make such an expansion successful. It would be of enormous benefit to nursery age pupils and their families if our nursery facility could be used for the purpose intended, rather than having to be used to give much needed places to children aged 5+.
2	Yes	I do, but the funding needs to be adequate so that the provision is not diluted for existing pupils and those new to the school. There would need to be increased common areas that are in line the increased numbers of staff and pupils, to accommodate the new pupils. The needs of pupils with SLD and PMLD are over and above pupils in mainstream schools and this should be recognised by providing staffing to support these children, space for them to learn and grow, and if the expansion were to go ahead it should not be at the detriment of pupils already attending Watergate School. Equally the offer the new pupils receive should provide opportunities for hydro-therapy/ swimming, sensory circuits, interactive sensory rooms, soft play and playground space, additional toileting facilities, as well as a high quota of well qualified, trained staff. Additional leadership and staff would be needed and these all have to be factored in as well as parking facilities for staff and visitors.
3	I Don't Know	Every child that needs a SEN place should have one, but creating a larger school should be done carefully so as not to damage the existing educational environment, e.g. Class sizes need to remain small so as to not overwhelm the children, building work should not be too noisy/disruptive and it should not take away too much outside space. I think there could be positives to having a larger school, if it meant more services and facilities (improved playing ares, more visiting therapists, arts, sports etc...). Would another option be to create specialist units attached to mainstream schools? Other boroughs do this and I think it would be popular with some parents/pupils and aid integration. Or if 60 new places are needed, and this figure is probably likely to rise, it may be worth creating a whole new sister site, maybe in the north of the borough?
4	No	I think 108 kids to much. They cant manage more kids and no space. At this time I can say big mess at school / I think need to look first at all management how they work and progress and after this maybe possible increase kids number .

SEND Places - Appendix 2 - Greenvale Expansion Anonymised Consultation Results

ID	Do you support the proposal?	Reason for views - What are the reasons for your views?
1	Yes	The school has the expertise and knowledge within the SEN field to carry out the expansion to the highest standard.
2	Yes	I feel that as an outstanding school there is no better school than Greenvale for our young people to go .Unfortunately there is not enough room to take in more students so many are missing out on being able to learn in such a fantastic environment .
3	Yes	Greenvale is a great school with strong leadership.
4	No	I strongly disagree with this plan the way I see it is an accident waiting to happen foster park and Greendale both in the same not only a busy bus route parents parking scoop buses aswell
5	Yes	I see the need for expansion
6	I Don't Know	There are traffic,pollution and parking implications for residents near the school which have to be considered.Coaches idling whilst waiting to drop-off or pick-up children have caused problems.People who drive to the school park as close as possible leaving little room for pedestrians to use the pavement and the same people seem to have no concept of litter and the use of bins, which when deposited rarely seem to be swept up. If these problems could be addressed I would move from the"I don't know" to the "yes" section.
7	No	I have lived in this street for over 20 years. Since the school has been here the traffic in the morning & the afternoon has been atrocious.Lewisham buses snake back up Water road sometimes 14 buses long that's with out the private taxes & parents dropping off. No consideration is given to the local residents by the school or the Lewisham bus drivers who block in residents & the adjoining roads. The staff park on corners off the roads of Waters roads block drives & park across lowered pavement's & on the greens next to & opposite. Greenvale School now has Saturday event were more cars & buses turn up for the Pool& cause more mayhem for the local residents. How much more do we have to tolerate
8	Yes	BOLD DECISIONS NEED TO BE MADE. Lewisham Council need to provide a working environment where staff and students can go about their daily routines/learning without fear of being attacked by students with unpredictable behaviour. The school population has changed tremendously since the new site opened in 2007 to one where students with ASD outnumber SLD and PMLD students. We now have a totally blind student on role and the provision for these last 3 groups of students needs to be where they can move around the school safely and confidently and without the constant need to lock classroom doors, to be evacuated from classrooms or the playground when a student is in crisis or to have their learning interrupted as students with highly unpredictable behaviour run into classrooms, upturn or climb on desks as well as hitting/kicking others. Similarly, many of our students in the "high needs" classes, within school, would benefit from learning environments with built in classroom booths, several small "en-suite" rooms enabling quiet time linked to their classroom, small outside areas with onward access to a large running / climbing space. Current outside play areas have been reduced in size by metal fencing and with the growing physical size of many students space is crucial. It would also be necessary for the site to be "private" to neighbours. Our outside areas in Waters Road are very open to neighbours and local bus stops and this has often caused ungenerous comments from passers by or comments from staff/students/parents from the nearby school. However much inclusion work has been undertaken by senior staff there is still a lack of understanding as what people see is very distressing at times. Sadly, this is just a "negative snap" detracting from all the outstanding work that goes on within the school. En-suite toilets/wash areas would be essential alongside classrooms as well as sluice /laundry areas. At present many of the changing toilet areas with specialist beds and commodes are being shared by all students. Separating ASD and PMLD toileting facilities is desperately needed. Costly equipment eg changing beds, commodes and hoists are being damaged. It is not the fault of any of the students that this is happening, they are who they are and that is why they are at Greenvale School. It is now necessary to think carefully about the provision that is provided for the groups and to take this opportunity to move away from a "best fit for all" / totally inclusive site to split sites to include the separation of students with those with challenging behaviour and build a school especially to meet their needs. What a positive step this would make to their learning and general well being for all concerned. EVERY CHILD MATTERS - but also please think carefully about future plans and keep all stakeholders involved. Not only do the leadership teams have positive and valuable input to this open forum but those who work with the students are often the ones who can give insight into the every day practical issues.
9	Yes	I think we are lacking enough provision in the borough and I think this is the best school to provide that.
10	Yes	I think we are lacking enough provision in the borough and I think this is the best school to provide that.

SEND Places - Appendix 3 - New Woodlands Change of Age Range Anonymised Consultation Results

ID	Do you support the proposal?	Reason for views - What are the reasons for your views?
1	No	Currently we experience bad behaviour around our property by the current cohort and also parents parking and blocking access to our drive. Increasing the age range and numbers is going to mean that we will be faced with and older range of badly behaved children who are disrespectful and have no regard for people or property. It could have n impact on our house prices bring more trouble to the area. These ks4 children will be much more trouble as I have this age for myself and this is a horrid age range and it they are ending up at a school of this nature they will be very bad children and damage and litter and trouble are very highly likely.
2	I Don't Know	Whilst I am extremely concerned about the lack of places for KS4 pupils, I would want to understand more about the impact on the current support. New Woodlands is an important resource to the primary school of which I am a governor and I would not want any dilution of that support; in fact I would like to see how it could be further strengthened.
3	Yes	The borough is in need of giving parents a choice, when choosing a school for children with semh. at the moment its either put them in mainstream environments that many cant cope with or send them to another borough. but i do hope that if this plan to include keystage 4 goes though, that the school can broaden there curriculum that the school offers. for example including more creative subject areas ie art,food tech or drama ect. or introduce the children to vocational areas like computer science or engineering.
4	No	Not under any circumstances should the school be enlarged. When I first moved here 20 years ago it was lovely. Then you put in older children and I was not consulted. Then you made the side of the school into a play area again I wasn't consulted. I can no longer sit in my garden when the children are playing. They don't play it's screaming, yelling and shouting most of the time. I never hear anyone telling them to stop shouting. Also going to and from school it seems that at times its the parents that need Special Needs. Their language and behaviour at times is appalling including hitting the children. They also park in the Disabled Bay in the street. I cannot tell you how angry that makes me. Plus I am fed up with picking up the chocolate and sweetie wrappers from my garden. So NO is my definite answer. Leave it alone.

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission		
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing		
Report for: Mayor		<input type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Director		<input type="checkbox"/>
Information <input type="checkbox"/>	Part 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Part 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Key Decision <input type="checkbox"/>

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017	
Title of Report	Amalgamation of Sandhurst Infant School and Sandhurst Junior School – results of consultation and permission to move to the next stage	
Originator of Report	Matthew Henaughan	Ext.48034

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	√	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	√	
Crime & Disorder Implications		
Environmental Implications	√	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	√	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework		
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed: 
 Executive Member
 Date: 27th November 2017

Signed: 
 Director/Head of Service
 Date 22ND November 2017

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

MAYOR AND CABINET			
Report Title	Amalgamation of Sandhurst Infant School and Sandhurst Junior School – Results of consultation and permission to move to the next stage		
Key Decision	Yes	Item No.	
Ward	Catford South		
Contributors	Executive Director for Children and Young People		
Class	Part 1	Date:	6 December 2017

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report follows on from the Mayor and Cabinet report from July 2017 requesting permission to conduct an initial consultation on the proposal to amalgamate Sandhurst Infant School and Sandhurst Junior School by closing Sandhurst Junior School and extending the age range of Sandhurst Infant School.
- 1.2 This report provides the results of that consultation and then goes on to seek permission to commence the formal statutory process, specifically the Publication and Representation phases.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The report feeds back on the consultation and requests the Mayor's permission to move forward with the formal statutory process on the proposal to amalgamate Sandhurst Infant School and Sandhurst Junior School by way of closing the Junior School and extending the age range of the Infant School, with effect from 1 April 2018.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The Mayor is recommended to note;
- 3.2 The results of the consultation on the proposal to amalgamate Sandhurst Infant School and Sandhurst Junior School with effect from 1 April 2018.
- 3.3 The Mayor is recommended to agree;
- 3.4 That officers commence the formal statutory process to consult on the proposal to amalgamate Sandhurst Infant School and Sandhurst Junior School, by way of conducting the following Publication and Representation phases in parallel;
 - Closure of Sandhurst Junior School
 - Change of age range of Sandhurst Infant School
 - That officers report back to Mayor and Cabinet by the end of spring 2018 with

- the results of both 'Representation' periods requesting Mayoral decisions as the statutory decision maker

4. Policy Context

4.1 The contents of this report are consistent with the Council's policy framework. It supports the achievements of the Sustainable Community Strategy policy objectives:

- **Ambitious and achieving** – where people are inspired and supported to fulfil their potential.

The proposed recommendations are also in line with the Council's corporate priorities:

- **Young people's achievement and involvement** – raising educational attainment and improving facilities for young people through partnership working.
- **Protection of children** – better safeguarding and joined up services for children at risk
- **Inspiring efficiency effectiveness and equity** – ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community

4.2 The Local Authority has a duty to ensure the provision of sufficient places for pupils of statutory school age and, within financial constraints, accommodation that is both suitable and in good condition.

4.3 In aiming to improve on the provision of facilities for education in Lewisham which are appropriate for the 21st century, the implementation of a successful school places strategy will contribute to the delivery of the corporate priority *Young people's achievement and involvement: raising educational attainment and improving facilities for young people through partnership working*.

4.4 It supports the delivery of Lewisham's *Children & Young People's Plan (CYPP)*, which sets out the Council's vision for improving outcomes for all children and young people, and in so doing reducing the achievement gap between our most disadvantaged pupils and their peers. It also articulates the objective of improving outcomes for children with identified SEN and disabilities by ensuring that their needs are met.

Place Planning Strategy 2017-22

4.5 A recommendation in the recent 2016 Lewisham Education Commission Report was for the Council to develop a new 5 year Place Planning Strategy that succeeded the Primary Strategy for Change. Officers reviewed what had gone on before and what needs to be achieved in the future, and the draft strategy went through a public consultation process. The strategy was approved by Mayor and Cabinet on 22 March 2017.

4.6 Within the new strategy the council committed to constantly review its forecasting to ensure that the necessary supply of educational places was as accurate as possible, as both undersupply and oversupply can have knock on effects on school standards and finances.

- 4.7 Indeed the strategy highlights the need for schools to work more collaboratively, identifying synergies, economies of scale and striving for better outcomes for our children and young people.

School Organisation Requirements

- 4.8 There are two ways to amalgamate two (or more) existing maintained schools:
- 4.9 The LA can publish a proposal to close two, or more, schools and the LA can publish a proposal for the establishment of a new school or invite proposals under the free school presumption. This results in a new school number being issued.
- 4.10 The LA can publish a proposal to close one school (or more) and change the age range (following the statutory process) of an existing school to accommodate the displaced pupils. The remaining school would retain its original school number, as it is not a new school, even if its phase has changed.
- 4.11 Proposals to close a school and to change the age range must comply with the provisions set out in *The Education and Inspections Act 2006 (EIA 2006)* and *The School Organisation (Establishment & Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013* and *The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2013*. These set out the statutory process for making changes to a school, and statutory guidance on making changes to a maintained school indicates 4 stages to making a prescribed alteration to a maintained school. These are:
- 1) Publication of a Statutory Notice
 - 2) Representation period
 - 3) Decision making
 - 4) Implementation
- 4.12 However, when a proposer is seeking to close school then there should first be a period of informal consultation before publishing a statutory notice.
- 4.13 In this instance, the Governing Bodies of both schools have agreed that their preference is to close the Junior School and extend the age range of the Infant School. These are two separate but related processes, and will be run in parallel, including an informal consultation for the extension of age range, as whilst for this element it is not statutory it is best practice, and the two parts are inter-related.

5. Background

- 5.1 There are currently 3 remaining separate Infant and Junior phased schools in Lewisham: Sandhurst, Stillness and Torridon.
- 5.2 Officers were approached by both Sandhurst Infants and Sandhurst Juniors Governors in Summer 2016 to help provide them with information regarding the amalgamation process.
- 5.3 Since that time, officers have continued to engage with both schools and their governing bodies to assist with any questions regarding the benefits of amalgamation and the process.

- 5.4 The governing bodies of both schools have separately come to the decision that they wish to amalgamate, stating the following reasons:
- 5.5 The Sandhurst Junior School Governing Body feels strongly that amalgamation is in the best interests of the children of both schools as it considers the two schools have a shared ethos and clarity of vision and amalgamation will provide:
- 1) Greater consistency across both Key Stages;
 - 2) Improved safeguarding;
 - 3) The opportunity for Junior staff to get to know the children and families at a much earlier stage and identify when help and support may be needed earlier;
 - 4) Staff unity, the opportunity for staff to share expertise and resources and greater professional development opportunities across both Key Stages;
 - 5) Continuity of care and development for our children meaning, for example, less anxiety for them as they move from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2;
 - 6) A better staff understanding of curriculum challenges and the demands of each phase;
 - 7) Greater opportunity for the older and younger children to mix leading to, for example, increased mentoring and support for the younger children by the older ones;
 - 8) Significant financial savings.
 - 9) Better continuity in progress for all pupils
- 5.6 The Sandhurst Infant School Governing Body feels strongly that amalgamation is in the best interests of the children of both schools as they consider the two schools have a shared ethos and clarity of vision and amalgamation will provide:
- 1) Security of having Headteacher in post
 - 2) Greater consistency across both Key Stages;
 - 3) Improved safeguarding;
 - 4) The opportunity for Infant staff to support children right through their primary experience
 - 5) Staff unity, the opportunity for staff to share expertise and resources and greater professional development opportunities across both Key Stages;
 - 6) Continuity of care and development for our children meaning, for example, less anxiety for them as they move from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2;
 - 7) A better staff understanding of curriculum challenges and the demands of each phase;
 - 8) Greater opportunity for the older and younger children to mix leading to, for example, increased mentoring and support for the younger children by the older ones;
 - 9) Significant financial savings.
 - 10) Better continuity in progress for all pupils
- 5.7 As a result both governing bodies have requested officers to commence the amalgamation process. Their aspiration is that the proposed amalgamation can be implemented in April 2018.
- 5.8 Officers recommend the proposed amalgamation for the following reasons:
- 5.9 It would provide an uninterrupted transition from year 2 to year 3, allowing for a better continuation of education and helping to prevent pupils taking a backwards step in their learning and progress.

- 5.10 It would allow for a greater oversight of collective school improvement and allow a better use of a wider pool of collective resources and skills to ensure that pupils receive the best education possible.
- 5.11 It would provide more opportunity for staff development and career progression as the result of a larger workforce and wider skill set. As a consequence it would also therefore make it easier for the school to retain and attract staff as more career and learning opportunities would be available.
- 5.12 It would allow the school site(s) to be used more effectively and to the collective good of all pupils and staff, creating a more engaging and enriching environment in which to work and learn.
- 5.13 It would also allow for the school to achieve economies of scale regarding procuring services and resources, as well as allowing the school to be collectively more financially viable due to a larger pupil base.
- 5.14 Officers draw attention to the following potential negative issues relating to amalgamation;
- 5.15 It will result in the amalgamated school only receiving one lump sum of £140k, whereas currently each school receives £140k lump sum however the two schools will be more financially resilient together.
- 5.16 The public perception of creating a larger school, particularly in relation to those parents of infant school pupils who may see their school as being consumed by the larger junior school.
- 5.17 However, on balance, officers believe that the arguments for amalgamation vastly outweigh the arguments against, particularly when economies of scale are taken into account regarding finances, and the governing bodies proposed approach of closing the junior school and extending the age range of the infant school regarding public perception.

6. Consultation Results

- 6.1 The consultation was held over a six week period from 8 September 2017 through to 20 October 2017. Local residents in the neighbouring streets as well as parents and staff from the school all received letters alerting them to the consultation, inviting them to comment.
- 6.2 A public meeting was held at the school on the evening of the 10 October 2017 at which a small group of parents, teachers and local residents attended to hear more about the amalgamation proposal from both sets of Governors, Head Teacher and Lewisham officers.
- 6.3 In total 8 responses to the consultation were received. All of which were in favour of the amalgamation of the two schools, seeing clear benefits for the children and education as a whole. Full anonymised responses can be found in Appendix 2.
- 6.4 Overall officers believe, given all of the consultation respondents are in agreement with the proposals, that the amalgamation of Sandhurst Infant School and Sandhurst Junior School should be pursued.

7. Financial Implications

Capital Financial Implications

- 7.1 There are no capital financial implications as a result of this report.

Revenue Financial Implications

- 7.2 All on-going revenue costs of running the amalgamated school will be met from the resources of the Dedicated Schools Grant. However it should be noted that as a result the amalgamation the new school will only receive a single lump sum allocation of £140k.
- 7.3 Under the new national funding formula it is uncertain how the Department for Education will deal with the protection factors for amalgamated schools in the future. There is a risk that the funding could be reduced but it is thought that risk is minimal. If this does happen, then the position will be reported back

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 The Human Rights Act 1998 safeguards the rights of children in the borough to educational provision, which the local authority is empowered to provide in accordance with its duties under domestic legislation.
- 8.2 Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 obliges each local authority to ensure that there are sufficient primary and secondary school places available for its area i.e. the London Borough of Lewisham, although there is no requirement that those places should be exclusively in the area. The Authority is not itself obliged to provide all the schools required, but to secure that they are available.
- 8.3 In exercising its responsibilities under section 14 of the Education Act 1996 a local authority must do so with a view to securing diversity in the provision of schools and increasing opportunities for parental choice.
- 8.4 The Education and Inspections Act 2006 places requirements on local authorities to make their significant strategic decisions concerning the number and variety of school places in their localities against two overriding criteria:
- to secure schools likely to maximise student potential and achievement;
 - to secure diversity and choice in the range of school places on offer.
- Section 19 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 provides that where a local authority or the governing body of a maintained school proposes to make a prescribed alteration to a maintained school and it is permitted to make that alteration, it must publish proposals.
- 8.5 The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 provide that changes to the age limit of a school are prescribed alterations which means that statutory proposals have to be published, and there must be a period of four weeks for representations before a decision is made. Similarly, The School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013 requires that where there is a proposal to close a school these will require statutory proposals to be published and there must be a period of four weeks from the date of publication for objections or comments to be received. Proposals to close a school and to

change the age limit of a school will be determined by the local authority as decision maker, as related proposals.

Equalities Legislation

- 8.6 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.7 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 8.8 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed at 7.7 above.
- 8.9 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- 8.10 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled "Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice". The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:

www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-actcodes-practice

www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-acttechnical-guidance

- 8.11 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:

The essential guide to the public sector equality duty
Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making
Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities
Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities
Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities

- 8.12 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:

www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sectorequality-duty-guidance#h1

- 8.13 A further report will be brought to the Mayor by the end of Spring 2018 detailing the results of the consultations and full legal implications associated with any future proposals will be set out in future reports.

9. Crime and Disorder Implications

- 9.1 There are no crime and disorder implications.

10. Equalities Implications

- 10.1 This report supports the delivery of the Council's Equalities programme by ensuring that all children whose parents/carers require a place in a Lewisham school will be able to access one.
- 10.2 The Council's Comprehensive Equality Scheme for 2016-20 provides an overarching framework and focus for the Council's work on equalities and helps ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.

11. Environmental Implications

- 11.1 Every effort will be made to enhance rather than detract from school environments in the solutions to providing amalgamations of schools.

12. Background documents

Appendix 1 – Anonymised Consultation responses

Mayor and Cabinet Report – 19 July 2017

<http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s51403/Amalgamation%20of%20Sandhurst%20Infant%20and%20Junior%20Schools.pdf>

If there are any queries on this report, please contact Matt Henaughan, SGM Strategic Service Planning and Business Change matt.henaughan@lewisham.gov.uk

Appendix 1 - Sandhurst Amalgamation - Consultation Responses

ID	Do you support the proposal?	Reason - What are the reasons for your views?
1	Yes	The schools have been run together for the past few years and it make sense that these changes become permanent then there can be more cohesion within the school in terms of admin and fundraising so that the school can be more efficient on saving costs.
2	Yes	The rationale/benefits outlined by both Governing Bodies as well as the reasons that the council supports the proposal make it seem like an obvious thing to do, one which has numerous benefits, which benefit the staff and pupils.
3	Yes	Having two separate schools with separate heads etc has always seemed to me to be a bit unnecessary and arbitrary, especially as most children who start in the infants progress all the way through the school. Mrs Dove is a great headteacher - visible, compassionate, and organised - and an excellent leader for the school. Ours is a big school with many families in need, and it will be important to ensure that this merger doesn't lead to support services (including school admin) being cut back.
4	Yes	The school will run more smoothly as a whole school. The students and staff will only benefit from this!
5	Yes	The separation of the schools is largely artificial as they share the same site and facilities, and there is automatic transfer between the two schools. Now we have the same Head for both schools her job is made harder by this division. Amalgamating the schools would allow the school to concentrate resources better and make official what is essentially happening already.
6	Yes	My child started attending Sandhurst Nursery School in 2010, the school has been well managed as two schools and we have been very happy there. However, in the past few years, I have seen a marked improvement with the leadership and management at the school since we have had an executive head across both schools and it feels much more community based and welcoming. I understand that resources can be much better shared when the schools are amalgamated.
7	Yes	Better for pupils, shared use of infant/junior play grounds. Better opportunities for teachers working across age groups. Improved systems for parent payments online via junior school systems. Greater leadership role modelling of older pupils for younger pupils. Financial savings by bigger group purchasing power and reduced admin staff costs. Most parents assume it is already one school. Able to secure experienced head teacher for Infant pupils.
8	Yes	Cheaper, more effective, simpler, smarter, ultimately better for our children.

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission		
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing		
Report for: Mayor		<input type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Director		<input type="checkbox"/>
Information	<input type="checkbox"/> Part 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part 2
		<input type="checkbox"/> Key Decision

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017	
Title of Report	Amalgamation of Torridon Infant School and Torridon Junior School – Permission to consult	
Originator of Report	Matthew Henaughan	Ext.48034

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	√	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	√	
Crime & Disorder Implications		
Environmental Implications	√	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	√	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework		
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed: 
 Executive Member
 Date: 27th November 2017

Signed: 
 Director/Head of Service
 Date 22nd November 2017

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

MAYOR AND CABINET			
Report Title	Amalgamation of Torridon Infant & Nursery School and Torridon Junior School – Permission to consult		
Key Decision	Yes	Item No.	
Ward	Catford South		
Contributors	Executive Director for Children and Young People		
Class	Part 1	Date:	6 December 2017

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report updates Mayor and Cabinet on the discussions that officers have had with both Torridon Infant & Nursery School and Torridon Junior School with regards to amalgamation.
- 1.2 The report then requests the permission of the Mayor to conduct an initial informal consultation regarding the proposal to amalgamate the two schools by closing Torridon Junior School and extending the age range of Torridon Infant & Nursery School.
- 1.3 Officers would then report back to Mayor and Cabinet with the results of the consultation and proposed next steps before the end of March 2018.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The report requests the Mayor's permission to undertake an initial informal consultation on the proposal to amalgamate Torridon Infant & Nursery School and Torridon Junior School with effect from September 2018.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The Mayor is recommended to agree that there should be an initial informal consultation on the proposal to amalgamate Torridon Infant & Nursery School and Torridon Junior School with effect from September 2018, and that officers should report back to Mayor and Cabinet by the end of March 2018 with the results and next steps.

4. Policy Context

- 4.1 The contents of this report are consistent with the Council's policy framework. It supports the achievements of the Sustainable Community Strategy policy objectives:
 - ***Ambitious and achieving*** – where people are inspired and supported to fulfil their potential.

The proposed recommendations are also in line with the Council's corporate priorities:

- ***Young people's achievement and involvement*** – raising educational attainment and improving facilities for young people through partnership working.
 - ***Protection of children*** – better safeguarding and joined up services for children at risk
 - ***Inspiring efficiency effectiveness and equity*** – ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community
- 4.2 The Local Authority has a duty to ensure the provision of sufficient places for pupils of statutory school age and, within financial constraints, accommodation that is both suitable and in good condition.
- 4.3 In aiming to improve on the provision of facilities for education in Lewisham which are appropriate for the 21st century, the implementation of a successful school places strategy will contribute to the delivery of the corporate priority *Young people's achievement and involvement: raising educational attainment and improving facilities for young people through partnership working.*
- 4.4 It supports the delivery of Lewisham's *Children & Young People's Plan (CYPP)*, which sets out the Council's vision for improving outcomes for all children and young people, and in so doing reducing the achievement gap between our most disadvantaged pupils and their peers. It also articulates the objective of improving outcomes for children with identified SEN and disabilities by ensuring that their needs are met.

Place Planning Strategy 2017-22

- 4.5 A recommendation of the 2016 Lewisham Education Commission Report was for the Council to develop a new 5 year Place Planning Strategy that succeeded the Primary Strategy for Change. Officers reviewed what had gone on before and what needs to be achieved in the future, and the draft strategy went through a public consultation process. The strategy was approved by Mayor and Cabinet on 22 March 2017.
- 4.6 Within the new strategy the council committed to constantly review its forecasting to ensure that the supply of school places met need as accurately as possible, as both undersupply and oversupply can have knock on effects on school standards and finances.
- 4.7 Indeed the strategy highlights the need for schools to work more collaboratively, identifying synergies, economies of scale and striving for better outcomes for our children and young people.

School Organisation Requirements

- 4.8 There are two ways to amalgamate two (or more) existing maintained schools:
- 4.9 The LA can publish a proposal to close two, or more, schools and the LA can publish a proposal for the establishment of a new school or invite proposals under the free school presumption. This results in a new school number being issued.
- 4.10 The LA can publish a proposal to close one school (or more) and change the age range (following the statutory process) of an existing school to

accommodate the displaced pupils. The remaining school would retain its original school number, as it is not a new school, even if its phase has changed.

4.11 Proposals to close a school and to change the age range must comply with the provisions set out in *The Education and Inspections Act 2006 (EIA 2006)* and *The School Organisation (Establishment & Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013* and *The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2013*. These set out the statutory process for making changes to a school, and statutory guidance on making changes to a maintained school indicates 4 stages to making a prescribed alteration to a maintained school. These are:

- 1) Publication of a Statutory Notice
- 2) Representation period
- 3) Decision making
- 4) Implementation

4.12 However, when a proposer is seeking to close school then there should first be a period of informal consultation before publishing a statutory notice.

4.13 In this instance, the Governing Bodies of both schools have agreed that their preference is to close the Junior School and extend the age range of the Infant School. These are two separate but related processes, and will be run in parallel, including an informal consultation for the extension of age range, as whilst for this element it is not statutory it is best practice, and the two parts are inter-related.

5. Background

5.1 There are currently 3 remaining separate Infant and Junior phased schools in Lewisham: Sandhurst, Stillness and Torridon. The Governing Bodies of Sandhurst Infant and Junior Schools have already taken the decision to pursue amalgamation, and are indeed one step through that statutory process.

5.2 Officers were approached by both Torridon Infants and Torridon Juniors Governors during 2017 to help provide them with information regarding the amalgamation process.

5.3 Since that time, officers have continued to engage with both schools and their governing bodies to assist with any questions regarding the benefits of amalgamation and the process.

5.4 The governing bodies of both schools have separately come to the decision that they wish to amalgamate, stating the following reasons:

5.5 The Torridon Junior School Governing Body feel strongly that amalgamation is in the best interests of the children of both schools as they feel that amalgamation will provide:

1. Greater consistency across both Key Stages, sharing knowledge of pupils and pedagogy across the Year groups
2. Improved safeguarding, particularly around SEN children
3. The opportunity for Junior staff to get to know the children and families at a much earlier stage and identify when help and support may be needed earlier

4. Staff unity, the opportunity for staff to share expertise and resources and greater professional development opportunities across both Key Stages
 5. Continuity of care and development for our children meaning, for example, less anxiety for them as they move from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2
 6. A better staff understanding of curriculum challenges and the demands of each phase
 7. Greater opportunity for the older and younger children to mix leading to, for example, increased mentoring and support for the younger children by the older ones
 8. Potential for significant financial savings through efficiencies and resource sharing
 9. Better continuity in progress for all pupils
 10. A more attractive proposition to recruit both a head teacher and other staff members with more options for development and retention
 11. A more effective use of premises
- 5.6 The Torrington Infant & Nursery School Governing Body feel strongly that amalgamation is in the best interests of the children of both schools as they feel that amalgamation will provide:
1. Greater consistency in teaching and learning across primary key stages
 2. Smooth transition and less disruption for children (and families/carers) moving from Infants to Juniors
 3. Increased professional development opportunities for teachers and all staff and sharing of good practice and expertise
 4. Long-term financial and resource efficiency and savings
 5. More effective use of premises
 6. Increased likelihood of recruiting a new Head teacher by offering a position of leadership to take forward a vision for an amalgamated primary school.
- 5.7 As a result both governing bodies have requested officers to commence the amalgamation process. Their aspiration is that the proposed amalgamation can be implemented in September 2018.
- 5.8 Officers support the proposed amalgamation for the following reasons:
- 5.9 It would provide an uninterrupted transition from year 2 to year 3, allowing for a better continuation of education and helping to prevent pupils taking a backwards step in their learning and progress.
- 5.10 It would allow for a greater oversight of collective school improvement and allow a better use of a wider pool of collective resources and skills to ensure that pupils receive the best education possible.
- 5.11 It would provide more opportunity for staff development and career progression as the result of a larger workforce and wider skill set. As a consequence it would also therefore make it easier for the school to retain and attract staff as more career and learning opportunities would be available.
- 5.12 It would allow the school site(s) to be used more effectively and to the collective good of all pupils and staff, creating a more engaging and enriching environment in which to work and learn.

- 5.13 It would also allow for the school to achieve economies of scale regarding procuring services and resources, as well as allowing the school to be collectively more financially viable due to a larger pupil base.
- 5.14 It would allow greater opportunity for the recruitment of a substantive head teacher to lead the new school.
- 5.15 It would also provide a better environment for children in the Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Resource Base (The Lighthouse), further supporting the councils provision of services to children with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)
- 5.16 Officers draw attention to the following potential negative issues relating to amalgamation;
- 5.17 It will result in the amalgamated school only receiving one lump sum of £140k, whereas currently each school receives £140k lump sum. For the schools, there will be economies in operating as a larger school.
- 5.18 The public perception of creating a larger school, particularly in relation to those parents of infant school pupils who may see their school as being consumed by the larger junior school.
- 5.19 However, on balance, officers believe that the arguments for amalgamation vastly outweigh the arguments against, particularly when economies of scale are taken into account regarding finances, and the governing bodies proposed approach of closing the junior school and extending the age range of the infant school regarding public perception. Officers also believe that this approach will aid the school to attract a permanent head teacher.

6. Financial Implications

Capital Financial Implications

- 6.1 There are no capital financial implications as a result of this report.

Revenue Financial Implications

- 6.2 All on-going revenue costs of running the amalgamated school will be met from the resources of the Dedicated Schools Grant. However it should be noted that as a result the amalgamation the new school will only receive a single lump sum allocation of £140k.
- 6.3 Under the new national funding formula it is uncertain how the Department for Education will deal with the protection factors for amalgamated schools in the future. There is a risk that the funding could be reduced but it is thought that risk is minimal. If this does happen, then the position will be reported back

7. Legal Implications

- 7.1 The Human Rights Act 1998 safeguards the rights of children in the borough to educational provision, which the local authority is empowered to provide in accordance with its duties under domestic legislation.

- 7.2 Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 obliges each local authority to ensure that there are sufficient primary and secondary school places available for its area i.e. the London Borough of Lewisham, although there is no requirement that those places should be exclusively in the area. The Authority is not itself obliged to provide all the schools required, but to secure that they are available.
- 7.3 In exercising its responsibilities under section 14 of the Education Act 1996 a local authority must do so with a view to securing diversity in the provision of schools and increasing opportunities for parental choice.
- 7.4 The Education and Inspections Act 2006 places requirements on local authorities to make their significant strategic decisions concerning the number and variety of school places in their localities against two overriding criteria:
- to secure schools likely to maximise student potential and achievement;
 - to secure diversity and choice in the range of school places on offer.
- Section 19 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 provides that where a local authority or the governing body of a maintained school proposes to make a prescribed alteration to a maintained school and it is permitted to make that alteration, it must publish proposals.
- 7.5 The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 provide that changes to the age limit of a school are prescribed alterations which means that statutory proposals have to be published, and there must be a period of four weeks for representations before a decision is made. Similarly, The School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013 requires that where there is a proposal to close a school these will require statutory proposals to be published and there must be a period of four weeks from the date of publication for objections or comments to be received. Proposals to close a school and to change the age limit of a school will be determined by the local authority as decision maker, as related proposals.

Equalities Legislation

- 7.6 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 7.7 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
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7.10 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled "Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice". The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:

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7.11 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:

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Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities
Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities

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7.13 A further report will be brought to the Mayor by the end of Spring 2018 detailing the results of the consultations and full legal implications associated with any future proposals will be set out in future reports.

8. Crime and Disorder Implications

8.1 There are no crime and disorder implications.

9. Equalities Implications

- 9.1 This report supports the delivery of the Council's Equalities programme by ensuring that all children whose parents/carers require a place in a Lewisham school will be able to access one.
- 9.2 The Council's Comprehensive Equality Scheme for 2016-20 provides an overarching framework and focus for the Council's work on equalities and helps ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.

10. Environmental Implications

- 10.1 Every effort will be made to enhance rather than detract from school environments in the solutions to providing additional school places.

11. Background documents

None.

If there are any queries on this report, please contact Matt Henaughan, SGM Strategic Service Planning and Business Change matt.henaughan@lewisham.gov.uk

Agenda Item 10

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission		
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing		
Report for: Mayor		
Mayor and Cabinet		X
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)		
Executive Director		
Information <input type="checkbox"/>	Part 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Part 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Key Decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017	
Title of Report	Council Tax Reductions	
Originator of Report	Ralph Wilkinson	Ext. 46040

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	X	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	X	
Crime & Disorder Implications		X
Environmental Implications		X
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	X	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework	X	
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		



Signed: _____ Executive Member

Date: _____ 15/11/2017 _____



Signed: _____ Director/Head of Service

Date _____ 20/11/2017 _____

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	

To be Referred to Full Council	
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Mayor and Cabinet		
Title	Council Tax Reductions Review	
Key Decision	Yes	
Ward	All	
Contributor	Executive Director for Customer Services	Item No.
Class	Part 1 (open)	Date 6 December 2017

1. Summary

- 1.1 There are a range of statutory Council Tax reductions that are available to Council Tax payers in certain circumstances. In some cases the Council sets the amount of the reduction available. The Council also has the ability to offer discretionary discounts to individuals or groups but this is at the cost of all other Council Tax payers. The Council already uses this discretion to deal with financial hardship caused by the Council's approach to the Council Tax reduction scheme. The report recommends the introduction of a discretionary Council Tax discount of 100% for care leavers and a review to consider which other groups could be considered for support in future.
- 1.2 The local Council Tax reduction scheme has been in place since 1 April 2013. The report looks at what works well and what could be improved and makes recommendations which simplify the budgeting arrangements and introduce more stability to the amount passed on.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 To set out the possible discretionary reductions available for Council Tax for 2018/19 and to review the existing Council Tax Reduction scheme and make recommendations for improvements.

3. Recommendations

The Mayor is asked to:

- 3.1 offer a local discount of 100% (after the award of any other qualifying discounts / benefits) to Care Leavers up to the age of 25 from 1 April 2018.
- 3.2 agree to the research and development of a policy which considers others groups of Council Tax payers who could qualify for a discretionary Council Tax discount in future years.

3.3 continue with the current Council Tax reduction scheme but:

- simplify the budgeting arrangements by setting a fixed % for the scheme to be agreed by Council as part of the budget setting process and consider on an annual basis any savings it might want to make to the budget by changing the % alongside other savings being considered.

4. Policy Context

4.1 The overarching policy and decision making framework for the discharge of the Council's many functions and duties is contained in Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). The Strategy contains two overarching principles which are:

- Reducing inequality – narrowing the gap in outcomes.
- Delivering together efficiently, effectively and equitably – ensuring that all citizens have appropriate access to and choice of high quality services.

4.2 Also contained within the overarching policy framework are the Council's ten corporate priorities. These priorities describe the specific contribution that the Local Authority will make to the delivery of the SCS. The Council's priorities are as follows:

- Community Leadership and Empowerment.
- Young people achievement and involvement.
- Clean, green and liveable.
- Safety, security and visible presence.
- Strengthening the local economy.
- Decent Homes for all.
- Protection of children.
- Caring for adults and older people.
- Active healthy citizens.
- Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity.

5. Background

5.1 Council Tax forms part of the Council's funding alongside Business Rates and the Revenue Support Grant. This report looks at Council Tax and the range of ways that Council Tax payers can reduce their bills some of which are set in legislation (e.g. single person discounts) and some of which are discretionary (e.g. how much help someone receives when a property is empty). For those on a low income or no income there's also the local Council Tax reduction scheme.

5.2 The report sets out the different reductions available, our current decisions on the discretionary reductions, looks at what other local authorities offer in discretionary reductions, comments on the options and sets out the financial implications.

5.3 The report also reviews the Council's local Council Tax Reduction scheme, considers what is working well and what could be improved and makes recommendations.

6. Council Tax

6.1 In 2017/18 the Council will collect £127m from 125,000 Council Tax payers. The amount each Council Tax payer pays is based on the band their property is in and the amount the Council has set for the year.

6.2 There are a range of statutory reductions available that Council Tax payers can apply for and these are set out in appendix 1.

6.3 Section 13A(1)(c) of the 1992 Local Government Finance Act 1992 gives local authorities the power to support any household encountering exceptional financial hardship. The legislation allows the Council to reduce or write off the amount payable for an individual or group. The cost of the write off is borne by the remaining Council Tax payers or the Council budgeting for less Council Tax income.

6.4 In 2012 the Council was given the discretion to change the % of the charge for certain types of property (e.g. second homes) this is separate to the Council Tax Reduction Scheme. The types of property, the % charged and the reasons for it are set out in appendix 2. These are reviewed and agreed by Council each year in January ahead of setting the budget.

6.5 Since 1 April 2015 Section 13A(1)(c) of the 1992 Local Government Finance Act 1992 has been used to help those impacted by the introduction of the Council's local Council Tax Reduction Scheme. However, other councils use this legislation to support a number of other groups.

6.6 How have other London Borough's used Section 13A(1)(c) of the 1992 Local Government Finance Act 1992?

6.6.1 A survey of the 33 London Borough's was undertaken in April 2017 to understand what other London Boroughs were doing. There were 17 responses to the survey and of these 5 offered one or a combination of the following reductions for; care leavers, foster carers, older persons, adopters, those affected by sink holes and burst water mains. One authority was also considering a reduction for refugees and another currently offering nothing was considering one for care leavers.

6.6.2 The results of the survey are shown in appendix 3.

6.7 How could the Council use Section 13A(1)(c) of the 1992 Local Government Finance Act 1992?

6.7.1 The Council could choose to reduce or write off Council Tax for any groups or individuals it wanted to help. However, this would be at the cost of all other Council Tax payers or impact on the budget available to pay for services.

6.8 What are the advantages and disadvantages of using Section 13A(1)(c) of the 1992 Local Government Finance Act 1992?

6.8.1 Advantages:

- Helps support an individual or group.
- Could be used to encourage positive behaviour
- A safety net for individuals who are suffering exceptional financial hardship that existing local or national arrangements don't respond to.
- Can be used to respond to local circumstances.

6.8.2 Disadvantages:

- Cost is borne by other Council Tax payers or a reduced level of budget for service delivery.
- Benefits one individual or group at the cost of another either in higher Council Tax or reduced services.
- Increases administration complexity and cost of collection.
- Could result in an influx of claims from other groups or individuals who claim they have equal rights to a Section 13A reduction.

6.9 Could the Council offer a Council Tax discount to care leavers?

6.9.1 The Council can offer a reduction to any group or individual it wants to support so it could offer a discount to care leavers as others have and more are preparing to.

6.9.2 The recent Children's Society Report "Council Tax exemption for care leavers" highlighted that care leavers are a particularly vulnerable group when it comes to Council Tax and often the move to independent accommodation is the first time they begin to manage their own budget fully for the first time.

6.9.3 The recommendation from the Children's Society is that councils should exempt care leavers from paying Council Tax up to the age of 25. The Council as corporate parent is committed to improving the life chances of looked after children and care leavers and provides a range of support to children and young people leaving care. The exemption from paying Council Tax up to the age of 25 is seen as a further opportunity to provide financial support to care leavers transitioning from care into independent living.

6.9.4 At any one time the Council has approximately 75 care leavers with a tenancy agreement to occupy a property. Children's services are responsible for care leavers until they turn 18. At the age of 18 a Personal Adviser is appointed to support the young person until they turn 21, or 25 if they are still in education or training.

6.9.5 The following table illustrates the cost to the Council if a local discount was introduced from 1 April 2018. The following assumptions have been made:

- The care leaver is 18 years old

- The property is a band B
- The young person is already in receipt of a single person discount
- The discount will be paid until the age of 25
- The number of recipients is 75 in year 1

Care Leavers Local Discount - Financial cost to the Council					
Financial year	Charge for period	Less SPD	Net balance	Local Discount Award	Annual Discount x75
2018/19	£1,118.21	£279.55	£838.66	£838.66	£62,900

6.11 Conclusion

6.11.1 Some local authorities are using the legislation to help groups of Council Tax payers that it feels warrant additional support. In response to requests from the Children's Society and the Children and Young Peoples Directorate it is proposed that a discretionary discount should be awarded to care leavers which reduces their Council Tax bill to zero. The discretionary discount would operate from 1 April 2018.

6.11.2 It is for the Council to decide which group(s) it wants to support and how much support it wants to offer being aware that the cost of this is borne by the other Council Tax payers or a reduction in the budget available for service delivery. Therefore it is also recommended that a more detailed piece of research is conducted and policy developed for the Council on discretionary discounts which also takes into account the findings of the Lewisham Poverty Commission.

7. Council Tax Reduction Scheme

7.1 The local Council Tax Reduction scheme replaced the government's national Council Tax Benefit scheme in April 2013. As part of this the government identified what the Council was spending on the old scheme, cut it by 10% and gave the Council a grant. In 2014/15 the grant became part of the Revenue Support Grant. The legislation introduced in 2013 protects pensioners from these changes and they remain entitled to up to a 100% reduction in their Council Tax calculated on the basis of the old Council Tax Benefit scheme.

7.2 Following consultation the Council chose to pass on this government cut in funding to working age scheme recipients. The Council has consulted on this issue every year and has chosen to continue to pass on the government cuts in funding. The amount passed on each year is shown in the table below.

Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
% passed on	14.84%	2.05%	3%	3%	33%

7.3 The low %'s passed on in 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 have been because the Council used an underspend of the Council Tax Reduction scheme budget in the previous year and the fact less people were claiming to help to limit the

impact of the government's budget cuts. There was no significant underspend to use in 2017/18 to limit the increase.

7.4 To date there have been no formal challenges to the Council's scheme and collection rates for the amounts passed on have been comparable with the overall collection rate. The increase in amount passed on in 2017/18 may change this although to date collection rates remain comparable with previous years.

7.5 What works well?

- ✓ Council Tax payers are paying the amount passed on.
- ✓ The administration is straight forward as the system calculates entitlement because it's based on the old Council Tax Benefit scheme.
- ✓ No major software changes were necessary
- ✓ The application process is easy to understand for claimants as it mirrors old Council Tax benefit and current Housing Benefit process
- ✓ Maintains a good balance when responding to needs as based on old Council Tax Benefit scheme which was refined and refined by governments since its introduction in 1993.

7.6 What does not work so well?

- × The % passed on to Council Tax payers has been volatile, going down and up, so is unpredictable for claimants making it harder for them to budget.
- × The budget setting process to determine how much should be passed on is very complex as it is based on assumptions on a range of estimates which has led to the volatility.
- × The complexity makes it difficult to model different scheme options.
- × Some claimants will probably not understand *'the Council is passing on government cuts in funding'* and now see this as the Council's actions.
- × In 2017/18 the perception is that passing on 33% is causing financial hardship. Whilst this will be addressed using Section 13A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 the operation of any individually based hardship scheme is a significant administrative burden.
- × If the Council carries on passing on the government cuts in funding the amount passed on will continue to increase to the point where there is no funding left for the scheme and even those on low or no income will have to pay 100% of their Council Tax bill.
- × The scheme will need to be rethought when Universal Credit is live for all working age cases.

7.7 The Council has to review the scheme annually and currently also consults annually on it. The disadvantages listed above come mainly from linking the amount passed on to the government cuts in funding, which gets more tenuous each year, and the complexity of budgeting both for the Council and individuals. It may also be considered unrealistic to consider passing on more than the 33% which would be the case if the Council continued with the current approach.

7.8 The Council Tax Reduction scheme could be improved if the approach to budgeting was simplified and the amount passed on more consistent. However, the Council would need to consider the cost of this when setting its overall budget.

7.9 For these reasons it is recommended that the Mayor:

7.9.1 Continues with the current Council Tax reduction scheme but removes the volatility of the amount passed on by setting a fixed % and annually review the cost of the % as part of the budget setting process.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 This report proposes two changes with financial implications – 1) exempting care leavers from Council Tax in the early years; and 2) amending the Council Tax Reduction Scheme.

8.2 In respect of the Care Leavers exemption the annual cost is estimated at £63k. This represents General Fund revenue forgone which will have to be met through reductions in expenditure in other areas of activity. In the short term at least, it cannot be met by increasing the Council Tax of others paying as the Council's Medium Term Financial strategy already assumes the maximum levels of increase (1.99% annually) without triggering the need for a referendum.

8.3 The same financial considerations would apply in respect of any other exemptions in terms of the how the costs could be met.

8.4 In respect of the Council Tax Reduction Scheme the proposed changes to set a fixed percentage that eligible tax payers (to be agreed as part of the budget setting process) puts the risk of budget variations onto the Collection Fund in the first instance, rather than the big swings seen for the Council Tax payer.

8.5 This is not significantly different to the current arrangements with the same variables being assessed (e.g. number of those eligible, collection rate, and budget available) but will make the scheme much simpler and more stable for Council Tax payers. If there is a need to change these assumptions over time it will be managed through the financial monitoring and savings part of the budget build up process. Returning to Council to agree when setting the annual budget.

8.6 Should the % level of Council Tax Reduction be set at a level below the current budget used to fund the scheme this will create a deficit in the collection fund reducing the available revenue to the General Fund and a matching reduction in expenditure to balance the budget.

9. Legal Implications

9.1 Section 13A(1)(c) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 provides that the Council may reduce the amount of council tax which a person is liable to

pay in respect of any chargeable dwelling and any day (as determined in accordance with sections 10 to 13) to such extent as the billing authority for the area in which the dwelling is situated thinks fit (i.e. discretionary discounts).

- 9.2 Discretionary discounts recognise that an Authority's Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme does not always meet the household's full Council Tax liability. The Council has the right to choose whether to use its powers on a case-by-case basis or it also has the right to specify a class of use. A class of use is where several people who pay Council Tax fall into a group because their circumstances are similar.
- 9.2 Paragraph 19A of Schedule 2 to the Children Act 1989 ('the 1989 Act') provides that it is the duty of the local authority looking after a child to advise, assist and befriend him/her with a view to promoting his welfare when they have ceased to look after him. Paragraph 19B(4)(b) of Schedule 2 to the 1989 Act provides that the local authority shall carry out an assessment of his needs with a view to determining what advice, assistance and support it would be appropriate for them to provide him/her under this Act after they cease to look after him and shall then prepare a pathway plan for him/her. This pathway plan is to be kept under review as per paragraph 19B(5) of Schedule 2.
- 9.3 Section 23C(4) of the Children Act 1989 ('the 1989 Act') provides that it is also the duty of the local authority to give a former relevant child other assistance, to the extent that his/her welfare requires it and pursuant to section 23C(5) this may be in kind or, in exceptional circumstances, in cash. This duty continues until the former relevant child reaches the age of twenty-one as provided by section 23C(7). However, pursuant to section 3 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, a section 23CZB is to be inserted into the 1989 Act. This has not yet come into force but will apply where the former relevant child has reached the age of 21 but not the age of 25, and a local authority in England had duties towards him or her under section 23C and extends the requirement for support between those ages where the former relevant child requests it.
- 9.4 The Council therefore has a duty to provide advice and assistance for care leavers under twenty-one years of age but that this is likely to be extended to the age of twenty-five. Therefore as the provision of a discount is discretionary, the Council has the power to agree to the discretionary discount.
- 9.5 The Mayor and Cabinet can agree to this discretionary discount provided that this is not contrary to the Budget.

10. Crime and Disorder Implications

- 10.1 There are no specific crime and disorder implications directly arising from this report.

11. Equalities Implications

- 11.1 In its consideration of this Report and its recommendations, the Council must have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful conduct under the Equality Act 2010, the need to advance equality of opportunity and the need to foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not (the public sector equality duty).
- 11.2 An Equalities Analysis Assessment (EAA) was initially completed in July 2012 prior to the commencement of the Council Tax Reduction Scheme. A new EAA for the introduction of a local discount for care leavers has been completed (appendix 4). The proposed introduction of a local discount for care leavers will have a positive impact for young people and no-one will be adversely affected.

12. Environmental Implications

- 12.1 There are no specific environmental implications directly arising from this report.

13. Report author and background documents

- 13.1 For more information on this report please contact Ralph Wilkinson, Head of Public Services, on 020 8314 6040.
- 13.2 There are no background documents.

Council Tax Statutory Reductions 2017-18

If you live on your own, you can apply for a 25% discount off your council tax bill. Even if you share your home, you may still be entitled to a discount of either 25% or 50% if you, or those you share with, are not counted towards paying council tax. These people are known as being disregarded and include:

- full time students and student nurses
- apprentices
- anyone who is 18 or 19 and still at school or is in full time further education
- anyone with a severe mental illness (SMI)
- carers
- prisoners
- anyone who is in a residential care home or nursing home
- members of religious communities
- members of visiting forces
- anyone who is in a hostel or shelter
- diplomats, members of international headquarter, etc.
- foreign language assistants

Statutory Property Reductions

Class B – an unfurnished property owned by a charity for a period of six months since it was last occupied (as long as the property was last occupied by members of the charity). After the six months have expired no further discount is available.

Class D– a property that is empty because the previous occupant is in prison or has been detained under the Mental Health Act. The exemption lasts for as long as the person is detained.

Class E – a property that is empty because the previous occupant has now moved permanently to either a hospital, a residential care home or a nursing home.

Class F – a property that is empty because the sole occupier has died. If probate is required the exemption will last until probate or letters of administration are granted and, for a further six months after that date. If probate is not required, the exemption will last for six months from the date of death. Once the initial exemption expires, a further 100% discount for a maximum of 4 weeks may be granted if the property remains unfurnished. If the property is furnished no further reduction can be awarded.

Class G – a property that is empty because occupation is prohibited by the law. This exemption lasts for as long as occupation is prohibited. As of 1 April 2007, this exemption also applies if a planning condition prevents occupancy.

Class H – a property that is empty awaiting occupation by ministers of religion. This exemption lasts for as long as the property remains empty.

Class I – a property that has been left empty because the resident is living elsewhere in order to receive personal care (but not in a hospital, nursing home etc). This exemption lasts for as long as the property remains empty.

Class J – a property that has been left empty because the resident is living elsewhere in order to provide personal care. This exemption lasts for as long as the property remains empty.

Class K – a property that has been left empty because the resident(s) are living elsewhere as full time students. This exemption lasts for as long as the property remains empty.

Class L – an empty property that has been repossessed by a mortgagee such as a bank or building society. The exemption lasts until the property is sold.

Class M – properties that are university or college halls of residence or hostels owned by charitable bodies used solely for student accommodation. This exemption is indefinite.

Class N – a property that is occupied only by full time students as their term-time address. This exemption lasts as long as all the occupants remain full time students.

Class O – barracks, messes and married quarters used by the armed forces. This exemption is indefinite and is granted whether the property is occupied or not.

Class P – a property occupied by members of visiting forces. This exemption is indefinite.

Class Q – an empty property where the liable person is a trustee in bankruptcy. This exemption is indefinite.

Class R – a pitch not occupied by a caravan or a mooring not occupied by a boat. This exemption is indefinite.

Class S – a property occupied solely by a person or persons aged under 18. This exemption lasts until the occupant becomes 18. As people under the age of 18 can't be held liable for council tax, the owner, landlord or guardian will be made liable but given the exemption.

Class T – unoccupied annexes which cannot be occupied without a breach of planning control. This exemption is indefinite.

Class U – a property occupied only by the severely mentally impaired. This exemption remains as long as all of the occupants are severely mentally impaired.

Class V – the main residence of a diplomat or persons working for certain international organisations. This exemption is indefinite.

Class W – an annex occupied by a dependant relative who is aged 65 or over or who is severely disabled. This exemption is indefinite.

From 1 April 2014, annexes occupied by relatives aged under 65 or those who aren't severely disabled may qualify for a 50% discount.

People with disabilities

If a property has been adapted or has special facilities because someone who lives there is physically disabled, the occupant may be charged at a lower valuation band.

Qualifying criteria:

- added an extra bathroom or kitchen for the disabled person to use or
- adapted the property to allow enough room for a wheelchair to be used inside at all times
- have a room that is mainly used to meet the needs of the disabled person.

The band reduction will only remain in place for as long as the disabled person occupies the property as their main residence. Please contact us for further information.

Empty property

The Council has a duty to reduce the number of properties left unoccupied and encourage owners to bring housing stock back into use. Please refer to the next section for more details.

Discretionary Property reductions

The Council has the power and local discretion to grant and vary discounts for different types of properties under Section 11a of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 2003 and the Local Government Finance Act 2012. The local discretion to grant and vary discounts enables local authorities to create greater financial incentives for owners of empty properties to bring them back into use, either for owner occupation or letting.

Below are the discretionary discounts agreed by the Mayor and Cabinet in December 2017 for the financial year 2017/18.

Second Homes – Currently, local authorities have discretion to offer a discount of between 0% and 50% to owners of second homes. The Council currently offers a 0% discount.

Empty Property Class A exemptions – Currently, a discount can be awarded between 0% to 100% at the Council's discretion where the property is undergoing structural alteration or major repairs. The Council currently offers a 0% discount.

Empty Properties Class C exemptions – Currently, 100% discount is awarded for four weeks to substantially empty and unfurnished properties. After four weeks, the discount ceases and the full charge is applicable. The Council is keen to encourage reoccupation of void properties as soon as possible. However, in many cases properties can be empty for a short period during a changeover, especially where the property is let. Amounts due for these short periods are more difficult to collect. For these reasons, the Council offers a 100% discount for four weeks followed by a 0% discount.

Long Term Empty Properties empty homes premium – Section 11 of the Local Government Finance Act 2012 removed the discount for long term empty properties and introduced discretion to charge up to 50% premium on this category of properties, to encourage the owners of empty properties to bring them back into use. Currently, the Council charges an 'empty homes premium' of 50% where a property has been empty for two years or more. Therefore, the council tax bills are 50% more than where the property is occupied and no single person discount is applicable.

Section 13A survey of London Boroughs

Of the 33 London Borough's surveyed in April 2017 to ascertain what local discounts other London Boroughs were offering or, considering 16 responses were received as detailed below.

Local Authority	Response	Percentage awarded
Barnet	No	N/A
Brent	No	N/A
Camden	Fosters carers and family and friends carers. Refugees and care leavers have been requested recently but no decision made as yet.	100% after the award of CTRS and any other discounts
City of London	No	N/A
Ealing	No	N/A
Enfield	No	N/A
Greenwich	For those affected by a sink hole. For those affected by a burst water mains.	Flat rate of £100 per month off of instalment until disruption ceased – remained in occupation in property. 100% awarded after any other discounts/ reductions, up to a maximum of 6 months after the date they vacated the property.
Hackney	No	N/A
Haringey	No	N/A
Islington	Care Leavers Relief - those leaving care have their council tax brought to nil once all other reliefs have been awarded. Older Persons Discount	100% after the award of CTRS and any other discounts. Those aged over 65 by 1 st April receive £100 off their council tax bill.

Kingston	No	N/A
Newham	No	N/A
Redbridge	No	N/A
Southwark	Foster carers and adopters.	100% after the award of CTRS and any other discounts
Waltham Forest	Foster Carers.	33%-66% depending of the type of placement accepted y the Foster Carer For out of borough placements a retainer of £498 is paid to the Foster Carer
Westminster	No	N/A
<u>In the pipe line...</u> Bexley	There is some discussion about whether support should be given to Care Leavers	

Equalities Analysis Assessment – Local Discounts

Name of proposal	Discretionary reduction for Care Leavers
Lead officer	Ralph Wilkinson
Other stakeholders	Council Tax List all stakeholders involved.
Start date of Equality Analysis	June 2017
End date of Equality Analysis	August 2017
Reason for undertaking an Equality Analysis	
To introduce discretionary reductions for Care Leavers	
What are the changes to your service	
<p>1. To offer a local discount to Care Leavers.</p> <p>Section 13A(1)(c) of the 1992 Local Government Finance Act 1992 gives local authorities power to provide support to any households encountering exceptional financial hardship. The legislation allows the Council to 'write off' Council Tax for an individual or a group of individuals with matching circumstances. The cost of the write off is borne by the remaining Council Tax payers or, the Council budgeting for less Council Tax income which could impact council services.</p> <p>The group under consideration is <u>Care Leavers</u>. At any one time the Council has up to 75 care leavers with a tenancy agreement to occupy a property. Children's services are responsible for care leavers until they turn 18. At the age of 18 a Personal Adviser is appointed to support the young person until they turn 21, or 25 if they are still in education or training.</p> <p>Care leavers council tax liability will be discharged by way of a 25% single persons discount with the remaining 75% awarded as a local discount.</p> <p>2. Continue with the current Council Tax reduction scheme but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify the budgeting arrangements by setting aside a fixed amount (to be agreed by Council as part of the budget setting process) for the scheme from now on and consider on an annual basis any savings it might want to make to the fixed budget alongside other savings being considered. • Consult during 2017/18 on continuing with the current scheme and not consult in future years unless there are substantial changes to the way it operates. <p>The local Council Tax Reduction scheme replaced the government's national Council Tax Benefit scheme in April 2013. As part of this the government identified what the Council was spending on the old scheme, cut it by 10% and gave the Council a grant. In 2014/15 the grant became part of the Revenue Support Grant. The legislation introduced in 2013 protects pensioners from these changes and they remain entitled to up to a 100% reduction in their Council Tax calculated on the basis of the old Council Tax Benefit scheme.</p> <p>Following consultation the Council chose to pass on this government cut in funding to working age scheme recipients. The Council has consulted on this issue every year and has chosen to continue to pass on the government cuts in funding.</p> <p>In 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 low %'s were passed on to those of working age because the Council used an underspend of the Council Tax Reduction scheme budget in the previous year and</p>	

the fact less people were claiming to help to limit the impact of the government's budget cuts to supplement the contribution. However, in 2017/18 there was no major underspend to use to limit the increase therefore, the contribution for working age increased from 3% in 2016/17 to 33% in 2017/18.

The Council has to review the scheme annually and currently also consults annually on the amount it passes on. The Council Tax Reduction scheme could be improved if the approach to budgeting was simplified and the amount passed on more consistent. However, the Council would need to consider the cost of this when setting its overall budget. For these reasons it is recommended that the Mayor Continues with the current Council Tax reduction scheme but;

- Simplifies the budgeting arrangements by setting aside a fixed amount (to be agreed by Council as part of the budget setting process) for the scheme from now on and considers on an annual basis any savings it might want to make to the fixed budget alongside other savings being considered.
- Consults in 17/18 on continuing with the current scheme and not consulting further on it unless there are substantial changes to the way it operates

In making these proposals consideration has been given to the impact on specific groups protected under the Equalities Act 2010, the Act provides specific protection to the following:

Age
 Disability
 Gender reassignment
 Pregnancy and maternity
 Race
 Religion or belief
 Sex
 Sexual orientation
 Marriage and civil partnership

Data and research

At any one time the Council has up to 75 care leavers with a tenancy agreement to occupy a property. Children's services are responsible for care leavers until they turn 18. At the age of 18 a Personal Adviser is appointed to support the young person until they turn 21, or 25 if they are still in education or training.

Client Data – total number of care leavers as @ 22/05/17

ETHNICITY	
ASIAN & WHITE	9
ASIAN OTHER	11
BANGLADESHI	2
BLACK AFRICAN	80
BLACK AFRICAN & WHITE	9
BLACK CARIBBEAN	88
BLACK CARIBBEAN & WHITE	16
BLACK OTHER	19
CHINESE	1
INDIAN	2
MIXED RACE OTHER	22
OTHER ETHNIC GROUP	18
PAKISTANI	1

VIETNAMESE	13
WHITE BRITISH	56
WHITE OTHER	51
TOTAL	398

GENDER	
FEMALE	189
MALE	208
Not specified	1

DISABLED	
NO	250
YES	18

Consultation information

The CTRS consultation scheduled during 2017/18 will ask whether the council should continue with the Current scheme and cease future consultations about the scheme unless there are substantial changes to the way it operates. The consultation results will be reported to the M&C when the 2018/19 Council Tax Reduction Scheme report is produced. The introduction of a local discount for care leavers is aimed at helping young people and extending the support they require. Care leavers will not be adversely affected by the award therefore a consultation was not undertaken. Those who are likely to be entitled will be identified and will be sent an application form, the council's web site will also be updated to advise of the reduction available.

Impact Assessment

Local discount for Care Leavers

A survey of the 33 London Borough's was undertaken in April 2017 to understand what other London Boroughs were doing. There were 17 responses to the survey and of these 5 offered a reduction for care leavers, foster carers, older persons, adopters and those affected by sink holes and burst water mains. One authority was also considering a reduction for refugees and another currently offering nothing was considering one for care leavers.

The negative impact of this proposal are:

- The cost is borne by other Council Tax payers or a reduced level of budget for service delivery.
- It benefits an individual or group of individuals to the detriment of others either in higher Council Tax or reduced services.
- Increase administration complexity and cost of collection.
- It could result in an influx of claims from other groups or individuals who claim they have equal rights under Section 13A.

However, in relation to the positive impact, it will specifically assist the advancement of opportunity for care leavers who have historically been disadvantaged, by alleviating the added financial pressure of council tax payments at the commencement of their tenancy allowing the young person to focus on their education/work and the transition to independent living.

Decision/ Result

The introduction of a local discount for care leavers will have a positive impact for young people. The proposed changes to the CTRS will simplify the budgetary process and provide a platform for calculating a more consistent amount to be passed on annually.

Sign Off

(Date that your Equality Analysis was signed of by your DMT)


Agenda Item 11

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission		
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing		
Report for: Mayor		
Mayor and Cabinet		X
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)		
Executive Director		
Information <input type="checkbox"/>	Part 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Part 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Key Decision <input type="checkbox"/>

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017	
Title of Report	Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2018/19	
Originator of Report	Ralph Wilkinson	Ext.

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	X	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	X	
Crime & Disorder Implications		X
Environmental Implications		X
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	X	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework	X	
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed:  Executive Member

Date: 27/11/2017

Signed:  Director/Head of Service

Date: 21/11/2017

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

Mayor and Cabinet			
Report Title	Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2018/19		
Ward	All	Item No.	
Contributors	Executive Director for Customer Services and Head of Public Services		
Class	Open	Date	6 December 2017

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To agree Lewisham's Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) for 2018/19.

2. Executive summary

- 2.1 On 1 April 2013 the Council implemented a local CTRS which passed on the government cut in grant of £3.28m in full to 24,648 working age households previously in receipt of Council Tax Benefit. Pensioners are protected from the changes under legislation maintaining their support at least in line with Council Tax Benefit levels.
- 2.2 At the end of the financial year 2016/17 the Council Tax collection percentage for customers in receipt of CTR was 82.76% an increase of 0.22% on the previous financial year and substantially better than the original estimate of 50% when the scheme was introduced. Year to date collection for 2017/18 is 45.11%, 0.46% above the 96% profile for all Council Tax debt.
- 2.3 It is proposed that no changes are made to the CTRS for 2018/19 and that the Council continues to pass on the government cut in funding to working age claimants. Consultation was undertaken with local residents, stakeholders and preceptor during August and September 2017.
- 2.4 The consultation sought views on the proposal that the Council continues to pass on the shortfall in government funding in 2018/19. The majority (62%) of those responding to the consultation agreed that the Council should continue to pass on the shortfall in government funding to deliver a CTRS for 2018/19.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Mayor agrees to:

- 3.1 Note the outcomes of the consultation set out in appendix 1;
- 3.2 Retain a local CTRS from 1 April 2018 that passes on any reduction in government funding, reflecting the Council's financial position following the announcement of the Autumn Statement and the provisional Local Government Financial Settlement (LGFS) in December;

- 3.3 Continue to deliver additional support to the most vulnerable residents through use of the existing provision within Section 13A(1)(c) of the 1992 Local Government Finance Act.

4. Policy context

- 4.1 One of the primary functions of the Council is to promote the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the borough and its people. In discharging this important role the Council has a specific duty to safeguard the most vulnerable from harm and to regulate access to public services and to provide social protection for those that might otherwise be put at risk.
- 4.2 As Council funding is provided through public resources (grants from central Government; Business Rates and Council Tax) the local authority must also demonstrate both responsibility and accountability in the stewardship of public resources.
- 4.3 The overarching policy and decision making framework for the discharge of the Council's many functions and duties is Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy. The Strategy contains two overarching principles which are:
- reducing inequality – narrowing the gap in outcomes; and
 - delivering together efficiently, effectively and equitably – ensuring that all citizens have appropriate access to and choice of high quality local services.
- 4.4 Also contained within this overarching policy framework are the Council's ten priorities. These priorities describe the specific contribution that the local authority will make to the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy.

5. Council Tax Reduction Scheme background

- 5.1 In 2013/14, the Government allocated a total of £25.8m for CTR in Lewisham which was split between the Council (£19.9m) and the GLA (£5.9m). The allocation was £3.28m less than the 2012/13 funding and the Council agreed to pass on this cut in Government funding to 24,648 working age claimants.
- 5.2 As a part of the local government finance settlement for 2014/15, the Government announced that the resources for the CTRS would be rolled into the Council's overall formula grant, commonly known as the Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA), from 2014/15 onwards. This means that it is no longer possible to establish individual authority allocations for CTRS. For 2014/15, it was assumed that the comparative shortfall would be at a similar level to the previous year. For 15/16, the budget available was reduced to reflect the SFA reduction for the Council for the previous year.
- 5.3 Consideration had been given to absorbing the cut in grant. The use of reserves was discounted as the majority of reserves are earmarked for other purposes with the remainder needed for any urgent one-off unavoidable expenditure. The alternative would have meant either making further savings from other services or raising

Council Tax for all payers, the impact of which was likely to be in excess of the threshold set by the Secretary of State beyond which a binding Council Tax referendum would need to be held.

- 5.4 As in previous years, the scheme agreed for 2017/18 was based on the established Council Tax Benefit scheme which had been in use since 1993. However, there is one significant difference that enables the Council to continue to deliver a scheme that accounts for the cut in grant. This is that maximum awards of Council Tax Reduction do not meet the full Council Tax liability for working age households, who are expected to contribute a minimum 33% towards their Council Tax for 2017/18.
- 5.5 When Lewisham's 2013/14 CTRS was drafted, there were 33,875 households receiving Council Tax Benefit of which 24,648 were working age and 9,227 were pensioners.
- 5.6 The 2017/18 caseload (households receiving an award of Council Tax Reduction) stands at 24,403. However, the breakdown between working age and elderly remains similar at 68% (16,642) and 32% (7,761) respectively when compared with the 72% and 28% in 2013/14.
- 5.7 The end of year collection rate for 2016/17 for those in receipt of CTR was 82.76% having collected £5.6m of the £6.8m due, an increase on the previous year. As at 30 September 2017 the Council has collected 45.11% of the amount due for the year, 0.46% above the expected profile.
- 5.8 To ensure the Council awards the maximum CTR and maintains council tax collection, the current CTRS will be amended to allow the Benefit Service to receive and process awards of CTR without the need for a claimant to submit an actual application. In future, the Council will be able to award CTR where we know someone would be entitled to support but has not claimed and we are able to validate their eligibility and circumstances through the availability of other information we are able to access elsewhere including housing benefit and universal credit claims, DWP, HMRC or any other source.
- 5.9 It should be noted that whilst the Council Tax collection rate gives an indication as to how well or not the CTRS scheme is working it's not a totally reliable indicator as it comprises of 'won't payers' as well as 'can't payers'. So far this year 19,000 reminder letters with a debt value of £1m have been sent to customers in receipt of CTR because of late or non-payment.
- 5.11 Unlike some other authorities the Council has received no challenges to the CTRS in the Courts or appeals about decisions to the Tribunal.
- 5.12 The Council worked with the voluntary sector in the creation of the CTRS and continues to work closely with them on specific cases and how we administer the scheme.

6. Council Tax collection

- 6.1 At the commencement of the CTRS many local authorities had low expectations about the level of Council Tax that would be collected from claimants in receipt of CTR and were concerned about the impact it would have on the Council's overall budget position. Accordingly, many authorities set low in-year collection targets for this group, some in the region of 50-60% of the amount due for the year.
- 6.2 Outturn collection results for the majority of London authorities have been better than expected with many far exceeding the initial predicted levels. Action to recover outstanding debt from CTR recipients follows the same format as that of non CTR recipients in line with the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

7 Hardship Scheme

- 7.1 In 2015/16, the Council replaced the separate cash-limited pot with the existing provision under Section 13A(1)(c) of the 1992 Local Government Finance Act 1992 which gives it the power to provide support to any households encountering exceptional financial hardship. For 2017/18, a set of criteria was developed to ensure that any additional support was correctly targeted to those most in need. So far this year, 72 applications for support have been received and 62 awards made. It is proposed that this provision will remain in place for the CTRS in 2018/19.

8. Consultation on the CTRS for 2018/19

- 8.1 A consultation exercise was undertaken between August and September 2017. Our approach was to engage with a sample of Council Tax payers not receiving CTR as well as those currently in receipt of CTR. This provided all those with an interest in this matter an opportunity to share their feedback.
- 8.2 The consultation was intentionally proportionate in approach. The proposals for the 2018/19 CTRS remain unchanged from the initial scheme that was introduced in 2013/14, for which a comprehensive consultation and Equalities Analysis Assessment were undertaken.
- 8.3 Responses to the consultation on the proposed CTRS for 2018/19 were promoted through the following methods:
- A self-completion survey was publicised across the Council's website;
 - A hard copy format was made available upon request for those without access to the internet;
 - A letter was sent out to 500 households inviting them to participate in the survey. This was done in proportion to whether or not people were in receipt of CTR - 25% to those in receipt of CTR and 75% to those not in receipt of CTR;

- Briefings were provided to Council Tax, Housing Benefits and Customer Service Centre staff who were encouraged to promote the survey during all relevant customer contacts;
- Paper surveys were available to customers visiting the Customer Service Centre at Laurence House during the period of the consultation;
- The consultation on the CTRS was promoted via the Council's website (August – 30 September 2017).

8.4 The principal focus of the survey sought to clarify:

- a) Whether or not the Council should maintain the current CTRS for 2018/19, where working age residents pay a contribution to their Council Tax bill to account for the cut in Government funding?
- b) If respondents disagreed with the proposal detailed above, what alternatives they thought the Council should use to deal with the shortfall in funding?
- c) Whether or not respondents agreed that the Council should only consult with them where there is a significant change in the scheme or a change in the amount they will be required to pay towards their Council Tax?

8.5 The headlines from the consultation were as follows:

- Around two thirds (62%) of respondents agreed that the Council should maintain the current CTRS where working age residents pay a contribution to their Council Tax bill to account for the cut in Government funding.
- 48% of respondents agreed that the Council should only consult in future where there are significant changes made to the CTRS or they will be required to pay significantly more towards their council tax.

8.6 A more detailed analysis of the consultation results can be found within appendix 1.

9. Council Tax Reduction Scheme review

9.1 A review was conducted in 2017/18 of the Council's CTR. The review considered what worked well and what could be improved. The outcome of the review is a recommendation to Mayor and Cabinet on 6 December 2017 to simplify the budgeting arrangements by:

- Setting a fixed % for the scheme (to avoid large increases and decreases as have happened to date)
- Agreeing the % as part of the budget setting process

- And considering on an annual basis any savings the Council might want to make to the budget by changing the % alongside other savings being considered.

9.2 This recommendation does not conflict with the recommendation in this report that the Council retains a local CTRS from 1 April 2018 that passes on any reduction in government funding, reflecting the Council's financial position following the announcement of the Autumn Statement and the provisional Local Government Financial Settlement (LGFS) in December. However, it simplifies how we calculate the amount that is passed on each year.

10. Implementation timetable

Date	Action
6 December 2017	Mayor and Cabinet agree CTRS scheme for 2018/19
17 January 2018	Full council agree CTRS scheme for 2018/19
January 2018	CTRS scheme agreed as part of budget process and before 31 January 2018
17 February 2018	Council sets its budget
March 2018	Council Tax bills issued

11. Financial implications

11.1 The Council set aside £20.5m for the CTRS in 2017/18. However, as noted, the cost of the scheme has varied from year to year since inception which has resulted in significant variations of the percentage passed on – starting with 14%, down to 2% and now up to 33%. For 2017/18 the scheme is currently forecasting an underspend.

11.2 Furthermore, in line with government policy for Councils to become self-financing, the current fixed alignment of the Lewisham scheme to government funding will lead to there being no scheme at all. It is therefore necessary to introduce a simpler way of budgeting to fund the scheme that delivers lower volatility for those entitled to apply. The approach proposed in this report and the Council Tax reductions review report to Mayor and Cabinet on 6 December 2017 does this and will help settle the budget impacts from year to year.

11.3 When setting the budget for 2018/19 and beyond, the Council will need to consider:

- Reductions in the council's budget resulting from the Autumn Statement and the provisional Local Government Financial Settlement (LGFS) in December;
- The impact of changes on demand brought about by changes to welfare regulations;
- The use of any surplus balance from 2017/18 that may be available;
- The longer term impact arising from the CSR in December.

12. Legal implications

- 12.1 Section 33 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012 abolished Council Tax Benefit. The Local Government Finance Act 2012 amends the Local Government Finance Act 1992 to make provision for council tax support through locally adopted CTRS"s..
- 12.2 Section 13A of the 1992 Act requires every local authority to adopt a CTRS. Paragraph 2 of s. 13A sets out the two principal factors which are determined by the CTRS; namely, "eligibility" and "reductions". A CTRS therefore defines the amount of council tax paid by residents of a local authority by reference to i) those persons who are defined as eligible for a reduction in council tax liability and ii) the extent of that reduction.
- 12.3 Paragraph 5 of Schedule 1A sets out the obligations imposed on the Council in respect of revising and replacing a CTRS. Para 5(1) "For each financial year, each billing authority must consider whether to revise its scheme or to replace it with another scheme. Para 5(2) provides that "The authority must make any revision to its scheme... no later than 31 January in the financial year preceding that for which the revision ...is to have effect."
- 12.4 Paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 contains obligations in respect of consultation. It applies to an authority when revising a scheme as it applies to an authority when making a scheme. (para. 5(5). Para. 3 requires the authority, before [revising a] scheme to, "...a) consult any major precepting authority which has power to issue a precept to it, b) publish a draft scheme in such manner as it thinks fit, and c) consult such other persons as it considers are likely to have an interest in the operation of the scheme."
- 12.5 The Supreme Court Judgement R –v- London Borough of Haringey (29.10.14) is "on point" with the subject of this Report and it makes it clear that whilst consultation needs always to be proportionate, "even when the subject of the requisite consultation is limited to the preferred option, fairness may nevertheless require passing reference to be made to arguable yet discarded alternative options." (Lord Wilson Para. 28,)
- 12.6 By way of explanation, it is stated within the said judgment (at para. 41 by Lady Hale and Lord Clarke) that while there need not be "...a detailed discussion of the alternatives or of the reasons for their rejection. The consultation required in the present context is in respect of the draft scheme, not the rejected alternatives; and it is important, not least in the context of a public consultation exercise, that the consultation documents should be clear and understandable, and therefore should not be unduly complex or lengthy. Nevertheless, enough must be said about realistic alternatives, and the reasons for the local authority's preferred choice, to enable the consultees to make an intelligent response in respect of the scheme on which their views are sought."
- 12.7 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability,

gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

12.8 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed at above.

12.9 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.

12.10 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>

12.11 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:

- [The essential guide to the public sector equality duty](#)
- [Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making](#)
- [Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities](#)

- [Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities](#)
- [Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities](#)

12.12 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>

13. Crime and disorder implications

13.1 There are no direct crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

14. Equalities implications

14.1 In the discharge of their functions, the Equality Act 2010 places a Duty on public bodies to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not share that characteristic; and
- advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not share that characteristic.

14.2 The Council's obligations under the Equality Duty have been considered as part of the overall consultation analysis on the CTRS for 2017/18. More specifically, appendices 2 and 3 include analysis of respondent characteristics.

14.3 A detailed Equalities Analysis Assessment was performed in 2012/13 for that years CTRS. As there is no evidence to date of particular groups being impacted by the scheme and no changes are proposed to the scheme for 2017/18, no further assessment is required at present.

15. Environmental implications

15.1 There are no environmental implications arising from this report.

16. Background papers and report author

16.1 Mayor and Cabinet Report, 6 December 2018, Council Tax reduction review.

16.2 If you require further information about this report, please contact Ralph Wilkinson, Head of Public Services, on 020 8314 6040.

Appendix 1 - Consultation report on CTRS 2018/19

Introduction

1. The Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) consultation ran between August and September 2017. This report outlines the responses to this consultation survey.

Summary of results

2. In total there were 21 responses to the questionnaire. Of these, 13 (62%) respondents agreed with the proposal that the Council should maintain the current CTRS for 2018/19, where working age residents pay a contribution to their Council Tax bill to account for the cut in Government funding.
3. Of the remaining 8 respondents, 6 did not agree and were asked to indicate which of the following four options they thought the council should use to deal with the shortfall instead: increase all Council Tax bills; use reserves to deal with the cut in government funding; spend less on other services; something else;
4. Further details regarding the survey responses and the consultation more broadly are presented below.

Question One. The Council's preferred approach is to continue to pass on the shortfall in government funding to all those of working age receiving council tax reduction. This will mean that everyone of working age will have to contribute towards their Council Tax. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this approach?

	%	Count
Number of Responses	-	21
Strongly agree	33.3%	7
Agree	28.6%	6
Neither agree nor disagree	9.5%	2
Disagree	4.8%	1
Strongly disagree	23.8%	5
Total	100.0%	21

Question Two. Do you think the Council should consult with you each year or only consult with you when there is a significant change or a change in the amount you will be required to pay towards your Council Tax?

	%	Count
Number of Responses	-	21
The Council should consult me each year	52.4%	11
The Council should only consult me where there is a significant change or a change in the amount that I am required to pay towards my Council Tax	47.6%	10
Total	100.0%	21

Sample Profile (fieldwork, August-September 2017). (excluding one non-response)

	%	Count
Number of Responses	-	20
A resident in the borough of Lewisham	95.0%	19
A Council Tax payer in the borough of Lewisham	65.0%	13
A resident that currently receives Council Tax reduction	30.0%	6
A resident who has received Council Tax Reduction or Council Tax benefit in the past	10.0%	2
A person receiving state pension credit	5.0%	1
A person receiving state pension	25.0%	5
A full-time student	0.0%	0
A full-time employee	20.0%	4
A part-time employee	13.3%	3
Self-employed	10.0%	2
Unemployed	5.0%	1
A lone parent	5.0%	1
An unpaid carer for children or adults	5.0%	1
A representative of a charity based in the borough of Lewisham	0.0%	0
A representative of a community group based in the borough of Lewisham	5.0%	1
A landlord for properties in the borough of Lewisham	0.0%	0
Other (please specify below)	0.0%	0

Sample Profile: Gender (excluding three non-responses)

	%	Count
Number of Responses	-	18
Male	66.7%	12
Female	22.2%	4
Prefer not to say	11.1%	2
Total	100.0%	18

Sample Profile: Age (excluding three non-responses)

	%	Count
Number of Responses	-	18
Under 18	0.00%	0
18-24	0.00%	0
25-29	5.6%	1
30-34	11.1%	2
35-39	0.00%	0

40-44	0.00%	1
45-49	16.7%	3
50-54	5.6%	1
55-59	22.2%	4
60-64	0.00%	0
65+	27.6%	5
Prefer not to say	5.6%	1
Total	100.0%	18

Sample Profile: Ethnic Group (excluding three non-responses)

	%	Count
Number of Responses	-	18
White	66.7%	12
Mixed / multiple ethnic groups	0.0%	0
Asian / Asian British	0.0%	0
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	11.1%	2
Any other ethnic group (please specify below)	8.3%	1
Prefer not to say	22.2%	3
Total	100.0%	18

Sample Profile: Ethnic Group (excluding four non-responses)

	% Answer	Count
Number of Responses	-	17
Yes	17.6%	3
No	70.6%	12
Prefer not to say	11.8%	2
Total	100.0%	17

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing

Report for: Mayor
 Mayor and Cabinet
 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)
 Executive Director

Information Part 1 Part 2 Key Decision

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2018	
Title of Report	Financial Forecasts 2017/18	
Originator of Report	Selwyn Thompson	Ext. 46932

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	√	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law		
Crime & Disorder Implications		
Environmental Implications		
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)		
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework		
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Kevin Bonavia

Signed: _____ Executive Member

Date: _____

Signed: *S Thompson* Director/Head of Service

Date 28/11/17

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

Mayor and Cabinet			
REPORT TITLE	Financial Forecasts 2017/18		
KEY DECISION	No	Item No.	
WARD	N/A		
CONTRIBUTORS	Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration		
CLASS	Part 1	Date	6 December 2017

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out the financial forecasts for 2017/18 as at 31 October 2017. The key areas to note are as follows:
- i. There is a forecast overspend of £12.9m against the directorates' net general fund revenue budget. This is set out in more detail in sections five to nine of this report. This compares to a final outturn of £7m for 2016/17 which resulted after applying £2.8m of funding for 'risks and other budget pressures' against the directorates' year-end overspend of £9.8m for that year.
 - ii. The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is expected to balance at the year end. It is expected that there will be 13 schools who will have a licensed deficit. This is set out in more detail in section 11 of this report.
 - iii. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is currently projecting an additional surplus of £1.77m. This is set out in more detail in section 12 of this report.
 - iv. As at 31 October 2017, some 59.1% of council tax due and 71.1% of business rates due had been collected. At this point last year, 59.2% of council tax due and 69.9% of business rates due had been collected. This is set out in more detail in section 13 of this report.
 - v. For the 2017/18 capital programme, the revised budget is now £102.4m, compared to the figure presented to Mayor & Cabinet on 19 July 2017 of £116.4m. The budget has been amended to take account of newly approved schemes and the re-profiling of spend on other schemes. The changes to the 2017/18 capital programme budget are set out in Appendix 1, and the updated profiling of major projects is set out in Appendix 2. As at 31 October 2017, some £47.5m or 46% of the revised budget had been spent, which is below the profile figure expected if the programme is to be delivered in full. This is set out in more detail in section 14 of this report. The comparable figure to 31 October last year was 37% of the revised budget of £87.4m, with the final outturn being 84% of the revised budget of £84.8m.

2. PURPOSE

- 2.1 The purpose of this report is set out the financial forecasts for 2017/18 as at the end of October 2017, projected to the year end.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 The Mayor is recommended to:

3.1.1 Note the current financial forecasts for the year ending 31 March 2018 and action being taken by the Executive Directors to manage the forecasted year-end overspend.

3.1.2 Note the revised capital programme budget, as set out in section 14 of this report, with further detail attached at appendices 1 and 2.

4. POLICY CONTEXT

4.1 Reporting financial results in a clear and meaningful format contributes directly to the council's tenth corporate priority: inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity.

5. DIRECTORATE FORECAST OUTTURN

5.1 The forecasts against the directorates' general fund revenue budgets are shown in Table 1 below. In summary, a forecast year end overspend of £12.9m is being reported as at the end of October 2017. At the same time last year, an overspend of some £9.6m was forecast. Members should note that for 2017/18, there is a sum of £2.1m held corporately for managing 'risks and other budget pressures' which emerge during the year. As in previous years, the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration will give due consideration as to when it might be appropriate to apply this sum to alleviate budget pressures. This consideration will happen towards the end of the financial year, after assessing the progress that has been made to manage down the current forecast overspend.

Table 1 – Overall Directorate position for 2017/18

Directorate	Gross budgeted spend	Gross budgeted income	Net budget 2017/18	Variance Oct 2017/18	Variance May 2017/18
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Children & Young People (1)	66.7	(18.0)	48.7	7.7	7.0
Community Services	167.0	(80.0)	87.0	1.4	1.5
Customer Services (2)	102.7	(60.1)	42.6	4.3	4.6
Resources & Regeneration	76.9	(51.8)	25.1	(0.5)	(0.3)
Directorate Totals	413.3	(209.9)	203.4	12.9	12.8
Corporate Items	29.3	(0.0)	29.3	0	0
Net Revenue Budget	442.6	(209.9)	232.7	12.9	12.8

(1) – gross figures exclude £290m Dedicated Schools' Grant expenditure and matching grant income

(2) – gross figures exclude approximately £220m of matching income and expenditure for housing benefits.

5.2 Similar to the scale of the variances projected last year, the current overspending projections are significantly greater than those in recent earlier years. This suggests that the council continues to face budget pressures of a different order than normal.

5.3 Members should note that Directorate Expenditure Panels (DEPs) and the

Corporate Expenditure Panel (CEP) have remained in operation throughout 2017/18. Towards the end of last year, the operation of the CEP in terms of its effectiveness was reviewed by the Chief Executive and the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration. This concluded that the CEP would continue to remain in operation. This will ensure that a regular corporate oversight of the council's financial spending position remains. Although the council ended last year with an overall overspend of £7m, these measures ensured that the variance was no worse. Although some of the budget pressures reported throughout the course of the last year have been alleviated with the allocation of corporate funding, a number of pressures have continued into this financial year.

- 5.4 Furthermore, delivering a large package of revenue budget savings for 2017/18 is managerially complex and challenging. There is an inherent risk that some savings will be delivered later than planned, which would result in overspends within the year. As a result, officers continue to focus on monitoring the progress of savings being implemented.
- 5.5 The table below sets out the proportion of agreed revenue budget savings to be delivered during the course of the year. Any variances are included in the overall forecasts shown in the table above. It should be noted that the forecast delivery in the community services includes an estimated £3m to be achieved through application of the improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) rather than as originally planned. This is subject to formal agreement of the use of the iBCF by the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). The delivery against original plans is likely to be achieved in future years.

Table 2 – Forecast Savings Delivery

Directorate	Savings Agreed for 2017/18	Forecast Delivery	Variance	
			£m	%
	£m	£m	£m	%
Children & Young People	3.9	3.0	0.9	23%
Community Services	9.1	8.1	1.0	11%
Customer Services	4.1	2.7	1.4	34%
Resources & Regeneration	2.5	2.4	0.1	4%
Corporate	2.6	2.6	0.0	0%
Total	22.2	18.8	3.4	15%

6. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES

- 6.1 As at the end of October 2017, the Children and Young People's directorate is forecasting a £7.6m overspend. The actual year-end outturn for 2016/17 was an overspend of £7m.

Table 3 – Children & Young People Directorate

Service Area	Gross budgeted spend	Gross budgeted income – including grants*	Net budget	Forecast over/ (under) spend Oct' 2017	Forecast over/ (under) spend May 2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Children's Social Care – includes No Recourse to Public Funds	38.5	0.9	37.6	5.8	5.1
Education, Standards and Inclusion	2.6	1.5	1.1	-0.3	0.0
Targeted Services and Joint Commissioning	25.6	13.6	12.0	2.2	1.9
Schools	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Total	66.7	18.0	48.7	7.7	7.0

* The government grants include the Adoption Reform Grant, SEND reform grant, Troubled Families grant and Music grant

- 6.2 The most significant cost pressures for the directorate fall within the *children's social care* division which amounts to £5.8m. It is expected that this year, the *no recourse to public funds* budget will be in a balanced position by the year-end. The key issues relating to the directorate's budget pressures have been set out in the following paragraphs.
- 6.3 The placement budget for *looked after children* is currently forecast to overspend by £2.3m. This is based on an average of 478 looked after children for the year, The forecast assumes all of the agreed revenue budget savings will be delivered in full in this area.
- 6.4 There is an additional pressure on the *section 17* unrelated to no recourse to public funds of £0.7m. The no recourse to public funds is expected to underspend by £0.2m. This budget meets the families who are intentionally homeless. In addition the salaries and wages budget shows a forecast overspend of £1.5m. In addition, a total investment of £0.6m has been made in the 'new front door' service which is designed to meet safeguarding requirements and bring costs down in the future.
- 6.5 The unachieved savings across the directorate amount to £1.6m, of which £0.7m relates to previous years' savings. The other budget pressures in the rest of the directorate are within the Partnerships and Targeted Services area.
- 6.6 The final outturn on schools' transport at end of 2016/17 was an overspend of £1.2m. In 2017/18, it is expected to be in the region of £0.7m. Members should note that demand reduction measures have resulted in a 10% decrease in numbers on transport and there is currently a review of fleet and passenger transport services underway. The revenue budget savings from this review have been built into the forecast in full.
- 6.7 The education psychologists' budget has seen increased spending pressure due to the increased demand for Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP), where the numbers issued has doubled this year. The overspend is expected to £0.5m. In addition, the short breaks budget is expected to overspend by £0.3m, although work is underway to bring this back within budget.

- 6.8 There has been no provision made in the accounts for the government's Troubled Families Programme. The second phase of the programme came into effect in 2015 and runs through to 2020. Part of the income depends on payments by results. In 2016/17, the target was to identify 964 families and make successful claims for 482 families. Some 976 families were identified and claims made for 376. While work continues with these families, it is now uncertain whether retrospective claims will be allowed for these families, the forecast also assumes that the all future targets will be met. The sum involved is £0.2m.
- 6.9 The Department for Education removed the Education Services Grant (ESG) from Local Authorities in 2017/18. The grant was previously treated as part of the General Fund. The Department for Education however moved the part of the grant that supported statutory education services to the Dedicated Schools Budget. It is now proposed that those former statutory services be funded out of the Dedicated Schools Grant saving £0.3m.
- 6.10 The key unit costs and activity levels within children's social care are summarised in the following table.

Table 4 – Fostering Client Numbers

Placement type	Average weekly unit costs		Client numbers
	Oct. 2017 (£)	Oct. 2016 (£)	October. 2017
Local authority fostering	427	429	172
Agency fostering	927	914	194
Residential homes	3,707	3,583	41

- 6.11 The unit cost information set out in the table above demonstrates the importance of the directorate's strategy for shifting the balance of provision towards fostering.

7. COMMUNITY SERVICES

- 7.1 As at the end of October 2017, the Community Services directorate is forecasting an overspend on £1.4. At the same time last year, the year-end forecast was an overspend of £3.1m, with the actual year-end outturn being an overspend of £3.8m.

Table 5 – Community Services Directorate

Service Area	Gross budgeted expenditure	Gross budgeted income	Net budget	Forecast over/ (under) spend Oct 2017/18	Forecast over/ (under) spend May 2017/18
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Adult Services Division	115.5	(46.6)	68.8	1.5	1.1
Cultural and Community Development	16.8	(7.5)	9.4	0.1	0.1
Public Health	16.0	(17.6)	-1.6	0.0	0.0
Crime Reduction & Supporting People	17.7	(8.3)	9.4	0.0	0.3
Strategy & Performance	1.3	(0.1)	1.2	(0.1)	0.0
Reserves	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	(0.1)	0.0
Total	167.0	(79.9)	87.0	1.4	1.5

- 7.2 The *adult services* division is forecast to overspend by £1.5m. The main variances relate to placement budgets where existing pressures are compounded by the cost of new transition cases of £0.9m, by pressures from earlier discharges from hospital and by the difficulty in achieving the £4.5m savings required for 2017/18. The projections above assume that the majority of both the improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) and the Adult Social Care Support Grant will be available to address pressures and reduce the need to impose savings. The projections also assume that £1m of the iBCF will be used to fund entirely new services. The plans for use of this funding are currently being developed and projections in future months will take full account of the financial effect of these plans. To date only £0.3m has been committed but projections assume that the balance will be spent. To the extent that this spend is on expenditure already projected the service overspend will reduce.
- 7.3 The *cultural and community services division* is forecasting an overspend of £0.1m. This pressure relates primarily to budget for community centres. There was a review of the current facilities management arrangements for the seven buildings directly managed by the Community Resources Team in order to deliver a saving of £0.070m for the 2017/18 financial year. This work includes the option to outsource management functions to a third part provider with experience in either managing community facilities or to a social housing provider. Delays in the implementation of this work coupled with a loss of income of £0.036m from the closure of several building during 2016/17 following the implementation of voluntary sector accommodation plan (*report to Mayor & Cabinet on 11 November 2015*) have created the budget pressure of £0.1m. There are a number of smaller variances across the budgets for the Libraries Service (inc Deptford Lounge), the Community Sector Grants budget and the Culture and Community Development (staffing) budget which at this stage largely cancel each other out.
- 7.4 There is a nil variance currently projected on the *public health* budget at this stage. It is expected that the complex set of savings required to balance the budget, including very significant changes to the London-wide arrangements for sexual health, will all be delivered. This area will be kept under close review during the financial year.
- 7.5 There is now a balanced position projected on *crime reduction and supporting people which is down £0.2m on last month*. There are two separate budget pressures within the Youth Offending Service which total £0.4m – these pressures are being partially offset by underspends of £0.2m across the rest of the Division.
- 7.5.1 There is a projected overspend of £0.2m on the budget for secure remand placements which is resulting from a combination of a reduction in government grant funding from the Ministry of Justice and a significant upturn in the level of remand placements required by the courts. Remand levels have been very high in the early part of the financial year but have now levelled off resulting in a reduction in the projected overspend position. However Secure Remand Placements can be a volatile area of spend which is dependent on the nature and severity of the offences being committed by young people within the borough and the operation of the court process.
- 7.5.2 Secondly, following the adverse service inspection by the Youth Justice Board, a 'new' staffing structure is being put in place to address the issues raised and to implement the HM Inspectorate of Prisons improvement plan. This is projected to

create a £0.1m pressure on the core budget for the *youth offending service* in 2017/18.

- 7.5.3 There is a budget pressure of £0.1m on the Supporting People Programme. This is the result of the committed contract costs in relation to the core VAWG (Violence Against Women and Girls) Service. Following the loss of external funding the service has been given in principle agreement to draw on the earmarked reserve of £239k for VAWG in order to bridge the funding gap - £119.5k pa for 2017-18 and 2018-19 to cover the budget shortfall. This is not, however, currently reflected in the service budget. This overspend will be matched by a variance on the Community Services Reserves budget (see 7.7).
- 7.5.4 The projected overspends are being offset by underspends on Environmental Health of £0.1m (staffing & income), Prevention & Inclusion Team £0.1m (staffing), Crime, Enforcement and Regulation £0.1m (staffing) and Drug & Alcohol budgets £0.1m (contracts). This leaves an overall balanced budget position across the Division.
- 7.6 The *strategy and performance* service which includes the directorate management team budget is showing a small underspend.
- 7.7 There is a projected variance on the Community Services Reserves. This is a resulting of the proposed drawdown of £0.1m against the earmarked reserve for VAWG (Violence Against Women and Girls) – this is matched against the overspend shown on the Supporting People Programme.

8. CUSTOMER SERVICES

- 8.1 As at the end of October 2017, the Customer Services directorate is forecasting an overspend of £4.3m. At the same time last year, the year-end forecast was an overspend of £2.2m, with the actual year-end outturn being an overspend of £1.4m.

Table 6 – Customer Services Directorate

Service Area	Gross budgeted spend	Gross budgeted income	Net budget	Forecast over/ (under) spend Oct 2017/18	Forecast over/ (under) spend May 2017/18
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Strategic Housing	27.5	(21.9)	5.6	0.2	0.2
Environment	35.8	(17.3)	18.5	2.6	2.4
Public Services*	34.1	(20.5)	13.6	0.3 [^]	0.8
Technology and Change	5.3	(0.4)	4.9	1.2	1.2
Total	102.7	(60.1)	42.6	4.3	4.6

* (excludes £210m of matching income and expenditure in respect of housing benefits)

[^] includes £0.3m overspend on housing benefit subsidy

- 8.2 The *Strategic Housing service* is projecting an overspend of £0.2m. Most areas of the service are projected to spend to budget, as the one-off underspends last year totalling more than £1m are not expected to recur in 2017/18. There is a £0.2m

overspend projected on the staffing budget for the *no recourse to public funds* team.

- 8.3 The *Environment division* is forecasting an overspend of £2.6m. As at the end of October 2017, net overspends of £1.2m on *refuse services* and £0.4m for *strategic waste management* are projected. The projection for *refuse services* takes account of additional costs arising from the delay in implementing the move to fortnightly collections and in implementing a new service for food and garden waste collections. The budget assumed that the fortnightly collection and new services would be implemented at the beginning of the financial year. The leasing of several new vehicles has added to the forecast overspend, following the disposal of a number of vehicles during the year. The new refuse vehicles are due to be received in 2018. There is a projected shortfall in income on the *trade refuse* budget of £0.2m and *domestic refuse* debt write-offs of £0.2m. The *strategic waste management* forecast assumes that expenditure on fly-tipping continues at current levels, although it is hoped that with the initiatives being developed, this will reduce later in the year.
- 8.4 The *passenger services* budget is projecting an overspend of £0.5m for 2017/18. A saving of £1m was originally agreed to passenger services budgets by Mayor & Cabinet over a two-year period. In 2016/17, a saving of £0.5m was agreed, with £0.5m in 2017/18. Given that these savings are yet to be delivered in full and are predicated on the successful outcome of the transport review, they have subsequently been partially reduced by growth funding of £0.5m in 2017/18. However, for accounting purposes, the Customer Services directorate holds no direct budget for passenger services, as all costs are budgeted to be fully recharged to the end service users (primarily Children & Young People and Community Services directorates), who are ultimate budget holders. A significant level of cost reductions are expected to be achieved by passenger services across the two-year period, which will result in a reduction in the costs recharged to these two directorates. These reduced costs will however be reflected in the user directorates projected outturn position, rather than that of the Customer Services directorate.
- 8.5 The *green scene* budgets are projecting an overspend of £0.3m largely as a result of projected overspends on arboreal services of £0.2m. An escalating number of insurance claims for damage from trees, often caused by weather related issues, have resulted in greater than expected remedial tree works. An overspend on grounds maintenance costs for parks of £0.1m is also forecast.
- 8.6 The *bereavement services* budgets are projecting an overspend of £0.1m, arising partly from higher than budgeted costs for the mortuary service and coroners court, in addition to lower than anticipated crematorium income. Given the volatile nature of this budget, it is being monitored closely throughout the year.
- 8.7 The *Public Services division* is forecasting an overspend of £0.3m. Some £0.5m of this is in the *revenues service*, principally in the central debtors' team and on the IMT budget for the collection of council tax. The gross costs of the *parking service* are £0.6m above budget, although this is offset by increased income from fixed penalty notices and pay and display charges of £1.1m. The service for *housing benefits* is expected to overspend by £0.3m due to a reduction in grant received from the Department of Work and Pensions. Finally, for *service point*, there is a projected overspend of £0.1m, due to of income shortfalls in *registrars*. However,

scaffolding and skips licensing income in *customer service centre* is expected to exceed the budget by £0.1, so a nil variance is forecast for *service point* overall.

- 8.8 The *Technology and Change* division is forecasting a £1.2m overspend. Last year the service delivered budget savings of £1m, primarily through introducing a new shared ICT service and reducing the cost of our infrastructure contracts. For 2017/18, the division is expected to deliver a further saving of at least £0.35m, but a reduction in the division's budget, combined with a new pressure from software licences, means that overall the division is still projecting an overspend of £1.2m. This is expected to be managed down through extending the shared service to the London Borough of Southwark and reducing the demand for certain services, such as printing, to bring the division back to a balanced budget in 2018/19.

9. RESOURCES AND REGENERATION

- 9.1 As at the end of October 2017, the Resources and Regeneration directorate is forecasting an underspend of £0.5m. At the same time last year, the year-end forecast was for an underspend of £0.5m, with the actual year-end outturn being an underspend of £2.4m.

Table 7 – Resources and Regeneration Directorate

Service Area	Gross budgeted spend	Gross budgeted income	Net budget	Forecast over/ (under) spend Sep 2017/18	Forecast over/ (under) spend May 2017/18
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Corporate Resources	5.9	(3.2)	2.7	0.0	0.0
Corporate Policy & Governance	4.5	(0.3)	4.2	(0.4)	(0.3)
Financial Services	4.7	(1.5)	3.2	0.0	0.0
Executive Office	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Human Resources	2.7	(0.2)	2.5	(0.1)	(0.2)
Legal Services	3.2	(0.4)	2.8	0.0	0.0
Strategy	4.9	(2.8)	2.1	(0.2)	(0.2)
Planning	2.6	(1.6)	1.1	(0.2)	0.0
Regeneration & Place	48.1	(40.5)	7.7	0.4	0.4
Reserves	0.0	(1.4)	(1.4)	0.0	0.0
Total	76.9	(51.8)	25.1	(0.5)	(0.3)

- 9.2 The *regeneration & place* division is forecasting an overspend of £0.4m. There continues to be an underachievement of income from utilities companies against the network management budget of £0.2m. This reflects improved utility company practices and IT systems. There is also a net overspend of £0.2m forecast in relation to garages that were transferred from the Housing Revenue Account in 2015/16. Officers are making continued efforts to maximise the net rental income to fully achieve budget savings.
- 9.3 In the *corporate policy & governance* division, there is underspending forecast on both employee costs of £0.3m and on supplies & services expenditure of £0.1m. In *human resources*, there is underspending forecast on staffing budgets of £0.1m. The *strategy* division is forecasting an underspend of £0.2m, mainly across employee cost budgets. The *planning* division is forecasting an underspend of £0.2m that is driven by high levels of income.

9.4 There are no significant variances currently being forecast within the *corporate resources, financial services or legal services* divisions.

10. CORPORATE PROVISIONS

10.1 The *corporate financial provisions* include working balances, capital expenditure charged to the revenue account (CERA), and interest on revenue balances. These provisions are not expected to overspend although, with the impact of continued reductions in service budgets, there is ever greater pressure on working balances. Certainty on their outturn only becomes clear towards the end of the financial year.

11. DEDICATED SCHOOLS' GRANT

11.1 The total DSG currently stands at £289.6m and is broken down as follows

	DSG including Academies £'000	DSG After Academies Recoupment £'000
Schools Block	215.4	188.6
Early Years Block	23.5	23.5
High Needs Block	50.7	48.1
2017-18 Total DSG	289.6	260.2

11.2 There are 13 schools currently in deficit and there is a risk that 7 more schools could go into deficit by the year end.

11.3 The funding of schools still causes concern; while the government has confirmed that no school will lose under the national funding formula next year and there will be sufficient funding for a 0.5% uplift in funding rates for both 2018.19 and 2019/20, it is expected that inflation will need to be managed, as will the unexpected reduction in pupils in Lewisham. Currently there are 13 of our schools in deficit with a further 6 at risk. The forecast suggests that Lewisham schools will face a 7% real terms reduction over the coming three years.

11.4 Schools are being encouraged to plan their budgets much earlier than has traditionally been the case and officers are suggesting that schools should set draft budgets in the Autumn Term, with the governing body finally confirming the budget in the spring. Planning the budget in the autumn allows enough time for a school to undertake consultations should it need to change or reduce the staffing. This will allow implementation in the following September.

11.5 Our experience is that deficits are often not identified until the year end, which delays the implementation of recovery plans and consequently, in the first year of the recovery plan the deficit rises thereby increasing the level of savings that the

school needs to achieve. In other words, late identification of a deficit and/or delays in implementing a recovery plan will have a direct impact on the school.

- 11.6 Initial feedback from bursars indicates that they feel uncomfortable with early planning, more from a technical budgeting point of view than conceptually. Medium term planning is different from setting an annual budget and a different approach is needed. This will include using sensitivity analysis to flex plans so governors can understand the best case, worst case and most likely scenarios. This includes predictions around pupil numbers, funding and inflation. In order to help schools two training sessions were held with schools; just over 80 people attended.
- 11.7 A session was also held for Governors on “Managing schools’ finance and meeting the financial challenge”.
- 11.8 Over the last 18 months significant work has been undertaken to make schools aware of the financial constraints and to improve the financial management in schools.
- 11.9 The following support to schools have been delivered over the last year
- o 17 Finance based training sessions
 - o 66 Finance visits to schools
 - o 53 HR health checks completed
 - o 30 reorganisations / redundancy consultations underway
- 11.10 Other major developments to assist schools with their financial management include the issuing of a new Self checking budget monitoring and budget planning toolkits. Budget returns and budget monitoring returns are now being made on time with the new escalation process.
- 11.11 The budget monitoring statements for schools for schools are due and 57% have been received by the due date. This compares with 38% this time last year
- 11.12 The central side of the DSG is expected to end the year in a balanced position.

12. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

- 12.1 The table below sets out the current budget for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) in 2017/18. The balanced HRA budget seen in the table includes a budgeted surplus of £0.79m, which is to be transferred to reserves at year end as a part of the 30 year HRA plan.
- 12.2 The forecast position for October 2017 is for an additional surplus of £1.77m. Within that position, there is a net increase in expected income of £1.1m due to lower than budgeted void loss and a slowdown in stock loss, an under-spend of £52k on housing needs and an under-spend of £60k on external grant allowances paid.
- 12.3 There are further increases in the current reported surplus this month, after the realignment of budget for SLA’s received, following a review of SLA’s. There has been a reduction in Insurance Premiums of £0.4m and an additional £0.1m

reduction for non-insurance related SLA's. Further reductions may arise in future, in relation to bad debt impairments and energy charges. These will be reported on as they become clearer.

- 12.4 The monitoring position does not currently take account of any financial effects relating to Council costs arising as a result of the response to Grenfell tragedy. These will be reported on as and when they become known/clear.

Table 8 – Housing Revenue Account

Service Area	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	2017/18 budget	Forecast over/ (under) spend
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Customer Services – Housing	12.5	(3.5)	9.0	(0.05)
Lewisham Homes & R&M	36.9	0	36.9	(0.06)
Resources	2.1	0	2.1	(0.60)
Centrally Managed Budgets	47.8	(95.8)	(48.0)	(1.06)
Total	99.3	(99.3)	0	(1.77)

13. COLLECTION FUND

- 13.1 As at 31 October 2017, £76.2m of council tax had been collected. This represents 59.1% of the total amount due for the year of £128.9m. This is slightly below the profiled collection rate of 59.6% if the overall target for the year of 96% is to be met. At the same time last year, the collection rate to date was 59.2%.

- 13.2 Business rates collection is at 71.1%, an increase of 1.2% compared to the same period last year, and 2.0% lower than the profiled collection rate if the overall target rate for the year of 99% is to be achieved.

14. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

- 14.1 The overall spend to 31 October 2017 is £47.5m. This represents 46% of the revised budget of £102.4m. At this point last year, 37% of the revised budget of £85.2m had been spent, with the final outturn being 84% of the revised budget of £84.8m.

Table 9 – Capital Programme spend to date

2017/18 Capital Programme	Budget Report (February 2017)	Revised Budget	Spend to 31 Oct 2017	Spent to Date (Revised Budget)
	£m	£m	£m	%
Community Services	0.0	0.7	0.2	29%
Resources & Regeneration	11.6	15.2	6.1	40%
CYP	20.6	21.1	11.3	54%
Customer Services	1.7	1.8	0.3	17%
Housing (General Fund)	11.6	26.0	15.0	58%
Total General Fund	45.5	64.8	32.9	51%
Housing Matters Programme	40.8	10.5	4.3	41%
Decent Homes Programme	36.4	25.0	10.2	41%

Other HRA capital	0.8	2.1	0.1	5%
Total HRA	78.0	37.6	14.6	39%
Total Expenditure	123.5	102.4	47.5	46%

14.2 The table below shows the current position on the major projects in the 2017/18 general fund capital programme (i.e. those over £1m in 2017/18).

Table 10 – Major Capital Projects

2017/18 Capital Programme	Budget Report (February 2017)	Revised Budget	Spend to 31 Oct 2017	Spent to Date (Revised Budget)
	£m	£m	£m	%
Housing Regeneration Schemes (Excalibur, Heathside & Lethbridge)	6.1	8.2	2.1	26%
School Places Programme	14.4	12.5	7.9	63%
Other Schools Capital Works	6.2	7.8	2.8	36%
Disabled Facilities / Private Sector Grants	1.3	2.2	0.5	23%
Highways and Bridges (TfL)	0.0	2.4	2.0	83%
Catford town centre	4.0	3.5	1.3	37%
Asset Management Programme	3.9	3.6	0.5	14%
Highways and Bridges (LBL)	4.0	5.3	2.7	51%
Travellers Site Relocation	1.1	0.0	0.0	0%
Acquisition – Hostels Programme	0.0	1.4	0.6	43%
Grove Park Street Improvements	1.1	0.1	0.0	0%
Lewisham Homes Property Acquisition loan	0.0	10.0	10.0	100%
Total Major Projects	42.1	57.0	30.4	53%
Other Projects	3.4	7.8	2.5	32%
Total Projects – General Fund	45.5	64.8	32.9	51%

14.4 The main sources of financing the capital programme are grants and contributions and capital receipts from the sale of property assets. £17.0m has been received so far this year, comprising £0.3m in respect of previous year's Housing stock transfers, £8.1m (net) from Housing Right to Buy sales and Capital Receipts and £8.6m of grants and contributions.

15. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

15.1 This report concerns the financial forecasts for the 2017/18 financial year. However, there are no direct financial implications in noting these.

16. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

16.1 The Council must act prudently in relation to the stewardship of Council taxpayers' funds. The Council must set and maintain a balanced budget.

17. CRIME AND DISORDER ACT IMPLICATIONS

17.1 There are no crime and disorder implications directly arising from this report.

18. EQUALITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- 18.1 There are no equalities or environmental implications directly arising from this report.

19. CONCLUSION

- 19.1 The council will continue to apply sound financial controls throughout the duration of the financial year. However, the short and medium term outlook remains difficult and the continued strong management and fiscal discipline will be required to enable the council to meet its financial targets for 2017/18 and beyond.

BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES

Short Title of Report	Date	Location	Contact
Financial Outturn for 2016/17	7 th June 2017 (M&C)	5 th Floor Laurence House	Selwyn Thompson
2017/18 Budget	22 nd February 2017 (Council)	5 th Floor Laurence House	David Austin

For further information on this report, please contact:

Selwyn Thompson, Head of Financial Services on 020 8314 6932

APPENDIX 1

PROPOSED 17/18 CAPITAL PROGRAMME APPROVED TO LATEST BUDGET

	Total	Total
	£'000	£'000
APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME BUDGET		
Mayor & Cabinet – 19 July 2017		116,433
New Schemes		

Glass Mill Soft Play	266	
Fleet Vehicles Replacement Scheme 2017/18	500	
Lewisham Homes Property Acquisition loan	10,000	
Wearside car park works and building demolition	<u>100</u>	10,866

Approved variations on existing schemes

Re-Phasing Budgets

General Fund:

School Places Programme	(2,728)	
Other schemes	<u>(1,370)</u>	(4,098)

Housing Revenue Account:

Housing Matters Programme	<u>(20,800)</u>	(20,800)
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Revised Capital Programme Budget 2017/18		<u>102,401</u>
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APPENDIX 2

Major Projects over £2m	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
GENERAL FUND					
ICT - Tech Refresh	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.4
School Places Programme	12.5	17.7	1.0	0.8	32.0
Schools - Minor Works Programme	3.7				3.7
Schools - Other Capital Works	4.2				4.2
Highways & Bridges - TfL	2.4				2.4
Highways & Bridges - LBL	5.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	15.4
Catford town centre regeneration	3.5	4.8	3.3	0.8	12.4
Asset Management Programme	4.0	3.9	2.5	2.5	12.9
Excalibur Regeneration	2.7				2.7
Heathside & Lethbridge Regeneration	5.5	1.1			6.6
Lewisham Homes – Property Acquisition	10.0	10.0	6.0		26.0
Disabled Facilities Grant	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.3
Private Sector Grants and Loans	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8
Fleet Replacement	0.5	2.6			3.1
Other Schemes	7.6	3.8	0.3	0.2	11.9
	64.8	49.0	18.4	9.6	141.8
HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT					
Aids and Adaptations	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.8
Hostels Programme	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.8
Housing Matters Programme	10.6	77.1	34.1	1.9	123.7
Decent Homes Programme	25.0	36.2	38.1	53.1	152.4
	37.6	114.2	73.1	55.9	280.8
TOTAL PROGRAMME	102.4	163.2	91.5	65.5	422.6

Agenda Item 13

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission	
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing	
Report for: Mayor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Director	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information <input type="checkbox"/>	Part 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Key Decision <input type="checkbox"/>

Date of Meeting	6 TH December 2017	
Title of Report	Treasury Management Mid-year Review 2017/18	
Originator of Report	David Austin	Ext. 49114

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	✓	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	Y	
Crime & Disorder Implications	✓	
Environmental Implications	✓	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	✓	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework	✓	
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed: *Kevin Brown* Executive Member

Date: 27th Nov.

Signed: *J. H. L.* Director/Head of Service

Date: 27 Nov. 2017

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

Mayor and Cabinet		
Report Title	Treasury Management Mid-year Review 2017/18	
Key Decision	No	Item No:
Ward	All	
Contributors	Head of Corporate Resources	
Class	Part 1	Date: 6 December 2017

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 The report presents the current economic conditions in which the Council is operating in respect of its investments and borrowing. It then sets out the Council's treasury performance and capital position as at 30 September 2017. It also provides updates on the arrangements in place and an assessment of the current Treasury Management strategy as required by the Chartered Institute of Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice.
- 1.2 The UK economy has performed disappointingly in 2017, with weak growth influenced by the large element of uncertainty about the final form that Brexit might take. The outlook for the next two to three years includes a number of potential risks, including:
- The pace and scale of any future changes to the UK base rate;
 - Geopolitical risks in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, which could lead to increasing safe haven flows;
 - Recapitalisation of European banks and a resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis; and
 - Volatile or weakening global growth, particularly in the US, China and Japan.
- 1.3 In terms of performance, the capital expenditure estimate for 2017/18 has fallen to £102m, from £124m, principally in respect of the HRA. On current plans no difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with the Code's requirements for prudential borrowing. Council investments are managed within the agreed parameters and delivered a yield (on an annualised basis) for the six months to 30 September of 0.48% (down from 0.59% last year). For the risk profile this performance is in line with the benchmark group of London Authorities.
- 1.4 There are no changes proposed to the Treasury Management strategy at this time.

2. STRUCTURE

- 2.1. The rest of this report is structured with the following sections:

- Purpose
- Recommendations
- Policy Context
- Background and Prior Year Outturn
- Economic Update
- Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy Update
- The Council's Capital Position (Prudential Indicators)
- Investment Portfolio 2017/18
- Borrowing
- Debt Rescheduling
- Other Issues

3. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

3.1 This mid-year review has been prepared in compliance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management. It covers the following:

- (i) An economic update for the first part of 2017/18;
- (ii) A review of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy;
- (iii) The Council's capital expenditure (prudential indicators);
- (iv) A review of the Council's investment portfolio for 2017/18;
- (v) A review of the Council's borrowing strategy for 2017/18;
- (vi) A review of any debt rescheduling undertaken during 2017/18; and
- (vii) A review of compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits for 2017/18.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Mayor and Cabinet are asked to note the report, in particular the macroeconomic context, performance of investments to date, updates on capital expenditure and borrowing in line with CIPFA requirements and the Council's treasury management strategy.

5. POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 The overarching policy and decision making framework for the discharge of the Council's many functions and duties is contained in Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy. The Strategy contains two overarching principles which are:

- Reducing inequality – narrowing the gap in outcomes.
 - Delivering together efficiently, effectively and equitably – ensuring that all citizens have appropriate access to and choice of high quality services.
- 5.2 The contents of this report are consistent with the Council’s policy framework. It supports the achievement of the Council’s corporate priority to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community.

6. BACKGROUND AND PRIOR YEAR OUTURN

Background

- 6.1. The Council operates a balanced budget, which broadly means cash raised during the year will meet its cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operations ensure this cash flow is adequately planned, with surplus monies being invested in low risk counterparties, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering optimising investment return.
- 6.2. The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council’s capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer term cash flow planning to ensure the Council can meet its capital spending operations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses, and on occasion any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.
- 6.3. Accordingly, treasury management is defined as:
 “The management of the local authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”
- 6.4. The Council complies with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy’s (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management (revised 2011). The primary requirements of the Code are as follows:
1. Creation and maintenance of a Treasury Management Policy Statement which sets out the policies and objectives of the Council’s treasury management activities.
 2. Creation and maintenance of Treasury Management Practices which set out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives.
 3. Receipt by the full Council of an annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement - including the Annual Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy - for the year ahead, a Mid-year Review Report and an Annual Report (stewardship report) covering activities during the previous year.

4. Delegation by the Council of responsibilities for implementing and monitoring treasury management policies and practices and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions.
5. Delegation by the Council of the role of scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies to a specific named body. For this Council the delegated body is the Public Accounts Select Committee.

2016/17 Treasury Management Outturn

- 6.5. The overall treasury management portfolio as at 31 March 2017 is set out in the table below:

Treasury Management Outturn 2016/17	Outstanding at 31 March 2017	Average Coupon Rate	Average Remaining Duration	Outstanding at 31 March 2016
	£m	%	Years	£m
Fixed Rate Borrowing				
Public Works Loan Board	76.7	5.4	21.6	78.0
Market Loans	89.2	4.7	36.9	88.3
Sub-total – Fixed Rate Borrowing	165.9	5.1	29.3	166.3
Variable Rate Borrowing				
Public Works Loan Board	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0
Market Loans	25.0	4.5	21.8	25.0
Sub-total – Variable Rate Borrowing	25.0	4.5	21.8	25.0
Total Debt	190.9	4.8	25.6	191.3
Investments				
Money Markets	92.4	0.4	N/A	90.5
Fixed Term Deposits	245.1	0.7	116 days	220.0
Notice Deposits	35.0	0.5	N/A	20.0
Total Investments	372.5	0.6	116 days	330.5

- 6.6. The net borrowing requirement for 2016/17 was minus £0.4m, this being £11.3m less than the net borrowing requirement of £10.9m for 2015/16 as set out in the table below:

Net Borrowing Requirement	2016/17	2015/16
	£m	£m
Capital Investment	46.8	72.3
Capital Grants	(15.9)	(36.2)
Capital Receipts	(19.2)	(11.7)
Revenue	(4.7)	(11.9)
Net position	7.0	12.5
MRP	(6.1)	(1.6)
Maturing Debt	(1.3)	0
Net Borrowing Requirement	(0.4)	10.9

- 6.7. In previous years the Council has financed its net borrowing requirement from temporary cash balances it holds. As at 31 March 2017, this internal borrowing totalled £51.7m, which is the difference between the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and the Council's actual borrowing.

Debt and CFR Movement	2016/17	2015/16
	£m	£m
Capital Financing Requirement *	242.6	241.7
External Debt	(190.9)	(191.3)
<i>Difference – internal borrowing</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>50.4</i>

* Excluding other long term liabilities

- 6.8. With the exception of capitalised interest of £0.9m on one loan, there was no new borrowing in 2016/17. Two PWLB loans matured and were repaid in 2016/17, reducing the outstanding loan balance by £1.3m.

7. ECONOMIC UPDATE

- 7.1. The Economic update is provided by our treasury advisors Linkl Asset Services:

UK (pre Autumn Budget updates)

- 7.2. After the UK economy surprised on the upside with strong growth in 2016, growth in 2017 has been disappointingly weak; quarter 1 came in at only +0.3% (+1.7% y/y) and quarter 2 was +0.3% (+1.5% y/y) which meant that growth in the first half of 2017 was the slowest for the first half of any year since 2012. The main reason for this has been the sharp increase in inflation, caused by the devaluation of sterling after the referendum, feeding increases in the cost of imports into the economy. This has caused, in turn, a reduction in consumer disposable income and spending power and so the services sector of the economy, accounting for around 75% of GDP, has seen weak growth as consumers cut back on their expenditure.
- 7.3. However, more recently there have been encouraging statistics from the manufacturing sector which is seeing strong growth, particularly as a result of increased demand for exports. It has helped that growth in the EU, our main trading partner, has improved significantly over the last year. However, this sector only accounts for around 11% of GDP so expansion in this sector will have a much more muted effect on the average total GDP growth figure for the UK economy as a whole.
- 7.4. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting of 14 September 2017 surprised markets and forecasters by suddenly switching to a much more aggressive tone in terms of its words around warning that Bank Rate will need to rise. The Bank of England Inflation Reports during 2017 have clearly flagged up that they expected CPI inflation to peak at just under 3%

in 2017, before falling back to near to its target rate of 2% in two years' time.

- 7.5. Inflation actually came in at 2.9% in August, (this data was released on 12 September), and so the Bank revised its forecast for the peak to over 3% at the 14 September meeting MPC. This marginal revision can hardly justify why the MPC became so aggressive with its wording; rather, the focus was on an emerging view that with unemployment falling to only 4.3%, the lowest level since 1975, and improvements in productivity being so weak, that the amount of spare capacity in the economy was significantly diminishing towards a point at which they now needed to take action.
- 7.6. In addition, the MPC took a more tolerant view of low wage inflation as this now looks like a common factor in nearly all western economies as a result of increasing globalisation. This effectively means that the UK labour faces competition from overseas labour e.g. in outsourcing work to third world countries, and this therefore depresses the negotiating power of UK labour. However, the Bank was also concerned that the withdrawal of the UK from the EU would effectively lead to a decrease in such globalisation pressures in the UK, and so would be inflationary over the next few years.
- 7.7. On 2 November the MPC voted to increase the Bank Rate to 0.5%; the big question now is whether this will be a one off increase or the start of a slow, but regular, increase in Bank Rate. As at the start of October, short sterling rates are indicating that financial markets do not expect a second increase until May 2018 with a third increase in November 2019, and the Bank of England's own forecasts are based on two more rate hikes priced in over three years. Minutes released from the recent meeting indicate that the Bank is in no hurry to raise rates again, suggesting further increases will be limited.
- 7.8. Some forecasters are flagging up that they expect growth to improve significantly in 2017 and into 2018, as the fall in inflation will bring to an end the negative impact on consumer spending power while a strong export performance will compensate for weak services sector growth. If this scenario were to materialise, then the MPC would have added reason to embark on a series of slow but gradual increases in Bank Rate during 2018. While there is so much uncertainty around the Brexit negotiations, consumer confidence, and business confidence to spend on investing, it is far too early to be confident about how the next two years will pan out.

Eurozone

- 7.9. Economic growth in the EU, (the UK's biggest trading partner), has been lacklustre for several years after the financial crisis despite the ECB eventually cutting its main rate to -0.4% and embarking on a massive programme of QE. However, growth picked up in 2016 and now looks to have gathered ongoing substantial strength and momentum thanks to this stimulus. GDP growth was 0.5% in quarter 1 (2.0% y/y) and 0.6% in quarter 2 (2.3% y/y). However, despite providing massive monetary stimulus, the European Central Bank is still struggling to get inflation up to its 2%

target and in August inflation was 1.5%. It is therefore unlikely to start on an upswing in rates until possibly 2019.

USA

7.10. Growth in the American economy has been volatile in 2015 and 2016. 2017 is following that path again with quarter 1 coming in at only 1.2% but quarter 2 rebounding to 3.1%, resulting in an overall annualised figure of 2.1% for the first half year. Unemployment in the US has also fallen to the lowest level for many years, reaching 4.4%, while wage inflation pressures, and inflationary pressures in general, have been building. The Fed has started on a gradual upswing in rates with three increases since December 2016; and there could be one more rate rise in 2017 which would then lift the central rate to 1.25 – 1.50%. There could then be another four more increases in 2018. At its June meeting, the Fed strongly hinted that it would soon begin to unwind its \$4.5 trillion balance sheet holdings of bonds and mortgage backed securities by reducing its reinvestment of maturing holdings.

Asia

7.11. Chinese economic growth has been weakening over successive years, despite repeated rounds of central bank stimulus; medium term risks are increasing. Major progress still needs to be made to eliminate excess industrial capacity and the stock of unsold property, and to address the level of non-performing loans in the banking and credit systems

7.12. Japan is struggling to stimulate consistent significant growth and to get inflation up to its target of 2%, despite huge monetary and fiscal stimulus. It is also making little progress on fundamental reform of the economy.

Interest rate forecasts

7.13. The Council's treasury advisor, Link Asset Services, has provided the following forecast:

	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19	Mar-20
Bank Rate	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%
5yr PWLB Rate	1.50%	1.60%	1.60%	1.70%	1.80%	1.80%	1.90%	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%
10yr PWLB Rate	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%	2.40%	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	2.70%
25yr PWLB Rate	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%
50yr PWLB Rate	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	2.90%	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%

7.14. Link Asset Services undertook its last review of interest rate forecasts on 9 August after the quarterly Bank of England Inflation Report, and before the recent rate increase on 2 November.

7.15. The overall balance of risks to economic recovery in the UK is currently to the downside but huge variables over the coming few years include what final form Brexit will take, when finally agreed with the EU. Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:

- UK economic growth and increases in inflation are weaker than we currently anticipate.
- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU and US.
- Geopolitical risks in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, which could lead to increasing safe haven flows.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
- Weak capitalisation of some European banks.
- Monetary policy action failing to stimulate sustainable growth and to get inflation up consistently to around monetary policy target levels.

7.16. The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates, include: -

- The pace and timing of increases in the Fed. Funds Rate causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities and leading to a major flight from bonds to equities.
- UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

8. TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT AND ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY UPDATE

8.1. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2017/18 was approved by Council on 22 February 2017.

8.2. No changes to the current treasury strategy are proposed at the current time.

9. THE COUNCIL'S CAPITAL POSITION (PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS)

9.1. This section of the report is structured to update on:

- a) The Council's capital expenditure plans;
- b) How these plans are being financed;
- c) The impact of the changes in the capital expenditure plans on the prudential indicators and the underlying need to borrow; and
- d) Compliance with the limits in place for borrowing activity.

Prudential Indicator for Capital Expenditure

- 9.2. This table below shows the original estimates for capital expenditure in 2017/18 and the changes since the capital programme was agreed by Council in the Budget.

Capital Expenditure	Original Feb 17 £m	Revised Sep 17 £m	Change £m	%
<i>General Fund</i>				
Building Schools for the Future	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
Schools – Primary Places and Other Capital Works	20.6	21.1	0.5	2%
Highways, Footways and Bridges	3.5	7.7	4.2	120%
Major Regeneration Schemes	10.1	22.0	11.9	118%
Town Centres and High Street Improvements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
Asset Management Programme	3.8	3.6	(0.2)	(5%)
Other Schemes	7.5	10.4	2.9	39%
<i>Sub total</i>	45.5	64.8	19.3	42%
Housing Revenue Account	78.0	37.6	(40.4)	(52%)
Total	123.5	102.4	(21.1)	(17%)

- 9.3. The General Fund revised capital expenditure plan at the half year increased by 42%, reflecting an updated Highways TFL-funded budget, further loan capital to fund Lewisham Homes' acquisition programme, and the addition of new projects such as the Fleet replacement programme and the PLACE/Deptford project. The Housing Revenue Account revised capital expenditure plan has been reduced by 52% to reflect the re-profiled spend on the New Homes, Better Places programme.

Financing of the Capital Programme

- 9.4. The table below draws together the main strategy elements of the capital expenditure plans (above), highlighting the original supported and unsupported elements of the capital programme, and the expected financing arrangements of this capital expenditure in 2017/18. The borrowing element of the table increases the underlying indebtedness of the Council by way of the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), although this will be reduced in part by revenue charges for the repayment of debt (the Minimum Revenue Provision). This direct borrowing need may also be supplemented by maturing debt and other treasury requirements.

Capital Expenditure Financing	Original Feb 17 £m	Revised Sep 17 £m	Change £m	%
Grants and contributions	21.0	25.7	4.7	22%
Capital Receipts	21.2	19.1	(2.1)	(10%)
General reserves / revenue	76.0	44.8	(31.2)	(41%)
Sub total	118.2	89.6	(28.6)	(24%)
Borrowing Required	5.3	12.8	7.5	142%
Total	123.5	102.4	(21.1)	(17%)

- 9.5 The CFR forecast for 2017/18, which is the underlying external need to incur borrowing for a capital purpose, has increased since it was reported in February's Budget; this is largely due to an increase of £7.5m in borrowing required as per the above table, which takes into account the arrangement between the Council and Lewisham Homes to finance their property acquisition programme (see section 11.4). There are no other changes at this stage and a full outturn position, including the operational boundary, will be presented with the 2018/19 Budget in February 2018.

Limits to Borrowing Activity

- 9.6 The first key control over the treasury activity is a prudential indicator to ensure that over the medium term, net borrowing (borrowings less investments) is only undertaken for capital purposes. Gross external borrowing should not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2017/18 and the next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years. The Council's policy is not to borrow more than or in advance of its needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within the approved CFR estimates and will be utilised if it is deemed to be prudent. The forecast position for the end of 2017/18 has changed from that reported in the Budget, on the assumption that the change in external debt will not be as high as originally forecast. The CFR is forecast to be approximately £36m higher than the actual level of external debt, as shown in the below table.

	2016/17 Actual £m	2017/18 Forecast (as per February 2017 Budget) £m	2017/18 Forecast (at 30 September 2017) £m
External Debt at 1 April	191.3	190.9	190.9
Change in External Debt	(0.4)	46.0	25.2
Other Long-Term Liabilities	243.8	236.2	236.2
Gross Debt at 31 March	434.7	473.1	452.3
Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March	486.4	477.2	488.1
Borrowing – Over / (Under)	(51.7)	(4.1)	(35.8)

- 9.7 A further prudential indicator controls the overall level of borrowing. This is the Authorised Limit which represents the limit beyond which borrowing is prohibited, and needs to be set and revised by Members. It reflects the level of borrowing which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. The level for 2017/18 was set at £529.1m in the Budget and includes on balance sheet PFI schemes and finance leases as well as borrowing. It is the expected maximum borrowing need with some headroom for unexpected movements and is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003.
- 9.8 The table below shows the updated Operational Boundary forecast for 2017/18, that is the limit which external debt is not normally expected to exceed, and the updated 2017/18 Authorised Limit if the new Operational Boundary were to be applied. Mid-year forecasts indicate that the Council is operating well within the limits approved in the February 2017 Budget.

	2016/17 Actual £m	2017/18 Forecast (as per February 2017 Budget) £m	2017/18 Forecast (at 30 September 2017) £m
Maximum External Debt at 31 March	190.9	236.9	216.1
Other Long-Term Liabilities	243.8	236.2	236.2
Operational Boundary for the Year	434.7	473.1	452.3
Provision for Non Receipt of Expected Income	56.0	56.0	56.0
Authorised Limit for Year	490.7	529.1	508.3

- 9.9 The Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration reports that no difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with either of these prudential indicators.

10. INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO 2017/18

- 10.1. In accordance with the Code, it is the Council's priority to ensure security of capital and liquidity, and to obtain an appropriate level of return which is consistent with the Council's risk appetite. As set out in Section 7, it is a very difficult investment market in terms of earning the level of interest rates commonly seen in previous decades, as rates have been very low and in line with the 0.25% Bank Rate in force since August 2016. The continuing potential for a re-emergence of a Eurozone sovereign debt crisis, and its impact on banks, prompts a low risk and short term strategy. Given this risk environment and the fact that increases in Bank Rate are likely to be gradual and unlikely to return to the levels seen in previous decades, investment returns are likely to remain low.

- 10.2. The Council held £426m of investments as at 30 September 2017 (£372m at 31 March 2017) and the investment portfolio yield for the first six months of the year is 0.48% (compared to 0.59% this time last year).
- 10.3. The Council is a member of a London treasury benchmarking group (organised by Link Asset Services) along with 12 other London authorities. An extraction of the latest available benchmarking report is shown in Appendix 2. This shows that the return on investments in June is in-line with the model weighted average rate of return provided by the Council's treasury advisors and based on the overall risk the investments are exposed to.
- 10.4. A full list of investments held as at 30 September 2017 is shown below:

Counterparty	Duration (Days)	Principal £m	Interest Rate	Interest £k
Barclays Bank Plc (TD)	183	20.000	0.590%	59,162
United Overseas Bank Ltd (TD)	364	10.000	0.550%	54,849
Societe Generale (TD)	186	10.000	0.420%	21,403
OP Corporate Bank Plc (TD)	365	15.000	0.550%	82,500
Societe Generale (TD)	184	10.000	0.400%	20,164
Credit Industriel et Commercial (CD)	184	5.000	0.430%	10,147
Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen Girozentrale (Helaba) (TD)	364	10.000	0.630%	62,827
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (TD)	117	10.000	0.270%	8,655
Bank of Montreal (TD)	364	10.000	0.570%	56,844
Close Brothers Limited London (TD)	185	5.000	0.600%	15,205
Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen Girozentrale (Helaba) (TD)	364	5.000	0.650%	32,411
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A. (TD)	364	5.000	0.540%	26,926
Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen Girozentrale (Helaba) (TD)	364	5.000	0.610%	30,416
Credit Industriel et Commercial (CD)	184	15.000	0.370%	26,091
The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc (CD)	364	10.000	0.730%	69,829
The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc (CD)	361	10.000	0.680%	64,552
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (TD)	364	15.000	0.520%	77,786
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (TD)	364	10.000	0.520%	51,858
UBS AG (CD)	364	10.000	0.550%	52,121
The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc (CD)	364	5.000	0.660%	31,547

Counterparty	Duration (Days)	Principal £m	Interest Rate	Interest £k
OP Corporate Bank Plc (TD)	364	10.000	0.510%	50,860
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd (TD)	364	25.000	0.500%	124,658
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A. (TP)	364	5.000	0.450%	22,438
UBS AG (CD)	364	15.000	0.480%	71,803

- 10.5 In addition to the fixed investments above, the Council holds certain funds in money market funds and notice accounts. A list of these investments held as at 30 September 2017 is shown below:

Money Market Funds

Counterparty	Principal £m	Average Interest Rate
Blackrock	6.490	0.120%
Standard Life (Ignis)	30.000	0.200%
Insight	30.000	0.170%
Federated (PR)	30.000	0.210%

Notice Accounts

Counterparty	Principal £m	Interest Rate
Santander UK Plc (180 Day Notice)	20.000	0.550%
Lloyds Bank Plc (175 Day Notice)	20.000	0.650%
Bank of Scotland Plc (175 Day Notice)	20.000	0.650%
Goldman Sachs International Bank (185 Day Notice)	5.000	0.865%
Goldman Sachs International Bank (185 Day Notice)	5.000	0.825%
Goldman Sachs International Bank (185 Day Notice)	10.000	0.785%

- 10.6 The Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration confirms that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the first six months of 2017/18.

Investment Counterparty List

- 10.7 The current investment counterparty criteria selection approved in the TMSS is meeting the requirements of the treasury management function.

11. BORROWING

- 11.1. The Council's latest forecast capital financing requirement (CFR) for 2017/18 is £488m. The CFR denotes the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. If the CFR is positive the Council may borrow from the PWLB or the market (external borrowing) or from internal balances on a temporary basis (internal borrowing).
- 11.2. The balance of external and internal borrowing is generally driven by market conditions. The Council has borrowings of £201m and has utilised approximately £35m of cash flow funds in lieu of borrowing. This is a prudent and cost effective approach in the current economic climate but will require ongoing monitoring in the event that upside risk to gilt yields prevails.
- 11.3. It is anticipated that further borrowing, most likely internal borrowing, will be undertaken during this financial year as the capital programme develops, which will require ongoing monitoring.
- 11.4. In June 2017 the Council took out a new £10m loan with the PWLB and advanced it to Lewisham Homes to finance their acquisition programme to address temporary accommodation pressures. The loan agreement allows for a maximum of £20m to be drawn down by Lewisham Homes, the additional £10m to be borrowed from the PWLB as required (although it is not expected to be borrowed in this financial year). As per the terms of the loan agreement, the deal is effectively cost neutral to the Council and exempt from MRP providing sufficient security is held against the borrowing. Officers will monitor the ongoing programme to ensure this security meets this criteria over the life of the loan.

12. DEBT RESCHEDULING

- 12.1. Debt rescheduling opportunities have been very limited in the current economic climate given the consequent structure of interest rates and following the increase in the margin added to gilt yields which has impacted PWLB new borrowing rates since October 2010. No debt rescheduling was undertaken during the first six months of 2017/18.
- 12.2. However, the Council is close to finalising a deal to restructure one of its LOBO loans this financial year. The terms of the restructure will, over the remaining lifetime of the loan, result in a revenue benefit of approximately £24m.

13. OTHER ISSUES

Revised CIPFA Codes

- 13.1. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) is currently conducting an exercise to consult local authorities on revising the Treasury

Management Code and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes, and the Prudential Code. CIPFA is aiming to issue the revised codes during November.

- 13.2. A particular focus of this exercise is how to deal with local authority investments which are not treasury type investments e.g. by investing in purchasing property in order to generate income for the authority at a much higher level than can be attained by treasury investments. One recommendation is that local authorities should produce a new report to members to give a high level summary of the overall capital strategy and to enable members to see how the cash resources of the authority have been apportioned between treasury and non-treasury investments. Officers are monitoring developments and will report to members when the new codes have been agreed and issued, and on the likely impact on the Council.

Market in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID) II

- 13.3. The EU has now set a deadline of 3 January 2018 for the introduction of regulations under MiFID II. These regulations will govern the relationship that financial institutions conducting lending and borrowing transactions will have with local authorities from that date, reclassifying local authorities from professional clients to retail clients. In order to maintain these relationships and continue accessing the investment opportunities that form part of the current treasury strategy, the Council is undertaking an “opt-up” process to preserve its current professional status with each relevant institution. Officers expect to have opted-up where necessary by the January deadline.

14. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 14.1. There are no additional financial implications other than those mentioned in the body of the report.

15. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 15.1. Authorities are required to produce and keep under review for the forthcoming year a range of indicators based on actual figures. These are set out in the report. The CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice says that movement may be made between the various indicators during the year by an Authority’s Chief Finance Officer as long as the indicators for the total Authorised Limit and the total Operational Boundary for external debt remain unchanged. Any such changes are to be reported to the next meeting of the Council.
- 15.2. Under Section 5 of the 2003 Act, the prudential indicator for the total Authorised Limit for external debt is deemed to be increased by an amount of any unforeseen payment which becomes due to the Authority within the period to which the limit relates which would include for example additional external funding becoming available but not taken into account by the Authority when determining the Authorised Limit. Where Section 5 of the Act is relied upon to borrow above the Authorised Limit, the Code requires that this fact is reported to the next meeting of the Council.

- 15.3. Authority is delegated to the Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration to make amendments to the limits on the Council's counterparty list and to undertake Treasury Management in accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice and the Council's Treasury Policy Statement.

16. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- 16.1. There are no specific environmental implications relating to this report.

17. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

- 17.1. There are no specific human resources implications relating to this report.

18. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

- 18.1. There are no specific crime and disorder implications relating to this report.

19. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

- 19.1. There are no specific equalities implications relating to this report.

For further information about this report, please contact:

David Austin, Head of Corporate Resources on 020 8314 9114.

APPENDIX 1 - Extract from Credit worthiness Policy

The criteria, time limits and monetary limits applying to institutions or investment vehicles are:

	Minimum credit criteria / colour band	Max % of total investments/ £ limit per institution	Max. maturity period
DMADF – UK Government	N/A	100%	6 months
UK Government gilts	UK sovereign rating	£20m	1 year
UK Government Treasury bills	UK sovereign rating	£60m	6 months
Money market funds	AAA	£30m	Liquid
Local authorities	N/A	£10m	1 year
Term deposits with banks and building societies	Yellow* Purple Blue Orange Red Green No Colour	£30m £25m £40m £25m £20m £15m 0	Up to 2 years Up to 2 years Up to 1 year Up to 1 year Up to 6 months Up to 100 days Not for use
CDs or corporate bonds with banks and building societies	Blue Orange Red Green No Colour	£40m £25m £20m £15m 0	Up to 1 year Up to 1 year Up to 6 months Up to 100 days Not for use
Call accounts and notice accounts	Yellow* Purple Blue Orange Red Green No Colour	£30m £25m £40m £25m £20m £15m 0	Liquid
Pooled asset funds		£50m	At least 5 years

**for UK Government debt, or its equivalent, constant net asset value money market funds and collateralised deposits where the collateral is UK Government debt*

APPENDIX 2 - Extract of the Benchmarking Data with 12 other London Authorities June 2017

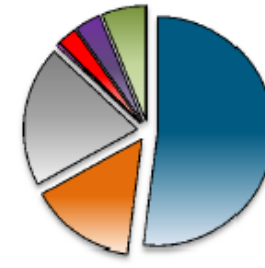
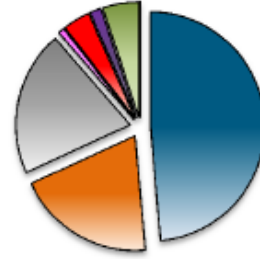
London Borough Of Lewisham

Summary Sheet

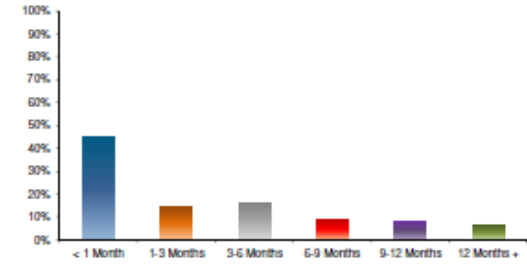
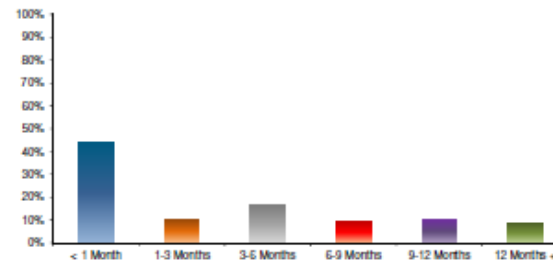
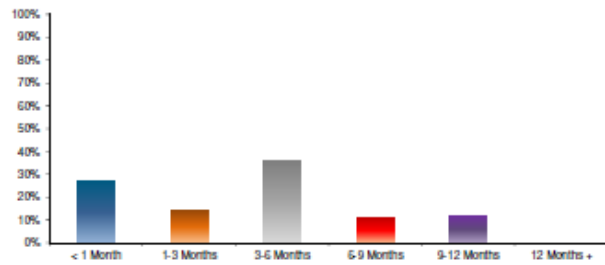
London Borough Of Lewisham	Benchmarking Group 2 (15) Basic Portfolio Characteristics	London (21)
WARoR	0.48%	0.56%
WAM	128	125
WATT	190	267
WA Credit Risk	3.90	2.96
Model WARoR	0.48%	0.57%
Difference	0.00%	-0.01%
Model Band	0.42% - 0.55%	0.50% - 0.63%
Performance	Inline	Inline

Asset Breakdown

- Fixed Deposits
- Calls & O/N
- MMFs
- USDBFs
- Struct. Prods.
- Bonds
- CDs



Maturity Profiles



APPENDIX 2 - Extract of the Benchmarking Data with 12 other London Authorities June 2017

London Borough Of Lewisham

Peer Comparison

	London Borough Of Lewisham	Benchmarking Group 2 (15) Basic Characteristics		London (21)		Population Average (224)	
Principal	£417,652,000	£271,451,724		£279,707,850		£80,296,263	
WARoR	0.48%	0.62%		0.56%		0.50%	
WAM	128	148		125		101	
WATT	190	305		267		189	
WA Credit Risk	3.90	3.23		2.96		3.50	
Portfolio Breakdown							
Fixed Deposits	51.48%	48.57%	13	52.00%	19	47.57%	189
Calls & O/N	19.15%	19.61%	12	15.03%	17	23.54%	191
MMFs	19.79%	20.41%	14	19.87%	19	21.90%	161
USDBFs	0.00%	0.91%	2	0.42%	2	2.01%	25
Struct. Prods.	0.00%	3.84%	7	2.75%	7	0.35%	10
Bonds	0.00%	1.60%	2	3.72%	4	0.91%	15
CDs	9.58%	5.06%	6	6.20%	7	3.73%	45
Institution Breakdown							
Banks	74.22%	58.99%	15	51.83%	21	55.10%	212
Building Socs.	5.99%	4.60%	8	4.05%	10	8.27%	99
Government	0.00%	13.24%	10	20.48%	17	11.85%	103
MMFs	19.79%	20.40%	14	19.79%	19	21.91%	162
USDBFs	0.00%	0.91%	2	0.42%	2	2.01%	25
MLDBs	0.00%	0.93%	1	1.94%	2	0.33%	3
Other	0.00%	0.93%	2	1.50%	4	0.53%	10
Domestic/Foreign Exposure							
Domestic	40.70%	64.68%	15	64.77%	21	67.19%	216
Foreign	39.51%	14.02%	8	15.02%	12	8.87%	98
MMFs	19.79%	20.40%	14	19.79%	19	21.93%	162
USDBFs	0.00%	0.91%	2	0.42%	2	2.01%	25
Maturity Structure							
< 1 Month	26.97%	44.35%		45.49%		48.05%	
1-3 Months	14.37%	10.32%		14.63%		12.26%	
3-6 Months	35.92%	16.32%		16.44%		22.61%	
6-9 Months	10.77%	9.67%		8.93%		7.41%	
9-12 Months	11.97%	10.50%		8.21%		6.17%	
12 Months +	0.00%	8.84%		6.31%		3.50%	

Definitions

WARoR	Weighted Average Rate of Return	This is the average annualised rate of return weighted by the principal amount in each rate.
WAM	Weighted Average Time to Maturity	This is the average time, in days, till the portfolio matures, weighted by principal amount.
WATT	Weighted Average Total Time	This is the average time, in days, that deposits are lent out for, weighted by principal amount.
WA Risk	Weighted Average Credit Risk Number	Each institution is assigned a colour corresponding to a suggested duration using Link Asset Services' Suggested Credit Methodology 1 = Yellow; 1.25 = Pink 1; 1.5 = Pink 2, 2 = Purple; 3 = Blue; 4 = Orange; 5 = Red; 6 = Green; 7 = No Colour
Model WARoR	Model Weighted Average Rate of Return	This is the WARoR that the model produces by taking into account the risks inherent in the portfolio.
Difference	Difference	This is the difference between the actual WARoR and the model WARoR; Actual WARoR minus Model WARoR.

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing

Report for: Mayor
 Mayor and Cabinet
 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)
 Executive Director

Information Part 1 Part 2 Key Decision

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017
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Title of Report	Formal Adoption of Lewisham Cycling Strategy and response to Sustainable Development Select Committee
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Originator of Report	Nick Harvey	Ext 42265
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At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	√	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	√	
Crime & Disorder Implications	√	
Environmental Implications	√	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	√	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework	√	
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)	√	
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)	√	

Signed:  Executive Member

Date: _____

Signed:  Director/Head of Service

Date: 28-11-2017

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

MAYOR & CABINET			
Report Title	Formal Adoption of Lewisham Cycling Strategy and response to Sustainable Development Select Committee		
Key Decision	Yes		Item No.
Ward	All		
Contributors	Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration		
Class	Part 1	Date: 6 December 2017	

1 Purpose

- 1.1 This report sets out the key reasons for the Mayor and Cabinet to consider formally adopting the Lewisham Cycling Strategy, collaboratively created by the Transport Policy team within the Resources and Regeneration Directorate over the last year with direction from community stakeholders and the Council's Sustainable Development Select Committee.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Mayor:
- 2.2 Notes the response from the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration to the recommendations from the Sustainable Development Select Committee as set out in section 5 of this report, and agrees that this report be forwarded to the Sustainable Development Select Committee
- 2.3 Formally adopts the Lewisham Cycling Strategy (2017)

3 Policy Context

- 3.1 The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) sets out Lewisham's policy objectives for transport including cycling and has been developed within the framework provided by the Mayor's Transport Strategy.
- 3.2 Lewisham's second LIP was approved by the Lewisham Mayor and the London Mayor in 2011. The LIP was developed within the framework provided by the Mayors Transport Strategy (MTS) and consists of an evidence base, objectives, targets and initial three year programme. The goals, objectives, and outcomes for the LIP reflect local policies and priorities and are aligned with the Council's Corporate Priorities and the Sustainable Community Strategy.
- 3.3 As a major policy document, the LIP supports all six priorities of the Sustainable Community Strategy and has particular relevance to the many economic, environmental and social improvements that rely on a modern transport system. In particular it impacts on the following Corporate Priorities:

- clean, green and liveable

- safety, security and a visible presence
- strengthening the local economy
- Active, healthy citizens

3.4 In preparation for the formal adoption of the draft cycling strategy this upcoming years annual LIP spending submission (2018/19) identifies several projects from the Cycling Strategy to be delivered in that year.

4 Background

4.1 At the Sustainable Development Select Committee on 29th June 2016, the Committee was presented with a Draft Cycling Strategy for Lewisham, by Lewisham Cyclists (a local cycling group affiliated with London Cycling Campaign (LCC).

4.2 Contained within the document is some base line data relating to current cycling rates in Lewisham (Census 2011), and the report goes on to highlight the desire to increase numbers of borough residents partaking in cycling. Aims and objectives are included within the document that Lewisham Cyclists believe would help to increase participation - these include both infrastructure and publicity measures, along with strategic network maps showing current and potential routes through the borough.

4.3 At the Mayor and Cabinet meeting 19th October 2016 a report was presented in which Lewisham committed to developing a stand-alone Cycling Strategy identifying key policy's and projects to promoting cycling in the borough.

4.4 In early 2017 Lewisham commissioned The Project Centre (Transport consultants) to help develop the Draft cycling Strategy including gathering baseline data and holding workshops with local cycling groups and TfL to understand the hopes and desires for any strategy produced. Below is an outline of the timeline

2017

- **February** – Project Centre commissioned to write Cycling strategy
- **March to May** – Background data collection and discussion
- **June** – Sustainable Transport Select Committee Update
- **July** – Workshops with TfL and Lewisham Cyclists
- **August** – Draft Strategy produced for consultation.
- **September** – second draft completed representing comments from Members and key stakeholders consultation comments.
- **October** – Second draft offered for public consultation.
- **November** – Public consultation results analysed and reported back to SDSC.
- **December** – Report presented to Mayor and Cabinet for their consideration for formal adoption of Lewisham draft Cycling Strategy version 3.

5 Sustainable Development Select Committee Recommendations and Public Consultation

5.1 On 20th July 2017 the Sustainable Select Committee considered a report presenting the Draft Cycling Strategy, the committee resolved to advise Mayor and Cabinet of the following:

1. The Committee recommends that there should be a communications campaign to encourage the uptake of the Council's cycle proficiency training.

Officer Response: The Road Safety team who run the borough cycle training are continually promoting cycle training, they will look into what more can be done to promote the scheme.

2. The Committee recommends that the programme of activities in the draft strategy be reevaluated to determine how the dates for implementation could be brought forward. The Committee would particularly welcome efforts to bring forward the work on the Transport for London Road Network.

Officer Response: The Strategy and associated projects are on the whole dependant on funding streams not directly controlled by the Council and due to this timescales for delivery contained within the Strategy reflect the external programmes of the funding streams.

However, we are aware of the importance of the A21 alignment and have raised the importance within the strategy of the proposal to create a Cycle Superhighway while also to improving the public realm for pedestrian movements along the A21.

Such a scheme will require large investment (Millions) and require multi organisation involvement. Because of this, we have committed within the strategy to lobby TfL to include the alignment in their Business plan for Superhighway Delivery.

5.2 Public Consultation 26/09/17 – 22/10/17

5.2.1 Version 2 of the Draft Cycling Strategy went to public consultation throughout October 2017, the consultation received 53 individual responses. A link to the report results can be found in the appendix of this report. However high level figures are listed below.

- 80% of respondents were Lewisham residents.
- 86% of respondents cycle at least once a week
- 87% of respondents agreed that the strategy's aims were clear
- 75% of respondents thought the pledges in the strategy would encourage greater levels of cycling in Lewisham.
- 55% of respondents found the Strategy very easy or easy to understand with a further 35% feeling the Strategy was neither easy nor difficult to understand.

5.2.2 From the consultation there were several comments from respondents that I have summarised below with an officer response and an indication

of changes if any we are making to Version 3 of the Draft Cycling Strategy.

- I. More indication of potential funding streams**
Indicative funding streams to be added to table 3 page 35.
- II. Indication to annual tracking of progress**
We will set up an annual cycling forum where updates on progress of schemes will be reported.
- III. To what standard are scheme going to be designed to and how do you ensure full inclusion for all users?**
All schemes will be designed to London Cycling Design Standards (LCDS) and scheme will be evaluated to ensure they are accessible for all users including disabled cyclists.
- IV. Include a awareness campaign for proper use of shared use areas**
With the increased use of road shared facilities, we intend to organise some awareness days encouraging users to respect others and use shared use areas in the appropriate way.
- V. Include Major cycle routes in inspection regimes**
Strategic cycle routes need to maintained to a high standard including road surface. We intend to make highway inspectors more aware of these routes and the need to maintain surfaces to a higher standard than maybe required for general traffic.

6 Key Pledges contained with Draft Cycling Strategy

6.1 Below is a list of 31 key pledges outlined in the Lewisham Draft Cycling Strategy, the pledges have been made using information from Lewisham cyclists original Strategy document, other key policy documents, feedback from workshops and interrogating the data collected from the research carried out as part of the Draft Cycling Strategy.

Where is Cycling in Lewisham?

- Lewisham will work with businesses to promote and support cycling to work.
- We will introduce “Liveable Neighbourhoods” sections to roads near schools, offering traffic free space for people walking and cycling.
- We will offer free cycle training to year 6 pupils in all schools.
- We will continue to support schools in the STARS programme (TfL funded programme to encourage school communities to choose sustainable travel options).

Safer cycling.

- We will work with TfL to implement improvements to the streets along routes and junctions to significantly reduce the cycle casualty rate.

Reducing barriers to cycling.

- We will take into account the mental barriers when designing upgrades and new cycle routes.

- We will continue to provide free cycle training to those that live, work or study in Lewisham.
- We will work with and encourage TfL to improve the cycle route crossings of the TfL road network, with particular attention to the A21 and A2
- We will look for opportunities to improve conditions for cycling across the rail lines.
- We will support the implementation of a pedestrian and cycling bridge between Rotherhithe and Canary Wharf.
- We will support the London Borough of Greenwich in their trial of allowing cycling through the Greenwich foot tunnel.

A better cycle network.

- We will assess the existing cycle route signs and carriageway marking, reinstate any missing and add them where it would be valuable.
- We will assess and change one-way streets to allow cycling two-way for as many roads as is reasonably feasible.
- Where speed humps need replacing or are introduced we will do so with cycle friendly sinusoidal profiled humps, or other cycle friendly designs.

The Lewisham Link

- We will seek TfL's support to improve the 'Lewisham Spine' (A proposed strategic cycle route that runs along the A21 and linking it to the wider cycle network) (see page 4 of strategy)
- We will continue to implement the improvement to the Cycling Quietways, phase 2
- We will work with TfL to agree future Cycling Quietway phases, with the as our starting position.
- We will work with neighbouring local authorities to ensure that cycle routes
- Continue across borough borders ensuring a joined up cycle network.
- We will progress feasibility studies on future Cycling Quietways during the current TfL business plan period, so they are ready to implement Cycle Superhighways
- We will continue to work with TfL to deliver Cycle Superhighway 4.
- We will seek TfL's support for further Cycle Superhighways for the A2 and A21.

Education, training and promotion.

- We will continue delivering training and support schools on their initiatives to promote cycling within the STARS programme.
- We will continue the cycle loan scheme
- We will offer cycling training to people who live, work or study in Lewisham.

Cycle hire.

- We will support schemes and encourage providers of hire bikes including dockless cycle hire schemes.

Cycle Parking.

- We will assess cycle parking quantities at local and major shopping centres and other destinations in Lewisham. The number of on street spaces will be significantly increased.
- We will introduce lockable on-street cycle hangars, or similar. These will be implemented where people desire them.
- We will work with developers to ensure residential cycle parking is implemented as part of new developments.
- We will work with developers to implement covered cycle parking, cycle maintenance stands and cycle pumps.
- We will ensure the highest standard of cycle hubs are introduced as part of future redevelopments at Lewisham and Catford Train Stations.

Review

- We will review the progress of cycling against the targets set out in this Strategy and set new targets once data from the 2021 Census and London Travel Demand Surveys are available.

6.2 The Council welcomes Lewisham Cyclists' draft Cycling Strategy. Cycling across London has seen rapid growth over the past decade or so, with funding for cycle related initiatives increasing yearly.

7 Financial Implications

7.1 Funding to develop the cycling strategy has been identified in the LIP, which was approved by Mayor & Cabinet on 28th September 2016. The LIP spending submission includes an allocation of £100,000 per annum from 2017/18 to 2019/20 to develop the cycling strategy and to deliver small scale local improvements to the cycle network. The LIP also includes an allocation of £153,000 per annum over the same three year period towards Cycle Training.

7.2 Financial resources will be required in the future to develop projects identified by the strategy. Where new projects and funding gaps are identified, the need for such resources will be considered as part of the strategy.

7.3 2018/19/20/21 Funding.

7.3.1 The Cycle Superhighways and Cycling Quietways are funded through separate TfL funding streams outside of the Boroughs LIP allocation. There are currently one cycle super highway (CS4) and 5 Quietway alignments with funding allocated to development and pending consultation delivery.

7.3.2 The 2018/19 Annual LIP spending submission presented to Mayor and Cabinet on 4th October 2017 identifies several spending streams and associated projects that will support the delivery of projects identified in the draft cycling strategy.

7.3.3 A link to the full Mayor and Cabinet report for the Annual LIP spending submission can be found in the supporting documents section below, however the main table of indicative 3 year spend is provided on the following page with schemes deemed to support the Cycling Strategy.

LIP Corridors, Neighbourhoods and Supporting Measures Programme	Proposed Funding £'000		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Scheme name		Subject to LIP3 review	
Road Safety Education, Training and Publicity	65	65	65
Cycle Training	153	153	153
Noise and air quality	100	100	100
School Travel Planning	100	100	100
Travel Awareness	44	44	44
Completion of previous years schemes	30	30	30
Bus Stop Accessibility	40		
Small traffic management works	70	30	30
Crofton Park Corridor	830	727	
Kirkdale / Dartmouth Road Neighbourhood		250	753
Burnt Ash Hill Neighbourhood		250	350
Sangley Road / Sandhurst Road	348		
Hither Green Lane (George Lane to Thornford Road)		225	350
Air Quality MAQF2 Contribution	23		
LIP3 Data Collection and Studies	10		
Local Cycling Improvements	100	100	100
Road Safety Measures	200	100	100
Local Pedestrian Improvements	160	49	48
Total	2,273	2,223	2,223

8 Legal Implications

- 8.1 The Constitution provides that the Executive respond to reports and or recommendations by t an Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 8.2 The Council has a wide general power of competence under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 to do anything that individuals generally may do. The existence of the general power is not limited by the existence of any other power of the Council which (to any extent) overlaps the general power. The Council can therefore rely on this power to undertake the proposals contained in the Draft Cycling Strategy.
- 8.3 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.4 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 8.5 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed at **8.2** above.
- 8.6 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- 8.7 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>
- 8.8 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
- [The essential guide to the public sector equality duty](#)
 - [Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making](#)
 - [Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities](#)
 - [Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities](#)
 - [Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities](#)

8.9 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>

8.10 Specific actions taken by the Council to implement the approved Cycling Strategy would have to comply with all relevant legal requirements.

9 Crime and Disorder Implications

9.1 There are no direct crime and disorder implications arising from this response.

10 Equalities Implications

10.1 The Council's Comprehensive Equality Scheme for 2016-20 provides an overarching framework and focus for the Council's work on equalities and helps ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.

10.2 An Equalities Analysis Assessment has been developed alongside the LIP to ensure that any potential adverse impacts were fully considered and, where necessary, appropriate changes made. The overall findings of the assessment were that the proposals within the LIP do not discriminate or have significant adverse impacts on any of the protected characteristics.

10.3 There are no direct equalities implications arising from this response, however, an assessment of differential impact on equalities would be required at such time as detailed proposals are considered.

11 Environmental Implications

11.1 There are no direct environmental implications arising from this response.

12. Human Rights Act Implications

12.1 There are no direct Human Rights Act implications arising from this response.

13. Background Papers and originator

Lewisham Local Implementation Plan 201 to 2031	https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/strategies/Documents/Local%20Implementation%20Plan%2011-31.pdf
Mayors Transport Strategy 2017	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/transport/our-vision-transport/mayors-transport-strategy
Lewisham Cycling Strategy 2017	Included with report
Draft cycling strategy consultation results report Nov17	Included with report
Annual LIP spending Submission 2018/19	http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=139&MId=4633
LIP2 Equalities Impact Assessment EAA	Included with report

For further details about the content of this report contact:

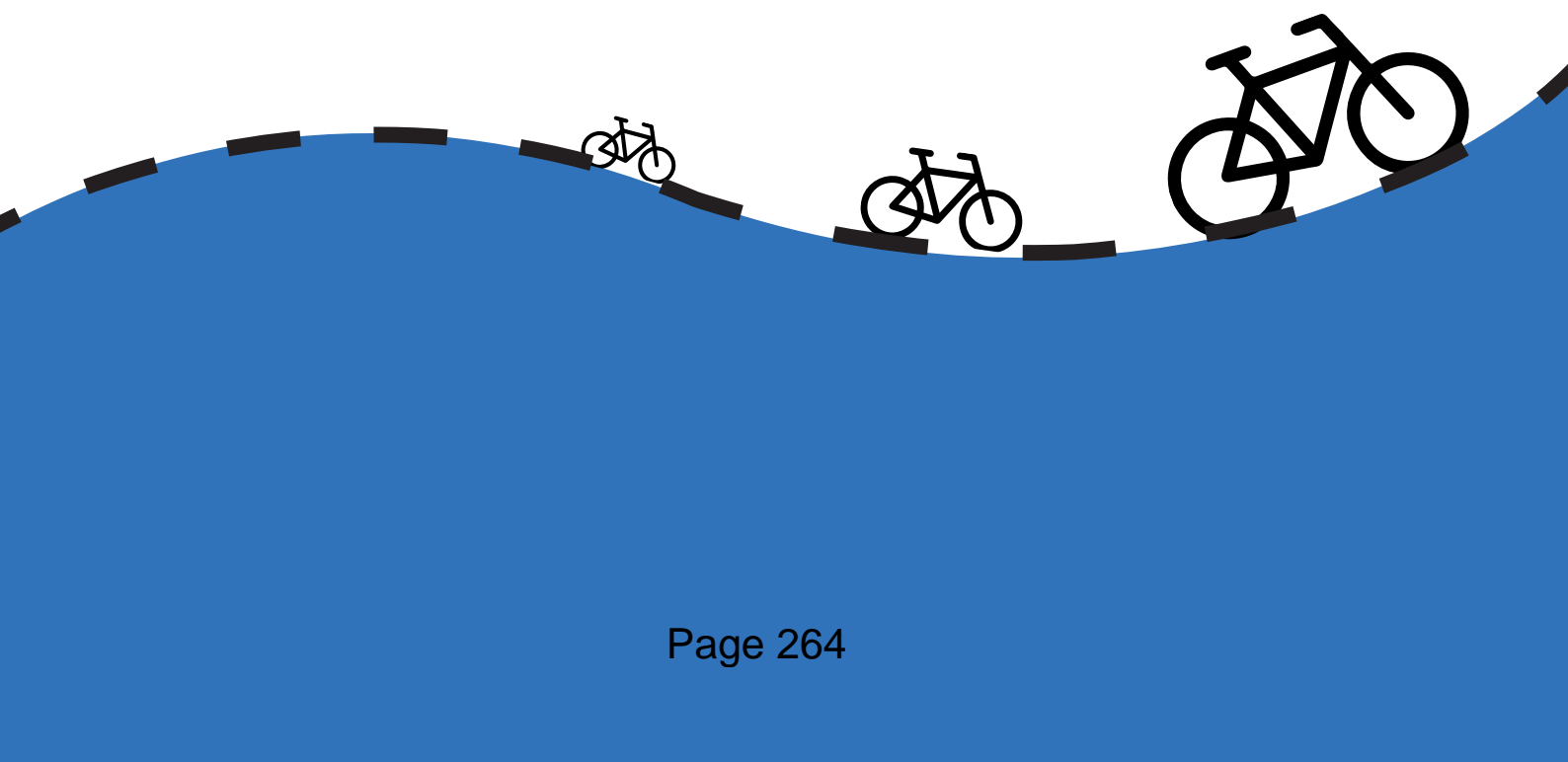
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14. Appendix

- a. Draft Lewisham Cycling Strategy (issue 3)
- b. Draft cycling strategy high level consultation report

Lewisham Cycle Strategy 2017



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1. FOREWORD

The London Borough of Lewisham wants to make cycling safer and more attractive. Its health benefits to the individual are well documented and show that active travel far outweigh the risks and can extend someone's life by many years.

More people in Lewisham are realising these benefits as participation statistics show there has been sustained growth in the number of people cycling for well over a decade. We want this to continue.

In recent years there has been step change in the quality of cycling facilities which has led to a people focused approach to street design, as seen in the Mayor of London's Healthy Streets and draft Transport Strategy (2017) documents. These changes to cycling infrastructure quality include the introduction of:

- Cycle superhighways
- Quietways
- Better residential cycle parking

Lewisham's population continues to grow and how people get around in Lewisham will change significantly over the next decade. The Bakerloo line extension, although still some time away, upgrades to national rail infrastructure and the introduction of the Rotherhithe to Canary Wharf pedestrian and cycling crossing (possibly by 2020) are changes that we know are coming.

This strategy recognises that the time is right to step up and grow cycling in Lewisham, helping to make it a better place for everyone. It sets out where we want to be and what needs to be done to get there.

As Lewisham Borough's Cycling Champion I welcome and celebrate the considerable work and discussion that has gone into the Lewisham Cycling Strategy from officers, local cycling organisations and councillors. Together we will endeavour to ensure that the Strategy remains a live and actioned document that will reference our ongoing plans, as well as being monitored during the year.

In its vision for specific areas of the Borough, not least the A21 Lewisham Spine, the Strategy will form a key part of the Council's place-shaping vision for a future Lewisham for both visitors and residents to love to linger in.

Cllr Mark Ingleby
Cycling Champion,
Vice Chair, Sustainable Development Select Committee
London Borough of Lewisham.

2. OUR VISION

London Borough Lewisham wants to be one of the easiest and safest places to cycle in London, where cycling is a natural and easy choice of transport for anyone. This cycling strategy looks at where cycling in Lewisham is at and where it aspires to take it in the near future (2021) and plans for beyond this.

There are four key targets which will help track progress, these are to:

1. Double the number of cycling journeys
2. Increase the proportion of employed residents cycling to work to 10%
3. Halve the casualty rate of cyclists
4. Increase the number of children cycling to school by 50%

See page 34 for details of the above targets.

We have made 31 pledges that set out how we will deliver this vision. The following measures are the headline items to be progressed:

The Lewisham Spine (A21 Healthy Streets Corridor): This includes Cycle Superhighway quality cycle facilities, a low emissions bus zone, healthy streets and “liveable neighbourhoods” improvements. It will transform the centre of Lewisham.

Cycle Network: A better cycle network of signed routes. The introduction of the Quietways and Cycle Superhighways in London has been a step change in the standard of signed routes and is helping to increase the number of people cycling. Rolling out a network of these high quality routes is fundamental to achieving the targets in this strategy.

Cycle Parking: More convenient and secure residential cycle parking, such as cycle hangers in existing residential areas. These help make it convenient to use and access a cycle, which increases the frequency of cycling. New developments are required to provide appropriate facilities.

One-Way Streets: Allowing contra flow cycling in many low trafficked streets will provide more convenient access as well as reducing the need for people on cycles to use busier streets.

Junction Improvements: Improving the most important junctions that do not fit on a proposed cycle route alignment will help tackle some of the barriers that keep people off their cycles.

Liveable Neighbourhoods: Making spaces available for people to enjoy some parts of the streets without motor vehicles, particularly near schools, will help those on foot or on cycle and those that live on the streets.

Soft measures: A continuation of some of the successful “soft” measures that include: cycle training, the bicycle loan scheme and promotions.

3. POLICY CONTEXT

Improved conditions for cycling and increased numbers and frequency of people cycling continue to be part of London's regional and local policies.

3.1 Mayor's Transport Strategy June 2017 (Draft)

In June 2017, the Mayor of London released the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) for comment. This is the statutory plan for London's transport. This sets the direction for transport funding in London, which local authorities, through the Local Implementation Plan funding, help to deliver.

It states that:

London must become a city where walking, cycling and green public transport become the most appealing and practical choices for many more journeys.

These transport choices:

- Support the health and wellbeing of Londoners
- Reduce congestion by providing the most efficient use of space, and
- Make London a better place to live.

This strategy clearly prioritises a shift away from car use. It aims to increase cycling numbers from 600,000 to 1,500,000 by 2026.

3.2 Healthy Street for London

The Mayor's 'Healthy Streets for London' document provides greater clarity on how streets can be assessed and changed in order to achieve the broader desire to reducing car dependency and enabling a shift towards more walking, cycling and public transport use.

Transport for London's Business Plan covers the investment plans over the next 5 years (to 2020/21), with the Healthy Streets Approach at its heart. A total of £2.1bn will be invested to create healthy streets including building a cycle network of:

- new Quietways
- the Central London Cycle Grid
- more Cycle Superhighways, and
- Mini-Hollands

3.3 Lewisham Policies

For many years Lewisham has supported cycling. Much of the financial support has come through Local Implementation Plan (LIP) funds. The policies support cycling and align with the Mayor of London's desires that have been set out in the MTS.

The LIP sets out how Lewisham will help deliver the Mayor's Transport Strategy. The current LIP (2014-2017) sets targets for:

- Cycling mode share (5% by 2026)
- Cycling casualties reduced to 73 per year by 2020

There are many links between the development of the cycling strategy and other relevant strategies of Lewisham Council. These include the following strategies and relevant items:

Air Quality Action Plan 2016-2021

- Expanding the Council's Sustainable transport Infrastructure – Facilitate cycling, walking and the use of public transport.
- Action ID 37. Reprioritisation of road space; reducing parking at some destinations and or restricting parking on congested high streets and A roads to improve bus journey times, cycling experience, and reduce emissions caused by congested traffic.
- Action ID 38. Provision of infrastructure to support walking and cycling
- Action ID 39. Develop a 'Stand-alone' cycling strategy for the borough
- Action ID 40. Increasing cycle parking

Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020

- Lewisham safer – Reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.
- Clean, green and liveable – Reduction in the borough's CO2 emissions
- Maximise Lewisham's contribution to a sustainable future – Promote opportunities for people to make environmentally friendly choices and minimise their personal impact on the environment and encourage the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the need for people to rely upon car travel by making it easier and safer to walk or cycle around the borough.
- Healthy, active and enjoyable – Improve the well-being of our citizens by increasing participation in healthy and active lifestyles.
- Dynamic and prosperous – Improve access to sustainable modes of transport within the borough and our connections to London and beyond

- Improve access to sustainable modes of transport and connections to London and beyond – Promote and improve alternatives other than car (walking, cycling and public transport) so that they remain the community’s preferred means of moving within the borough and beyond.

Lewisham Regeneration Strategy – 2008-2020

- Clean, green and liveable – improving environmental management, the cleanliness and care for roads and pavements and promoting a sustainable environment.
- An evolving environment – Encourage local people the use of sustainable transport methods such as walking and cycling
- Transport – walking and cycling are actively promoted.

4. KNOWN OTHER SCHEMES / CHANGES IN LEWISHAM

There are a number of other schemes that are taking place in the Lewisham Area that are worth noting as they will influence the future of cycling in the area, these include:

- Creekside development
- Bakerloo Line extension.
- A2 study including the Amersham Gyratory
- A20/A21 low emission bus corridor
- Crofton Park scheme
- A205 Realignment (south circular at Catford)
- Baring Road 20mph scheme with cycle lanes
- Convoys Wharf development

In addition, the population of Lewisham continues to increase. Some key figures are:

- In 2001 it was 249,000
- In 2011 it was 276,000
- In 2021 it will be close to 320,000.

5. WHERE IS CYCLING IN LEWISHAM?

5.1 Volume of Cycling

Cycling in Lewisham, and the whole of London, has shown continued growth for over a decade. There is an aim and expectation that this will continue into the foreseeable future.

The London Travel Demand Survey (LTDS) shows there has been a growth in daily cycle journeys of almost 100% in six years (figure 1). The LTDS is undertaken each year and the data for Lewisham has been grouped into three year blocks in order to ensure the sample size is significant and a trend can be captured. The LTDS can be used to continue to monitor this into the future, but the data will always take a year or two before it is available.

Daily cycle trips by Lewisham residents

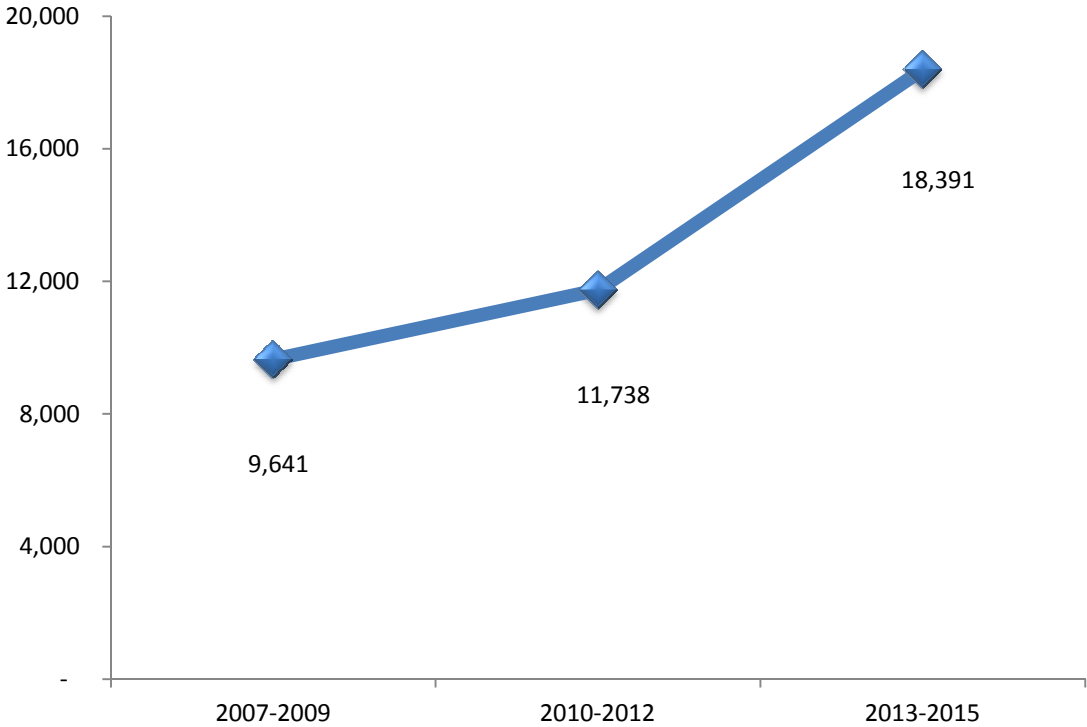


Figure 1 – London Travel Demand Survey Daily Cycle Trips by Lewisham Residents.

A secondary method of being able to track the change in cycling levels into the future is via site surveys, using the method as was undertaken in the final week in April 2017. This date was chosen as it is a balanced time of the year to quantify cycling volumes and can be replicated into the future without the impact of Easter playing a significant role. Surveys were undertaken on Wednesday 26th of April from 7am -7pm.

This survey also captures motor vehicle numbers, which will allow a comparison to be made in the future. E.g. are they increasing/decreasing compared to cycle numbers?

Two screen lines captured the significant portion of cycle numbers for east-west movements, at the west of the Borough (western screen line), and north-south movements across a line in the centre of the Borough.

Some key overall points of the counts are:

- 114,919 motor vehicles counted over 10 sites along the western screen line.
- 5,973 cycles over 11 sites on the western screen line
- 45,182 motor vehicles across three sites in the central screen line.
- 2,387 cycles across nine sites on the central screen line
- 595 cycles at the spot sites x and y

As shown in figure 2, the busiest sites for cycling were:

- 6 (A2 – New Cross Road Street) – 2132 cycles
- 2 (Evelyn Street) – 2007 cycles
- 11 (Eddystone Bridge) – 1124 cycles
- E (A21 Lewisham High Street) – 643 cycles

Cycle and Traffic Counts

7am - 7pm average weekday
- April 2017

LEGEND

1-11 Western Screenline sites

A-I Central Screenline sites

X & Y Individual sites

● All traffic survey
● Cycle only survey

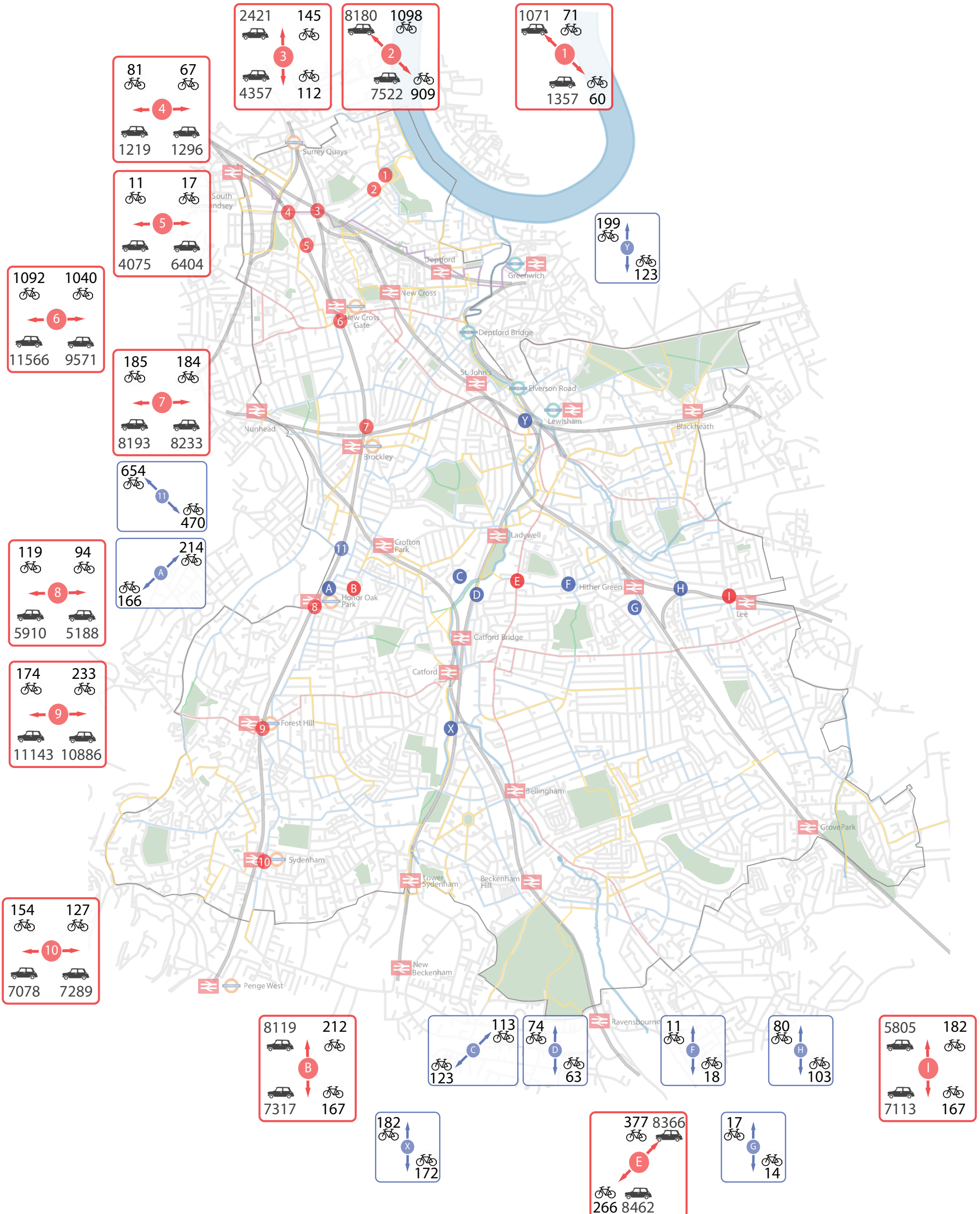


Figure 2 - Cycle and Traffic Counts - Traffic and Cycle Counts, Wednesday 26th April 2017 (7am-7pm)

5.2 Cycling to Work

The number of people in Lewisham that cycle to work (as their main mode) has grown at a faster rate than cycling in Lewisham as a whole (as per figure 1 in section 5.1). According to census data the number of Lewisham residents cycling to work was 4.7 times higher in 2011 than in 2001 (5375 compared to 1144). This is a far greater increase than seen in the LTDS data. However, the population of Lewisham continues to increase. Therefore, the percentage of the working population that cycle to work has increased by a little over double from 1.8% to 4.0%.

Notably, the increase is less than the average across all Inner London Boroughs, which rose from 2.3% to 6.8%. Figure 3 shows how Lewisham compares to a selection of inner London boroughs. This graph shows that cycling to work in London has grown significantly in many boroughs and that the potential for it to continue to grow in Lewisham is very high.

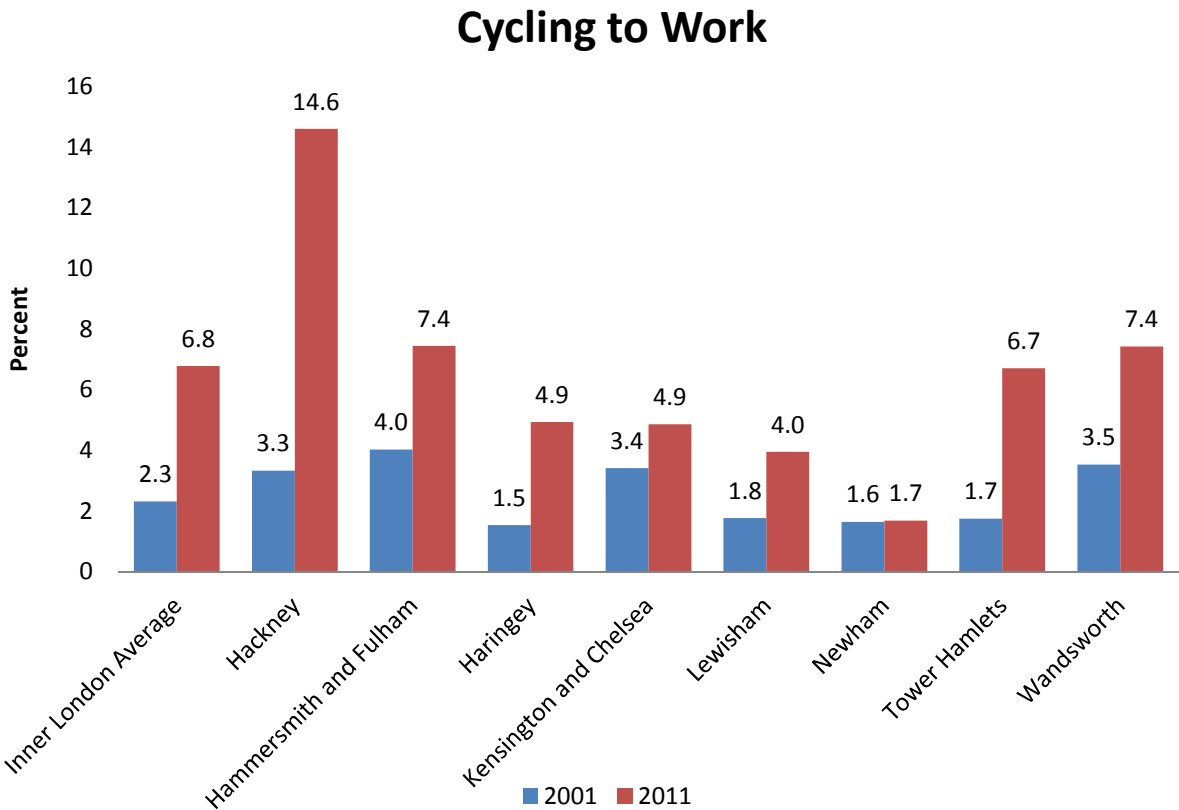


Figure 3 – Cycling to work as a percentage of those employed in Inner London

1. Lewisham will work with businesses to promote and support cycling to work.

5.3 Cycling to School

Cycling accounts for 3.2% of journeys to school as measured in the “hands up” survey in school year 2015/16 (see figure 4). These surveys are undertaken as part of school travel plan commitments.

Journeys to school tend to be shorter than other journeys, therefore have a greater potential to be undertaken by walking and cycling.

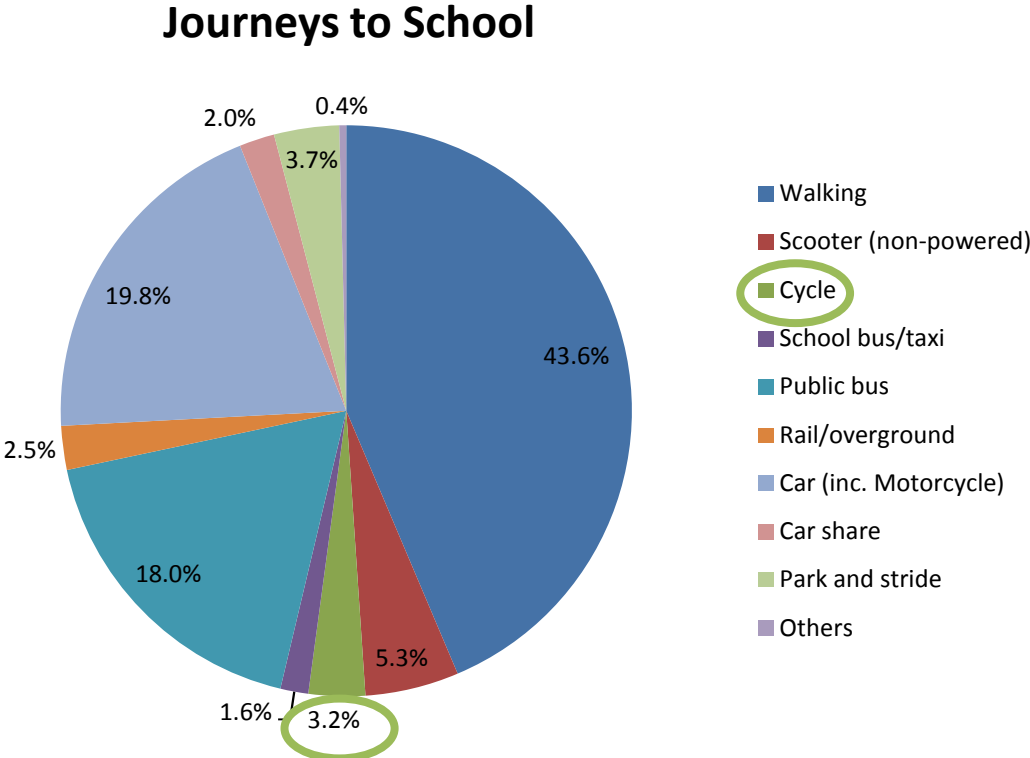


Figure 4 – hands up survey results for journey to school in Lewisham in the 2015/16 school year.

Lewisham Council already offers support to schools to develop sustainable travel plans. This document promotes safe, healthy and sustainable travel to and from school. Sustainable Travel: Active, Responsible, Safe (STARS) is an accreditation scheme. It helps inspire schools and young people to show a commitment to their school travel plan to reduce congestion, improve road safety and improve health and well being. In Lewisham, schools have been awarded the following STARS status.

- 20 Schools are Gold accredited.
- 8 Schools are Silver accredited.
- 40 Schools are Bronze accredited.
- 25 Schools are not engaged.

On average, schools that participate in the STARS programme reduce car use by 6%.

There are many schools in Lewisham that have shown a high level of commitment to sustainable travel to school and it is therefore expected that many more will continue to do so. With the removal of the requirement for schools to undertake travel plans, it is expected that some schools may not continue this, however there should be many that continue to participate and monitor the progress into the future. Transport for London continue to provide funding for schools for this purpose.

The main two reasons cited for parents as to why their children don't cycle more are:

1. They are not old enough (33%)
2. I'm worried about traffic / collisions (26%)

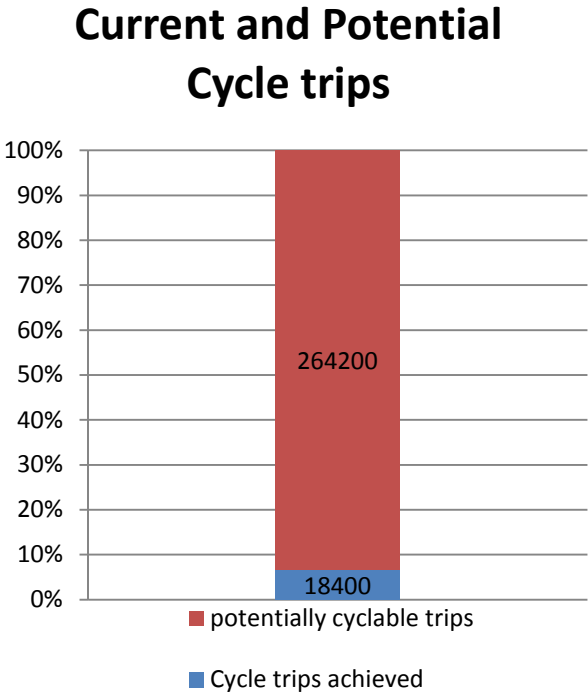
2. We will introduce "Liveable Neighbourhoods" sections to roads near schools, offering traffic free space for people walking and cycling.
3. We will offer free cycle training to year 6 pupils in all schools.
4. We will continue to support schools in the STARS programme and encourage further schools to participate.

5.4 Potential Cycle Journeys

The Analysis of Cycling Potential 2016 report outlines the potential for cycling in Lewisham, with numbers so high that change will largely depend on the willingness for change. A few key points from this analysis were:

- Only 7% of potentially cyclable trips in Lewisham are being made by cycle (18,400 current cycle trips compared to 264,200 potential cycle trips).
- The potential could be met by those that do currently cycle, or those that do not. One quarter of the potentially cyclable trips could be made by already cycle, which would in cycling journeys
- More than half (55.4%) of all potentially less than 3km, about a 10minute cycle.

Figure 5 – Current and Potential Cycle trips 2012/13-2014/15.



6. SAFER CYCLING

Safety is a significant factor for people’s decision to cycle. The rate of collision injuries should be used as the measure to improving safety for people when cycling. This is preferred to a simple comparison of the number of casualties because of the significant health benefits associated with regular cycling.

Figure 6 below shows the number of cycle casualties for the 10 year period of 2006 -2015. It appears that the general trend is that casualties are increasing, with that trend possibly starting to change in 2015. However, the perception of safety gained from such a graph is quite different to that from a comparison of the rate of casualties, which takes into account the number of cycle journeys as shown in figure7 (all casualties) and figure 8 (killed and serious injury casualties – KSI).

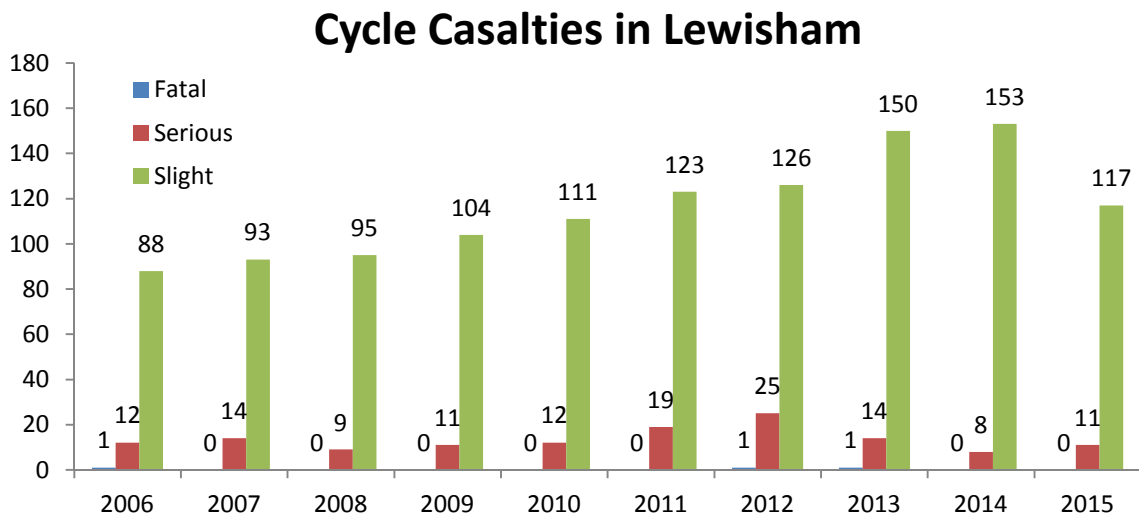


Figure 6 – Cycle casualties by severity in Lewisham over 10 years

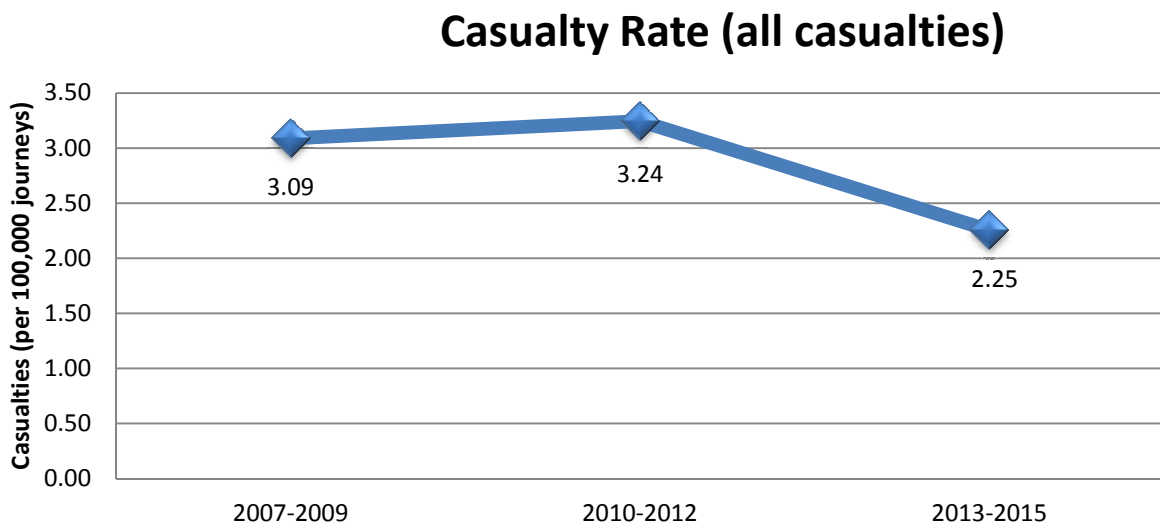


Figure 7 – Casualty rate (all casualties per 100,000 journeys, based on LTDS data)

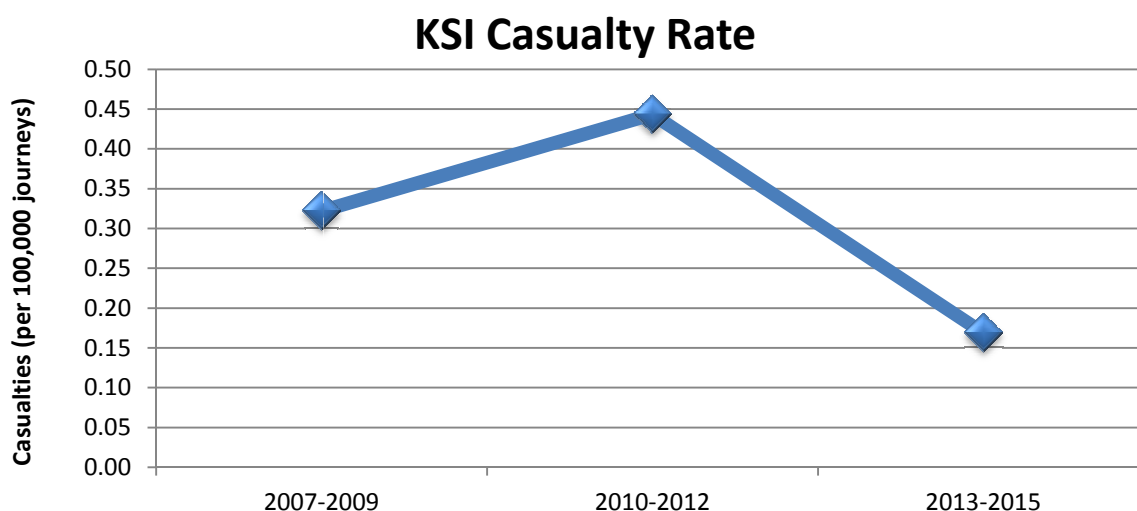


Figure 8 – Killed or seriously injured casualty rate (per 100,000 journeys, based on LTDS journey data)

Figure 7 clearly shows that the rate of casualties reduced significantly in the 2013-2015 period. Figure 8 is even more encouraging, with the rate of cycling killed or seriously injured dropping dramatically.

To further reduce the rate of casualties, targeted improvements to locations with the highest casualties is proposed. These include:

- The streets with the highest casualty rates.
- Routes that can provide alternatives to those with the highest casualties.
- Junctions with the highest casualties.

Figure 9 shows the streets in Lewisham that have the highest number of cycle collision injuries per kilometre over a three year assessment period (36 months to Aug 2016). There are a few that clearly stand out (as shown in table 1), most of which are managed by Transport for London.

Street(s)	Highway Authority	Casualties rates (casualties/km)	Number of Casualties
Evelyn Street	Lewisham	25	36
Lewisham Way (A20)	TfL	24	48
Lee High Road (A20)	TfL	23	51
Queen's Road (A202) / New Cross Road (A2)	TfL	22	19
Lewisham High Street (A21)	TfL	16	34
Bromley Road (A21)	TfL	11	21

Table 1 – Streets with highest casualty rates

Rate of Cycle Casualties (per km) (36 months to Aug 2016)

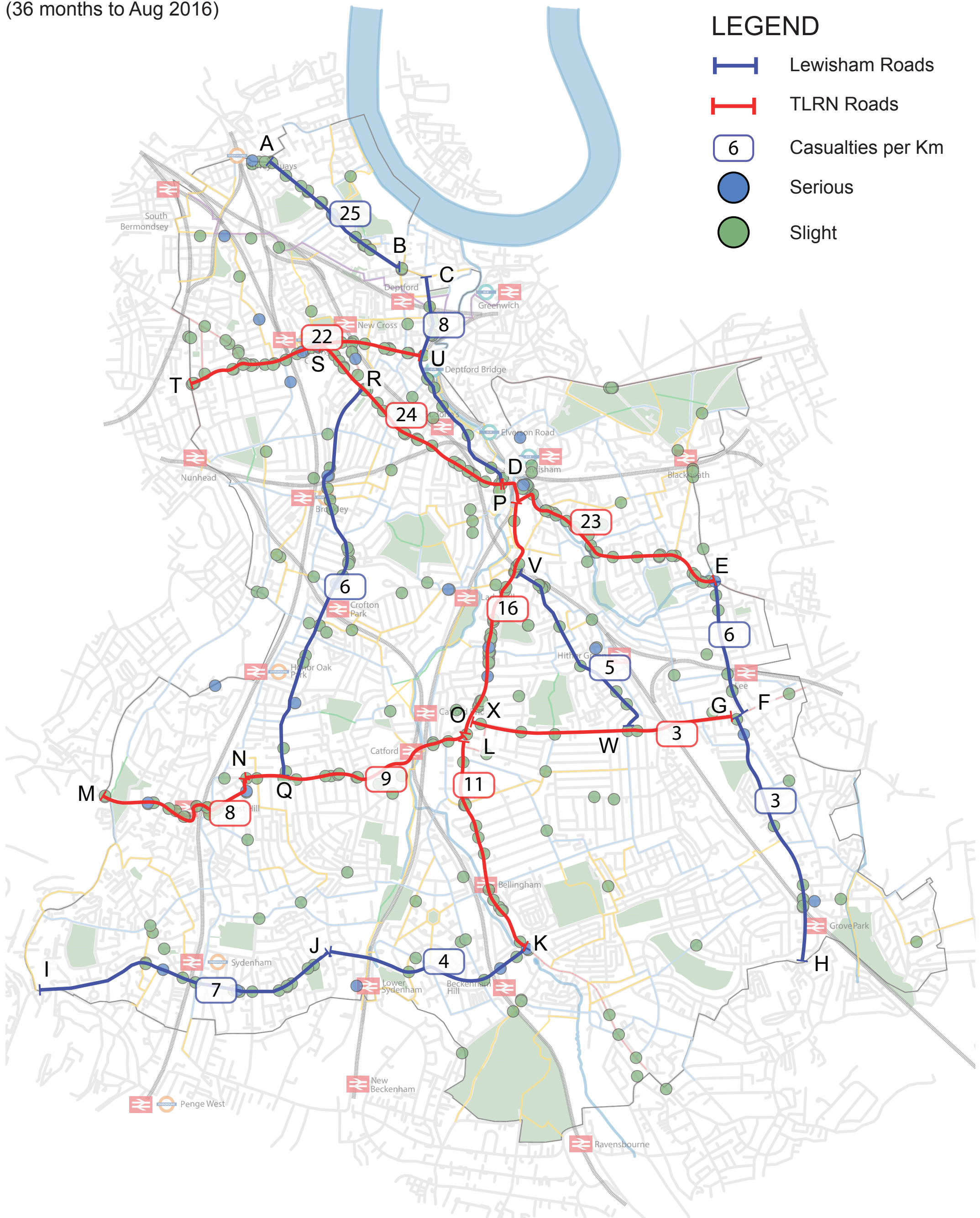


Figure 9 - Rate of cycle casualties (per km over three years)

An assessment of the junctions with the most number of cycle casualties shows that many of the routes identified in figure 9 also have the junctions with the highest numbers of cycle casualties. Half of the junctions identified fall on three roads:

- Evelyn Road
- A21 Lewisham High Street / Bromley Road (The Lewisham Spine)
- A2 New Cross Road

Table 2 and figure 10 show the junctions with the most cycle casualties and their respective numbers. The junctions chosen include all those with four or more casualties, as well as those with more than one which includes a serious injury.

Junction no.	Junction	Slight	Serious	Total	Highway Authority
1	EVELYN ST J/W GRINSTEAD RD	11		11	Lewisham
2	LOAMPIT VALE J/W MOLESWORTH ST	7	1	8	TfL
3	BROMLEY RD J/W CANADIAN AVE	8		8	TfL
4	EVELYN ST J/W DEPTFORD HIGH ST	6		6	Lewisham
5	LEWISHAM WAY J/W LAURIE GROVE	4	1	5	TfL
6	NEW CROSS RD J/W ST JAMES'S	4	1	5	TfL
7	CATFORD RD J/W DOGGETT RD	5		5	TfL
8	LEWISHAM HIGH ST J/W LEWISHAM RD	5		5	TfL
9	LOAMPIT VALE J/W ELSWICK RD	5		5	TfL
10	LEWISHAM HIGH ST J/W ALBACORE CRES	3	1	4	TfL
11	SYDENHAM RD J/W MAYOW RD	3	1	4	Lewisham
12	LEE HIGH RD J/W EASTDOWN PARK	4		4	TfL
13	NEW CROSS RD J/W WATSON'S ST	4		4	TfL
14	LEWISHAM HIGH ST J/W WHITBURN RD	4		4	TfL
15	EVELYN ST J/W ABINGER GROVE	4		4	Lewisham
16	EVELYN ST J/W BLACKHORSE RD	1	2	3	Lewisham
17	WALDRAM PARK RD J/W SUNDERLAND RD	2	1	3	TfL
18	BROMLEY RD J/W SOUTHEND LANE	2	1	3	TfL
19	BESTWOOD ST J/W TRUNDLEY'S RD	1	1	2	Lewisham
20	BROCKLEY CROSS J/W ENDWELL RD	1	1	2	Lewisham
21	SOUTHEND LANE J/W ALLERFORD RD	1	1	2	Lewisham
22	BEACON RD J/W ARDMERE RD	1	1	2	Lewisham

Table 2 – Junctions with the most cycle casualties (36 months to Sept 2016)

5. We will work with TfL to implement improvements to the streets along routes and junctions to significantly reduce the cycle casualty rate.

Junctions with Most Cycle Casualties

LEGEND

- 1 Lewisham maintained roads
- 2 TFL maintained roads

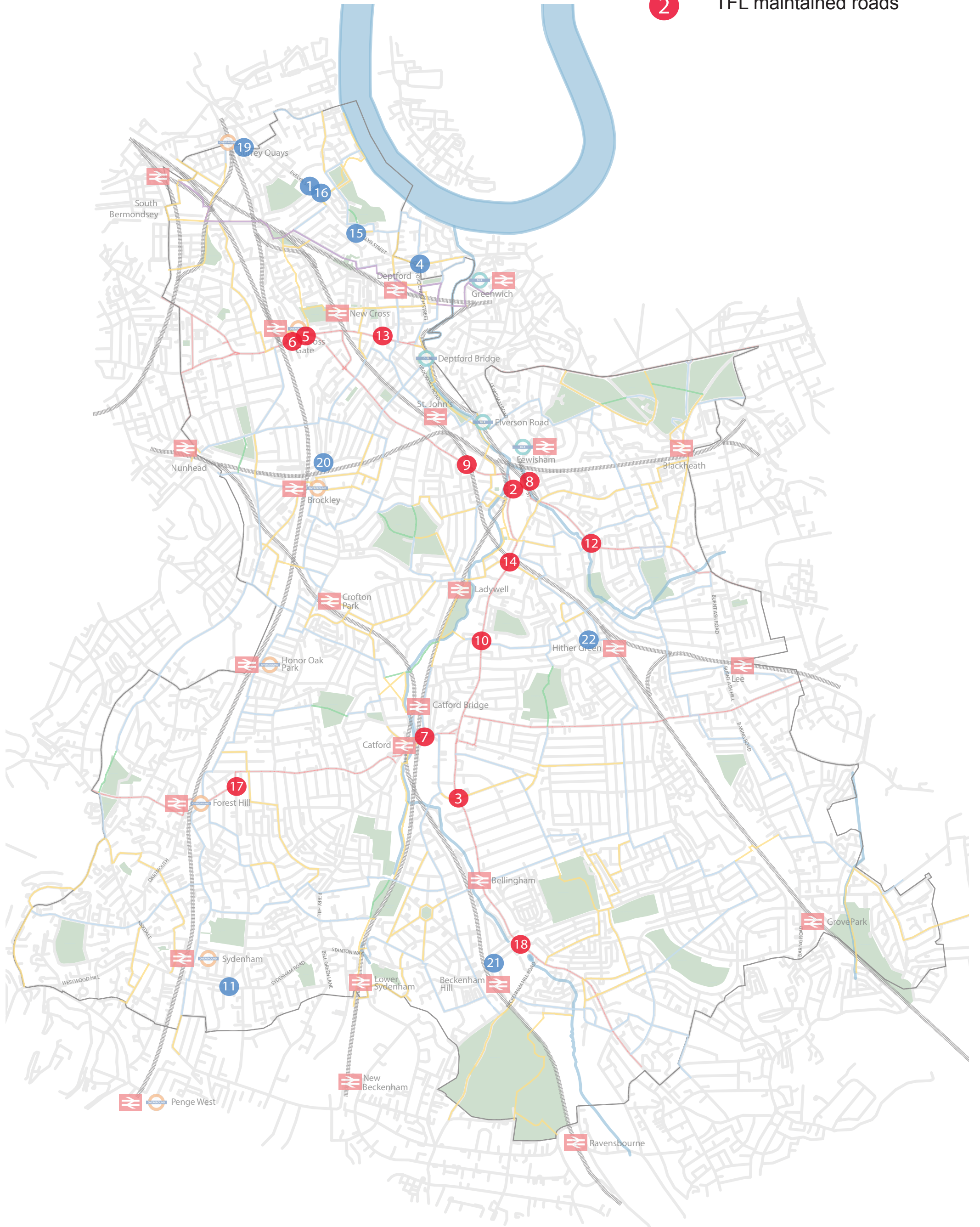


Figure 10 - Junctions no. for those with the most cycle casualties (36 months to Sept 2016)

7. REDUCING BARRIERS TO CYCLING

7.1 Mental Barriers

The main deterrent to taking up cycling is the fear of being involved in a collision and too much traffic. Although the frequency of collisions compared to journeys is very low, it is a genuine concern and needs to be acknowledged.

Figure 11 illustrates the main deterrents to taking up cycling compared to the main deterrents to cycling more. The deterrents are mainly similar to both sectors, but:

- The fear of being involved in a collision is higher in non-cyclists residents than cyclists by more than 10%
- Not being confident in cycling is listed as a deterrent for 25% of non-cyclists, yet less than half the number of cyclists states this as a reason for not cycling more.
- Preferring other mode of transport instead of pedal cycle is almost 3 times higher for non-cyclists than for cyclists. Only 10% of the cyclists don't cycle more often because they prefer another mode of transport.

Mental barriers to cycling

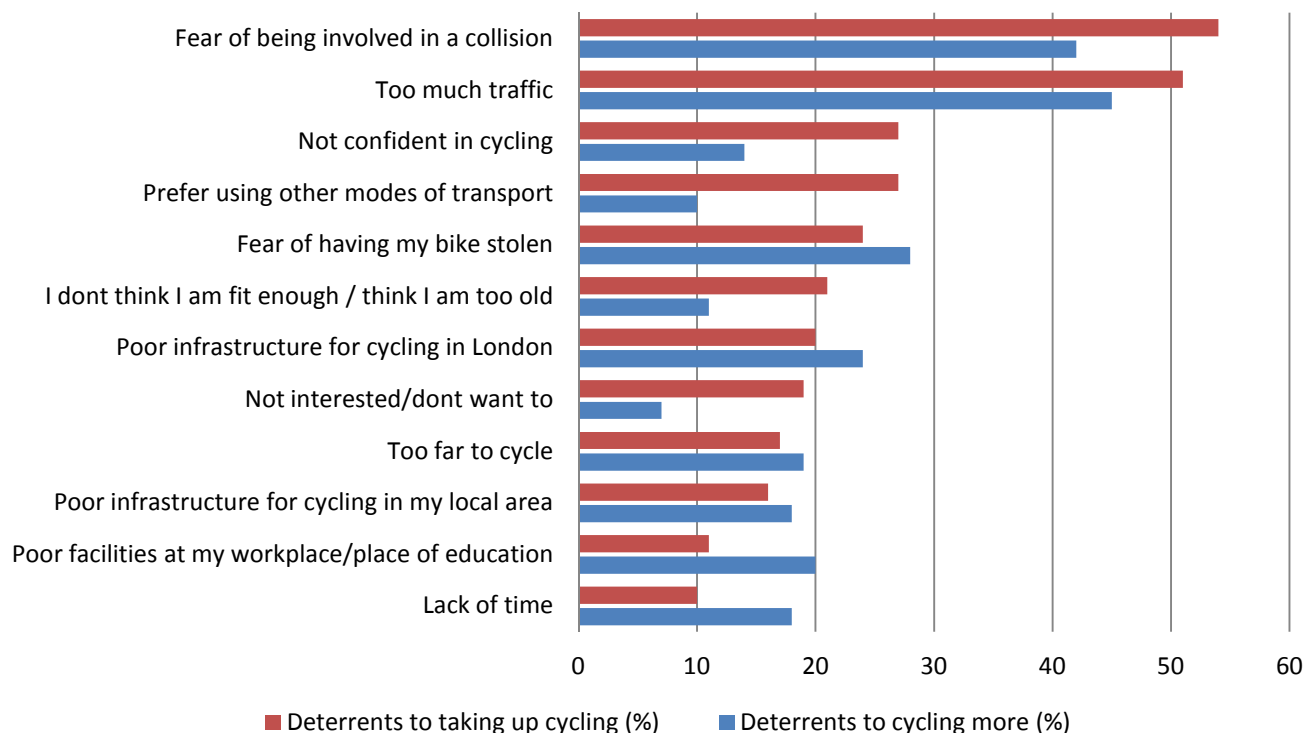


Figure 11 – mental barriers to cycling.

6. We will take into account the mental barriers when designing upgrades and new cycle routes.
7. We will continue to provide free cycle training to those that live, work or study in Lewisham.

7.2 Physical Barriers

The biggest physical barriers to cycling in the Lewisham area are:

- Crossing the Thames
- Safe crossings of the TLRN
- Safe crossings of the rail lines in the southern parts of the Borough

Lewisham has a significant number of features that can hinder, or help, cycling. The major transport barriers that restrict movement are the many above ground rail lines and the busiest streets, such as the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN).

Although these can benefit cycling by reducing access for motor vehicles, such as routes that follow the rail lines, more often these barriers result in cycling routes being longer or having to deal with high levels of motor traffic.

Figure 12 shows the location of the crossing points of the rail lines and most likely locations on the TLRN (such as where cycle routes meet it). These have been rated simplistically (using a variation on the Cycle Level of Service method) in order to be able to visualise the locations that could or do form part of a good cycle route (in green) or those that, if improved, would help reduce the separation that these barriers create. It also allows us to note where there are limited good connections across these barriers (e.g. the A21 and the southern portions of the rail lines).

Figure 12 should be used as a resource to focus attention on overcoming barriers to cycling. Some more specific locations on the TLRN where poor connections exist and where improvements might be achievable are:

- The Lewisham Spine (A21)
- Crossing the A2 (north - south)
- The south circular

8. We will look for opportunities to improve conditions for cycling across the rail lines.
9. We will work with and encourage TfL to improve the cycle route crossings of the TLRN, with particular attention to the A2 and A21.

7.3 The Thames

The biggest physical barrier in the area is the Thames. This barrier impacts on potential cross borough cycling journeys. Although it may only affect a portion of potential cycle journeys by Lewisham residents, the limitations for these journeys are significant. The proposed pedestrian and cycling bridge between Rotherhithe and Canary Wharf will be a huge attractor for cycling because the current choices are so poor:

- **Greenwich foot tunnel:** although a trial is taking place that permits cycling during quieter periods, the official byelaw states that cycling is not permitted in the foot tunnel. This means that a journey across the Thames requires a cycle to be walked for almost 400m.
- **Rotherhithe Tunnel:** this 20mph road tunnel is approximately 3km from Greenwich and is very narrow, with awful air quality. Although it is legal to ride a cycle through this tunnel, it is not wide enough to allow a motor vehicle to overtake a cycle, which is extremely unnerving as the tunnel inclines and the speed of cyclists drop.
- **Blackwall tunnel:** cycling through this tunnel is not permitted.
- **Woolwich:** This is 6km from the Greenwich foot tunnel. There is a foot tunnel and ferries that operate every ten minutes at best
- **Tower Bridge:** 6km from Greenwich foot tunnel is the closest bridge, Tower Bridge. This has a 20mph speed limit, but no cycle facilities. Therefore, cyclists are required to share relatively narrow traffic lanes in this location.

10. We will support the implementation of a pedestrian and cycling bridge between Rotherhithe and Canary Wharf.

11. We will support Greenwich in their trial of allowing cycling through the Greenwich foot tunnel.

TLRN and Rail Line Crossings

LEGEND

-  Pedestrian/Cycles Only
-  Road Connection
-  Stepped Access
-  Cycle Specific (e.g. Toucan)
-  Signalled Junction Signals
-  No Signals/ Give Way

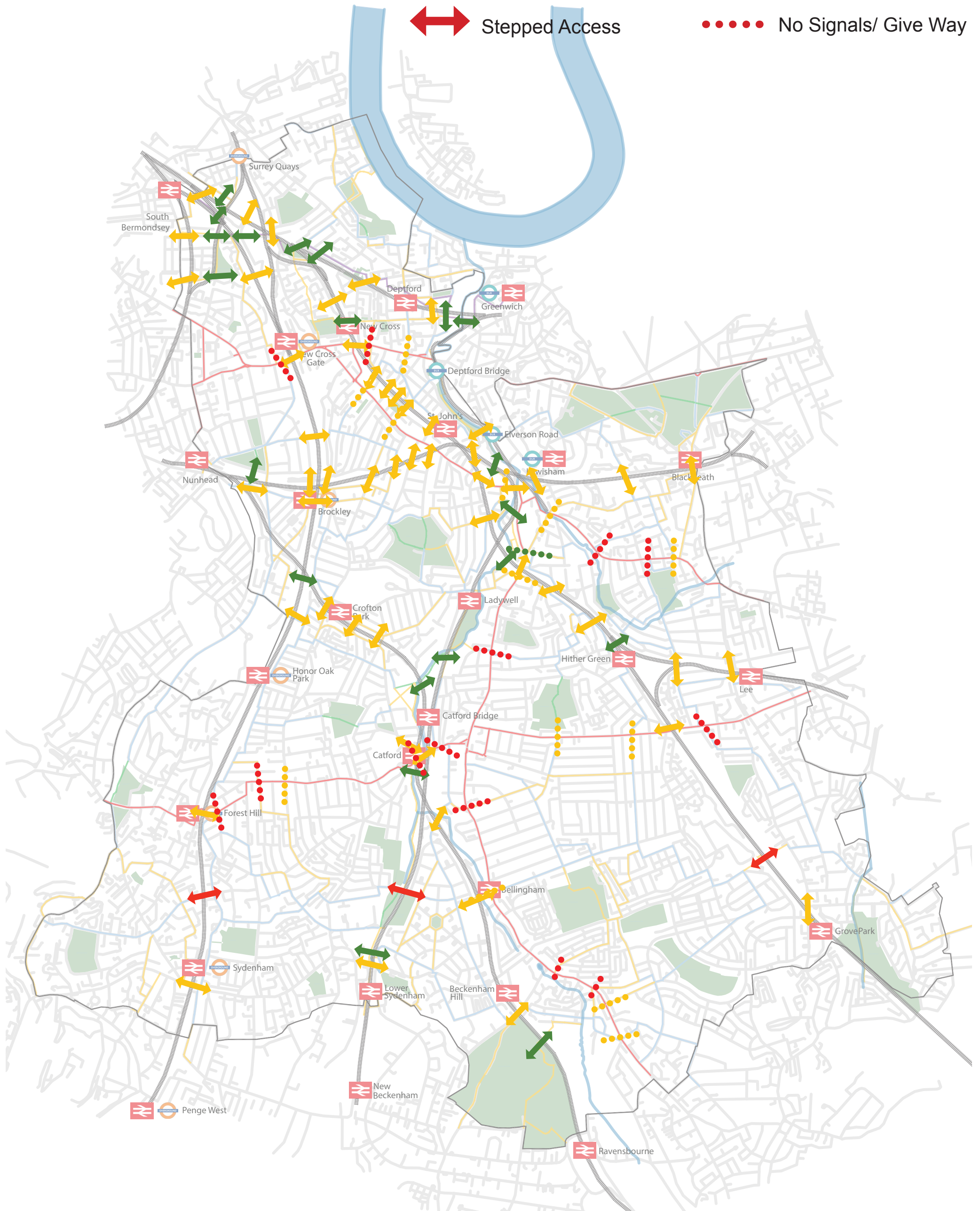


Figure 12 - A Cycle Level of Service style rating of TLRN and rail line crossings-

8. A BETTER CYCLE NETWORK

Much of the funding for cycle improvements in the coming years will be to improve the standard of cycling network to that seen in on Quietways and Cycle Superhighways. Such changes will represent a huge step-change in the quality of provision, which in turn will go a long way to encourage more cycling.

12. Cycle routes will be designed to London Cycle Design Standards, utilising more segregation than in the past.

8.1 Existing Network

The existing cycle network consists largely of many signed routes that use quieter streets (see figure 13) with two noteworthy routes:

- The Waterlink Way (part of the London Cycle Network route 21 and National Cycle Network route 21) forms a north – south route through the centre of Lewisham with many off road paths linked by quiet streets.
- Quietway 1, introduced in 2016 and running between Greenwich and Waterloo, has introduced a number of sections of segregated facilities, which undoubtedly appeal to many people who prefer to cycle with less traffic.

Over time, signs and carriageway markings can disappear, which can result in significant disruption for new cyclists looking to navigate a cycle route. Occasionally, these need to be reviewed and maintained.

13. We will assess the existing cycle route signs and carriageway marking, reinstate any missing and add them where it would be valuable.

14. We will maintain the surface of the cycle routes.

15. We will ensure that diversion routes for cyclists are signed when road works interrupt a cycle route.

Lewisham has dozens of one way roads, some of which already allow cycling in both directions. Some London local authorities have, over time, changed almost all of their one way streets to legally facilitate cycling in both directions. This has provided huge benefits to people on cycles to allow them to avoid as many busy streets as is possible. Many of them can be changed at little cost, if they are seldom used by motor vehicles.

16. We will assess and change one-way streets to allow cycling two-way for as many roads as is reasonably feasible.



Figure 13 – cycling allowed in both directions on a “one-way” street

Traffic calming is an important part of the roads that help with safety. They can, however, impact on the enjoyment of cycling and therefore the uptake of it. Recent improvements to cycle routes, as part of the Quietways programme, have helped highlight the value of sinusoidal profiled humps as a cycle friendly design to traffic calming.

17. Where speeds humps need replacing or are introduced we will do so with cycle friendly sinusoidal profiled humps, or other cycle friendly designs.

Existing Cycle Network

LEGEND

Cycle Routes

- Quietways
- Heritage Link
- Signed routes
- Routes through parks
- Unsigned routes

Highway Authority

- Lewisham roads
- TLRN



Figure 13 - Existing Cycle Network

8.2 Proposed Routes

Quietways and Cycle Superhighways are a step change in the quality of cycle facility and will be the standard of new and improved cycle routes.

The Proposed Routes map (figure 14) shows the Quietways and Cycle Superhighways routes that are proposed to be upgraded over the next 10 years. These include those that have funding already identified and those that do not, some of which need a long planning phase, such as those on the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN).

The Future Cycle Network map (figure 15) includes all phases of improvements on top of the existing network, so that a full picture of the network is visible, including the existing signed cycle routes.

Transport for London's (TfL) current phase of Quietways (phase 2) and Cycle Superhighways will see numerous routes improved in Lewisham up to their completion in 2019.

Approximately 15km worth of routes will be enhanced. These include a number of short sections of routes in Lewisham as well as 8km of upgrade to National Cycle Network 21 (and Waterlink Way) running north-south through the centre of the borough.

The proposed (unfunded) routes will stretch up to and past TfL's current business plan that ends in 2021/22.

8.2.1 The Lewisham Spine (A21 Healthy Streets Corridor)

A central spine through Lewisham should be the focus of many improvements, including cycle superhighway standard facilities, low emission bus zone, healthy streets improvements and liveable neighbourhood improvements in the neighbouring streets.

It is proposed to run from CS4 (the A200) at the north to the southern boundary of Lewisham on Bromley Road (A21). The majority of the route will be on the A21.

These improvements are not just about movements, but also about places to linger, such as improving the piazza type environments. Improvements will be for people that make being there, not just moving through there, that much more enjoyable. This will in turn create an environment that makes people want to cycle to work, shop, rest and play in Catford and Lewisham.

18. We will seek TfL's support to improve The Lewisham Spine along the A21 and link it to the wider cycle network.

8.2.2 Quietways

Quietways offer routes more for people who find it important to avoid traffic.

More of these will attract more people to cycle more often, including those who have stated that fear of being involved in a collision, too much traffic and poor infrastructure prevents them from cycling. Quietway 1 which was introduced in 2016 as part of phase 1 had an initial increase in use of 38%.

Quietways include:

- Some segregation
- Use of quieter streets
- Route continuity
- Better route signing
- Cycle friendly sinusoidal humps
- Improved aesthetics and greening
- More cycle parking, including bike hangers



Figure 15 – recently completed Quietway 1

Phase 1 – Completed (3.2 km in Lewisham)

Quietway 1 between Waterloo and Greenwich is completed, which includes 3.2km in Lewisham.

Phase 2 - Six routes (13.3km) – by 2019

We are working with TfL to implement the current phase of Quietways (phase 2), which include:

- One main north – south route utilising much of the existing Waterlink Way/National Cycle Network 21

- Catford to Burgess Park (LCN 22)
- CS4 to Canada Water (along the Thames)
- Quietway 1 extension through Blackheath
- Lower Sydenham to Bromley
- Lee Green to Woolwich (TLRN only in Lewisham)

Figure 16 shows the phase 2 routes as funded. Unfunded routes shown are what we propose to take forward in future phases.

Unfunded routes extend the coverage of the network of Quietways across the Borough and join up phase 2 routes, resulting in a higher quality and joined up cycle network. Such a future network will have slightly more routes in the north of the Borough, where demand and potential growth is highest.

These routes can be prioritised as follows:

Phase 3 - Four routes (11.7km) – by 2021/22

- New Cross Gate (Q1) to Crofton
- Lee Green to Grove Park
- Beckenham Place Park to Lower Sydenham
- Lee Green to the Waterlink Way (Catford)

Phase 4 - Three routes (10.3km) – by 2023/24

- Crofton to Sydenham
- Forest Hill to Lower Sydenham
- Crofton to Deptford Bridge

Phase 5 - One route (2.6km) – by 2027

- Ringway Alignment

Although only one route has been identified at this stage, improvements in this phase are expected to include other routes. These will be identified as progress is made implementing the earlier phases.

19. We will continue to implement the improvement to the Quietways, phase 2.
20. We will work with TfL to agree future Quietway phases, with the proposed network as our starting position.
21. We will work with neighbouring local authorities to ensure that cycle routes continue across borough borders ensuring a joined up cycle network.
22. We will progress feasibility studies on future Quietways during the current TfL business plan period, so they are ready to implement (see section 11).

8.2.3 Cycle Superhighways

Cycle Superhighways are largely physically segregated cycle routes that run along main transport corridors. They offer direct and faster routes for cyclists with huge benefits for people who cycle.

Work on Cycle Superhighway 4 (CS4) from London Bridge to Greenwich along Evelyn Street has begun. This route is a key route and includes 1.7km in Lewisham. It has the highest number of cycle casualties per distance in the Borough and features five out of top six junctions with the most cycle casualties that Lewisham is the highway authority for.

Additional new Cycle Superhighways (currently unfunded) covering 10.3km are proposed for:

- The Lewisham Spine - A21 Lewisham High Street and Bromley Road
- A2 New Cross Road and Queen's Road, connecting Deptford Bridge to Peckham and further west to Cycle Superhighway 5.
- CS4 (A200) to Deptford Bridge then to the A21.
- Linking the NCN21/Waterlink Way to The Lewisham Spine (e.g. Catford Bridge Station to the A21)

These routes will address some of the roads with the worst collision rates by either directly improving them, or providing a direct alternative.

Cycle Superhighways are large infrastructure projects and require long term planning. These routes are mostly on the TLRN and will therefore require TfL to design and implement much of them.

The north-south connection provided by the route along the A21 is currently the busiest north-south route for cycle use. It would provide a different facility to the Quietway that runs along the Waterlink Way route, which will double as a leisure route.

23. We will continue to work with TfL to deliver Cycle Superhighway 4.

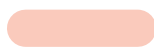




24. We will seek TfL's support for further Cycle Superhighways for the A21 and A2.

On completion of the proposed routes the future cycle network will be as shown in figure 17.



Proposed Routes

LEGEND

Cycle Routes

-  The Lewisham Spine
-  Cycle Superhighway Funded
-  Cycle Superhighway Unfunded
-  Quietways Funded
-  Quietways Unfunded

Highway Authority

-  Lewisham roads
-  TLRN

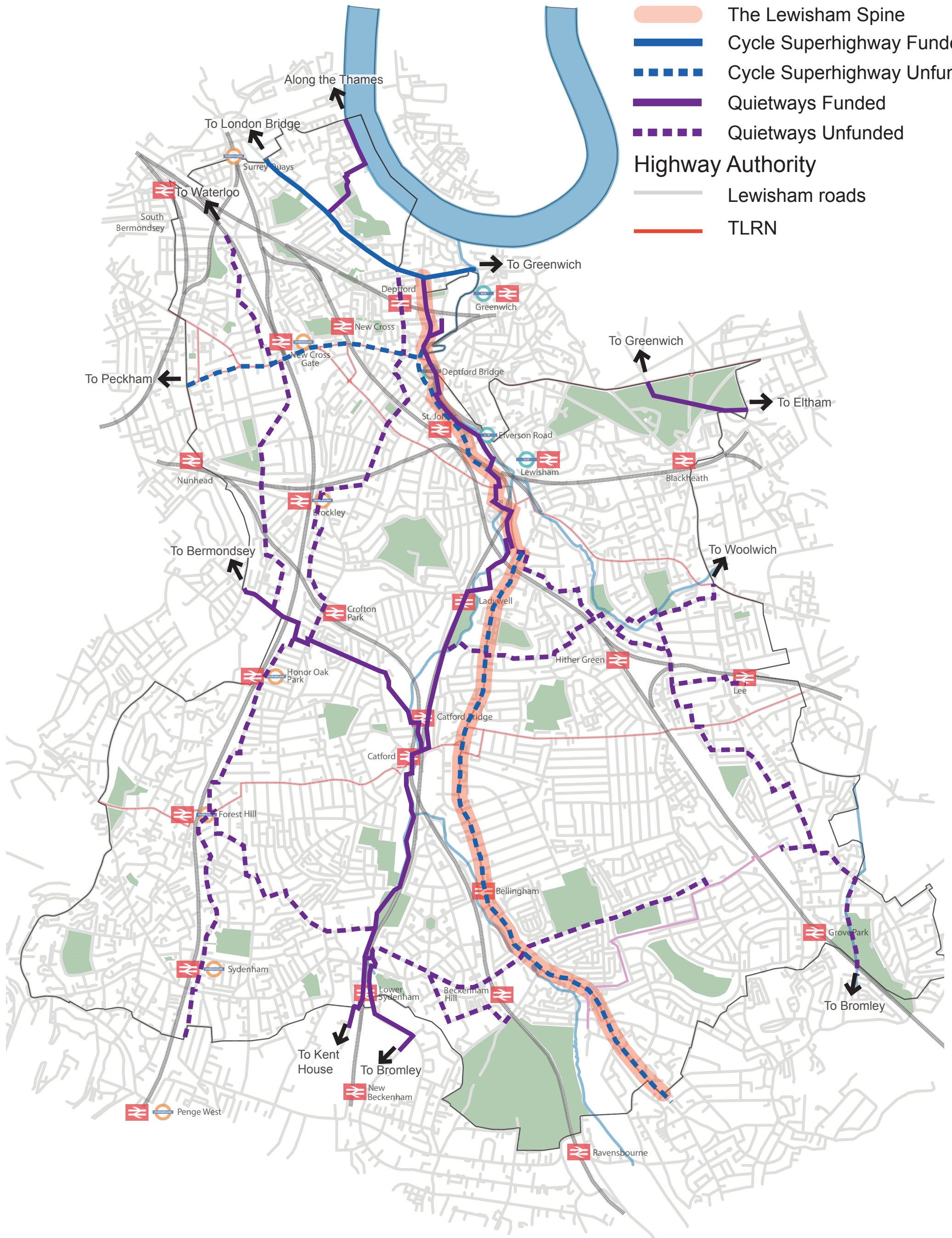


Figure 14 - Proposed cycle routes

Future Network

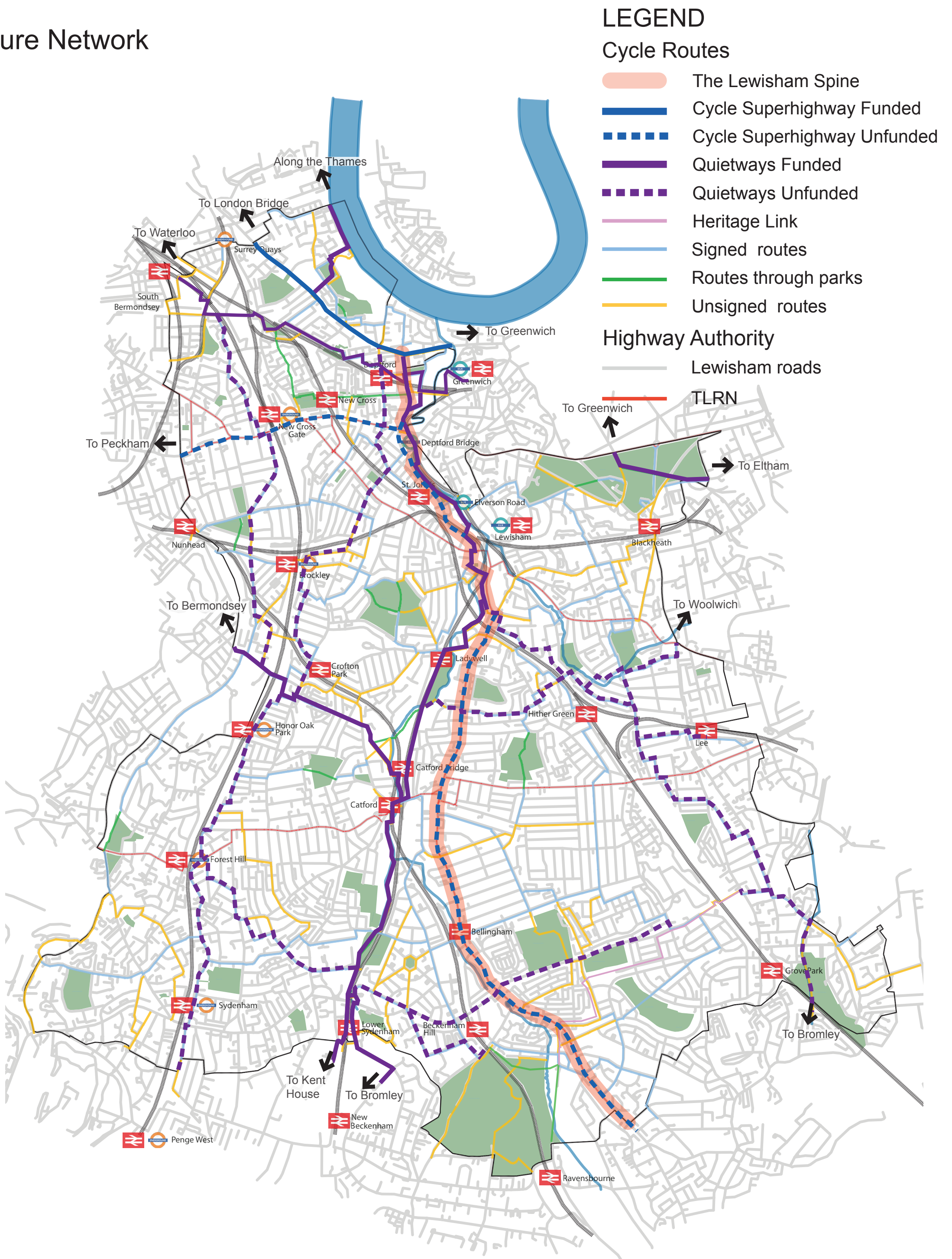


Figure 15 - Future cycle network

9. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PROMOTION

Appropriate training and promotion increases the chances of people cycling. Lewisham already carries out some of those soft measures as:

- Free cycle training to adults, children and young people who live in the borough.
- Cycle loan scheme for people who live, work or study in Lewisham.
- 'For only £10 you can borrow a quality bike for a month. It includes a helmet, bike lock and high visibility vest so you're ready to ride. And if, at the end of the month, you want to buy your bike, we can offer some great discounts'
- This scheme has been successfully carried out for a number of years, providing the opportunity to cycling to more than 300 people every year, with more than 30% of the participants buying their bikes when the trial month finished.
- Low cost cycle maintenance courses for people who live or work in Lewisham.
- Cycling for school children, where accredited cycle trainers work in schools with year 6 pupils to help young cyclists feel safe on the roads.

There are many activities that the schools can carry out to promote cycling, that fall under the STARS programme. An example is The Golden Lock, a funny way to encourage pupils to ride their bikes to school as often as possible by offering them the chance to win a prize. On a weekly or monthly basis, surprise one of your pupils by fixing the golden lock onto their bicycle. At the end of the day as your pupils leave the school, whoever's bike has the golden lock gets to claim the prize. Announce winners in assemblies and include their photograph in the school newsletters to further promote cycling.

25. We will continue delivering training and support schools on their initiatives to promote cycling within the STARS programme.

26. We will continue the cycle loan scheme

27. We will offer cycling training to people who live, work or study in Lewisham.

28. We will ensure our lorries are FORS accredited and that lorry drivers undertake cycle training.

Public cycles for short term hire have spread throughout the world over the last decade and are a popular form of public transport. These include the well known Santander Cycles that are generally limited to Central London, but also include other emerging options such as those run by Brompton and dockless cycle hire schemes.

Lewisham is engaging will dockless cycle hire companies in order to introduce a trial within the Borough.

29. We will support schemes and encourage providers of hire bikes including dockless cycle hire schemes.

10. CYCLE PARKING

Convenient and secure cycle parking will increase the chances of people cycling. This strategy has a number of provisions to improve the quality and quantity of its current provision:

10.1 On Street Short Stay Parking

The majority of publicly accessible cycle parking is used for short stays, such as shopping or leisure trips. As cycling journeys increase so too is the demand for cycling parking.

30. We will assess cycle parking quantities at local and major shopping centres and other destinations in Lewisham. The number of on street spaces will be significantly increased.

10.2 On Street Secure Long Stay Parking

Due to the nature of many of the residential areas in the borough, there is a lack of off-street provision for a significant proportion of Lewisham's existing residents, with little opportunity for this to change. In recent years, secure, covered on street cycle parking facilities (such as bikehangers) have made their way onto many London roads. In doing so, these have provided convenient and secure locations for people to access their cycles, thus increasing the likelihood of journeys being undertaken by cycle. Parking for vehicles on the roads will be for people with cars and cycles. The demand for these is expected to be very high.

Residents can request a cycle secure space by visiting www.lewisham.gov.uk/cycling



Figure 18 – “secure bikehangar” by Cyclehoop.

31. We will introduce lockable on-street cycle hangars, or similar. These will be implemented where people desire them.

10.3 Private Off Street Parking

Providing the most secure of cycle parking, it is important that this is convenient and secure in order for continued uptake of cycling. In having security at the home, it will allow people to explore the borough and take advantage of the local amenities and on street short stay parking. Cycling is a door to door activity and it is important that your base and not just your destination is secure and accessible.

32. We will work with developers to ensure residential cycle parking is implemented as part of new developments.

10.4 Cycle Hubs

Cycle hubs provide a point where a number of cycle facilities are grouped together at a destination. They enhance the appeal of cycling to such locations, such as train stations. Cycle hubs may vary depending on the location.

These secure cycle hubs, particularly at train stations, can provide an enclosed environment, enhanced level of security and keeps cycles out of the elements. They can feature a key fob entry, cctv and can be used for a small fee (e.g. £25 per year). Their enhanced security can increase the number of people that cycle to stations, particularly commuters who leave their cycles for long periods during the day.

33. We will work with developers to implement covered cycle parking, cycle maintenance stands and cycle pumps.

34. We will ensure the highest standard of cycle hubs are introduced as part of future redevelopments at Lewisham and Catford Train Stations.

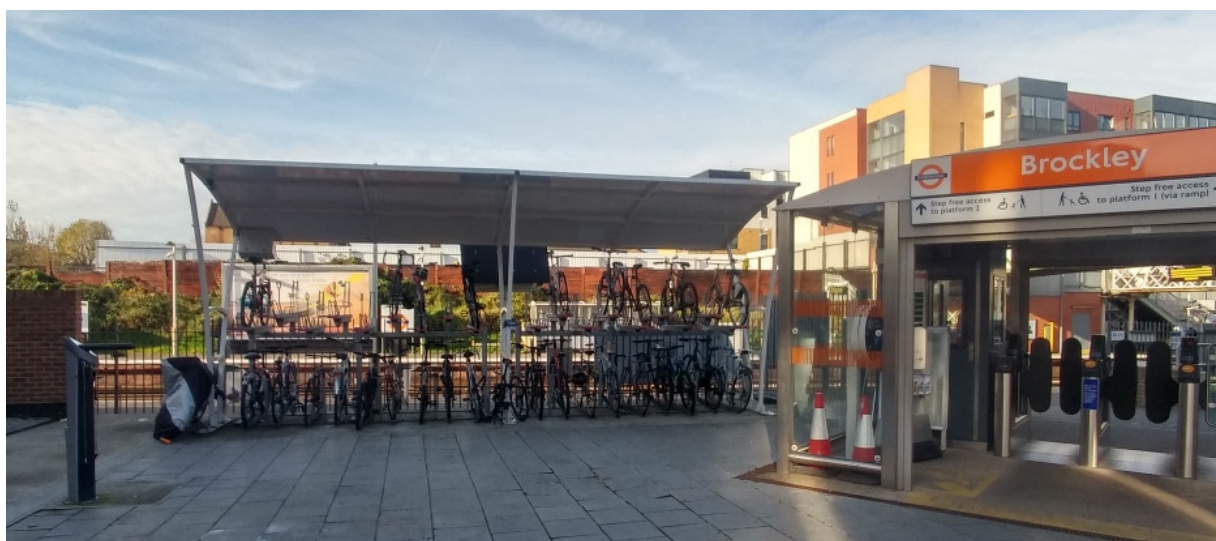


Figure 19 – Cycle hub at Brockley Station

11. PROPOSED PROJECTS / ACTION PLAN

Actions from this strategy focus heavily on what can be done in the next four years, with longer term project being set up, ready to be implemented later. The time periods can be broken down as:

- Short term – until 2019, the period when phase 2 of the Quietways is being implemented and includes the “interim” LIP year of 2018/19.
- Medium – until 2021/22, the period when TfL current business plan covers
- Long term – until 2023/24
- Longer term – until 2027

The projects action plan is shown in table 3 below:

Project ID	Projects *	Stage	Time Period	Potential Funding Sources
1	The Lewisham Spine (A21)	Concept	Short	S106, CIL, TfL and LIP
2	Quietways phase 2	Implementation	Short	TfL Quietways Programme
3	Quietways phase 3	Feasibility	Short	TfL Quietways Programme
4	Two-way cycling streets	Feasibility	Short	LIP
5	Cycle Superhighway 4	Implementation	Short	TfL Cycle Superhighways Programme
6	Cycle Route Signs upgrade	Feasibility	Short	LIP
7	Education, Training and Promotion	Implementation	Short to Longer	LIP
8	Cycle Parking (short stay)	Implementation	Short to Longer	LIP
9	Cycle Parking (long stay)	Implementation	Short to Longer	LIP
10	Two-way cycling streets	Implementation	Short and Medium	LIP
11	The Lewisham Spine (A21)	Implementation	Medium to Longer	S106, CIL, TfL and LIP
12	Quietways phase 3	Implementation	Medium	TfL Quietways Programme

13	Quietways phase 4	Feasibility	Medium	TfL Quietways Programme
14	Cycle Route Signs upgrade	Implementation	Medium	LIP
15	Cycle superhighway A2	Feasibility	Medium and Long	TfL Cycle Superhighways Programme
16	Quietways phase 4	Implementation	Long	TfL Quietways Programme
17	Quietways phase 5	Feasibility	Long	TfL Quietways Programme
18	Cycle superhighway A2	Implementation	Long and Longer	TfL Cycle Superhighways Programme
19	Quietways phase 5	Implementation	Longer	TfL Quietways Programme

*NB: See page 28 for list of Quietways projects and phases

Table 3 – Project Action Plan

11.1 Review

In order to ensure that we are on track to deliver the proposed changes as set out in this strategy, the annual cycling action plan will be reported as part of annual LIP submission.

In addition, Lewisham will meet with Lewisham Cyclists twice a year and hold an annual public cycle forum to continually communicate the progress of this strategy.

To compare the impacts of the strategy to its targets, after the data from the 2021 census and London Travel Demand Surveys are available a review of the strategy will take place.

- 35. We will produce an annual cycling action plan as part of the annual LIP submission.
- 36. We will meet twice per year with Lewisham Cyclists.
- 37. We will hold an annual public cycle forum to communicate the progress on cycling.
- 38. We will review the progress of cycling against the targets set out in this strategy and set new targets once the data from the 2021 Census and London Travel Demand Surveys are available.

12. FUNDING

Historically, much of the funding for cycling projects has come from TfL, either directly or through the LIP funding allocation, which is for Lewisham to help deliver the Mayor's Transport Strategy. This is expected to continue, but there are other opportunities for funds to help deliver what is set out in this strategy.

Funding can be sought from the following areas:

- Local Implementation Plan (LIP) – this is where much of the funds in the past have come from and will continue to do so.
- STARS funding for schools to help with the school travel plans
- Liveable Neighbourhoods funding – this is likely to be available for major schemes. Therefore, combining many of the improvement measures, such as spaces near schools, bike hangers, a cycle hub, cycle routes and ideally near town centres is a suitable way to bid for and utilise these funds.
- S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) from developments – these may include the Creekside and Convoy's Wharf schemes
- Bakerloo Line Extension – Although numerous years away still, there will need to be changes around the station areas, such as New Cross Gate and Lewisham.
- Low Emission Bus Zone – this is a separate funding stream from Transport for London. The A21 has been named as a corridor for these funds to be used on.

13. TARGETS AND PLEDGES

The work to deliver improvements for cycling in Lewisham will be measured against the four challenging targets (see table 4). These have a timeframe soon enough to mean immediate action is required.

The four key targets are shown in the following table.

Target	Base	Target Value (approx 2021)
Daily cycle journeys	18391 ¹	37000 ²
Cycling to work	4.0% ³	10.0% ⁴
Casualty rate	2.2 ⁵	1.1 ⁶
Cycling to school	3.2% ⁷	4.8% ⁸

Table 4 – cycle strategy targets.

13.1 Daily Cycling Journeys

The LTDS will be used as the primary method to measure the number of cycle journeys. It will measure the average daily cycle journeys over the three year period of 2018/19 – 2020/21 compared to the period six years earlier. Although the base years are before the date of this strategy, the target seeks a 100% increase in journeys in six years compared to the Mayor of London's aim to increase cycle journeys in London by 150% over 10 years to 2026. Therefore the target will be challenging.

Incremental progress of this target can be monitored against the onsite counts that were undertaken in April 2017 (see section 5.1). This will also give much quicker feedback on the progress because the data from the LTDS is not available for quite some time after the dates it covers.

13.2 Cycling to Work

The Census will be used as the method to measure the number of people that cycle to work regularly. It was last taken in 2011, when 4.0% of Lewisham residents said that it was their main mode of travel to work. It will be undertaken again in 2021, when the target is to have

1 London Travel Demand Survey (LTDS) - average daily journeys for 2012/13-2014/15

2 To be measured in the LTDS - average for 2018/19 - 2020/21

3 Census 2011 journey to work for employed persons

4 To be measured in Census 2021 journey to work for employed persons

5 Casualties per 100,000 cycle journeys LTDS 2012/13 - 2014/15

6 To be measured over the period of 2018/19 - 2020/21

7 Based on school hands up surveys in 2015/16 school year

8 To be measured in 2020/21 school year.

10% of residents stating that it is their main mode of travel to work. This is an increase of 150% in a 10 year period. With the population of Lewisham increasing dramatically at the same time, the number of people cycling to work will have to increase by about 300%.

13.3 Casualty Rate

This target relates cycle collisions to the volume of cycling journeys. It is an acknowledgement that cycling is good for your health and should be encouraged, while wanting to reduce the number of people involved injured. This target is to effectively halve the number of cycling injury collisions compared to the number of cycle journeys. Put another way, this target seeks to see no increase in the number of cycle casualties, while doubling the number of cycle journeys (as per target no.1). The rate from 2012/13-2014/15 was 2.2 casualties per 100,000 journeys. This target seeks to reduce it to 1.1 for the period of 2018/19 - 2020/21.

13.4 Cycling to School

The hands up surveys undertaken by schools during the school year will continue to be the way of monitoring the progress of this target. This can be undertaken each year, with the target year of reaching 4.8% being the 2020/21 school year.

13.5 Pledges

The pledges as set out in this strategy are:

Where is cycling in Lewisham?

Cycling to work

1. Lewisham will work with businesses to promote and support cycling to work.

Cycling to school

2. We will introduce "Liveable Neighbourhoods" sections to roads near schools, offering traffic free space for people walking and cycling.
3. We will offer free cycle training to year 6 pupils in all schools.
4. We will continue to support schools in the STARS programme.

Safer cycling

5. We will work with TfL to implement improvements to the streets along routes and junctions to significantly reduce the cycle casualty rate.

Reducing barriers to cycling

Mental barriers

6. We will take into account the mental barriers when designing upgrades and new cycle routes.
7. We will continue to provide free cycle training to those that live, work or study in Lewisham.

Physical barriers

8. We will work with and encourage TfL to improve the cycle route crossings of the TLRN, with particular attention to the A21 and A2.
9. We will look for opportunities to improve conditions for cycling across the rail lines.
10. We will support the implementation of a pedestrian and cycling bridge between Rotherhithe and Canary Wharf.
11. We will support Greenwich in their trial of allowing cycling through the Greenwich foot tunnel.

A better cycle network

Existing network

12. Cycle routes will be designed to London Cycle Design Standards, utilising more segregation than in the past.
13. We will assess the existing cycle route signs and carriageway marking, reinstate any missing and add them where it would be valuable.
14. We will maintain the surface of the cycle routes.
15. We will ensure that diversion routes for cyclists are signed when road works interrupt a cycle route.
16. We will assess and change one-way streets to allow cycling two-way for as many roads as is reasonably feasible.
17. Where speed humps need replacing or are introduced we will do so with cycle friendly sinusoidal profiled humps, or other cycle friendly designs.

The Lewisham Link

18. We will seek TfL's support to improve The Lewisham Spine along the A21 and linking it to the wider cycle network.

Quietways

19. We will continue to implement the improvements to the Quietways, phase 2.
20. We will work with TfL to agree future Quietway phases, with the proposed network as our starting position.
21. We will work with neighbouring local authorities to ensure that cycle routes continue across borough borders ensuring a joined up cycle network.
22. We will progress feasibility studies on future Quietways during the current TfL business plan period, so they are ready to implement.

Cycle Superhighways

23. We will continue to work with TfL to deliver Cycle Superhighway 4.
24. We will seek TfL's support for further Cycle Superhighways for the A21 and A2.

Education, training and promotion

25. We will continue delivering training and support schools on their initiatives to promote cycling within the STARS programme and encourage further schools to participate.
26. We will continue the cycle loan scheme
27. We will offer cycling training to people who live, work or study in Lewisham.
28. We will ensure our lorries are FORS accredited and that lorry drivers undertake cycle training
29. We will support schemes and encourage providers of hire bikes including dockless cycle hire schemes.

Cycle Parking

On street short stay parking

30. We will assess cycle parking quantities at local and major shopping centres and other destinations in Lewisham. The number of on street spaces will be significantly increased.

On-Street Secure Long Stay Parking

31. We will introduce lockable on-street cycle hangars, or similar. These will be implemented where people desire them.

Private Off-Street Parking

32. We will work with developers to ensure residential cycle parking is implemented as part of new developments.

Cycle Hubs

33. We will work with developers to implement covered cycle parking, cycle maintenance stands and cycle pumps.
34. We will ensure the highest standard of cycle hubs are introduced as part of future redevelopments at Lewisham and Catford Train Stations.

Review

35. We will produce an annual cycling action plan as part of the annual LIP submission.
36. We will meet twice per year with Lewisham Cyclists.
37. We will hold an annual public cycle forum to communicate the progress on cycling.
38. We will review the progress of cycling against the targets set out in this strategy and set new targets once the data from the 2021 Census and London Travel Demand Surveys are available.

Quality

It is the policy of Project Centre to supply Services that meet or exceed our clients' expectations of Quality and Service. To this end, the Company's Quality Management System (QMS) has been structured to encompass all aspects of the Company's activities including such areas as Sales, Design and Client Service.

By adopting our QMS on all aspects of the Company, Project Centre aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Ensure a clear understanding of customer requirements;
- Ensure projects are completed to programme and within budget;
- Improve productivity by having consistent procedures;
- Increase flexibility of staff and systems through the adoption of a common approach to staff appraisal and training;
- Continually improve the standard of service we provide internally and externally;
- Achieve continuous and appropriate improvement in all aspects of the company;

Our Quality Management Manual is supported by detailed operational documentation. These relate to codes of practice, technical specifications, work instructions, Key Performance Indicators, and other relevant documentation to form a working set of documents governing the required work practices throughout the Company.

All employees are trained to understand and discharge their individual responsibilities to ensure the effective operation of the Quality Management System.



DOCUMENT CONTROL

Project Centre has prepared this report in accordance with the instructions from London Borough Lewisham. Project Centre shall not be liable for the use of any information contained herein for any purpose other than the sole and specific use for which it was prepared.

Job Number	Issue	Description	Originator	Checked	Authorised
1000003636	01	Lewisham Cycle Strategy 2017 Draft	Jereme McKaskill 19.07.17	Chris Harrison 19.07.17	Chris Harrison 19.07.17
1000003636	02	Lewisham Cycle Strategy 2017 Draft	Jereme McKaskill 19.09.17	Chris Harrison 19.09.17	Chris Harrison 19.09.17
1000003636	03	Lewisham Cycle Strategy 2017	Jereme McKaskill 17.11.17	Chris Harrison 17.11.17	Chris Harrison 17.11.17

File path: G:\Project_Centre\Project-BST\1000003636-LBLe_Cycle_Strategy_2017\3_Reports\2_Final_Reports

Award Winning

**national
transport awards**

**london
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Accreditations



Memberships



Contact

London Office

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£1. What is an Equalities Impact Assessment?

An Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) is the process of systematically analysing a proposed or existing policy, strategy or service to identify what effect, or likely effect, it has or could have on different groups within the community.

EIAs are used to assess both the positive and negative consequences of policies, strategies and services for groups in society. An EIA examines the likelihood of both direct and indirect discrimination. It also investigates whether the identified service, policy or strategy could be designed differently to further promote equal opportunities.

In this case, the EIA being conducted is designed to analyse what effect the Transport Division's Local Implementation Plan (LIP) is likely to have on equalities groups within Lewisham.

Having made this assessment, the EIA will then, if necessary, set out the actions needed to ensure that any negative consequences for a particular sector of the community are eliminated, minimised or counterbalance by other measures.

Therefore, the questions which guide this EIA are:

- Will the LIP affect some groups in society differently? And, if so, how?
- Will the LIP actively promote equal opportunities? And, is their potential for the LIP to promote equal opportunities further?

1.2 Why undertake an Equalities Impact Assessment?

Equalities Impact Assessments are an integral part in the process of driving forward the equalities agenda both within the council and in the borough of Lewisham as a whole.

EIAs are a statutory requirement. All public bodies must undertake EIAs of their policies and functions, as set out in equalities legislation. Since 2001, Lewisham has adopted the approach of using EIAs to assess the impact against the six equality strands: race, disability, gender, age, sexual orientation and religion, faith or belief.

Lewisham Council also considers the use of EIAs to be good practice. Systematic and thorough assessments are used to ensure that the council is meeting its duties, as set out in its Comprehensive Equalities Scheme, and to demonstrate the progress which is being made towards achieving the Council's commitment to design diversity into local institutions and designing out discrimination, ensuring equity in service delivery.

1.3 Management of the Equalities Impact Assessment.

This Equalities Impact Assessment was undertaken by Avtar Kalsi Policy and Partnerships Unit and Dalewyn Daniel Regeneration Equalities with input from Ian Plowright, Transport Strategy Manager.

2 Aims/objectives and purpose of policy/service

The Local Implementation Plan (LIP)

The Greater London Authority Act 1999 requires the London Mayor to produce a Transport Strategy, and in turn the borough councils to prepare plans (Local Implementation Plans) to reflect and set out costing proposals for the implementation of this Strategy at borough level. The London Mayor published his Transport Strategy in draft, in the autumn of 2009, and Lewisham commented on this in January 2010. Lewisham will be expected to produce its Local Implementation Plan ready for consideration by Transport for London (TfL) in December 2010.

The Mayors Transport Strategy

The London Mayor's Transport Strategy identifies the following areas as priorities for local Transport Divisions:

- 1 Improving road safety
- 2 Improving bus journey times and reliability
- 3 Relieving traffic congestion and improving journey time reliability including the use of travel demand measures
- 4 Improving the working of parking and loading arrangements to provide fair, reasonable and effective enforcement of regulations, recognising the needs of business for servicing and delivery as well as other road users, thus contributing to easing congestion and improving access to town centres and regeneration areas
- 5 Improving accessibility and social inclusion on the transport network
- 6 Encourage walking by improving the street environment, conditions for pedestrians and through the use of travel demand measures
- 7 Encourage cycling by improving conditions for cyclists and through the use of travel demand measures
- 8 Bring transport infrastructure to a good state of repair

In line with these priorities, the LIP sets out detailed plans for how the division proposes to meet these objectives and establishes a set of performance measures designed to assess its progress

It should be noted however that there are areas where the Council has little control over modes of transport. Transport for London run the bus services. They also control most of the main roads. Thus whilst the Council can enter into discussion with Transport for London regarding these modes, it is not able to change the services itself. Rail services are run by the Train Operating Companies and the Council is in a similar position with these.

LIP Aims And Objectives

LIP Draft Goals and Objectives	
Goals	Objectives
Safer	Reducing crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
	Improving road safety
	Improving public transport safety
Clean, green and liveable	More sustainable transport and improving access to sustainable modes.
	Less reliance on the private car
	Improving system of walking and cycling routes and strong links to town centres and public open space
	Improving journey experience
	Enhancing the natural environment
	Improving air quality
	Improving noise impacts
	Reducing CO2 Emissions
Healthy, active and enjoyable	Improving choice and better health
	Increasing the take-up of healthy lifestyle activities
	Addressing deprivation and health inequalities particularly within the wards of Evelyn, New Cross, Lewisham Central, Whitefoot, Bellingham and Downham.
Dynamic and Prosperous	Supporting sustainable population and employment growth in the key locations for regeneration and growth (Lewisham Catford , Deptford, New Cross)
	Improving integration, accessibility and connectivity within the borough, the sub region and the rest of London
	Improving accessibility in the Evelyn, Whitefoot, Bellingham and Downham Wards
	Improving quality and vitality of Lewisham's town centres and localities
	Safeguarding provision of the Surrey Canal Road station as part of the London Overground network
	Delivering an efficient and effective transport system for people and goods, facilitating the movement of freight whilst minimising the adverse impacts
	The Lewisham transport infrastructure, its roads, pavements, bus stops and stations accessible to everyone and especially our disabled citizens
Better Streets (MTS proposal 63)	Reducing street clutter
	Improving layout and design of streets
	Enhancing and protecting the built and historic environment
	Improving permeability
	Clear and understandable routes and spaces
	<i>Source: London Mayors Transport Strategy Lewisham LDF Draft Core Strategy</i>

3. Assessment of Relevance

In order to determine the focus of this assessment, there is a need to Determine and record the degree of relevance that the LIP may have to equality legislation i.e.

- The Race Relations Act
- The Race Relations (Amendment) Act, in particular the general duty to promote race equality
- The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and 2005
- The Sex Discrimination Act
- The Equal Pay Act
- The Equalities Act 2006
- The Human Rights Act
- Age Regulations 2006

The table below sets out the initial assessment of the relevance of the strategy to equalities legislation and the potential impact of the strategy on different groups within society. This is the start of scoping the impact assessment, in order to determine the answer to the two key questions:

- could this strategy/policy or service and the way we deliver it affect some groups in society differently?
- will/can this strategy/policy or service and the way we deliver it promote equal opportunities?

POTENTIAL LIP IMPACT ON EQUALITIES GROUPS		
Equality Group	Likelihood of Impact	Potential of Impact
Race	Medium/High	Lower car usage in Lewisham tends to match areas of higher BME population; therefore potential greater dependency on public transport by this group. May be safety needs/concerns while walking and waiting for/using public transport. High rates of road casualties amongst bme young people.
Gender	Medium/High	Women may have higher dependency on public transport, particularly those with young children. Also safety concerns while waiting for/using public transport and walking. Issues with possible car

		dependency due to young children/safety fears.
Disability	High	May be higher dependency on public transport; may need specialist public transport provision; need for disabled car parking spaces; potholes etc could cause more concern/discomfort; street design and layout can have high impact on safety and mobility.
Age	High	Children and young people are a particularly vulnerable road user group. Older people may be more dependent on public transport, and potholes etc could cause more concern/discomfort. Children and the elderly may be more vulnerable when using public transport and using the highways, particularly as a result of conflict of interests with those using motor vehicles. It is important that children are educated about traffic and road safety to ensure they develop strategies to safeguard their own safety and develop good safety habits for future life. Younger children and older people are more susceptible to hyperthermia in winter when waiting for buses/trains to arrive, particularly if shelters are not available.
Sexual Orientation	Low/Medium	Possible safety concerns when waiting for/using public transport.
Religion and Belief	Medium	Traditional public transport routes may not reflect changing community needs e.g. provision to

		places of worship. Possible safety concerns when waiting for/using public transport
Socio-Economic	Medium/High	Lower car usage resulting in a greater use of public transport etc. Deprived areas, have poorer transport provision/links etc.

4 Scope/focus of the Equality Impact Assessment

The EIA will focus on the aforementioned LIP's aims and objectives and will explore whether or not the LIP:

'Could LIP affect some groups in society differently?'

'Will promote equal opportunities?'

- or its implementation break the law – or have the potential to break the law , as set out above
- directly or indirectly discriminate on grounds of race, gender, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief Race/ Ethnicity:

5. Assessment of Relevant Data and Research

In order to make a judgement about the impact of the LIP upon equalities groups it is necessary to consider relevant data and research.

Link To Other Policies And Plans

5.1 Sustainable Communities Strategy

Some of the Priorities	Some of the Issues, objectives and elements of the vision	Some of the Actions	Some of the Outcomes
Safer – where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour and abuse	<p>People want to feel safe as they go about their daily lives and want to know that children and young people are safe travelling around the borough and across London. Feeling safe is about more than crime and policing, it's also about how an area looks and feels and how people treat one another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of crime can have a damaging effect on a local area. In many cases fear of crime is not related to the level of actual crime. Nonetheless, this fear can stop people travelling at certain times of day, it can shut off or stigmatise entire areas of the borough and it can leave people feeling unsafe in their neighbourhoods. • Citizens have made it clear that better lighting and a more visible presence of police and wardens are important in making people feel safe. Installing CCTV cameras and removing signs of neglect, like graffiti and fly-tipping, have also been highlighted as important in making the borough look and feel safer. 	<p>Tackle antisocial behaviour and ensure that people feel confident and safe throughout the borough</p>	<p>A reduction in the rates of crime that impact most upon Lewisham, such as serious violent crime</p>
Clean, green and liveable – where people live in high quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our challenge is to accommodate growth in the economy and population in a way that promotes our communities and protects our environment • By ensuring that all new developments are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the need for people to rely upon car travel by making it easier 	<p>A reduction in the borough's CO2 emissions, in line with national targets.</p>

<p>housing and can care for and enjoy their environment</p>	<p>planned and developed in a sustainable manner we can help to conserve energy, protect Lewisham's unique biodiversity and provide people with easy access to jobs, schools, shops, transport and local amenities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This issue covers almost every aspect of our daily lives. The mode of travel we use, how we light and heat our homes and the way we spend our leisure time all make a difference. • People in Lewisham have told us that they recognise their personal responsibility to reduce their impact on the environment and want more information on how they can make a difference. 	<p>and safer to walk or cycle around the borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how you travel around the borough. Would it be easier to walk, cycle, share a lift with a friend or colleague or make use of public transport? • Work is under way on our waterways to improve accessibility • The 'Good Going' and 'Healthy Walks' initiatives both rely upon the attractiveness of our green spaces to encourage activity and physical exercise. 	
<p>Healthy, active and enjoyable – where people can actively participate in maintaining and improving their health and well-being</p>	<p>It is our responsibility as individuals and communities to make healthy lifestyle choices and to engage in activities that maintain and improve our physical and mental well-being.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the well-being of our citizens by increasing participation in healthy and active lifestyles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the take-up of healthy lifestyle activities • An improvement in overall life expectancy and a reduction in the gap between the most disadvantaged and the Lewisham average.
<p>Dynamic and prosperous –</p>	<p>As London grows over the next decade, emerging sectors, including e-business and</p>	<p>Improve the quality and vitality of Lewisham's town centres</p>	<p>An increase in the overall employment rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the number of businesses

<p>where people are part of vibrant communities and town centres, well connected to London and beyond</p>	<p>creative and environmental industries, will broaden its economic base. These developments will bring with them a whole range of new opportunities and Lewisham’s citizens will be in a strong position to take advantage of their proximity to the capital.</p> <p>Lewisham in 2020 will be better connected to the capital, the region and beyond. Access to London’s economic and cultural hotspots will be enhanced. Within the borough Lewisham’s town centres will be hubs of local activity, where established, independent and new businesses thrive, boosting local employment and inward investment. Lewisham is characterised by distinctive local areas and neighbourhoods. Major centres such as Lewisham, Deptford and Catford are complemented by local centres including Blackheath, Brockley, Downham, Forest Hill, Hither Green, New Cross and Sydenham. These centres play an important role in creating a sense of local identity and promoting a better quality of life in the area. Town centres provide people with convenient access to business, retail, leisure and entertainment opportunities. They act as a focal point for local communities, a place where people meet and interact.</p> <p>Local people have told us that they value their town centres and would like to see them</p>	<p>and localities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to the number, quality and range of employment opportunities. • Improve access to sustainable modes of transport within the borough and our connections to London and beyond. 	<p>in the borough and the capacity of these businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewisham Gateway has ambitious plans for the future of Lewisham town centre, including replacing the roundabout with a new road layout, opening a new park and attracting a major department store to the area. • Catford town centre will undergo substantial regeneration. This will include transforming the former greyhound stadium into a new housing development and small shops. Catford and Catford Bridge stations will be linked by a new plaza and a new pedestrian bridge over the railway will provide better connections with the town centre. • Support the growth and development of our town centres by working with commercial partners and developers. • Encourage a mix of businesses that reflect the diversity of the borough and its citizens and ensure that our town and local centres are fully accessible for all our communities. • Promote and improve alternatives to the car (walking, cycling and public transport) so that they remain the community’s preferred means of moving within the borough
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	<p>improved in the future with more facilities, cleaner streets and a safer environment.</p> <p>43% of Lewisham households have no access to a car or van so the quality of public transport now and in the future will have a major impact upon the ease with which people travel and their work-life balance. This is not just an issue for travel providers: it involves improved access and safety at stations and bus stops, encouraging people to leave their car at home and listening to communities so that developments are in line with their needs.</p> <p>Citizens have identified traffic and congestion as major sources of frustration. A citizen's jury in Lewisham recommended that the borough develop a workable balance of transport methods by minimising car usage and encouraging people to use alternatives.</p> <p>The citizens felt that the benefits would not just be in terms of time saved but would simultaneously make the local area more attractive, improve the environment and result in a more friendly and sociable borough.</p>		<p>and beyond.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Lewisham transport infrastructure, its roads, pavements, bus stops and stations are accessible to everyone and especially our disabled citizens. By 2015, eight of the borough's stations will be fully accessible and initiatives such as 'Legible Lewisham' will ensure that well-signed and accessible routes are available across the borough. • Ensure that all areas of the borough and new developments can access a range of transport options. • Remove Lewisham roundabout, as part of the town centre development, and provide an 'H shaped' street layout to rationalise traffic movement and provide simple and safe pedestrian access directly from the station to the high street.
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5.2 Lewisham Regeneration Strategy

Lewisham's Regeneration strategy, *People, Prosperity and Place*, sets out the ways in which the Council will contribute towards delivering the Sustainable Community strategy priorities. It provides a clear agenda for change in the borough, establishing themes for change and the strategic objectives involved in making this change happen.

As one of the four divisions within the regeneration directorate, this strategy clearly shapes the future aims and objectives of the Transport Division. The following objectives are particularly relevant to the division and consequently the LIP:

People

'Diverse and cohesive communities: To celebrate Lewisham's diverse communities and strengthen community cohesion.'

Prosperity

'Business enterprise and jobs growth: To provide access to jobs and business support to local people.'

Place

'An accessible environment: To provide accessible, convenient and safe transportation networks.'

'A safe environment: To reduce crime and improve community safety.'

TRANSPORT STRATEGY

Put something in here

5.3 Regeneration Directorate Plan 2009-2012

The regeneration and growth strategy for the London Borough of Lewisham aims to support the London Thames Gateway growth area and the London Plan Opportunity Area designations, by creating a regeneration corridor primarily focused in the north of the borough on the localities of Catford, Lewisham, Deptford and New Cross. This capitalises on the public transport accessibility of the area, and the need to intensify land uses in town centres (in terms of Lewisham and Catford) and on redesignated employment land in Deptford and New Cross. Directing growth to these localities will act as a catalyst for major regeneration across the borough, while protecting the borough's conservation areas and the limited and finite supply of green and open space.

The next ten years is likely to see substantial increases in the amount of development taking place in the borough. This will be the result of improvements in public transport links, generally enhanced developer interest arising from the eastward movement of London and investment in schools, leisure and health facilities.

The borough's town centres will be a particular focus of activity, with mixed use development schemes taking advantage of their good connections to services and public transport. Deptford, Lewisham and Catford also have a number of major regeneration sites that will make an important contribution to the delivery of new

homes and jobs in the area as well as improve the environment and promote the use of public transport. These include:

- Convoys Wharf – a private sector-led proposals for a 16 hectare site for 450,000m² mixed use development with up to 3,500 new homes and 70,000m² of employment space capable of accommodating 1,500-2,000 jobs,
- The Lewisham Gateway project - which will deliver up to 1,000 new homes, new retail space, major improvements to the access between the interchange, town centre and local area, and improvements to the local environment
- The former Greyhound Stadium and Catford stations sites - a high quality mixed use development including community and commercial uses, improvements to the stations and their environment and the river in addition to new housing.

Successful investment in public sector infrastructure in Lewisham - schools, housing, leisure facilities and other public facilities and services - is central to the Council's success and delivery of its vision. This development needs to support sustainability and add value to the overall regeneration of Lewisham.

Transport

Effective partnership working with Transport for London is central to the delivery of Lewisham's transport responsibilities since TfL have direct responsibility for key roads within Lewisham and for all traffic lights. It is also the service specifier for some public transport operations within the borough, including buses, which many Lewisham residents rely on to connect them with economic, learning and leisure opportunities.

While 42.8% of Lewisham households do not have a car or van, the total number of cars owned by households in Lewisham has increased by 12,432 (19%) to 79,270 [2001 census]. There are significant variations between different parts of the borough with wards ranging from over 50% households without a car [Brockley, Evelyn and New Cross] to under 33% [Catford South and Grove Park.]. While not owning a car can be a positive choice, which promotes sustainability, households without cars will be more dependent on public transport, walking or cycling around the borough.

The majority of Lewisham residents in employment travel to work by some form of public transport using trains, buses, underground or light rail with cars/vans the second most used method. This high level of dependency on public transport, whilst supporting our sustainability objectives, demands that the Council works effectively with partners – including TfL, Thames Gateway London Partnership, South East London Transport Strategy [SELTRANS] and transport operators – to ensure that the needs of local people are taken on board in operational and strategic planning.

Current significant levels of investment in rail will bring benefits to Lewisham – improving connectivity, speed and ease of travel. Projects include :-

- the opening of East London Line Phase 1 in 2010 which will completely transform travel opportunities for people in and around Honor Oak, Brockley, Forest Hill and Sydenham
- East London Line Phase 2 due for 2012 . However, the Council will need to continue to lobby for a station at Surrey Canal Road
- the introduction of the 3 car DLR service during 2009/10
- Crossrail
- A programme of improvements at stations across the borough designed to improve accessibility.

5.4 Local Development Framework

The Local Development Framework is the term given to the collection of new planning documents, prepared by the Council, which collectively will deliver the planning strategy and policies for Lewisham. The system was brought in by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and related regulations and guidance. The Local Development Framework (LDF), together with the Mayor's London Plan will form the statutory Development Plan for Lewisham. The key LDF document will be the Core Strategy.

Lewisham's core strategy covers a 15 year period from 2011 to 2026. The policies laid out in the Core Strategy will help Council to assess all future planning applications, big and small. It is envisaged that through the Core Strategy there will be opportunities to:

“ensure that the pattern of development within Lewisham responds to public transport accessibility and capacity, and is improved in areas where there are development opportunities but accessibility is currently low, walking and cycling are promoted and enhanced, car parking provision is managed and related to public transport accessibility, and that ways of getting around and to and from the different neighbourhoods of the borough are enhanced”

Further, under Core Strategy Objective 9: Transport and accessibility:

“Provision will be made to ensure an accessible, safe, convenient and sustainable transport system for Lewisham that meets people's access needs while reducing the need to travel and reliance on the private car. This will:

- a. promote choice and better health
- b. facilitate sustainable growth in the key localities for regeneration and growth (Lewisham, Catford, Deptford, New Cross)
- c. improve integration, accessibility and connectivity within the borough and the London sub-region.

The Council will ensure that transport and accessibility within the borough:

- a. provides for a system of walking and cycling routes and strong links to town centres and public open space, including the Waterlink Way
- b. improves accessibility in the Evelyn, Whitefoot, Bellingham and Downham wards
- c. facilitates the movement of freight while minimising the adverse impacts of traffic, noise and emissions
- d. delivers key infrastructure projects including the Thameslink programme, the lower 'h' road at Lewisham, removal of the Kender gyratory system and safeguarding provision for the Surrey Canal station as part of the London Overground network.”

5.5 Mayors Transport Strategy

Mayors Transport Strategy Aims And Objectives

Goals	Challenges	Outcomes
Support economic development and population growth	Supporting sustainable population and employment growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balancing capacity and demand for travel through increasing public transport capacity and/or reducing the need to travel
	Improving transport connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving people's access to jobs Improving access to commercial markets for freight movements and business travel, supporting the needs of business to grow
	Delivering an efficient and effective transport system for people and goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoothing traffic flow (managing delay, improving journey time reliability and resilience) Improving public transport reliability Reducing operating costs Bringing and maintaining all assets to a state of good repair Enhancing use of the Thames for people and goods
Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners	Improving journey experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving public transport customer satisfaction Improving road user satisfaction (drivers, pedestrians, cyclists) Reducing public transport crowding
	Enhancing the built and natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing streetscapes, improving the perception of the urban realm and developing 'better streets' initiatives Protecting and enhancing the natural environment
	Improving air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing air pollutant emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to EU air quality targets
	Improving noise impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving perceptions and reducing impacts of noise
	Improving health impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating an increase in walking and cycling
Improve the safety and security of all Londoners	Reducing crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing crime rates (and improving perceptions of personal safety and security)
	Improving road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the numbers of road traffic casualties
	Improving public transport safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing casualties on public transport networks
Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners	Improving accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the physical accessibility of the transport system Improving access to services
	Supporting regeneration and tackling deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting wider regeneration
Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience	Reducing CO2 emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing CO2 emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to a London-wide 60 per cent reduction by 2025
	Adapting to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining the reliability of transport networks
Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy	Developing and implementing a viable and sustainable legacy for the 2012 Games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting regeneration and convergence of social and economic outcomes between the five Olympic boroughs and the rest of London Physical transport legacy Behavioural transport legacy

Assessment of relevant data

5.6 Knowing the character of Lewisham today and being aware of the things that will impact on the borough in the future is the first step to ensuring the LIP addresses the right issues.

5.7 Outline of the borough

Lewisham is Inner London's third largest borough both in terms of population and its area. Located south-east of central London, Lewisham is home to over 260,000 people (13) and many different communities, living in an area of approximately 13.4 square miles. Lewisham is made up of a collection of diverse neighbourhoods and strong communities - Bellingham, Blackheath, Brockley, Catford, Crofton Park, Deptford,

Downham, Forest Hill, Grove Park, Hither Green, Honor Oak, Ladywell, Lee Green, Lewisham, New Cross, New Cross Gate and Sydenham.

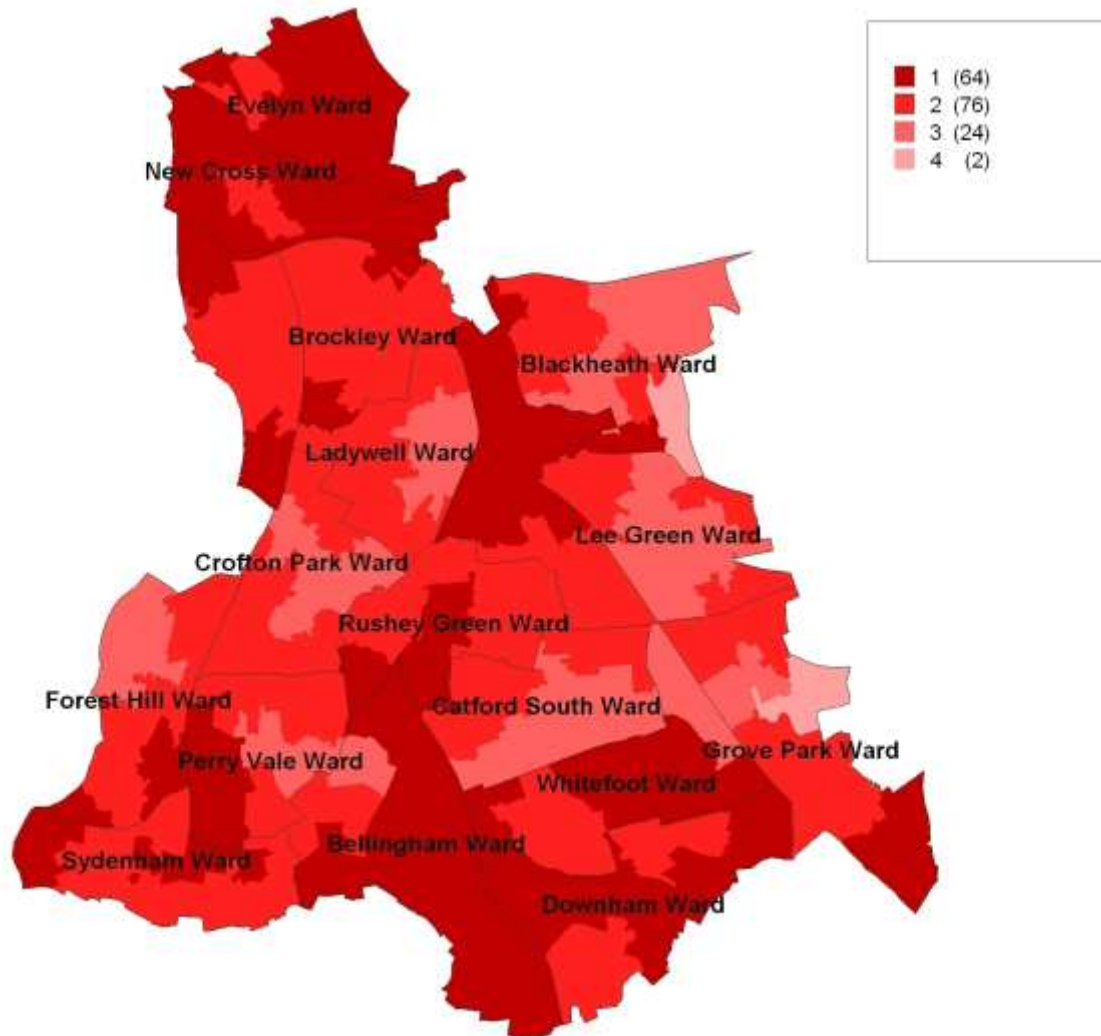
Lewisham is the 15th most ethnically diverse local authority in England where 130 different languages are spoken. The local population is forecast to rise to over 290,000 over the next 20 years by which time the proportion of the overall population from a black and/or minority ethnic origin will rise from the present 43% to almost 50%.

The 2001 Census found that 15.6% of the population suffers from a long term illness or has a disability. Additionally, 7.9% of the population provides some form of unpaid care to disabled people. Therefore an estimated 23.5% of the Lewisham population is either disabled or provides care for a disabled person.

Adjoined by four other London boroughs Lewisham occupies a key position on important transport routes (radial and orbital) within London and between London, Kent and Sussex. These transport routes connect the borough to the rest of London, including the significant employment centres of the City of London and Canary Wharf, the leisure and retail destinations of the West End, Croydon and Bromley, as well as the key sites for the 2012 Olympics. Proposals for new and upgraded transport services will further enhance these connections.

Strategically, the north of the borough forms part of the Thames Gateway, a nationally recognised growth area stretching east to the Kent and Essex coasts along the Thames Estuary .

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2007) saw Lewisham ranked as the 39th most deprived local authority in England, with a number of areas ranked in the 20% most deprived in England. The IMD looks at a range of indicators covering income, employment, health, education, training, skills, living conditions and access to services. Figure 2.4 shows Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Lewisham by national quintile of deprivation, quintile 1 being the most deprived and quintile 5 the least deprived. Lewisham has over a third of its SOAs in quintile 1 and none in quintile 5. Only two SOAs are in quintile 4. The SOAs in the most deprived quintiles are mainly located in wards in the north of the borough (Evelyn, New Cross), in the centre of Lewisham (Lewisham Central, Rushey Green) and across the lower south of the borough (Bellingham, Downham and Whitefoot).



Deprivation areas within Lewisham (Super Output Areas)

BME population estimated at 49.4% of households as evidenced through the Lewisham Household Survey 2007 for the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Despite being the third most populous inner London borough, Lewisham's underlying economy is one of the smallest in London, ranking 30th out of 33. The borough workforce numbered around 66,000 in 2006, a rise of 8% since 1998. This is in line with regional and national averages, but below the sub-regional average. Only 31% of the borough workforce are employed in the borough, with the majority travelling outside the borough to work

5.8 RESEARCH

5.8.1 Access to Employment

Access to a job is one of the main ways people feel included in society and the Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) sets out policies to protect sites in the borough that are valued for their employment uses from inappropriate development. Many of the most important employment sites are located in wards with the highest unemployment rates and with the highest populations of people from the Black and Ethnic Minorities. Many of these wards are also those with relatively low car ownership and it is therefore important to ensure suitable provision is made for access by sustainable modes (public transport, walking and cycling) to these sites.

5.8.2 Access for People with Disabilities

An accessible environment for all is an objective of the Council's UDP and the quality of life and social inclusion for people with mobility difficulties therefore need to be seriously considered when planning the built environment. For example, policies in the UDP Transport Chapter provide for disabled car parking in new developments with 20 or more spaces.

5.8.3 Access to Transport

Transport access to everyday facilities such as town centres, local centres and shopping parades, schools and medical facilities needs to be improved to enable people with mobility problems to access the full range of community facilities. Access to the Major and District Town Centres and to transport interchanges is considered very important and the UDP contains policies that support major public transport improvements such as the East London Line Extension.

5.8.4 Home Zones

Home Zones (groups of streets having physical features that force drivers to drive slowly and safely) are supported in the UDP. They will help to improve the quality of life for local residents, increase safety for young people, older people and people with disabilities.

5.8.6 "Older People in Deprived Neighbourhoods: Social Exclusion and Quality of Life in Old Age" (ESRC, 2003)

This research, part of the Economic and Social Research Council's 'Growing Older' programme, investigated the circumstances surrounding older people living in socially deprived areas in three English cities. Key findings relevant to this assessment were:

- Exclusion from social relations. Social isolation was measured through contact with family, friends and neighbours. 20% were judged to be socially isolated with 16% experiencing severe, or very severe, loneliness.
- Exclusion from civil activities. This was measured through attendance at meetings and civic activities. Just under 50% had not attended any meetings of either religious or community groups, and 24% had not taken part in any civil activities.
- Exclusion from basic services beyond the home. This was measured through usage of Post Offices, chemists and bus services. Although 72% had used all three at least once in the previous year, 10% had used less than 2 of these key services.
- A considerable proportion of respondents experienced at least one form of social exclusion, with multiple exclusion significantly linked to age and ethnicity. People aged 75 or over were more likely to be multiply excluded as were Somali and Pakistani respondents. However, Indian and Black Caribbean respondents were least likely to experience multiple exclusion. Transport services such as public transport and street lighting were identified as having a key role to play in helping to tackle these issues.

5.8.7 “Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion” (Social Exclusion Unit, ODPM, 2003)

This report was the outcome of a wide-ranging study examining problems experienced by people facing social exclusion in reaching employment and key services. It identified 5 key barriers to accessing services:

- Availability and physical accessibility of transport
- Cost of transport
- Services and activities located in inaccessible places
- Safety and security
- Travel horizons

As part of the strategy to tackle these barriers, a new framework of accessibility planning has been built into future Local Transport Plans and led by local transport authorities, in partnership with other agencies. In London however, where the Mayor’s Transport Strategy and LIPs replace Local Transport Plans, there is no requirement to undertake such accessibility planning.

The report also identified a clear link between pedestrian accident rates and social class, with the evidence being particularly marked for children:

“Children from social class V are five times more likely to die in a road accident than those from social class I. Social deprivation is also a key determinant of child road injuries. Although the accident rate for children has declined in recent years, it has done so more slowly for those in the lowest socio-economic group. Small-scale studies have suggested there is a disproportionately high rate of pedestrian accidents amongst minority ethnic children, over and above the effect of social class.”

5.8.9 “Prevention and Reduction of Accidental Injury in Children and Older People” (Health Development Agency, 2003)

This report found that road accidents are the leading cause of fatalities in children and that, in England, children in the 10% most deprived wards were three times more likely to be injured in road traffic accidents, compared to children in the 10% least deprived wards. It also found international evidence, which suggested that higher rates of pedestrian injury are found in ethnic minority children, compared to the country’s normative data.

In the UK, the child pedestrian accident rate is twice that in the Netherlands and nearly four times that in Sweden. Comparisons of pedestrian risk between English and Dutch children showed exposure rates to be comparable, the main difference being that, for Dutch children, half of pedestrian time is spent in traffic calmed/controlled areas whereas only 10% of English children are so protected. It concluded that there was evidence that both area-wide safety measures and 20mph zones helped reduce road injuries to children.

The report also found that, for older people, 37% of those injured are pedestrians; for those aged 80 and above, 61% are pedestrians. Again, it concluded that reductions in the risk to older pedestrians (as well as disabled people) can result from a range of safety measures such as traffic calming, 20mph zones, pedestrian areas in town centres, priority walking routes, pedestrian refuges and crossings, dropped kerbs, etc.

5.8.10 “Tackling the Road Safety Implications of Disadvantage” (Department for Transport, 2003)

This government guidance advised local authorities of the need to address the particular road safety problems within their disadvantaged areas. This resulted from the strong evidence available suggesting that members of poorer communities are more likely to become road accident casualties than in other communities. In particular, local authorities were asked to aim to reduce the number of casualties in their most deprived areas at a greater rate than across the council area as a whole. For Lewisham, special attention therefore needs to be given to casualty levels in Evelyn, New Cross, Downham and Bellingham wards (see 5.6.1 above).

5.8.11 “Making London Better for All Children and Young People” (London Mayor’s Children and Young People’s Strategy, 2004)

The London Mayor believes all young Londoners should be brought up in a safe and secure social and physical environment and that this will require action to promote their safety and security. He is therefore committed, inter alia, to developing safer and more secure transport systems and improving the safety of London’s roads and streets for children. The Strategy recognises that the creation of safer street networks and spaces has a critical part to play in the improvement of children’s social and physical well-being and health. Many, as well as their parents and carers, are worried about the risks associated with walking and cycling in the city. Children are more likely than adults to be injured or killed as pedestrians and child pedestrian casualty rates in London are higher than the national average. Also, children from poor and minority ethnic households are over-represented in these figures. While child cyclist casualties are reducing, the evidence suggests that, year on- year, fewer children are cycling in London. In a survey carried out by MORI on behalf of the Mayor, one-fifth of parents said that safer roads would encourage them to allow their children to cycle. The Strategy points out that there are many innovative initiatives in London that seek to improve children’s road safety, such as Home Zones and Safer Routes to School.

Other actions proposed by the then London Mayor included:

- Improving conditions for walking and cycling so that children and young people can have safer and more convenient access to schools, town centres and training, leisure, sport and recreational facilities.
- Introducing a programme to provide cycle parking facilities at schools, together with cycling information, training and low-cost cycle helmet purchase schemes.

6. Consultation

6.1 CAG Consultants Consultation on the LIP

Below is a summary of the main points that arose out of the consultation on the LIP as carried out by CAG Consultants in July 2010. A more comprehensive narrative can be seen in appendix 3

- Remove unnecessary street signs
- Mend pavements.
- Separation between cycle lanes and the rest of roads on the main routes where there is no parking.

- Cycle lanes disappear with no reason.
- Rights and responsibilities of road users.
- Behaviour of drivers, cyclists, walkers – do what we want rather than respect other road users. Respect and education is key.
- European drivers – do not understand the road signs, speed, do not respect cyclists – all about education and knowledge. However others felt that European drivers respect cyclists more.
- Education of motorcyclists.
- Build and put in place things of beauty.
- Clean up and make less shabby rather than doing big fancy schemes.
- General tidy up of potholes etc.
- Children allowed to cycle on pavements under a certain age – health and also safety benefits.
- Cycle routes in Lewisham need to be looked at from a safety perspective.
- School travel – especially walking buses. Ban private car use for travel to school?
- More green streets and play streets.
- LCD displays at bus stops showing next bus information.
- Educating street users. No tolerance on cycling on pavements – they are breaking
- the law.
- Enforcement. Public opinion changes a lot of things. Local knowledge about cycling on pavements needs to be increased. Learn from elsewhere and concentrate on areas where it is happening frequently.
- Link the above issue to continuity of cycleway.
- Funded cycle officer posts to increase training levels (training could be paid for via
- Cycling Super Highways funds.
- Activities in green squares – open up to discussion about how to use them (competitions, carnival days, paintings for sale, gorilla gardening, big lunch).
- Street trees – great and need to be kept but some are causing real problems with the pavements which are presenting a danger to pedestrians.
- Generally take out speed humps.

- North of the Borough trying to develop E-W cycle routes. Need to think more about cycle routes away from the main routes – locally strategic cycle routes e.g. along Lewisham Way.
- Provide seating at more bus stops to make accessible to less able residents
- Moving of Lewisham Bus station – hazard to pedestrians
- Incentives to encourage fewer private car journeys.
- More dedicated cycle lanes.
- More parking points for bicyclists and SAFE parking for cycles.
- General safety issue: Placement of ‘cushions’ means cars frequently drive in the middle of the road causing potential problems.
- Generally better lighting at bus stops along with seating wherever possible.
- Service information signs for each bus stop.
- Promote walking and cycling e.g. walking buses to schools and a competition for the most successful school each term with a prize for the school that wins.
- Promote cycling to the station. Establish a safe lockable cycle ‘pods’ at Catford and Lewisham stations – avoids drop off and pick up journeys.

6.2 Consultation with Lewisham Disability Coalition

A summary of the consultation with Lewisham Disability Coalition is below. A more comprehensive narrative can be seen in appendix 2

- Dropped Kerbs near the rail stations are terrible
- The LIP Objective “decrease the use of cars” whilst good in theory could end up discriminating against disabled people as many of them need to use cars
- The above could also lead to a loss of parking spaces for disabled people
- There is a need to join up some of the proposals. i.e. the cashiers will be closing in the town hall – there will therefore be a need to ensure that routes to paypoints and the paypoints themselves are fully accessible.
- Need to reduce the unnecessary street furniture – just leads to clutter and makes it hard for disabled people to navigate routes.
- Public safety – disabled people are being abused on buses and other forms of transport – need to link to the safer communities strategy
- There is no reliable form of accessible transport in the borough
- There is a shortage of wheelchair accessible taxi’s in the borough
- Dial-a-ride is over used. Many people cannot book their services
- Bus’s don’t lower the their sides
- Pedestrianism – less use of car could lead to discrimination of disabled people
- Take up of healthy lifestyles – cycling - availability of adapted bikes would be good
- Positioning and signage of parking spaces are difficult for disabled users to read and navigate
- Public education around abusing other passengers TFL?
- Lewisham Community travel – there is total confusion – need for clarity

- Would be good to have something that address's the incidents of hate crimes against disabled people on transport in Lewisham
- It would be good to have a cycling programme that took into account special needs

6.3 Consultation with the Black Staff Forum

- Increased effort to ensure safety of bme residents whilst travelling (verbal and physical abuse)
- Increased effort to reduce the high levels of bme casualties
- Electronic signage board at bus stop to let people know when the bus's are coming – in the 8 most commonly used languages in the borough
- Increased use of bicycles
- Customer services training to bus drivers – most are rude and drive very badly
- Clarity over when bus lanes can be used
- Concerns about information shared on road safety and impact on young children, particularly those living in deprived areas.
- Need to check that the locations of bus stops fitted the current pattern of life in Lewisham and met the needs of all communities , for example, by ensuring there were bus stops outside mosques.
- Road safety information needs to be promoted more widely and made available in a range of community languages.
- Need to discuss with public transport providers and TfL action to tackle racist abuse

7. Assessment Of Impact And Outcomes

The LIP and the Mayor's Transport Strategy have been designed to promote inclusion and equality. However, there are some areas where particular groups may be more vulnerable in terms of using the transportation system.

Following the scoping of the assessment and identification of potential areas for discrimination, analysis of data and research and specific consultation it is clear that the Council has to balance the competing needs of different sections of the community. The target groups considered are listed below along with the sections of the LIP and other council policies into which the LIP can link into, to address their needs.

7.1 Age (Children and Older People).

Children and the elderly may be more vulnerable when using public transport and using the highways, particularly as a result of conflict of interests with those using motor vehicles. It is important that children are educated about traffic and road safety to ensure they develop strategies to safeguard their own safety and develop good safety habits for future life. Lewisham has already begun to do some good work around this. Please refer to appendix 2.

Road Safety Plan – This section of the LIP is an annual study of accidents noting where and when they happen, the severity of injury, and is used to target resources to where there would be the most benefit. Vulnerable people such as children, cyclists, motorcyclists, older people and the disabled, are counted again, thus increasing the value. This value is used to assess where resources are to be targeted. Its aim is to reduce accidents and speeds – The main target for reducing accident injury has already been met.

The LIP should also seek to link School Travel Plans which aim to promote more environmentally benign modes of travel to schools, with chaperoned “walking buses” and 20mph zones to improve safety and reduce pollution. Improved street lighting – to reduce the risk of accidents and violent attack.

7.2 Race

Members of black and minority ethnic communities may be more vulnerable to some kinds of assault on the streets and when using public transport. Also, high incidents of BME road casualties. As above, action to address this should be detailed in the LIP Road Safety Plan. Refer to Appendix 2 for recent data on BME child road accidents in Lewisham.

The LIP should also seek to link into The Community Safety Strategy - and action plan which aims to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Specific actions may include:

- Improved street lighting – to reduce the risk of accidents and violent attack.
- Improvements to bus stops and waiting areas – ensure that bus stops and waiting areas are well lit and preferably overlooked.
- Highway Maintenance – cut back trees / foliage which may create hiding areas, dark area or limits escape routes

Additionally, London buses have a policy of introducing cctv systems on all buses on its regular services. These provide a deterrent to criminal and antisocial behaviour and are often used by the police and CPS to assist in prosecutions.

7.3 Religion and Belief

Similar issues to Race (above), the LIP should seek to link into The Community Safety Strategy - and action plan which aims to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Possible specific actions in “Race” above.

7.4 Gender

Women are more likely than men to experience fear of travelling at night and the time spent waiting for trains and buses are the most worrying feature of journeys. As women are more likely to have part time jobs, as apposed to full time, they are more likely to be travelling in the off peak times when waiting times are longer. They are also more likely to be carrying shopping or accompanying children.

The LIP should seek to link into the Community Safety Strategy – The strategy and action plan aims to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Possible specific actions mentioned in “Race” above.

7.5 Disability

Public transportation is of particular importance for disabled people as disability is usually linked to reduced physical mobility. Fewer disabled people are in employment than non-disabled people and consequently have lower incomes and this is linked to access to private motor car use. It is important that a Lewisham transportation system is fully accessible to people with a disability and caters for their needs both in terms of the accessibility of the transport which is provided and the provision of information about transportation options. Some of the issues regarding the transportation system that would have particular significance for disabled people are: good quality footways, street lighting quality and potential for disadvantaged by excessive street furniture. The ability of drivers to stop adjacent to homes and businesses to drop off disabled passengers is important to ensure disabled persons are able to travel to take part in normal daily activities.

7.6 Sexual Orientation

Members of the LGBT communities often fear assault on the grounds of their sexual orientation and for these communities the safety of public transportation is important. Measures taken to improve security at transport interchanges, the walking strategy and the Community Safety Strategy are all expected to reduce the chance of attacks on people of a particular sexual orientation.

7.7 Socio-Economic

The LIP is relevant to all sectors of Lewisham's diverse community. Transport affects the lives of all residents. Transportation is used by all members of the community to access goods and services, to visit friends and to access employment. Access to employment is vital to enable the low paid to attend their place of work and to have similar opportunities to those with private cars. In terms of road safety, as mentioned previously, Lewisham has begun some good work to address this, and this work should continue. Please refer to appendix 2

8. Reducing Any Adverse Impact

Following the identification of potential areas for discrimination analysis of relevant data, research, policies and plans and a review of specific consultation the contents of the draft LIP were checked to determine whether, in any of the areas identified:

- There is unlawful discrimination.
- There is an adverse impact on one or more equality target groups.
- The LIP fails to promote equality of access or opportunity.
- Any equality target groups are, or may be, excluded from LIP policies, programmes, schemes and measures.
- Any equality target groups are disadvantaged.

If an adverse impact is identified, then options for reducing that must be considered (if it were actually unlawful, then it would need to be changed).

The overall assessment is that the proposals contained in the Council's Local Implementation Plan do not discriminate and no adverse impacts have been identified. However, the assessment suggests that a few of the proposals in the draft LIP have the potential for adverse impact depending on how implemented, and hence they should be implemented¹ with care.

Additionally, there are real opportunities now and in the future to take actions which will ensure better access to services, to influence decision makers in partner organisations and to ensure that Lewisham's transport services make a real contribution toward promoting equal opportunities through ensuring mobility and access for all. actions to be taken for the future are set out below

Issue	Relevance to Equality Strand	Action to Address	Owner	Timescale
Continue to maintain and improve the reliability of Lewisham's bus services.	All			
Continue the implementation of bus	Disability			

¹ For instance the LIP Objective "Less reliance on the private car" could have a positive effect on the environment and residents health, whilst having a negative effect on disabled people, many of whom are reliant on the use of private cars.

priority and bus stop accessibility measures.				
Address the safety, accessibility and fear of crime on public transport network by investing in environmental improvements such as improved pedestrian access and public transport information at transport interchanges. Also, implement improved lighting and waiting areas.	All			
Assess and improve local cycle routes.	All			
Allow for provision of residents with special needs within the councils Cycle Strategy	Disability			
Maintain provision of community transport, such as Dial a Ride services.	Disability/Age			
Increase number of accessible taxi's in the borough	Disability/Age			
Address the Borough's road safety targets by continuing to invest in safe pedestrian crossings, heavy investment on Safer Routes to School measures and road safety educational programmes.	Race/All			
Continue with the programme to address the higher than average incidence of being involved in road accidents by children from black and ethnic minority (BME) will be implemented.	Race			
Use the planning system (core strategy) to influence the location of essential facilities and of new housing in order to reduce the need to travel and the length of trips.	All			
Reduce casualties and ensure the roads are safe for a full range of users.	All			
Continue to invest and seek funding for improving and maintaining transport infrastructure, such as footpaths, roads and	Disability/Age/ All			

bridges to a safe and serviceable condition.				
Conduct travel awareness campaigns and act as the catalyst for Travel Plans.	All			
Support the wider Regeneration of the Borough	All			
Increased partnership working with Transport for London and other agencies to provide better transport for Lewisham's residents.	All			

9 Formal agreement

This Equalities Impact Assessment will be considered by Mayor and Cabinet on

10 Publication of Results

Results of the assessment will be made available on the Council's website on the regeneration pages, when the re-designed version of the final Regeneration Strategy is available. It will also be included in the summary of EIAs on the website's equalities pages.

11 Monitoring

The achievement of changes, amendments and recommendations arising from the Equality Impact Assessment will be monitored through

Appendix 1

communities regeneration sustainability



Consultation Record

Lewisham Transport Local Implementation Plan
consultation workshops July

2010 August

2010

Lewisham Borough Council
**Consultation Record – Lewisham transport Local
 Implementation Plan consultation July 2010**

A report by **CAG Consultants**

August 2010

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CAG Consultants

Founded in 1983, CAG Consultants is an independent, employee-owned co-operative. We provide support, policy advice and training in a wide range of fields relating to sustainable development and climate change, regeneration and stakeholder & community involvement. We deliver high quality, innovative and thoughtful work for our clients, who include government departments, local authorities, public agencies, the NHS and regeneration and community planning partnerships across the UK. We pride ourselves on our strong ethical approach and our commitment to social justice and improving and protecting the environment. For more information, see www.cagconsultants.co.uk

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Introduction

1. The London Mayor's Transport Strategy

The London Mayor's [Transport Strategy](#) was published on 10th May 2010. It sets out the Mayor's transport vision for London, together with a delivery plan for the Greater London Assembly (GLA), Transport for London (TfL) and partners (including Borough Councils) for the next 20 years.

Each London Borough now has a responsibility to develop a Local Implementation Plan (LIP), detailing the way in which it will deliver the strategy at Borough level. Lewisham Borough is developing the LIP both within the context of the London Mayor's transport objectives and the objectives for [Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy](#).

The timescale and timetable for developing LIPs have been set by TfL. The official London-wide consultation period for the LIP falls after the drafting period for the Plan and so Lewisham Borough have sought to include a small amount of engagement with representatives of the Local Assemblies plus consultation conducted at Lewisham People's Day, to feed into the plans development.

2. Consultation workshops

As the timeline for drafting the LIP is very tight, only a small amount of consultation could be carried out at this stage in LIP development. Lewisham Borough invited the Local Assemblies to send a small number of representatives to participate in one of three consultation workshops. 27 members of Assemblies attended one of the three workshops, which took place at Lewisham Town Hall on:

- Saturday 17th July 2010, 11am – 1pm
- Saturday 17th July 2010, 2 – 4pm
- Monday 19th July 6 – 8 pm.

A list of attendees is included in Annex 1. This consultation forms an important part of the evidence feeding into the LIP development. It is important to note, however, that due to significant time constraints and a very small consultation process, the views are those of a small number of active and self-selected residents and some Councillors and should be viewed within that context.

Lewisham Borough contracted [CAG Consultants](#) to facilitate the sessions to ensure their independence, and to provide a record of the discussion which acts both as an evidence



document in the development of the LIP, and as a record of events for participants. This report provides this record.

3. The agenda

The full agenda for the workshops is included in Annex 2. The workshops included the following elements:

- Introductions.
- Presentation by Ian Plowright, Lewisham Borough Transport Strategy and Development, explaining the Transport Strategy and LIP process, together with some of the background issues affecting transport planning in Lewisham. Ian outlined the objectives from the Mayor's Strategy and the objectives from Lewisham's Community Strategy which shape the development of the LIP.

Ian's PowerPoint presentation accompanies this report to participants.

- Group session – participants identified their own 'objectives' for Lewisham transport.

In one workshop (Monday evening), these objectives were then prioritised by participants.

- Group session – participants suggested specific projects (including geographically specific projects) to address transport issues in Lewisham.
- Next Steps – Ian Plowright outlined the next steps for the development of the LIP.

This report provides a record of the discussion (taken on flip chart and on post it notes) during the three workshops.

Consultation record

Each workshop started with general introductions, followed by a presentation by Ian Plowright, Lewisham Borough Council Transport Strategy and Development, providing a grounding in the LiP process and some of the London Mayor's objectives for transport plus relevant priorities and objectives from the Lewisham . This presentation is available on a PowerPoint (and circulated to all participants with this report).

1. Questions and points of clarification

Following the presentation, participants were able to ask points of clarification and questions about the presentation. These questions and Ian Plowright's answers are summarised in Annex 3 for each of the three workshop sessions.

2.Objectives

The next session involved participants suggesting areas of focus for transport objectives for the LIP. This was undertaken in a plenary shared thinking session, with notes taken on a flip chart. The three sessions identified some common areas of focus / objectives which are listed first below, followed by the addition areas of focus for the three workshop sessions.

2.a) Common areas of focus / objectives identified by the participants of the three sessions

Objective theme	Session 1 (Saturday am)	Session (Saturday pm)	Session 3 (Monday eve)
Revitalising neighbourhoods and quality of life	Revitalise Local Neighbourhoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Streets not roads - Learn from work in, for example, Holland - Streets for people - Space for everyone - No road markings - Slow cars down - Design for place not passage 	Improving local high streets and shopping parades and employment opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By making streets more friendly, accessible, pleasant places to be - Making streets more attractive 	Quality of life and the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air quality - Safety - Parking on pavements - Links to walking, cycling and reducing car journeys - Promote health and well being (link to reducing cars on the road and to safety for pedestrians and cyclists).
Behaviour, enforcement and education	Behaviour and enforcement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce poor driving - Working in partnership with the police re poor driving. - Smiles indicator signs are a very positive way of encouraging safe driving / speed. 	Educating street users <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cars, vans, motorbikes, cyclists - Education and training - Advertising 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police presence on the roads. 		
CO₂ reduction and reducing car journeys	CO₂ reduction through illumination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turn off lights in some areas later in night – but issues of safety - Light pollution issues - Use solar panels for signage? But Lewisham uses renewable energy. Which is most costly? 	CO₂ reduction by reducing the number of car journeys. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change - Link to healthy lifestyles - Modal shift 	Reduce the number of car journeys. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal responsibility - Minibus use - Car sharing – car clubs - Incentives to use buses - Work with schools to reduce short journeys in peak times – travel plans and monitoring. - NHS role – partnership role (link to childhood anti-obesity work).
Safety	Street safety. Making journeys safer (including road surface / pot holes – distraction to drivers. If a road is well surfaced then it looks better, it is less of a distraction, there is less stress etc. Maintenance is more costly the more it is put off.)	Safer streets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More pedestrian crossings, traffic lights etc 	Safety for pedestrians and cyclists. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20mph – role out. - Education - Protect - Safe routes - Link to and promote health and well being (link to quality of life and environment) - Reduce cars (link to reduce car journeys). - Enforcement (camera driven) - People ignoring yellow boxes (education)
Cycling	Separation of cyclists from other road users. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	Cycling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separation of cycling from conflicting users 	needs

of

	cyclists and walkers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education - Cycling on pavements 	
Partnership work	Joining up with other agencies and service providers	Joint promotional work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E.g. with DLR 	
South Circular		South Circular – congestion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bottleneck - Increase in population will only increase the number of cars. 	Tackle pinch-points on South Circular and other interchanges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of technology to ease interface between pedestrians and cars. - Big barrier to pedestrian movement. - Will impact upon other streets (knock on effect of congestion) - Responsiveness (need a plan B when the main routes are too congested – open up side streets) - Traffic turning right is an issue.
Public transport		Making it easier to use public transport to reach the centre of London <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bus lanes (except it is very difficult to squeeze more out of the road space for buses) - Making Lewisham’s case to TfL - Pay the salary of an officer to look at frequency of trains at stations 	Overcrowding on trains and capacity / overcrowding on busy busies during school-peak times.. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving infrastructure. - Longer trains - Accessibility for disabled people at train stations - More buses at busy times - Smaller circuits for buses - Lack of seating at bus stops

on

full

		trains and standing, or even not being able to get	onto
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trains.

2.b) Additional areas of focus / objectives identified by each workshop session

<p>Session 1 (Saturday morning)</p> <p>Imaginative ideas for improving what we already have.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experimenting to allow communities to feel more in control - Address issue of aggression of everyone – not just drivers - Reduce the stress of users of road space <p>Reduce clutter / signage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Including silly signage for cycle routes - This could be more costly than we think? Removing posts and replacing pavements? <p>Maintenance / mending pavements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TfL funding can be used for A road maintenance but not for other maintenance. <p>Changing back 1 way streets to 2 ways streets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Democracy on roads - Opening up of the road network <p>Clarity over salting responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E.g. of bus routes.
<p>Session 2 (Saturday afternoon)</p> <p>Accessibility at interchanges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make it friendly and accessible - Link to town centres <p>Connectivity and better bike facilities at stations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No good schemes where as part of hubs you can leave bikes e.g. at stations - Worries about bike thefts - So much better in continental cities - At Lewisham, even after all the rebuilding, there is no visible bike parking - Locate bike parking safely where it feels safe and secure, not round the back of a station. <p>Parking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People driving to station then park in residential areas. - CPZs <p>Park and Ride</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How would this apply to Lewisham? <p>Getting rid of contradictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For example Lewisham Town Centre are promoting a 'bring your car free' on a Saturday promotion – but this is contrary to the rest of the strategy. <p>Tram between Lewisham and Catford</p>
<p>Session 3 (Monday evening)</p> <p>All objectives covered in 2.b) above.</p>

2.c) Prioritisation of objectives

No prioritisation of objectives was carried out during sessions one and two (Saturday morning and afternoon) however on Monday evening, a short prioritisation exercise was carried out using dots. Three dots were allocated to each participant and they used them to 'vote' for the issues they felt were most pressing. They were able to use all dots on one issue or to use them on different issues. It is important to note the context for this prioritisation and that the 'votes' below are the views of a small number of participants.

The prioritisation was as follows:

Number of 'votes'	Objectives
8	Safety for pedestrians and cyclists.
6	Tackle pinch-points on south circular and other interchanges.
4	Reducing car journeys.
3	Overcrowding on trains.
3	Quality of life and environment.
2	More buses.
2	People ignoring yellow boxes.
1	Enforcement.
1	Accessibility for disabled people at stations.
1	Capacity / over-crowded / busy buses during school-peak times.
1	Responsiveness (a plan B when main routes become too congested – opening up side streets etc).
1	Safe routes.

3. Project suggestions for the delivery programme

The participants then spent time discussing and noting key issues and project suggestions for inclusion in the delivery programme. These were split into two categories:

- Borough-wide issues and project suggestions;
- Geographically specific issues and project suggestions.

The geographical issues were noted on post it notes and attached to a map of the Borough.

3.a) Borough-wide issues and project suggestions

Session 1 (Saturday morning)

- Remove unnecessary street signs.
- Mend pavements.
- Separation between cycle lanes and the rest of roads on the main routes where there is no parking.
- Cycle lanes disappear with no reason.
- Rights and responsibilities of road users.
- Behaviour of drivers, cyclists, walkers – do what we want rather than respect other road users. Respect and education is key.
- European drivers – do not understand the road signs, speed, do not respect cyclists – all about education and knowledge. However others felt that European drivers respect cyclists more.
- Enforcement.
- Education of motorcyclists.
- Build and put in place things of beauty.
- Clean up and make less shabby rather than doing big fancy schemes.
- Aspiration ideas are needed too as the plan goes to 2031.
- General tidy up of roads, pot holes etc.

- More of the smiley speed signs .
- Children allowed to cycle on pavements under a certain age – health and also safety benefits.
- Cycle routes in Lewisham need to be looked at from a safety perspective.
- School travel – especially walking buses. Ban private car use for travel to school?

Session 2 (Saturday afternoon)

- More green streets and play streets.
- LCD displays at bus stops showing next bus information.
- Educating street users. No tolerance on cycling on pavements – they are breaking the law.
- Enforcement. Public opinion changes a lot of things. Local knowledge about cycling on pavements needs to be increased. Learn from elsewhere and concentrate on areas where it is happening frequently.
- Link the above issue to continuity of cycleway.
- Funded cycle officer posts to increase training levels (training could be paid for via Cycling Super Highways funds).
- Activities in green squares – open up to discussion about how to use them (competitions, carnival days, paintings for sale, gorilla gardening, big lunch).
- Street trees – great and need to be kept but some are causing real problems with the pavements which are presenting a danger to pedestrians.
- Generally take out speed humps.
- General 20 mph zone across the Borough.
- North of the Borough trying to develop E-W cycle routes. Need to think more about cycle routes away from the main routes – locally strategic cycle routes e.g. along Lewisham Way.

Session 3 (Monday evening) (group 1)

- Trains need to be longer.
- Provide seating at more bus stops to make accessible to less able residents e.g. Woolstone Road (opposite Lutwyche Road).
- The moving of Lewisham Bus station – danger to pedestrians crossing roads to

buses.

- Over crowding at major interchange which leads to anti social behaviour.
- Poor accessibility to Catford prevents economic regeneration.
- More enforcement of regulations – speeding and parking.
- Incentives to encourage fewer private car journeys.

Session 3 (Monday evening) (group 2)

- More dedicated cycle lanes.
- Intelligent enforcement (by) people to traffic management.
- More parking points for bicyclists and SAFE parking for cycles.
- General safety issue: Placement of ‘cushions’ means cars frequently drive in the middle of the road causing potential problems.
- Generally better lighting at bus stops along with seating wherever possible.
- Service information signs for each bus stop.
- Direct bus route from Lewisham to the West End. The 453 could be extended to Lewisham rather than Deptford.
- A bus route from Lee High Road direct to Catford, Forest Hill and Sydenham.
- Promote walking and cycling e.g. walking buses to schools and a competition for the most successful school each term with a prize for the school that wins.
- Promote cycling to the station. Establish a safe lockable cycle ‘pods’ at Catford and Lewisham stations – avoids drop off and pick up journeys.
- Establish local loop pick ups within half to three quarters of a mile of Catford station to accommodate people who cannot get on buses served by routes at peak times.
- Electronic bus signs to indicate when bus is coming. ‘Real time’ information at every bus stop.
- The Council and NHS to encourage staff to cycle and walk (Town Hall, Schools, Hospitals. Clinics) and provide some storage for bikes. Lead by example!

3.b) Geographically specific issues or project suggestions



Area	Geographically specific schemes or issues
Session 1 (Saturday morning)	
Forest Hill	Especially, on the bridge – smell of urine. More toilets needed? <i>Issues elsewhere in the Borough too.</i>
Lewisham Centre	Lewisham town centre (between the shopping centre and the station) looks very tatty. There is lots of different street furniture from lots of different eras. Paint it all the same colour and make it all look tidier. De-clutter and clean the streets. Maintain it better and it will feel better. This issue could be addressed in all the centres in the Borough.
Lewisham Roundabout	Safety is a real issue. Needs improving for pedestrians. Traffic lights / controls need to be put in place – NOT just pedestrian lights.
Lewisham Roundabout	Put police on the streets to help enforce better driving and use of the streets.
Lewisham Roundabout	Build a suspension bridge for pedestrians between the shopping centre and the station. Make it imaginative. <i>Link to the point about things of beauty.</i>
Lewisham	Junction between Lewisham High Street, Lee High Road, Belmont Hill and Lewis Grove is dangerous for pedestrians. Not all parts have pedestrian crossing signals. This is especially an issue as there is a filter light for buses.
Lewisham	Lewisham High Street – junction with Albion Way – safety issues.
Lewisham	Junction of Lewisham High Street and Courthill Road – no pedestrian lights and it is not safe.
Lewisham	St Saviours Primary School is issuing parking permits for parents wanting to drive to school to allow them to park in the local streets. The Council seem unaware but the school says that they are issuing the permits with the full knowledge of the Council.
Ladywell	There is an issue of people parking in places which impedes traffic. Buses turning into Chudleigh Road cannot get in because of cars parked. This will be improved by the CPZ but needs an eye kept on it.
Ladywell village	Streetscape improvements, shared surfaces etc.
Blackheath	Blackheath already gets a lot of money and people are very verbal so can fight for things to be done. Other parts of the Borough are more in need. In Blackheath just de-clutter (including cycle signs).

Catford	Congestion is a major issue on the south circular.
Downham	Streets look very neglected and shabby. Focus on tidying up: mending pavements, street trees, street furniture. <i>Link to physical regeneration of the area.</i>
Whitefoot ward	Tiger's Head Junction. Needs to be sorted out.
Forest Hill	Perry Vale – bridge up to Forest Hill. The road bends and there is danger. Pelican Crossing. Road / street safety. Driver and pedestrian. Speed signs and smiley face speed indicators needed.
Forest Hill	Forest Hill – Perry Vale roundabout. Local shopping centre – not safe. Better parking for local shopping. School parking.
Brockley Road	Brockley Road and Brockley Grove. This junction is dangerous because visibility is restricted.
Brockley Road	Traffic travelling mostly MUCH too quickly. Enforcement.
Brockley Road	The railings between C.P. station and Brockley Grove are VERY shabby.
Session 2 (Saturday afternoon)	
Deptford river front	Surrey canal road station – station needed!
Deptford river front	Riverboat stop at Convoys Wharf
Deptford river front	River frontage at Convoys Wharf. Make this possible despite working wharf (protect under a canopy?)
Brockley	Better local access Brockley station.
Lewisham	Clearly designated crossing area across the High Street at Lewisham to the market (Peacocks). <i>Second post it note echoed this:</i> Pedestrian crossing in Lewisham near Peacocks.
Lewisham	Lewisham Way / Tyrwhitt Road. Keep pedestrian crossings.
Lewisham	Courthill Road / Lewisham High Street. Pedestrian phase in traffic lights at crossing – safer streets.
Ladywell	Develop cycleway to connect Ladywell Fields to Cornmill Gardens possibly council depot. Cycle Super Highway.
Ladywell	Cycle lanes are sometimes causing problems. Cycle lane as you come down to the junction at Bellingham Road has taken over one of the car lanes and this causes confusion and congestion.

Ladywell	Ladywell Road. Improve streetscape. Widen pavements. Narrow road. Remove railings. Short stay parking.
Ladywell	Chudleigh Road / Ladywell Road. Remove speed cushions as they encourage bad driving.
Rushey Green	Rushey Green Crossing – unsafe – drivers don't stop.
Catford	Cycle route bridge over Catford stations to get cyclists off the main highway?
Catford	Rethinking Catford on a big scale. Buy up the town centre. Raise it all up so two levels to work with. Be imaginative.
Catford	Catford Bridge and station. Congestion. South Circular.
Catford	Merge Catford and Catford Bridge Stations to include exits and entrances at ends of platforms.
Catford	Dog track redevelopment would bring in a LOT of new people and simply add to the congestion – too dense a development.
Honor Oak	Wheelchair access to Honor Oak Park Station.
Hither Green	Hither Green Station improvements to access from Spring Bank Road. Open all platforms access.
Bellingham	Accessibility improvement at Bellingham station (relatively easy to make step free. Travel Watch have supported this.
Tigers Head	Pedestrian crossing needed at Tigers Head junction – Bromley Road / Southend Lane / Whitefoot lane.
Bellingham	Problems at Bellingham and Lower Sydenham stations with commuters parking in residential roads. Phoenix Community Housing working on this.
Bell Green	Improvements to junction at Bell Green (quite probably a major project).
	Southend Lane – rail bridge needs widening – currently a bottleneck and lots of bridge strikes.
	Measures needed to prevent rat-running in Priestfield Road – to improve safety.
Session 2 (Monday evening) – Group 1	
New Cross Gate	East London Line stops 1 hour earlier than before extension.
New Cross Area	343 bus too fast (Pepys Road).

New Cross Area	Pepys Road – lack of parking on street.
New Cross Road	Congestion and accidents.
New Cross	Make the most of the cycle super highway – transport interchange at New Cross.
New Cross / Telegraph Hill area	Shardeloes Road (top and bottom) . Residents want alternative speed controls to speed bumps in these two areas.
New Cross / Nunhead	Drakefell Road / Lausanne Road area – air quality and safety issues. Many vehicles for residents.
Brockley Station	Disabled and buggy access.
Catford	Redevelopment of Catford Town Centre to improve traffic flow.
Catford	Ignoring yellow boxes e.g. outside old cinema on Bromley Road.
Catford	Improve the pinch point (road widening) in Catford Hill Road / Stanstead Road.
Lower Sydenham	Traffic flow problems due to prolonged disruption to roads / traffic through Sydenham High Street (Road works etc).
Bromley Road	Bellingham Road interchange: Children congregating around stops whilst waiting for buses. Capacity issues on buses at key points. Safety and access issues.
Hither Green	St Mildred's Road / Verdant Road / Hither Green Lane. Pinch point. Safety. Quality of Life.
Hither Green	Burnt Ash Hill / Westbourne Avenue / Baring Road. Pinch Point, safety, quality of life.
Grove Park junction	Safety of pedestrians.
Blackheath	Too much traffic going through Blackheath village (link to health, safety and wellbeing
Session 3 (Monday evening) - Group 2	
Brockley	Difficulties for pedestrians crossing roads – Brockley Cross. Pedestrian safety.
Brockley	Cars travelling much too fast on the 30mph limit on Brockley Road. Link to pedestrian safety and enforcement.
Bell Green Gyratory	Sydenham Road / Bell Green / Southend Lane. Pinch points for road traffic.
Perry Vale	Rat runs via mainly residential roads (Garlies Road, Perry Rise, Houston

objective).

Ward / South Sydenham Ward	Road, Adamsrill Road, Champion Road.
A205 at Forest Hill	Waldram Cres. – Pinch Point for road traffic.
Catford west (A205 / A212)	Pinch Point for road traffic.
St Mildred's A205	Pinch point for road traffic.
Baring Road / Downham Way.	Traffic junction and Grove Park railway station. Relocate bus station as it causes blockage to traffic.
Grove Park junction.	Lots of recent work with no improvement to pinch point. Pedestrian crossing less safe than before from Baring Hall to station. Yellow boxes regularly ignored. Signal phasing is poor.
Lee High Street / Burnt Ash Road.	Traffic intersection needs separate lights for those turning right. Currently only two cars can get through. Bus stops for 321 / 122 moved so now pedestrians have to cross 2 busy roads to get to shopping precinct.

4. Next steps

Ian Plowright outlined the next steps for the LIP which were as follows:

- Mayor and Cabinet to consider proposals for 2011/12 (and beyond) LIP funding (informed by emerging draft LIP) in October
- Draft LIP to be recommended to Mayor and Cabinet and to the Council in November
- Draft LIP to be sent to TfL in December for it to check that adequate to recommended to the London Mayor for approval.

Three month consultation on the draft LIP starting in December

The following questions were asked about this process in session 3 (Monday evening), with the answers summarised below each question:

- Will there be feedback to the local assemblies?
Ilan Plowright will look into this.
- Will all LIPs will be consulted on at the same time?
Yes
- Once the LIP has been developed can you give explanation of why some projects or ideas were not taken forward?
Yes will provide an 'audit trail'.

Annex

Annex 1: Participation list

The attendees for each session were as follows (note this list does not include the full list of invitees):

Ward	Attendee
Session 1 Saturday morning	
Blackheath	Dru Vesty
Crofton Park	Mike Burnside
Ladywell	Valerie Weber
Ladywell	Tony Major
Lewisham	Matthew Morley
Central	
Perry Vale	Ena Williams
Whitefoot	Duncan Peterkin

Session 2 Saturday afternoon	
Ladywell	Cllr Vincent Davis
Ladywell	Geoffrey Thurley
Lewisham	Cllr Stella Jeffrey
Central	
Rushey Green	Tessa Pearce
Rushey Green	James Dobson
Bellingham	Cllr Ami Ibitson

Session 3 Monday evening	
Blackheath	Pat Hughes
Catford South	Chris Monro
Catford South	Ann Coppinger
Downham	Derek Wade
Downham	Nigel Mumford
Grove Park	Peter Brown
Ladywell	Gordon Cowie
Lee Green	Mary Petty
Lee Green	Peter Richardson
Perry Vale	Sylvia Warner
Perry Vale	Cllr John Pschoud
Telegraph Hill	Cllr Dan Whittle

Annex 2: Agenda

**London Borough of Lewisham
Local Implementation Plan (LIP)
Ward Assemblies Consultation Event July 2010**

Agenda

- 1. Welcome and outline of workshop** **CAG (5 mins)**
 - 2. Introduction to the LIP process and Council's objectives for transport**
Ian Plowright LB Lewisham (15 minutes)
 - 3. Questions/ clarifications (10 mins)**
 - 4. Group session 1** **CAG (25 mins)**
Objectives and priorities
Participants asked to:
 - comment on Council objectives for transport, identify gaps and suggest changes;
 - for any new objectives proposed, cite the evidence base which justifies the objective, and any further research or consultation which may be required;
 - prioritise final list of objectives.
 - 5. Feedback from group session 1** **CAG (5 mins)**
- Break for tea, coffee (10 mins)*
- 6. Group session 2** **CAG (45 mins)**
Project suggestions for delivery programme
Participants asked to identify transport projects for inclusion in the LIP, by suggesting schemes on post-it notes placed on local maps (provided). Each suggestion should be linked back to the objectives discussed earlier.
 - 7. Summing up and next steps** **CAG/IP (5 mins)**

Further details contact:

- Ian Plowright, LB Lewisham Transport Strategy and Development, 020 8314 2090
ian.plowright@lewisham.gov.uk
- Niall Machin, CAG Consultants 020 8678 8798 nm@cagconsult.co.uk



Annex 3: Questions and Answers

Following the presentation by Ian Plowright (Lewisham Borough Transport Strategy and Planning) at the start of the workshop, participants were able to ask points of clarification and questions about the presentation. These questions and Ian Plowright's answers are summarised below for each of the three workshop sessions.

1.a) Session 1 (Saturday morning)

Question: Lewisham Roundabout Causes problems, its dangerous, congested and unsafe for pedestrians and cyclists as well as for drivers.

Answer: There are proposals for Lewisham centre which include removing the roundabout. However, this is linked to built development proposals and so no clear timetable.

Participant response: Yet even without the large scheme we need to make it safer.

Question: Budgets. Not much can be done with £3m.

Answer: Over the last three years this money has been spent in various ways: There had been a large programme of 20mph zone introduction and the relative cost of these schemes meant that a large area of the Borough has been covered which has had a significant benefit of reducing casualties.

Subsequent question: Enforced how?

Answer: Self enforcing. However the remaining casualties tend to be focused more on the main corridor routes so the focus will need to shift from creating 20mph zones to reducing casualties on these routes.

There was also about £300-400K spending on improvements to Blackheath Town Centre about 5 years ago.

Question: Congestion – this is a London-wide issue. Presumably TfL need to focus on this but what can we do to affect the main corridors?

Answer: We have to use the performance indicators set by TfL, but Lewisham cannot really influence traffic levels on the corridors on its own. On those corridors Lewisham is responsible for we can seek to make parts of them more pleasant and aim for reduction in casualties, but action is required by TfL and others as well as the Council to influence traffic levels.

Question: Cannot see much

Answer: One of the questions to be considered is



visible action that benefits the community.

whether we spread available funding widely and thinly or concentrate on a few areas, make a visible difference but other areas do not get anything or have to wait for funding These sorts of strategic decisions need to be made and it would be useful to get your perspective on them.

Question: What about the use of / linking to regeneration funding?

Answer: Accessed regeneration funding in the North of the Borough - £4.5 m from the Homes and Community Agency for cycling and walking on 'Deptford and New Cross Links'. Routes through the park created and subway being revamped. However a lot less likely to be able to access such funding in the future

Question: What about the use of speed camera income?

Answer: On-street parking income (including that from penalty charges) has to be used on parking and any surplus can be spent on transport. In Lewisham, this income funds borrowing which is used to maintain footways and carriageways

Question: What has the major scheme funding been used for?

Answer: 2 such schemes:

- A2 Kender Triangle at New Cross – gyratory – roads within this will cease to be TfL streets and be turned into 'Streets for People'.
- Sydenham high street – it is the length of street with the worst casualties in the Borough. Over £3m due to be spent on the high street.

Question: Digging up of roads by different utilities and by the Council – it seems completely uncoordinated.

1.b) Session 2 (Saturday afternoon)

Question: Tell us a little more about the Mayor's Transport Plan in relation to Boroughs, and how this influences the Local Implementation Plan. How does one influence the London Mayor's Transport Plan and how do we get to know about it?

Answer: This is the second Local Implementation Plan. The first time around the London Mayor / TfL gave very detailed instructions about what Boroughs should do and how they should address many aspects of the Transport Strategy . This time there is much more flexibility. We need to show how we are propose delivering the goals (see Mayor's Transport Strategy Goals and Outcomes table) but beyond this have much more freedom than previously.

Question: How does this all relate to other wider consultations about routes going through this Borough?

Answer: So the public transport providers have been involved in some local consultations which are separate to the Council's own consultations.

Question: Regarding

Answer: We do need to make this clear in the LIP. As



aspirations such as behaviour change and regeneration. Much depends on routes and connections and so aspirations are much more meaningful if they are concrete.

Participant response: Railway usage – the projections are not accurate. They are underestimating projected usage.

part of putting together the Local Development Framework, the Council did an assessment of what growth meant in terms of travel. We know the intentions with regards rail capacity improvements and Network Rail have been clear about what could be done within existing infrastructure.

Question: Buses for children to go to school are needed. Children on the bus at home time over across the buses across Lewisham.

Answer: By the time children are at senior school they are generally walking or getting buses themselves. In Lewisham, primary schools are generally in walking distance. The policy is to encourage children to be walking or cycling to primary school. There is recognition however that children / young people on buses and congregating on streets at bus stops can be an issue for some people.

Question: Lewisham alterations near the station – is this going to be an improvement?

Answer: The intention is that the roundabout will go and the town centre will extend much nearer to station. Areas of demolition that have recently taken place will be temporarily landscaped until the construction of the extension to the retail centre and the new road system. However for the time being this will not be happening.

Question: What degree of coordination is there between Transport for London and local planning?

Answer: I am optimistic that there may be more coordination in the future as a result of the City Charter. However there are difficulties – Transport for London sets the Borough indicators that we have to monitor our performance against, yet the Borough does not have much influence over most of the issues being monitored on its own, such as modal shift. The indicators require a partnership response by the Council, TfL and others.

Question: There seems to be little room for a big vision.

Answer: Transport for London are making non-statutory plans for each of the sub regions (e.g. the eastern sub region of which Lewisham is part). However the timing doesn't match up with the LIPs. It is slightly chaotic.

Question: This 3 year delivery plan and the strategy – is there a shift from the previous 3 years?

Answer: The LIP is a plan to implement the Transport Strategy. The things in this new Strategy include:

- Smoothing traffic flow and perhaps less emphasis on restraint on traffic flow;



- Transport for London Cycle Super Highways;
- Better Streets – and a recognition of streets as places;
- The decluttering agenda;
- An experiment to reduce the number of traffic lights and pedestrian crossings

Participant's response to the above: the reduction in the number of traffic lights seems to be a move which will make the streets less safe and prioritise the needs of car drivers.

Subsequent answer: We appear have a different driver attitude than in some other European countries. Some countries may rely less on traffic lights but the drivers maybe more willing to give way to pedestrians and allow them to cross.

Question / issue raised:

There is a big problem where roads cross over with rail – these are bottle necks.

1.c) Session 3 (Monday evening)

Question: How does the plan address the needs between residents and people using roads for other uses?

Answer: London has a 'Road Hierarchy' whereby different streets are allocated different functions (either 'Distribution' or 'Access') related to motor vehicle movement. The Council's emerging Local Development Framework Core Strategy begins to acknowledge that these 'roads' are actually complex streets accommodating a range of activities, renaming the 'road hierarchy' the 'street hierarchy'. The Local Implementation Plan will recognise the complex nature of streets and the different roles they fulfil and it is intended to overlay the street hierarchy with town centres indicating a raised 'place status' for streets forming high streets.

A LIP will recognise different roles and overlay these with town centres to recognise an increased role for streets in the hierarchy.

Question: How will the plan address population increase?

Answer: The emerging Local Development Framework seeks to focus new development and population growth in an around the two major centres, namely Catford and Lewisham where there is easy access to a range of services and to public transport. It also seeks to focus development and population increase in Deptford/New Cross but parts of this area do not have good public transport access the LIP will seek to encourage and support the building of a station at Surrey Canal Road on phase II of the East London Line Extension. This process is about raising

those issues.

Question: Can the Catford part of the south-circular be part of the plan?
of the aspirations.

Answer: Reshaping Catford and the nature South Circular could be part of our

Question: Does the car ownership data take into account recent trends?
The

Answer: The Council is monitoring trends.
information on the car ownership slide was

Question: To what extent do the needs of two separate groups – residents and car users – get balanced?
taken censuses going

using information from the population back as far as 1971.

Answer: Streets have different roles. London Boroughs are responsible less for the major streets which tend to be the responsibility of Pedestrian accidents – 20mph zone projects casualty reduction. However we have gone far as justifiable with this and the focus to shift to reducing causalities on the more routes.

distributor

TfL.

aimed at

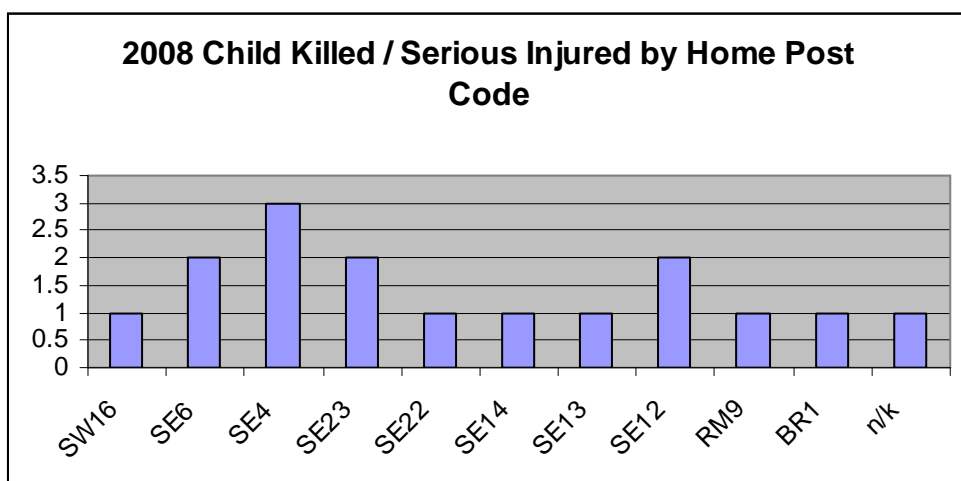
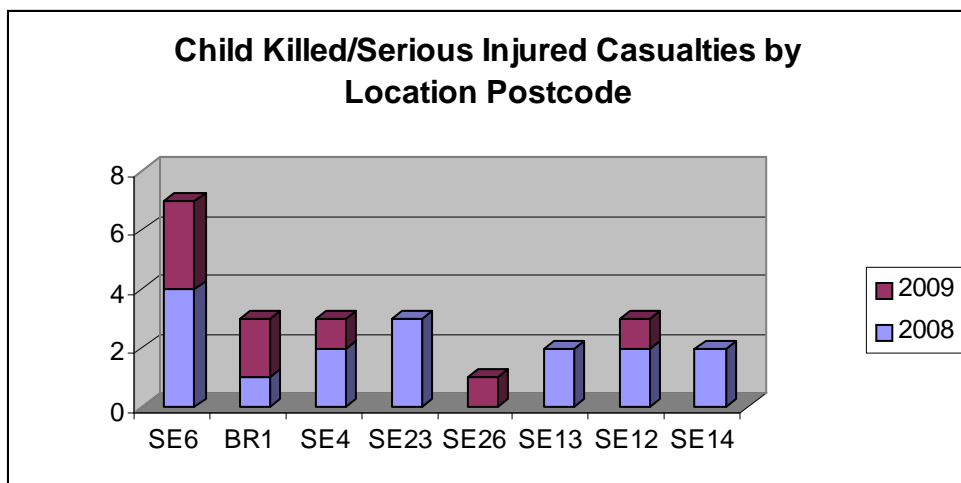
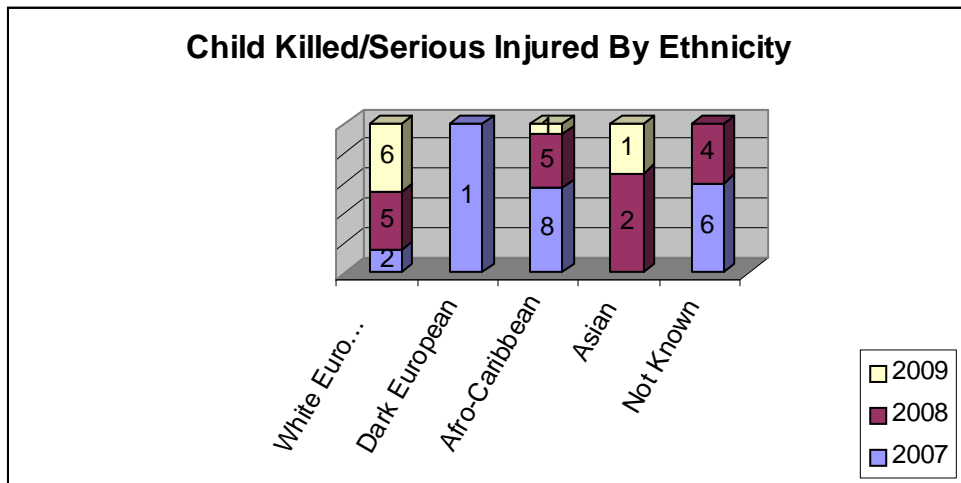
about as

perhaps needs

major

Appendix 2

Child Road Accident Data for Lewisham



2009 child Ksi home post code data is exactly the same as the location postcode

As you can be seen the casualties for children have dropped dramatically over the years, in 2008 there were 2 fatalities and 14

serious injuries and in 2009 there were 8 serious injuries. However from the chart below you will see that the number of young afro Caribbean children injured which showed an increase in 2002 - 3 has now dropped from 38.6 to 33.

		No. of Casualties				Sum
		Casualty Severity	1 Fatal	2 Serious	3 Slight	
Year	Ethnic Group					
2007	1 White European		0	2	17	19
	2 Dark European		0	1	5	6
	3 Afro-Caribbean		0	8	23	31
	4 Asian		0	0	2	2
	9 Not Known		0	6	10	16
	Sum		0	17	57	74
2008	1 White European		1	4	25	30
	2 Dark European		0	0	1	1
	3 Afro-Caribbean		1	4	23	28
	4 Asian		0	2	3	5
	5 Oriental		0	0	3	3
	9 Not Known		0	4	12	16
	Sum		2	14	67	83
2009	1 White European		0	6	16	22
	2 Dark European		0	0	9	9
	3 Afro-Caribbean		0	1	32	33
	4 Asian		0	1	1	2
	9 Not Known		0	0	12	12
	Sum		0	8	70	78

Appendix 3

1. 1 in 6 people have a disability and figure likely to shift as population ages.
2. Objective of reducing reliance on the private car needs to have caveats. For many people with disabilities the car is the only effective means of transport.
3. What does the objective 'improved permeability' mean? Working needs to be clearer.
4. There is no such thing as integrated transport for those who uses wheelchairs. Some stations are accessible, some are not. Some are accessible going in one direction, but not the other direction. Many smaller stations not staffed off-peak. Buses often arrive with buggies in the wheelchair space and hence wheelchair user not allowed on by driver. Sometimes lift on bus does not work or at least driver says it does not work. Other times lift is deployed but the bus is not made to kneel and so the ramp is dangerously steep.
5. Footways leading to stations may not be accessible. Example given of footways on TLRN by Catford Station. IP mentioned that the Council will be using the Pedestrian Environment Review System on its streets, particularly where proposing a 'Corridor' or 'Neighbourhood' project, to assess and record barriers to access (e.g. missing dropped kerbs, broken paving) amongst other issues, and if doing a review near TLRN (particularly near a station) could be extended into TLRN and results passed to / discussed with TFL.
6. Can be extremely difficult to get an accessible taxi in Lewisham if using taxicard. Can often wait a couple of hours for a taxi.
7. Very difficult to get through to Dial-a-Ride on the phone to make a booking. Likely that demand/need for service outstrips supply and hence phone used as a narrow point in the system rather than answer lots of calls just to say there are no spaces available. Dial-a-Ride very reluctant to take passengers outside the borough.
8. Increasing reports from LDC members of verbal and physical abuse on buses. Often associated with the space set aside for wheelchairs. E.g. One disabled person told they should not be using the bus as they had their own service, namely dial-a-ride.
9. Getting to and from an appointment using hospital transport can take a whole day.
10. Not enough blue badge parking at Town, District, Neighbourhood and Local centres. Bays of correct size needed and also a problem of other parked vehicles encroaching into the bays making them useless. Blue Badge parking needs to be considered/provided whenever proposing a neighbourhood or corridor scheme. Bays need to be on the main street. Someone driving along will not know if bays are in the side streets.
11. Problem with Blue Badge bays provided for a resident but near to a station or centre. Will often be used by station/centre users with blue badges and so not available to the resident.
12. Often when dropped kerbs etc are put in they are not done properly. Example given of new dropped kerb at Crofton Park which still has a lip/up-stand. Local LDC members willing to take part in an access audit where a corridor / neighbourhood scheme is proposed and also be willing to be part of checking for snagging at completion.
13. When doing Corridor etc schemes should strive to make shop doorways accessible.
14. Getting rid of street clutter is a good idea. Often effective footway width is brought right down to the point where a person in a wheelchair can not progress if a pedestrian is coming the other way.

15. There are issues for LDC members trying to increase physical activity. At Downham Lifestyle, parking limited to two hours and LDC members have been fined if overstay (legality of the fines questioned) although there is a system in place whereby if you give your details to the desk they will allow you to stay longer. At other Lewisham leisure centres, there is the opposite problem ie no parking enforcement and blue badge bays are routinely parked in by non-blue badge holders. Cycling can and is used to increase mobility by people with disabilities. Cycle training should be extended to adults and children with disabilities offering the opportunity to try differently adapted bikes and to gain exercise.
16. Problem with use of Council fleet buses. Some groups seem to be able to use them for free, some have to pay and others denied use all together. No consistency. However, Lewisham Community Transport works well and with good quality buses.

Report Settings Summary

Table .1

Event	Consultation on draft Lewisham Cycling Strategy
Total Responses	53
Total Respondents	2
Questions	<i>Custom selection (see Table Of Contents)</i>
Filter	<i>(none)</i>
Pivot	<i>(none)</i>
Document Name	
Created on	2017-10-23 13:38:07
Created by	James Bravin

Introduction	3
What is your interest in the strategy?	4
Interest other	5
How frequently do you cycle	6
Why cycle	7
Interest other	8
Aims	9
Pledges	10
Pledges missing?	11
Pledges encourage cycling?	12
How easy to understand?	13
Why difficult to read	14
Other comments	15

Introduction

There is no data to display for this question

What is your interest in the strategy?

Question responses: **53 (100.00%)**

Is your interest in the strategy as a:

Table .1

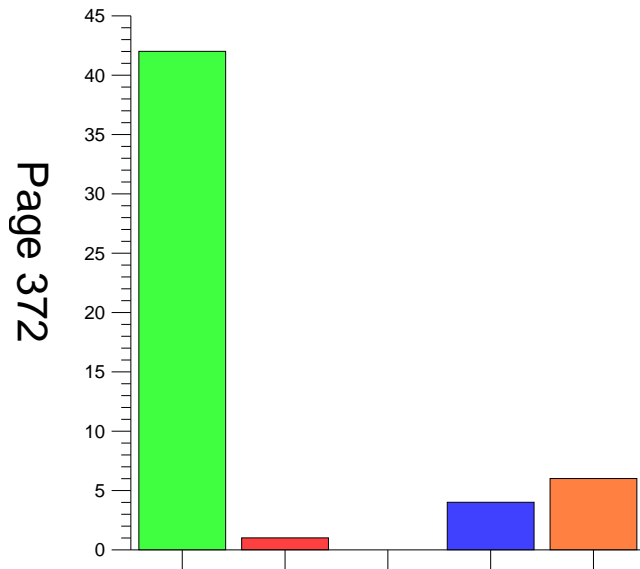


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Lewisham resident	79.25%	79.25%	42
■ Local business	1.89%	1.89%	1
■ Local councillor	0.00%	0.00%	0
■ Community/Voluntary group	7.55%	7.55%	4
■ Other	11.32%	11.32%	6
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Interest other

Question responses: 8 (15.09%)

If other please specify:

Table .1

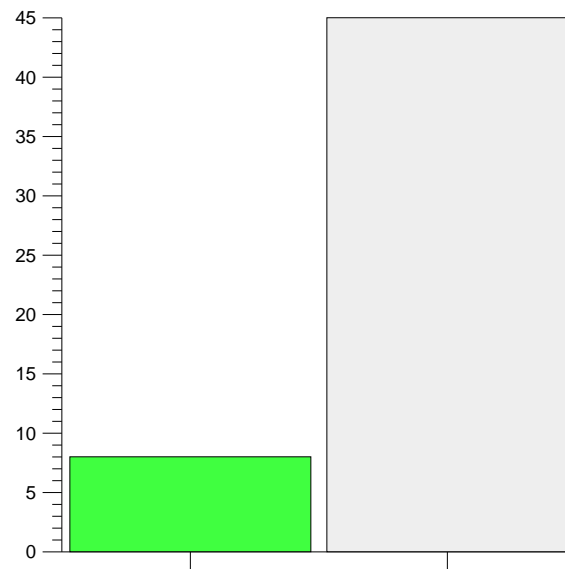


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
[Responses]	15.09%	100.00%	8
[No Response]	84.91%	--	45
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

How frequently do you cycle

Question responses: **52 (98.11%)**

Do you currently cycle in Lewisham?

Table .1

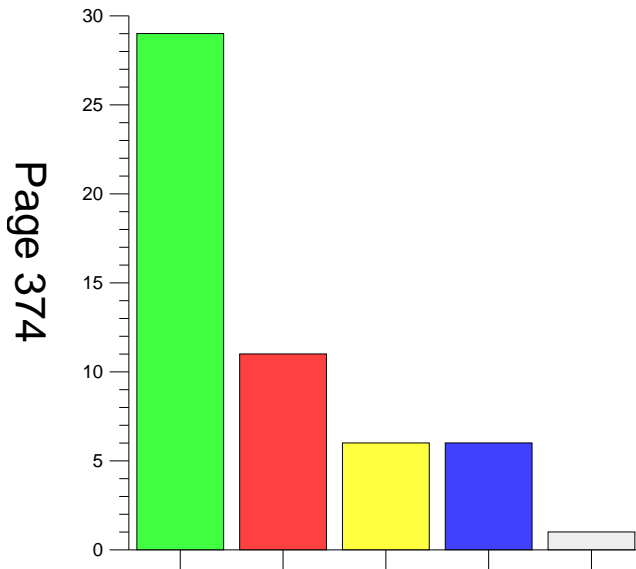


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Yes, more than four times a week	54.72%	55.77%	29
■ Yes, 2- 3 times a week	20.75%	21.15%	11
■ No	11.32%	11.54%	6
■ Yes, once or less a week	11.32%	11.54%	6
■ [No Response]	1.89%	--	1
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Why cycle

Question responses: 45 (84.91%)

What is the primary reason that you cycle for?

Table .1

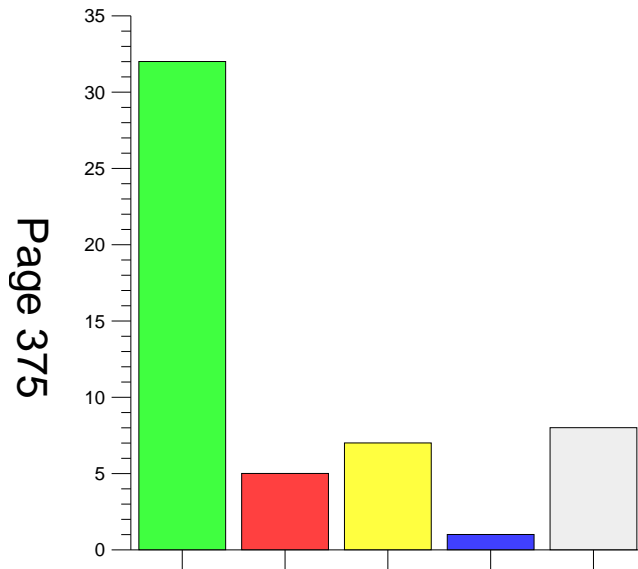


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ To get to work/study	60.38%	71.11%	32
■ For leisure	9.43%	11.11%	5
■ To travel about the local area	13.21%	15.56%	7
■ Other	1.89%	2.22%	1
■ [No Response]	15.09%	--	8
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Interest other

Question responses: 2 (3.77%)

If other please specify:

Table .1

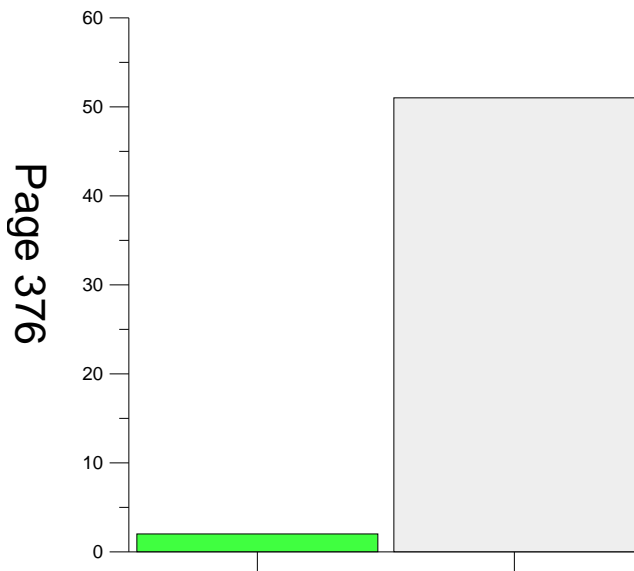


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ [Responses]	3.77%	100.00%	2
■ [No Response]	96.23%	--	51
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Aims

Question responses: **52 (98.11%)**

Is it clear from the strategy document what the aims of the strategy are?

Table .1

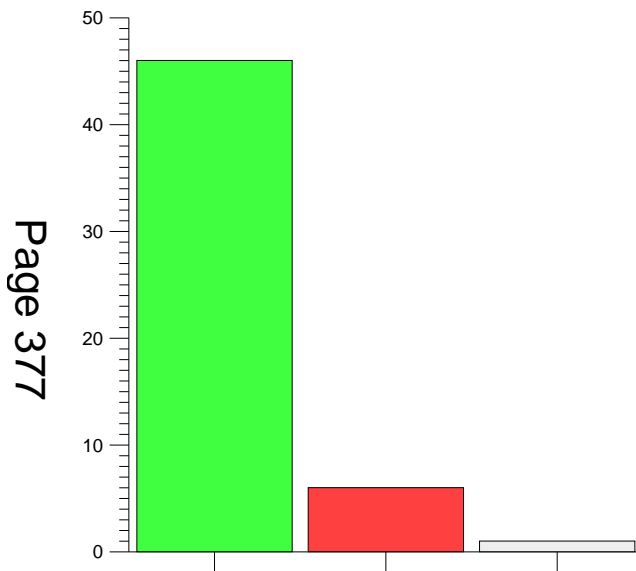


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Yes	86.79%	88.46%	46
■ No	11.32%	11.54%	6
■ [No Response]	1.89%	--	1
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Pledges

Question responses: **53 (100.00%)**

Do you think we have chosen the right pledges to encourage cycling in Lewisham?

Table .1

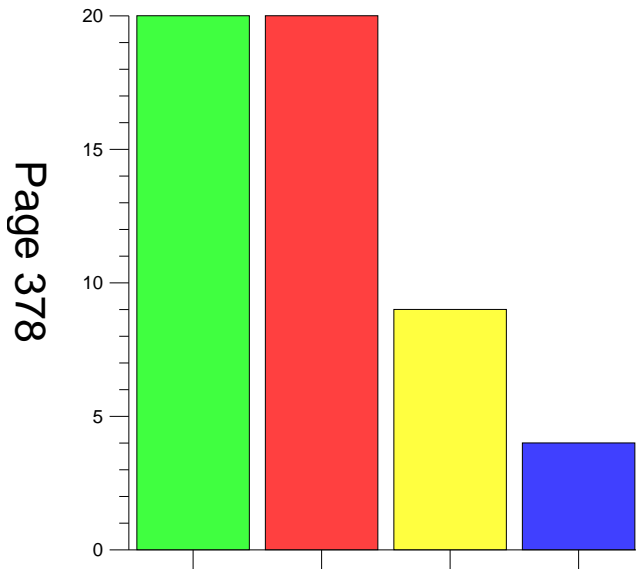


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Yes	37.74%	37.74%	20
■ Yes, with exceptions	37.74%	37.74%	20
■ No	16.98%	16.98%	9
■ Don't know	7.55%	7.55%	4
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Pledges missing?

Question responses: **29 (54.72%)**

If you answered "Yes, with exceptions" or "No", what pledges would you add or remove?

Table .1

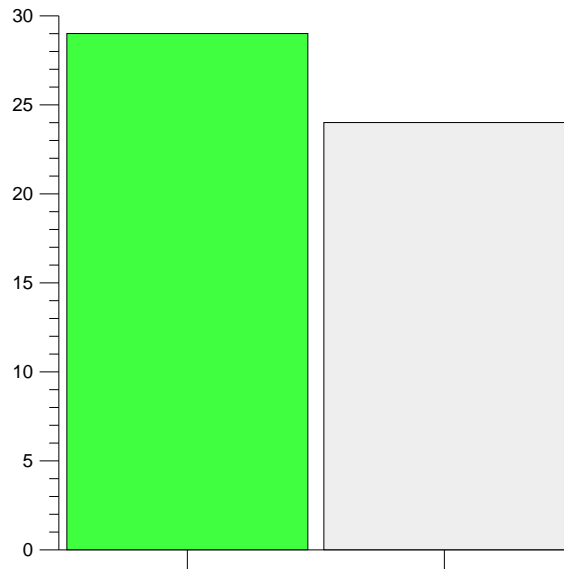


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ [Responses]	54.72%	100.00%	29
■ [No Response]	45.28%	--	24
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Pledges encourage cycling?

Question responses: **53 (100.00%)**

Do you feel successfully delivering the pledges in the Strategy will encourage people to start cycling in Lewisham?

Table .1

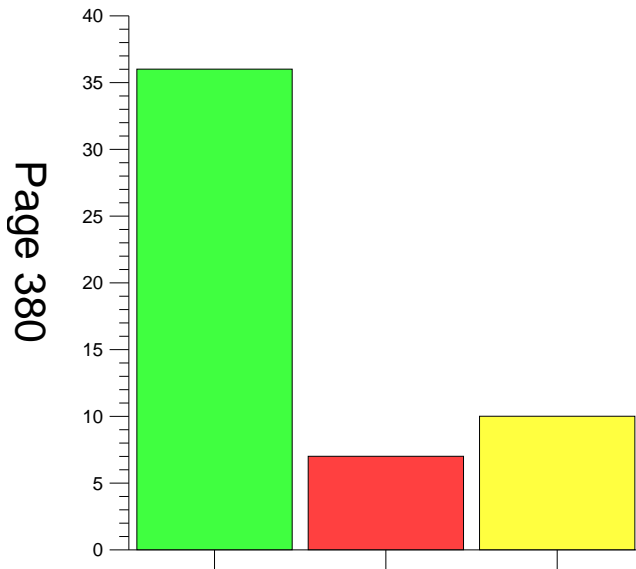


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Yes	67.92%	67.92%	36
■ No	13.21%	13.21%	7
■ Don't know	18.87%	18.87%	10
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

How easy to understand?

Question responses: **53 (100.00%)**

Overall, how easy is it to understand the strategy?

Table .1

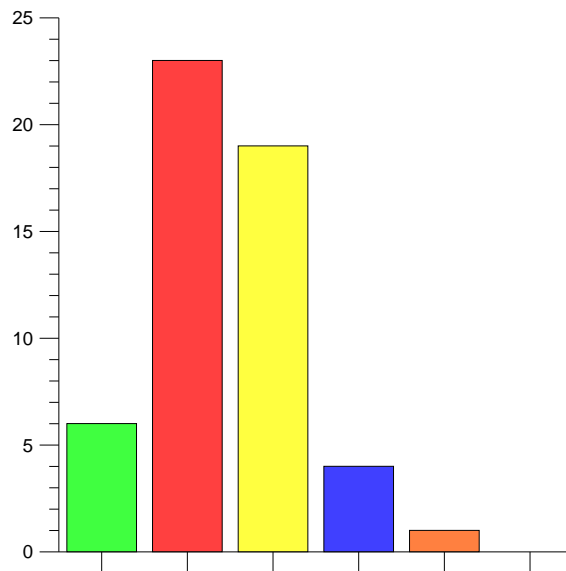


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Very easy	11.32%	11.32%	6
■ Easy	43.40%	43.40%	23
■ Neither easy nor difficult	35.85%	35.85%	19
■ Difficult	7.55%	7.55%	4
■ Very difficult	1.89%	1.89%	1
■ Don't know	0.00%	0.00%	0
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Why difficult to read

Question responses: 8 (15.09%)

If you answered difficult or very difficult, why was that?

Table .1

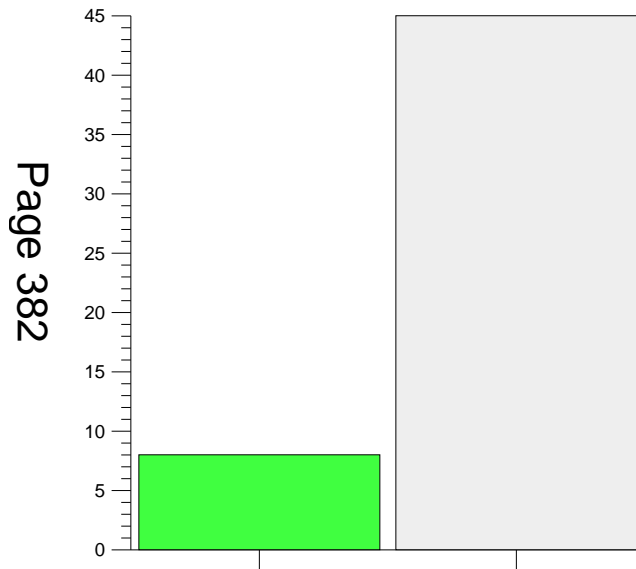


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
[Responses]	15.09%	100.00%	8
[No Response]	84.91%	--	45
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Other comments

Question responses: **34 (64.15%)**

Do you have any other comments you would like to make about the strategy?

Table .1

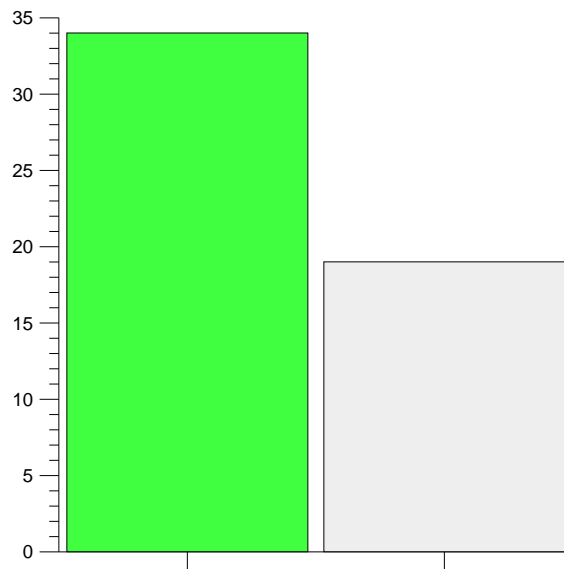


Table .2

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ [Responses]	64.15%	100.00%	34
■ [No Response]	35.85%	--	19
Total	100.00%	100.00%	53

Agenda Item 15

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission	
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing	
Report for: Mayor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Director	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information <input type="checkbox"/> Part 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Key Decision <input type="checkbox"/>	

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017	
Title of Report	Lewisham Brownfield Land Register	
Originator of Report	Angela Steward	Ext.43885

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	Y	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	Y	
Crime & Disorder Implications		
Environmental Implications	Y	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	Y	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework		
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed:  Executive Member

Date: 28/11/17

Signed:  Director/Head of Service

Date: 28/11/17

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

MAYOR AND CABINET		
Report Title	Lewisham Brownfield Land Register: Part 1	
Key Decision	Yes	Item No.
Ward	All	
Contributors	Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration	
Class	Part 1	Date: 6 December 2017

1. Summary

1.1 The Council is required by law to prepare, maintain and publish a register of previously developed land (to be known as the Lewisham Brownfield Land Register; and hereafter referred to as “the register” in this report). Part 1 of the register comprise all brownfield sites appropriate for residential development. For the borough of Lewisham, this includes previously developed sites that are in the public domain and have previously been identified and/or approved for housing or mixed use development, i.e. sites with planning permission and adopted site allocations. It sets out a range of consistent and publicly accessible information about each site, including the minimum quantum of residential units to be delivered as well as the type and quantum of non-residential development. Part 1 will be updated as and when required, or at least on an annual basis, each December. Part 2 of the register provides a list of sites that have been granted Permission in Principle (PIP). This is discretionary and it is for the Council to decide to allocate sites for residential development, having followed specific procedures. At this stage, no sites are included in Part 2. The register will be made publicly accessible by holding a copy at Laurence House and by placing it on the Council’s website.

1.2 A number of annexes accompany this report:

- Annex 1 provides an overview of the contents of the register.
- Annex 2 provides a summary of the sites listed in Part 1.
- Annex 3 provides accompanying maps showing the boundaries of the sites listed in Part 1.

2. Purpose

2.1 This report advises the Mayor and Cabinet of the Lewisham Brownfield Land Register, as required by law.

3. Recommendation

3.1 The Mayor is recommended to note Part 1 of Lewisham’s Brownfield Land Register including the information contained in Annexes 1, 2 and 3. The Mayor is requested to approve the register’s contents and it’s publication by

making a copy available at Laurence House, by placing it on the Council's website and by carrying out a notification exercise to raise awareness of the register.

4. Policy Context

4.1 The register is consistent with the Council's policy framework and incorporates the site allocations that still remain relevant today (i.e. sites that have not yet been developed) from the Council's adopted Local Plans: Core Strategy (2011), Site Allocations Local Plan (2013) and Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan (2014).

4.2 The register supports the following Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) objectives:

- *Empowered and responsible*: where people can be actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities.
- *Clean, green and liveable*: where people live in high quality housing and can care for and enjoy their environment.
- *Dynamic and prosperous*: where people are part of vibrant communities and town centres, well-connected to London and beyond.

4.3 The most pertinent Corporate Priorities in relation to the register are:

- *Community leadership and empowerment* – developing opportunities for the active participation and engagement of people in the life of the community.
- *Clean, green and liveable* – through promoting a sustainable environment.
- *Decent homes for all* – investment in social and affordable housing.
- *Inspiring efficiency effectiveness and equity* – ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community.

5. Background

5.1 As this is the first time that the register has been prepared, this section describes what the register is, considers why the register needs to be prepared and highlights the benefits associated with the register.

What is the register?

5.2 According to the Brownfield Land Register Regulations 2017, the register must be kept in different parts:

- Part 1 provides a list of previously developed sites in the borough that meet certain criteria as prescribed in the 2017 Regulations. It is for the Council to identify sites suitable for housing, irrespective of planning status. Maps accompany the register to show the boundaries of the sites listed in Part 1. Placing a site in Part 1 does not give it any weight in terms of decision making, and sites not already granted permission need to go through either the usual planning application process or be approved through the new Permission in Principle (PIP) route.
- Part 2 provides a list of sites that have been granted PIP. The Government is encouraging Councils to grant PIPs, even though they are

not mandatory. A site is only entered in Part 2 (and thereby granted PIP) if:

- it is already included in Part 1 and does not already have planning permission,
- the Council has decided to allocate the land for residential or housing led, mixed use development,
- it meets specific criteria in the 2017 Regulations and 2017 Order, and
- it has been subject to specific consultation, as prescribed in the 2017 Regulations and 2017 Order.

Part 2 identifies how much development the site is permitted on each site, by setting out the range and type of development allowed. PIPs do not give an automatic right to build at this stage.

- Technical Details Consent (TDC) is a new type of planning application where the Council assesses the detailed scheme, in terms of design, massing, unit mix, affordable provision etc. TDC applications can only be submitted once a site has been granted PIP and it has been entered in Part 2. The mix and quantum of development cannot be re-considered at this stage and TDC applications that are contrary to this will be refused. Once TDC has been approved by the Council, the site will then have permission to build.

Why does the register need to be prepared?

- 5.3 The Government is committed to maximising the number of new homes built on suitable brownfield land and has set out its intention to ensure that 90% of suitable brownfield sites have planning permission for housing by 2020.
- 5.4 Despite the concept of the register being identified in the Housing and Planning Act (May 2016), it has taken until April 2017 to incorporate the register into various planning legislation, with which the Council now needs to comply, including:
- The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 (April 2017).
 - Town and Country Planning (Permissions in Principle) Order 2017 (April 2017).
- 5.5 The 2017 Regulations require the Council to prepare then publish the register by 31st December 2017 on the Council's website and hold a copy at the Council's principle office during normal office hours. Officers have worked to meet this deadline despite the delay from Government in providing further guidance on how the register is to be implemented. There is also a requirement for the register to be uploaded to www.data.gov.uk.

What are the benefits of preparing the register?

- 5.6 The register will provide a range of benefits, including:
- Providing up-to-date, publicly available information all in one place on the Council's website.
 - Improving the quality and consistency of data held by the Council, by providing standardised information in an open data format.
 - Reducing the amount of information that an applicant is expected to provide early on (compared to the outline planning application process).

- Providing certainty for communities and developers (especially in terms of site acquisition).
- Prioritising development on brownfield land and encouraging investment in the local area.
- Checking progress being made on getting planning permissions in place.
- Helping with monitoring the 15 year supply of housing.
- Providing the vehicle for granting PIPs.

5.7 According to the 2017 Regulations, it is for the Council to decide which sites, if any, should become PIPs. At this stage, officers recommend that the Council does not grant any PIPs. This is because most of the sites in Part 1 have already been granted planning permission. Whilst the principle of housing being suitable has already been established for the remaining sites in Part 1 (site allocations and lapsed applications), officers suggest that further site capacity and viability work is needed. This is to ensure sites will be developed to their fullest potential whilst taking into account site constraints and local surroundings. These sites can still be determined in the normal manner through the planning application process. As officers are recommending that no PIPs be granted, sites will not be considered through TDC applications at this stage. The Council may decide to grant PIPs at any time. If and when this happens, officers recommend that a report be prepared for Mayor and Cabinet, to explain this part of the register in more detail.

6. Overview of Part 1 of the register

6.1 The remainder of this report focuses specifically on the content and preparation of Part 1 of the register.

What sites have been included in Part 1?

6.2 Part 1 does not cover all development sites in the borough. The 2017 Regulations state that only previously developed land should be included in Part 1. This is defined in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) as:

"Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed, but where the remains of the permanent structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time."

6.3 Officers have interpreted this in the broadest sense as meaning all land that has been previously developed but has the potential to be redeveloped for residential or residential led, mixed use development. This is regardless of whether the land and/or properties now stand derelict and empty or the land and/or properties are still in use. Sites that contain designated open space or include residential gardens have not been included in Part 1.

- 6.4 Officers have identified sites from a number of sources, predominantly from the London Development Database and the London-wide SHLAA 2017.
- 6.5 Sites have been assessed by officers and have been included in Part 1 only where they meet the following criteria, as defined by the 2017 Regulations:
- The land has an area of at least 0.25 hectares or is capable of supporting at least 5 dwellings.
 - The land is suitable for development i.e. the concept and quantum of residential and mixed-use development has already been established through site allocations or planning permissions.
 - The land is available for development, i.e. the landowner(s) or developer(s) has expressed an interest to sell or develop the land, there is no evidence to suggest otherwise within 21 days of the site being placed in Part 1 and in the opinion of the Council, there are no legal or ownership issues which might prevent development of the site taking place.
 - Development of the land is achievable, i.e. the development is likely to take place within 15 years.
- 6.6 A summary of the sites listed in Part 1 are shown in Annex 2. Part 1 consists of:
- 52 sites that have planning permission and have started construction but have yet to be fully built out.
 - 26 sites that have planning permission but have not yet started construction.
 - 4 sites that have a resolution to approve, subject to section 106 agreements being secured.
 - 17 sites that have lapsed planning permissions, i.e. these sites have not been built within the allocated timeframe (usually three years following the grant of planning consent). Even though these sites have not been built and new planning applications will be required for these sites, the concept of development on these sites still stands.
 - 14 sites that have been allocated for residential or mixed-use development in the adopted Local Plans (Core Strategy, Site Allocations Local Plan and Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan), and are still valid because they have not yet been permitted for development since the adoption of the Local Plans.
- 6.7 A series of draft maps are included in Annex 3. They show the boundaries of the sites listed in Part 1. Map 1 provides an overview of the sites across the whole of the borough, although not all sites are visible due to the scale of the map. Maps 2 – 14 show extracts of the map at a larger scale, so that every map boundary and site reference can be seen. Officers recommend that for accuracy and consistency, individual maps (similar to those shown in Maps 7-14) for every site on Part 1 be prepared and included alongside the register on the Council's website.
- 6.8 The maps show that the sites are scattered across the borough, but not evenly spread. Sites are located in the following wards:
- 17 sites in Lewisham Central,
 - 14 sites in New Cross,

- 11 sites in Evelyn,
- 10 sites in Blackheath,
- 10 sites in Sydenham,
- 9 sites in Forest Hill,
- 8 sites in Telegraph Hill,
- 6 sites in Rushey Green,
- 5 sites in Crofton Park,
- 5 sites in Perry Vale,
- 4 sites in Brockley,
- 4 sites in Lee Green,
- 3 sites in Grove Park,
- 3 sites in Whitefoot,
- 2 sites in Bellingham,
- 1 sites in Catford South,
- 1 site in Ladywell,
- 0 sites in Downham.

What sites have been left out of Part 1?

- 6.9 There are a range of additional sites, that may come forward for residential or mixed-use development in the future, that officers have not included in Part 1 this time round. This includes sites that are allocated or approved for non self-contained housing and sites with solely non-residential development. Officers also consider that it is premature to include sites in Part 1 where the concept of development has not yet been fully established. This applies to:
- Potential development sites newly identified through the London-wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), as this was a theoretical exercise and subsequent site allocations or planning applications for these sites have not yet been progressed.
 - Sites with submitted planning applications, since the principle of development has not yet been set and there is no certainty that the mix and quantum of development specified in the application will be granted permission.
 - Sites at pre-application stage, because the mix and quantum of development may need further consideration, and can frequently change before an application is submitted. Furthermore, due to commercial sensitivity, many sites at pre-application stage are kept confidential.
 - Windfalls, i.e. sites that were previously unknown to the Council, regardless of the size of the site and the amount of development that the site can accommodate.
 - Sites previously identified through “call for sites” exercises, carried out by the Council and the GLA, whereby landowners, developers and stakeholders are asked to submit sites that they feel are suitable for development.
- 6.10 Further site capacity/viability assessments and discussions with landowner(s) and developer(s) are recommended for these sites, so that the most suitable mix and quantum of uses on the site can be fully investigated, and the

appropriateness of the site for residential development can be duly established.

- 6.11 Officers recommend that these additional sites be considered as part of the preparation of the new Local Plan, and will be reported to Mayor and Cabinet as part of that process. In summary this will include seeking approval:
- For a new “call for sites” exercise to take place during 2018, in order to find an additional supply of housing land for the future.
 - For site allocations newly identified within the new Local Plan to be consulted upon and then debated through the Examination in Public.
 - To designate the site allocations in the adopted version of the new Local Plan.

What site information does Part 1 contain?

- 6.12 Officers have prepared Part 1 in a format to meet the Open Data Standard. It contains a range of information as prescribed in Schedule 2 of the 2017 Regulations. Annex 1 identifies each column in the register and provides a summary of it’s contents. Due to the sheer size of the register, officers have shown only the most pertinent columns in the summary of sites in Annex 2. Some columns have been omitted from Annex 2, such as location co-ordinates, map links or columns that have been left blank because they are not relevant at this stage.
- 6.13 Guidance states that Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) may apply depending on the content of the sites on the register. Officers have considered this and advise that there is no need to scope for SA/SEA this time round. This is because the majority of sites listed in Part 1 already have planning permission. Environmental implications of proposed developments have been considered prior to granting permission, and where relevant Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) have also been carried out. Where relevant, mitigation measures to overcome the adverse environmental impacts have been included within the conditions attached to planning consents. The remaining sites listed in Part 1 are site allocations. These have already been subject to SA/SEA as part of the preparation of the adopted Local Plans.

What are the next steps?

- 6.14 Officers recommend that in line with the 2017 Regulations, a copy of Part 1 and the accompanying maps be made available for inspection at Laurence House.
- 6.15 Part 1 and the maps should also be placed on the Council’s website by 31st December 2017, with a page dedicated to the register that includes explanatory text.
- 6.16 According to the 2017 Regulations, consultation for Part 1 is discretionary and it is for the Council to decide the amount and type of consultation that takes place regarding the sites listed in Part 1. Officers consider that a formal consultation at this stage is not necessary. This is because Part 1 provides an easily accessible list of sites all in one place. These sites are already in the public domain where the concept and amount of development on these sites

has already been established, have already been through consultation processes and in many instances, have already been granted permission. However, given the strategic nature of the amount of development taking place across the borough and the cumulative impact of the sites listed in Part 1, officers feel it will be considerate to notify landowners, in order to raise awareness of the register.

- 6.17 Officers are therefore recommending that for this first time, a notification exercise is carried out, with notification emails/letters sent out in January 2018 to landowners, where land ownership contact details are known. Whilst this is not a formal consultation exercise, officers recommend that the email/letter will seek responses back to the Council but only where there are errors in Part 1, or where sites that are already in the public domain have been wrongly omitted from Part 1. This will help to ensure that the register is accurate and up-to-date. Officers advise that Part 1 should be subsequently amended in line with the representations received and that the updated Part 1 and the amendments are placed on the Council's website, so that it is clear what changes have been made.
- 6.18 Officers will further consider other suitable methods of consultation/notification for the register. This will be incorporated into the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and will be presented to Members, for their consideration, shortly.
- 6.19 Officers also recommend that the register is uploaded at www.data.gov.uk, to enable the Government to harvest the data for Lewisham, alongside all other Local Authorities' data.

When will the register be reviewed?

- 6.20 The register is not a static document and identifying sites to include in the register is an iterative process. This is a first draft of the register and it will be subject to change in subsequent years. The 2017 Regulations require the Council to update and review the register at least annually. Officers recommend that this review is carried out in tandem with the preparation of the Annual Monitoring Report. The changes made to the register will be presented to Mayor and Cabinet each December, before the updated register is placed on the Council's website.
- 6.21 It is anticipated that the main changes in Part 1 will relate to:
- Removal of sites that have been completely built out.
 - Addition of new sites that have been granted planning permission.
 - Addition of new site allocations, once they have been identified and debated, then designated through the Local Plan process.
 - Updates to sites already listed in Part 1 regarding site ownership, mix of uses, site capacity and availability to deliver, in light of informal discussions with relevant landowners/developers and stakeholders and updated knowledge gained by officers.
- 6.22 Officers will also report back to Mayor and Cabinet, as and when necessary, as the register is implemented, and if further guidance becomes available.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. The register will be published electronically on the Council's website and the notification exercise will be funded from within the agreed Planning Service budget.
- 7.2 Although there are no direct implications, Part 1 will help to encourage delivery of housing on previously used land. New housing will, in turn, generate revenue through Council Tax and the New Homes Bonus, although this cannot be attributed solely to the register and is dependent upon many other factors outside of the control of the Council.

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 This report at paragraph 1.1 sets out the Council's legal duty, contained in the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017, as a Local Planning Authority to prepare, maintain and publish a register of previously developed land located within its area and which meets the criteria set out in Regulation 4. The register is to be known as the Brownfield Land Register.
- 8.2 Paragraph 5.2 of the report confirms that the Regulations require the Register to be kept in two parts, Part 1 and Part 2.
- 8.3 The Regulations set out the procedure for preparing Part 1 of the register. These are summarised below:
- Regulation 3(1) - to prepare and maintain a register of previously developed land that is within their area and meets criteria outlined in Regulation 4(1), namely: the land has an area of 0.25 hectares or is capable of supporting at least 5 dwellings and the land is suitable, available and achievable for residential development.
 - Regulation 3(2) - to publish the register by 31 December 2017.
 - Regulation 3(4) - to keep the register in two parts.
 - Regulation 5(6) - to carry out consultation procedures for Part 1 as the Council sees fit and to take account of any representations received.
 - Regulation 15 and Schedule 2 – specifies the information that the register must contain.
 - Regulation 16 – to keep the register available for public inspection at the Council's principle office, and where it is kept using electronic storage, make the register available for inspection by the public on the Council's website, maintained for that purpose.
 - Regulation 17(1), (2) and (5) - to review the entries in the register at least once within each year, updating as necessary the information contained in register. Land that no longer meets the criteria must be removed from Part 1, having carried out consultation procedures that the Council sees fit and taking account of any representations received.
 - Regulation 18(1) and (2) - to bring the register up to date by such date, and to provide such information in such form and by such date, as the Secretary of State may specify.

- 8.4 Regulations 6 – 14 and the Town and Country Planning (Permissions in Principle) Order 2017 relates specifically to preparation of Part 2. These will be summarised at a later date, if the Council decides to allocate land for residential development. Regulation 4 of that Order grants Permission in Principle for development of land allocated in Part 2 of the register consisting of:
- (a) housing development for the provision of a number of dwellings falling within the range specified in the relevant entry in the brownfield land register; and
 - (b) where the relevant entry in the brownfield land register specifies non-housing development of the land, non-housing development of a description falling within the description in that entry.
- 8.5 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.6 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 8.7 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed at 10.4 above.
- 8.8 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case.
- 8.9 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling

reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>

- 8.10 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
1. The essential guide to the public sector equality duty.
 2. Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making.
 3. Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities.
 4. Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities.
 5. Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities.
- 8.11 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance>

9. Crime and Disorder Implications

- 9.1 There are no direct implications relating to crime and disorder issues.

10. Equalities Implications

- 10.1 The register does not have any direct equalities implications. The data will be provided in the register in a consistent manner with standardised data provided in an open data format. The register will be made publicly accessible by holding a copy at Laurence House and by placing it on the Council's website.

11. Environmental Implications

- 11.1 There are no direct environmental impacts arising from this report. Placing sites on Part 1 of the register does not give them planning permission. Sites will be decided in the usual manner through the determination of planning applications and in accordance with the development plan. Environmental implications are considered as part of this process.

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 Lewisham's register sets out a range of consistent and publicly accessible information about previously developed sites that are already in the public domain and have previously been identified and/or approved for residential or mixed-use development within the borough. Part 1 includes the minimum quantum of residential units to be delivered on each site, as well as the type and quantum of non-residential development. It will be updated as and when required, or at least on an annual basis, each December. Currently, no PIPs are being proposed.

12.2 The Mayor is recommended to note Part 1 of Lewisham’s Brownfield Land Register including the information contained in Annexes 1, 2 and 3. The Mayor is requested to approve the register’s contents and it’s publication, by making a copy available at Laurence House, by placing it on the Council’s website and by carrying out a notification exercise to raise awareness of the register.

13. Background documents and originator

Short Title Document	Date	File Location	File Reference	Contact Officer	Exempt
Housing and Planning Act http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/22/pdfs/ukpga_20160022_en.pdf	2016	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
Brownfield Land Register Regulations http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/403/made/data.pdf	2017	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
Permissions in Principle Order http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/402/made/data.pdf	2017	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No

If you have any queries on this report, please contact Angela Steward, Senior Planning Policy Officer, 3rd floor Laurence House, 1 Catford Road, Catford SE6 4RU –telephone 020 8314 3885.

Annex 1: Explanation of the contents of Part 1 of the register

This table explains each column in the register that will be placed on the Council's website. Due to the sheer size of Part 1 of the register, only a summary of the site information is included in Annex 2. Rows are coloured light grey where the information is shown in Annex 2.

Column title	Explanation of what is included in each column of the register
Organisation URI	This is the Local Authority code within whose area the parcel of land lies. For this Council it is: http://opendatacommunities.org/id/london-borough-council/lewisham . This is not shown in Annex 2 because this code is the same for every site.
Organisation Label	This is the name of the Local Authority. For this Council it is: London Borough of Lewisham. This is not shown in Annex 2 because it is the same for every site.
Site Reference and Map number	This is a reference to identify the site. For this Council it is two letters to depict the ward followed by three numbers sequentially applied to sites, e.g. LC001, FH006. Since the referencing system has been established some sites have been completed, and these sites are not shown on Part 1. There is also a map number associated with each site in Annex 2, to direct readers to the relevant map.
Previously Part Of	This is to be completed for sites where they were previously part of a different site on earlier versions of the register. This is optional and is not relevant for this first register.
Site Name and Address	This is the site name and first line of the address, sufficient to describe it's location.
Site Plan URI	This is a link to the webpage that provides a site plan for each site. This is not shown in Annex 2 because it is a weblink that will be established when the maps are uploaded onto the Council's website.
Co-ordination Reference System	This identifies which co-ordinate reference system has been used. For this Council it is ETRS89. This is not shown in Annex 2 because it is a locational reference.
GeoX	This is the longitude or east grid reference for the centre of the site. This is not shown in Annex 2 because it is a locational reference.
GeoY	This is the latitude or north grid reference for the centre of the site. This is not shown in Annex 2 because it is a locational reference.
Hectares	This is the size of the site in hectares, up to 2 decimal places. This figure should be considered as indicative. For sites that have already been approved, the definitive site boundaries and size of the site are defined in planning applications or committee reports. For sites not already approved, the site boundary or site size may change throughout the planning application process.
Ownership Status	This is the ownership status of the land, categorised as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owned by a public authority, including public bodies such as TfL or NHS - Not owned by a public authority, where the site is in private ownership

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mixed ownership, including where sites are being delivered by Housing Associations on behalf of the Council - Unknown ownership.
Deliverable	<p>This indicates if the land is deliverable within five years of it being entered in Part 1, categorised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No.
Planning Status	<p>This indicates the stage in the planning process that the site has reached, categorised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permissioned - Not permissioned - Pending decision.
Permission Type	<p>This relates to the latest type of permission that has been granted for the site, categorised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full - Outline - Reserved matters - Permission in Principle - Technical Details Consent - Granted under order - Other.
Permission Date	<p>This is the date the permission was granted for a site, displayed as yyyy-mm-dd.</p>
Planning History	<p>This is a weblink providing information about the planning history of the site. As this is optional, it has not been included in this version of the register nor shown in Annex 2.</p>
Proposed for PIP	<p>This indicates that the site has been proposed for residential development through a PIP. As this is optional and officers are recommending that the Council do not propose any PIPs this time round, it has not been included in this version of the register nor shown in Annex 2.</p>
Minimum Net Dwellings	<p>This is the minimum net number of dwellings that the Council estimates the site should support. Data has been taken from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The London Development Database, to reflect sites that have been granted permission or have lapsed permissions - The information contained in the adopted Local Plans. i.e. Core Strategy, Site Allocations Local Plan and Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan - Site information held by case officers. <p>This figure should be considered as indicative. For sites that have already been approved, the definitive net dwellings are defined in planning consents. For sites not already approved, the quantum of residential units may change throughout the planning application process, when site capacity, massing, layout and viability are considered in more depth.</p>
Development Description	<p>This includes a description of the proposed housing development, detailing whether it is a residential or mixed use development and quantity of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units, where this data is available. Note, that the quantity of housing in this column may refer to gross units, and therefore may differ from the net number of units listed in the previous column. The quantum and type of residential units should be considered as indicative. For sites that have already been approved, the description of the development is defined in planning consents. For sites not already approved, this may change throughout the planning application process,</p>

	when site capacity, massing, layout and viability are considered in more depth.
Non Housing Development	This includes a description of the proposed non-housing development, detailing the type of development proposed and the use classes and quantities of floorspace, where this data is available. The mix and quantum of non-residential uses should be considered as indicative. For sites that have already been approved, the definitive non housing development description is defined in planning consents. For sites not already approved, this may change throughout the planning application process, when site capacity, massing, layout and viability are considered in more depth.
Part 2	This indicates that a site is included in Part 2 of the Register, and thereby has been granted PIP, following specific consultation procedures. As officers are recommending that the Council do not propose any PIPs this time round, it has not been included in this version of the register nor shown in Annex 2.
Net Dwellings Range From	This is the minimum net number of dwellings which, in the Council's opinion, the land is capable of supporting. As officers are recommending that the Council do not propose any PIPs this time round, it has not been included in this version of the register nor shown in Annex 2.
Net dwellings Range To	This is the maximum net number of dwellings which, in the Council's opinion, the land is capable of supporting. As officers are recommending that the Council do not propose any PIPs this time round, it has not been included in this version of the register nor shown in Annex 2.
Hazardous Substances	This indicates the presence of hazardous substances for sites that have been included in Part 2. As officers are recommending that the Council do not propose any PIPs this time round, it has not been included in this version of the register nor shown in Annex 2.
Site Information	This is a link to a webpage giving further information about the sites listed in Part 2. As officers are recommending that the Council do not propose any PIPs this time round, it has not been included in this version of the register nor shown in Annex 2.
Notes	This provides general information about a site and its entry on the register. As this is optional, it has not been included in this version of the register nor shown in Annex 2.
First Added Date	This is the date that the site was first added to the register, displayed as yyyy-mm-dd.
Last Added Date	This is the date that the information was last updated in the register, displayed as yyyy-mm-dd. This is not relevant for this first register.
Status	This is an additional column that has been added to the register to identify the status of the site, categorised as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved site started construction. - Approved site. - Resolution to approve. - Site allocations. - Lapsed permissions.
Map Number	This is an additional column that has been added to provide a map number, to direct the reader to the relevant map for each site.

Eastings	This is an additional column that has been added to show Eastings, to make it easier for readers to identify the site. This is not shown in Annex 2 because they are locational references.
Northings	This is an additional column that has been added to show Northings, to make it easier for readers to identify the site. This is not shown in Annex 2 because they are locational references.

Annex 2: Summary of sites listed in Part 1 of the register

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
BK001 (see map 4)	Heathside and Lethbridge Estate	6.07	mixed ownership	yes	permissioned	reserved matters approval	2014-12-08	645	14/087333 (currently at phase 4) for mixed use development including 2-6 phases with a total of 1054 residential units	Up to 512m2 retail floorspace and 768m2 community floorspace	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
BK002 (see map 4)	BMW site, Lee Terrace	0.36	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-10-20	30	16/095488 for mixed use development including 9 x one bedroom, 8 x two bedroom, 3 x three bedroom self-contained flats and 10 x four bedroom townhouses	284m2 car showroom (sui generis)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
BK003 (see map 4)	Former petrol station, 167 Lewisham Road	0.07	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-03-16	28	15/091914 for mixed use development including 28 flats	Ground floor commercial unit (A1-A3)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
BK004 (see map 4)	23 Boone Street, Dacre Park Estate,	0.13	owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-03-04	25	14/089902 for residential development including 6 x 1 bedroom and 14 x 2 bedroom flats, 3 x 3 bedroom and 2 x 4 bedroom flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
BK005 (see map 4)	Tower House, 65-71 Lewisham High Street	0.17	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-03-24	20	15/094039 for residential development including two additional floors at roof level with 20 residential units	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
BK006 (see map 4)	Independents Day Centre, Independents Road	0.06	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2013-12-17	16	10/76229 for residential development including 10 x one bedroom self-contained flats and 4 x two bedroom and 2 x three bedroom self-contained maisonettes	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
BK007 (see map 4)	1 Myron Place	0.02	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	planning permission granted under an order	2016-12-21	12	16/099036 Prior Approval for residential development including 12 studio flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
BK008 (see map 4)	Our Lady of Lourdes School, Belmont Hill	0.26	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-01-08	9	15/094157 for residential development including 9 x four bedroom town houses comprising three pairs of semi-detached houses and one terrace of three houses	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
BK009 (see map 4)	Garages at 49-71 Dacre Park	0.09	owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-04-22	5	14/89973 for residential development including 5 x two bedroom mews houses	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
BK010 (see map 4)	17 Brandram Road	0.03	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permissioned	n/a	n/a	6	Lapsed 07/65979 and Lapsed 09/73230 for residential development including 4 x one bedroom and 2 x two bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed
BL001 (see map 6)	351-355 Sydenham Road	0.04	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-02-02	9	14/88927 for residential development including 8 x two bedroom self-contained flats and 1 x one bedroom maisonette	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
BL002 (see map 5)	117 Dunfield Road	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2017-05-17	7	16/99506 for residential development including 4 x one bedroom, 3 x two bedroom and 1 x three bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
BR001 (see map 2)	302-308, 310-312 New Cross Road	0.06	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-12-09	11	15/93085 for mixed use development including 16 x studio flats and 2 x one bedroom self- contained flats	Live-work accommodatio n (sui-generis), workspace and flexible retail	2017-11-30	Approved site
BR003 (see map 8)	1 Brockley Cross	0.02	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2017-05-22	5	17/100503 for residential development including 3 x one bedroom and 2 x two bedroom self- contained flats	One office unit (B1)	2017-11-30	Approved site
BR004 (see map 3)	97 - 103 Florence Road	0.09	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permissioned	n/a	n/a	9	Lapsed 09/73121 for residential development including 1 x three bedroom, 2 x two bedroom and 6 x one bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed
BR005 (see map 3)	Land adjoining 196 Brockley Road	0.02	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permissioned	n/a	n/a	5	Lapsed 11/77443 for residential development including 2 x one bedroom and 2 x two bedroom self- contained flats and 1 x two bedroom self- contained maisonette	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
CP002 (see map 6)	33 - 39 Beadnell Road	0.09	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-09-17	9	15/091375 for mixed use development including 4 x three bedroom two storey houses, 1 x three bedroom maisonette, 1 x three bedroom flat, 1 x two bedroom flat and 2 x three bedroom live/work unit	Two live work units	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
CP003 (see map 3)	437-439 Brockley Road	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-01-09	7	14/088077 for mixed use development including 2 x three bedroom houses and 4 x one bedroom and 3 x two bedroom self- contained flats	Two ground floor retail units	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
CP004 (see map 6)	219 Stanstead Road	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	planning permission granted under an order	2016-08-19	5	16/097266 Prior Approval for residential development including 5 x one bedroom self-contained flats		2017-11-30	Approved site
CP005 (see map 6)	113 Bovill Road	0.07	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-09-12	5	16/097411 for residential development including 5 x four bedroom houses	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
CP006 (see map 6)	58-64 Brockley Rise	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	5	Lapsed 11/78739 for residential development including 7 x two bedroom and 2 x one bedroom self-contained units	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed
CS002 (see map 5)	246 Brownhill Road	0.10	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2015-06-15	5	14/088055 for residential development including 5 x three bedroom residential units	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
EV001 (see map 2)	Convoys Wharf	16.93	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	outline planning permission	2015-03-10	3,514	13/083358 for mixed use development including up to 3,514 (321,000 m2) residential units	15,500 m2 business space (live/work units); 32,200 m2 working wharf and vessel moorings (B2 and sui generis); 27,070 m2 hotel (C1); 5,810 m2 retail, financial and professional services (A1 and A2); 4,520 m2 restaurant/cafe s and drinking establishments (A3 and A4); and 13,000 m2 community/non-residential institutions (D1 and D2)	2017-11-30	Approved site

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
EV002 (see map 2)	Timber Yard, Deptford Wharves, Oxestalls Road	4.56	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	outline planning permission	2016-03-23	1131	15/092295 for mixed use development including 1132 residential units. This is a hybrid application: full for phase 1 and outline for phases 2 and 3.	Up to 10,413 m2 non-residential floorspace comprising (A1) Shops, (A2) Financial & Professional Services, (A3) Restaurants & Cafes, (A4) Drinking Establishments, (A5) Hot Food Takeaways, (B1) Business, (D1) Non-Residential Institutions and (D2) Assembly & Leisure uses	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
EV003 (see map 2)	Arklow Road Trading Estate MEL	1.31	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	reserved matters	2017-01-20	316	15/093101 for mixed use development including full permission for 258 residential dwellings and reserved matters for up to 58 dwellings	Full permission for 2,794 m2 commercial floorspace (A1, A2, A3, B1, D1 and D2) and reserved matters for up to 75 m2 commercial floorspace (A1, A2, A3, B1, D1 and D2)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
EV004 (see map 2)	Marine Wharf East	0.87	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-11-13	225	15/091087 for mixed use development including 102 x one bed, 79 x two bed, 40 x three bed and 4 x four bed units.	1,045 sm2 flexible commercial floor space (A1, A2, A3, B1 and D2)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
EV005 (see map 2)	Neptune Works, Parkside House, Grinstead Road	1.14	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2012-03-30	199	10/75331 for mixed use development including 199 residential units comprising 70 x one bedroom, 100 x two bed, 19 x three bedroom and 10x four bedroom units	1,973 m2 non-residential floorspace, comprising 1,874 m2 flexible B1/A1/A2 and 99 m2 of cafe /bike repair shop	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
EV007 (see map 2)	19 Yeoman Street	0.33	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2017-01-25	72	16/098132 for mixed use development including 72 residential units	371 m commercial floorspace (B1)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
EV008 (see map 2) page 408	Astra House, Arklow Road	0.1	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-08-24	44	14/089678 for residential development including 34 x one bedroom and 10 x two bedroom units	Change of use of part of Astra House south from D1 educational to B1 office	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
EV009 (see map 2)	Evelyn Court, Grinstead Road	0.21	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	planning permission granted under an order	2014-12-08	18	14/089442 Prior approval for mixed use development including 18 residential dwellings	Retention of 5 x office units B1(a)	2017-11-30	Approved site
EV011 (see map 2)	Thanet Wharf, east of Laban Centre	0.77	not owned by a public authority	yes	pending decision	full planning permission	n/a	226	Site Allocation SA12 for mixed use development including 226 residential units.	20% B1 including cultural and creative industries	2017-11-30	Site Allocation

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
EV012 (see map 2)	Acme House, 165 Childers Street MEL	0.22	not owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	85	Site Allocation SA8 for mixed use development including 84 residential units	20% employment (B1 Use Classes light industrial/offices)	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
EV013 (see map 2)	Rear of 197-199 Deptford High Street	0.03	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	9	Lapsed 09/72501 for mixed use development including 5 x one bedroom and 4 x two bedroom self-contained flats	Snooker hall	2017-11-30	Lapsed
FH001 (see map 6)	Rear of Christian Fellowship, rear of 15-17a Tyson Road	0.91	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	outline planning permission	2010-04-22	71	09/71953 for residential development including up to a maximum of 71 units	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
FH003 (see map 6)	Former Sydenham Police Station, 179 Dartmouth Road	0.19	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-05-19	33	15/92798 for residential development including 15 x one bedroom, 15 x two bedroom and 3 x three bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
FH004 (see map 6)	Fairway House, rear of 53 Dartmouth Road	0.19	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2015-11-27	27	15/090942 for mixed use development including 27 self-contained residential flats	Ground floor offices (B1)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
FH005 (see map 6)	Longfield Crescent Estate	1.63	owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-04-23	27	14/089888 for residential development including 13 x 3 bed houses and 6 x one bedroom and 8 x two bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
FH006 (see map 6)	14 Westwood Park	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-05-06	7	15/091285 for residential development including 1 x one bedroom, 5 x two bedroom and 1 x three bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
FH007 (see map 9)	29 Ewelme Road	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-10-12	6	16/096800 for residential development including 1 x one bedroom, 2 x two bedroom and 3 x three bedroom flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
FH008 (see map 6)	97 Honor Oak Park	0.09	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2011-10-31	6	08/68730 for residential development including 1x3 bedroom and 5x2 bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-12-01	Approved site started construction
FH009 (see map 6)	1 Waldram Crescent	0.03	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permissioned	n/a	n/a	8	Lapsed 07/65911 for residential development including 8 x one bedroom, self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
FH010 (see map 6)	39 Honor Oak Road	0.09	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	6	Lapsed 07/67266 for residential development including 4 x three bedroom, self-contained maisonettes, 1 x one bedroom and 1 x three bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed
GP001 (see map 5)	329 Baring Road and Haywood House	0.07	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	planning permission granted under an order	2017-05-05	6	17/100225 Prior approval for residential development including 6 self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
GP002 (see map 3)	Garages at 55-88 Castleton Road	0.14	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2017-06-26	5	16/098887 for residential development including 5 x three bedroom terrace houses	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
GP003 (see map 5)	77 Burnt Ash Hill	0.06	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	5	Lapsed 10/75510 for residential development including 3x one bedroom and 1 x four bedroom self-contained flats, 1 x one bedroom and 1 x two bedroom self-contained maisonettes	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
LC001 (see map 4)	Lewisham Gateway	5.48	mixed ownership	yes	permitted	outline planning permission	2009-05-08	607	06/62375 for mixed use development including 800 residential units	Up to 100,000 m2 of retail (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5), offices (B1), hotel (C1), education/health (D1) and leisure (D2)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
LC002 (see map 4)	Lewisham House, 25 Molesworth Street (Citibank)	0.1	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	planning permission granted under an order	2015-07-29	237	15/092471 Prior approval for residential development including 237 units.	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
LC003 (see map 4)	Boones Almshouses, Belmont Park	0.7	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2012-03-30	58	10/74143 for residential development including 32 x one bedroom and 30 x two bedroom almshouses, 1 x two bedroom and 9 x three bedroom self-contained flats, 8 x three bedroom and 8 x four/five bedroom self-contained maisonettes	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
LC004 (see map 5)	Rear of Chiddingstone House,	0.25	owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	planning permission granted under an order	2017-01-26	53	16/099284 for residential development including 46 x one bedroom and 5 x two bedroom flats plus amendment to provide 2 additional units	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
LC005 (see map 4)	223-225 Lewisham High Street	0.07	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2015-03-25	22	13/085398 for mixed use development including 22 flats	195m2 commercial	2017-11-30	Approved site
LC006 (see map 5)	37-43 Nightingale Grove (remainder of site)	0.22	not owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	30	Site Allocation SA35 for mixed use development including 30 residential units	Commercial and nursery	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
LC007 (see map 4)	Riverdale House, 68 Molesworth Street	0.62	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2015-11-19	25	15/091069 for residential development including 14 x one bedroom, 7 x two bedroom dwellings and 4 x three bedroom dwellings	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
LC008 (see map 10)	35 Nightingale Grove	0.02	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2014-07-21	8	13/084806 for mixed use development including 7 x one bedroom and 1 x two bedroom self-contained flats	MOT testing centre	2017-11-30	Approved site

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
LC009 (see map 4)	323 Lewisham High Street, Ravensbourne Arms	0.04	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-08-24	7	14/088176 for residential development including 5 x one bedroom and 2x two bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
LC012 (see map 5)	Rear of 101-103 Springbank Road	0.09	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-08-20	6	14/090373 for residential development including 6 x two bedroom houses.	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
LC014 (see map 4)	Robert Square Bonfield Road	0.26	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-08-26	3	16/097298 for residential development including 3 x one bedroom flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
LC015 (see map 4)	Lewisham Retail Park, east of Jerrard Street	1.14	not owned by a public authority	yes	pending decision	full planning permission	2017-10-18	536	16/097629 for mixed use development including 536 residential units	4,343m2 of retail (A1, A2, A3), business (B1) and community (D1 and D2)	2017-11-30	Resolution to approve
LC016 (see map 4)	Tesco, Conington Road	2.58	not owned by a public authority	yes	pending decision	full planning permission	n/a	367	Site Allocation LTC5 for mixed use development including 367 residential units	Retail expansion of the existing store up to 3,000 m2	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
LC017 (see map 4)	Carpet Right, east of Thurston Road	0.28	not owned by a public authority	no	pending decision	full planning permission	n/a	242	Site Allocation LTC4 for mixed use development including 242 residential units	Ground floor commercial and retail floorspace	2017-11-30	Site Allocation

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
LC018 (see map 4)	PLACE/Ladywell, former Ladywell Leisure Centre (remainder of site)	0.78	owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	84	Site Allocation LTC7 for mixed use development including 120 residential units	Retail (A1, A2, A3)	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
LC019 (see map 5)	Driving test centre, off Ennersdale Road	0.41	not owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	30	Site Allocation SA33 for mixed use development including 30 residential units	Business/employment	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
LC020 (see map 5)	232 Hither Green Lane	0.03	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	6	Lapsed 10/75392 for mixed use development including 4 x one bedroom, 1 x two bedroom and 1 x three bedroom self-contained flats	Commercial unit (Use Class A2)	2017-11-30	Lapsed
LD005 (see map 3 or 4)	87-89 Loampit Vale	0.18	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-04-11	44	15/93403 for residential development including 49 self-contained dwellings	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
LG001 (see map 4)	36 Old Road	0.16	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2014-11-13	9	14/087793 for residential development including 9, x four bedroom houses	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
LG002 (see map 4)	87 Old Road	0.04	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-09-24	14	14/090064 for residential development including 4 x one bedroom, 2 x two bedroom and 3 x three bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
LG003 (see map 5)	Garages at Woodstock Court, Burnt Ash Hill	0.36	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2017-03-20	8	15/094702 for residential development including 8 x three bedroom dwellings	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
LG005 (see map 4)	Leegate Shopping Centre	1.68	not owned by a public authority	yes	pending decision	full planning permission	2016-05-17	193	14/90032 for mixed use development including 229 residential units.	Retail led (A1-A4) and leisure (D1 and D2)	2017-11-30	Resolution to approve
NX001 (see map 2)	New Bermondsey, Surrey Canal Triangle	10.15	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	outline planning permission	2012-03-30	2,365	11/76357 for mixed use development including 2,365 residential units	Commercial, community and leisure facilities	2017-11-30	Approved site
NX002 (see map 2)	Faircharm Trading Estate, Creekside	0.97	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2013-10-15	148	12/082000 for mixed use development including 63 x one-bedroom, 68 x two bedroom and 17 x 3 bedroom units	4,310m2 of mixed commercial floorspace (Block A: 1,786m2 commercial (B1) and 397m2 of Class B1/B2, Block C: 2,127m2 commercial (B1) and new commercial uses: 779m2 B1	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
NX003 (see map 2)	New Cross Gate station sites, 29, 23-27 Goodwood Road	0.61	not owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	148	Lapsed 11/77418 for mixed use development including 148 residential units.	200m2 of retail (A1-A5)	2017-11-30	Lapsed
NX004 (see map 2)	Kent Wharf, Creekside	0.42	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2015-06-17	143	14/089953 for mixed use development including 143 residential units	1,375 m2 commercial floorspace (B1/D1/D2)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
NX005 (see map 2)	Bond House, Goodwood Road	0.23	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-06-29	83	14/090267 for mixed use development including 89 residential units	862m2 commercial space (B1) to include artist studios	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
NX006 (see map 2)	1-3 Comet Street, scaffolding yard	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2015-11-19	9	15/92227 for residential development including 3 x three bedroom townhouses, 1 x three bedroom maisonette, 1 x two bedroom maisonette and 4 x one bed flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
NX007 (see map 2)	Roof extension at 110-114 Deptford High Street	0.1	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2015-02-02	5	14/088107 for residential development including 2 x one bedroom and 3 x two bedroom flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
NX008 (see map 2)	465 New Cross Road	0.04	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2013-11-05	5	11/78237 for mixed use development including 4 x one bedroom, 4 x two bedroom flats and 1 x two bedroom house.	Basement and ground floor retail use (A1)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
NX009 (see map 2)	New Cross Gate Retail Park/ Sainsbury, New Cross Road	3.27	mixed ownership	no	not permissioned	n/a	n/a	602	Site Allocation SA6 for mixed use development including 200 residential units	Retail (A1) and community facilities	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
NX010 (see map 2)	Sun Wharf, Cockpit Arts	0.85	not owned by a public authority	no	not permissioned	n/a	n/a	250	Site Allocation SA11 for mixed use development including 200 residential units	20% employment uses including creative industries, office, workshops	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
NX011 (see map 2)	Giffin St Masterplan Area, Former Tidemill School (north of Reginald Road)	1.27	mixed ownership	yes	pending decision	full planning permission	2017-09-27	192	16/095039 for residential development including 80 x 1 bed, 95 x two bed and 26 x three bed units.	n/a	2017-11-30	Resolution to approve
NX012 (see map 2)	Former Deptford Green Secondary School, Amersham Vale	1.08	mixed ownership	yes	pending decision	full planning permission	2016-09-29	120	15/095027 for residential development including 120 residential units	n/a	2017-11-30	Resolution to approve

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
NX013 (see map 2)	2 Hatcham Park Mews	0.04	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	8	Lapsed 08/68231 for residential development 3 x one bedroom, 4 x two bedroom and 1 x three bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed
NX014 (see map 11)	Rear of 104 Deptford High Street	0.02	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	6	Lapsed 08/68951 for mixed use development including two x studio flats, 4 x one bedroom self-contained flats	Retail/cafe (A1/A3)	2017-11-30	Lapsed
PV002 (see map 9)	31 Dacres Road	0.11	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-06-10	9	15/092092 for residential development including 9 x two-bedroom self-contained flats.	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
PV003 (see map 6)	Station forecourt, Dartmouth Road, west of the railway line	0.45	not owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	74	Site Allocation SA19 for mixed use development including 74 residential units	Retail, business/employment	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
PV004 (see map 6)	Waldram Place & Perry Vale, east of the railway line	0.20	not owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	33	Site Allocation SA18 for mixed use development including 33 residential units	Retail, business/employment	2017-11-30	Site Allocation

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
PV005 (see map 12)	8, 10 and 12 Perry Vale	0.03	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	8	Lapsed 11/78857 for residential development including g 8x1 bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed
PV006 (see map 6)	236-238 Stanstead Road	0.03	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	5	Lapsed 09/73071 The change of use, alteration and conversion of the existing ground floor shops and upper floors at SE23, to provide 3 x one bedroom, 2 x two bedroom self-contained flats and 2 x studio flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed
RG001 (see map 3 or 6)	Catford Green, former Catford Greyhound Stadium	4.76	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2009-01-30	240	07/67276 for mixed use development including 589 residential units.	Commercial floorspace and a community centre	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
RG002 (see map 5)	16-22 Brownhill Road	0.1	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-01-11	19	14/089404 for mixed use development including 9 x one bedroom and 10 x two bedroom self-contained flats.	347 m2 ground floor commercial floorspace (A2, A3 or D1).	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
RG003 (see map 5 or 6)	Land adj. to railway, Doggett Road	0.08	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2013-05-07	9	12/79846 for mixed use development including 9 x two bedroom self-contained flats.	3 ground floor commercial units (B1)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
RG005 (see map 5 or 6)	70 Rushey Green	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-10-29	7	15/92113 for residential development including 5 x one-bedroom and 1 x two bedroom self-contained flats, and 1 x two bedroom self-contained maisonette	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
RG006 (see map 5) Page 421	26-32 George Lane	0.12	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-04-07	6	15/090510 for residential development including 5 x three bedroom houses and 1 x three bedroom house.	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
RG007 (see map 5 or 6)	Roof extension to Catford Tavern, Station Approach	0.02	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-04-27	6	15/90741 for residential development including 1 x one-bedroom and 5 x two-bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
SD001 (see map 6)	St Clements Heights, 165 Wells Park Road	2.18	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	reserved matters approval	2015-03-30	50	14/090031 for residential development including 50 x one and two bedroom Almshouses, 20 x four bedroom dwelling-houses and 26 x two and three bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
SD002 (see map 6)	Regent Business Centre, 291-307 Kirkdale	0.23	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	planning permission granted under an order	2017-02-10	23	16/099465 Prior Approval for residential development including 14 x studio flats, 7 x one bedroom flats, 2 x two bedroom flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
SD003 (see map 6)	22A-24 Sydenham Road	0.12	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2011-03-09	18	09/72662 for mixed use development including 6 x one bedroom, 5 x two bedroom and 1 x three bedroom self-contained flats, 1 x one and 5 x three bedroom self-contained maisonettes.	Ground floor retail/restaurant (A1/A3)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
SD004 (see map 6)	154-158 Sydenham Road	0.07	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	planning permission granted under an order	2015-03-03	15	14/088852 for Prior Approval residential development including 9 x two-bedroom and 6 x one-bedroom flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
SD005 (see map 6)	Laurel Grove, Rear of 215-217 Sydenham Road	0.06	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2014-07-28	9	12/082195 for residential development including 1 x three bedroom bungalow, 2 x one bedroom and 6 x two bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
SD006 (see map 6)	Workshop at rear of 171 Kirkdale	0.06	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2014-07-18	5	14/086283 for residential development including 3 x two bedroom and 2 x two bedroom self-contained flats.	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
SD007 (see map 6)	Roof extension at 96a Sydenham Road	0.02	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-11-18	5	16/098075 for mixed use development including 2 x two bedroom and 3 x one bedroom units	57m2 of office space (B1)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
SD008 (see map 13)	42 Sydenham Road	0.09	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	planning permission granted under an order	2017-01-31	5	16/099221 Prior Approval for residential development including 5 x one bedroom self-contained flats.	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site

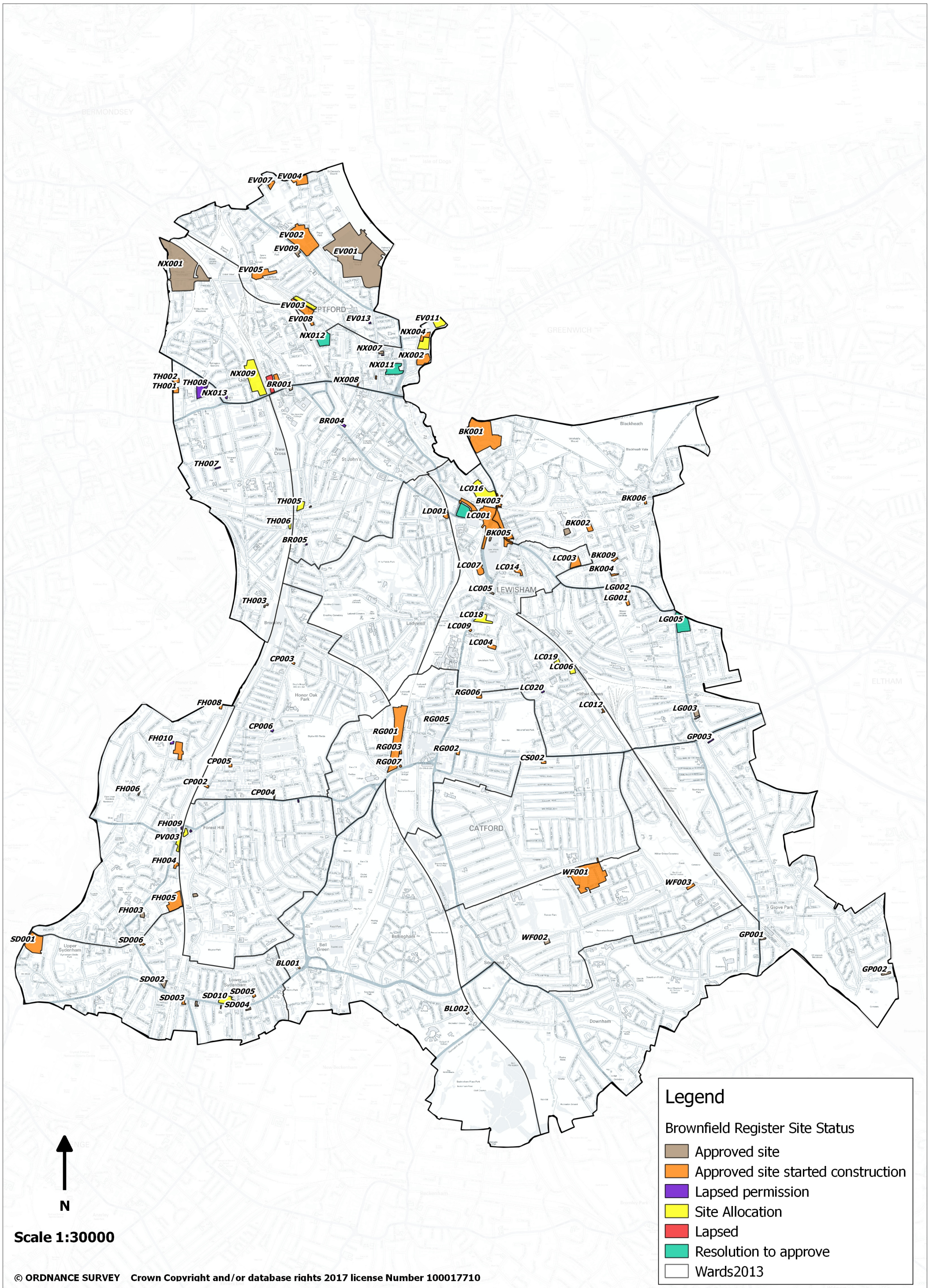
Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
SD009 (see map 14)	169-171 Sydenham Road	0.03	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2009-06-11	5	09/71367 for mixed use development including 3 x one bedroom and 3 x 2 bedroom flats	Cafe/retail unit (A3/A1)	2017-11-30	Approved site
SD010 (see map 6)	113 to 157 Sydenham Road	0.86	not owned by a public authority	no	not permissioned	n/a	n/a	98	Site Allocation SA22 for mixed use development including 98 residential units	Retail, employment	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
TH001 (see map 2)	43-49 Pomeroy Street	0.22	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-08-03	65	15/093731 for mixed use development including 65 residential units.	441.6m2 of business (B1)	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
TH002 (see map 2)	29 Pomeroy Street	0.17	not owned by a public authority	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2015-10-16	37	15/091987 for residential development including 17 x one bedroom, 15 x two bedroom and 5 x three bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
TH003 (see map 3)	Spalding House, Turnham Road	0.11	mixed ownership	yes	permissioned	full planning permission	2016-05-05	5	15/94208 for residential development including 1 x one bedroomed, 2 x two bedroomed and 2x three bedroomed flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
TH004 (see map 2)	New Cross Gate NDC scheme, Besson Street	0.87	owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	173	Lapsed 08/68448 for mixed use development including 173 residential units	2,020m2 of D1 (including library, doctor's surgery and other community uses), 815 m2 of D2 floorspace (gym), 361 m2 of A1/A2/A3/A4/D1, 193 m2 of A3	2017-11-30	Lapsed
TH005 (see map 3)	111 and 115 Endwell Road	0.44	not owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	40	Site Allocation SA30 for mixed use development including 40 residential units	Commercial/employment	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
TH006 (see map 3)	6 Mantle Road	0.12	not owned by a public authority	no	not permitted	n/a	n/a	20	Site Allocation SA28 for mixed use development including 20 residential units	Commercial	2017-11-30	Site Allocation
TH007 (see map 3)	173-175 Waller Road	0.05	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	7	Lapsed 09/73025 for residential development including 1 x studio, 2 x one bedroom and 1 x three bedroom self-contained flats, 2 x one bedroom and 1 x three bedroom self-contained maisonettes	n/a	2017-11-30	Lapsed

Site Ref	Site Name Address	Hectares	Ownership Status	Deliverable	Planning Status	Permission Type	Permission Date	Min Net Dwellings	Development Description	Non Housing Development	First Added Date	Status
TH008 (see map 3)	Rear of 122 New Cross Road	0.07	not owned by a public authority	yes	not permitted	n/a	n/a	5	Lapsed 10/73432 for mixed use development including 5 x two bedroom self-contained maisonettes	3 commercial units (Use Class B1)	2017-11-30	Lapsed
WF001 (see map 5)	Excalibur Estate, Baudwin Road	6.16	mixed ownership	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2012-03-30	219	10/75973 for residential development including 371 residential units.	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction
WF002 (see map 5)	Adj. to Foster House, Whitefoot Lane	0.18	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-08-12	21	15/091734 for residential development including 9 x one bedroom and 13 x two bedroom self-contained flats	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site
WF003 (see map 5)	Former Downham Fire Station, 260 Reigate Road	0.21	not owned by a public authority	yes	permitted	full planning permission	2016-05-18	30	15/92929 for residential development including 9 x one bedroom, 10 x two bedroom and 3 x three bedroom self-contained flats and 8 x three bedroom maisonettes	n/a	2017-11-30	Approved site started construction

Annex 3: Maps showing the sites listed in Part 1 of the register

Site boundaries should be considered as indicative. For sites with planning approval, definitive site boundaries and size of the size can be found in planning applications.



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Legend

Brownfield Register Site Status

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- Approved site started construction
- Lapsed permission
- Site Allocation
- Lapsed
- Resolution to approve
- Wards2013

Legend

Brownfield Register Site Status

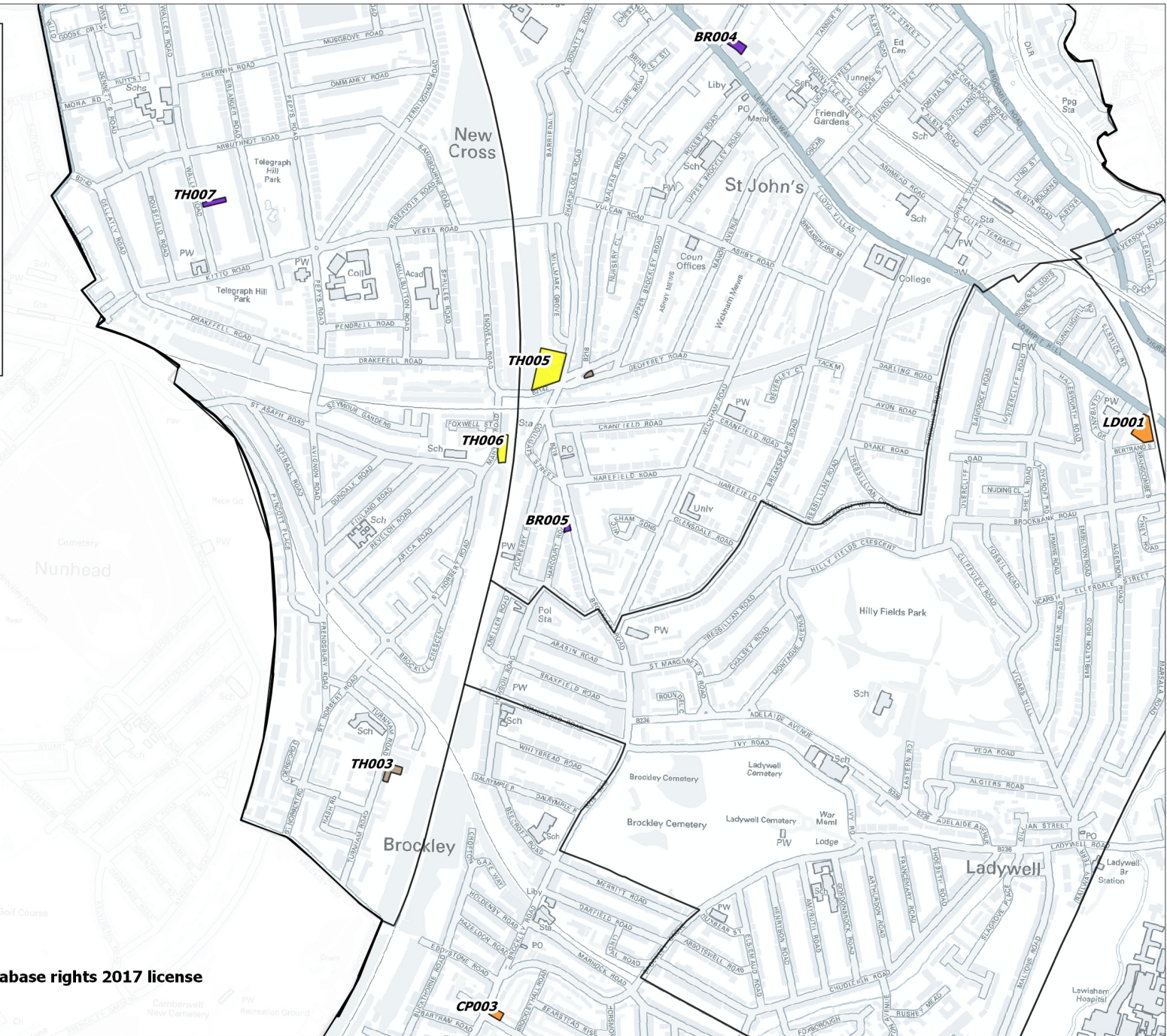
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- Wards2013

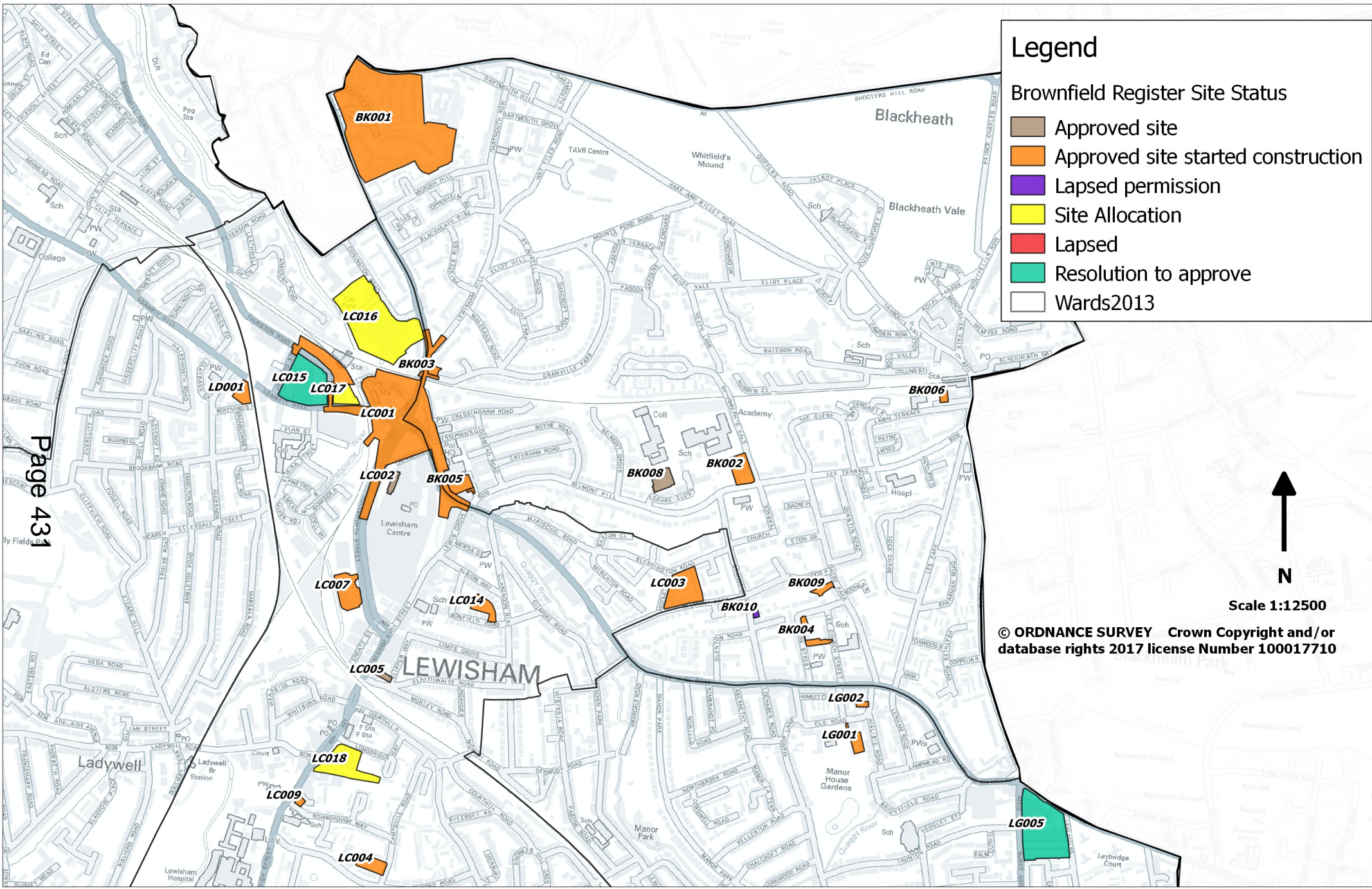
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Legend

Brownfield Register Site Status

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- Approved site started construction
- Lapsed permission
- Site Allocation
- Lapsed
- Resolution to approve
- Wards2013

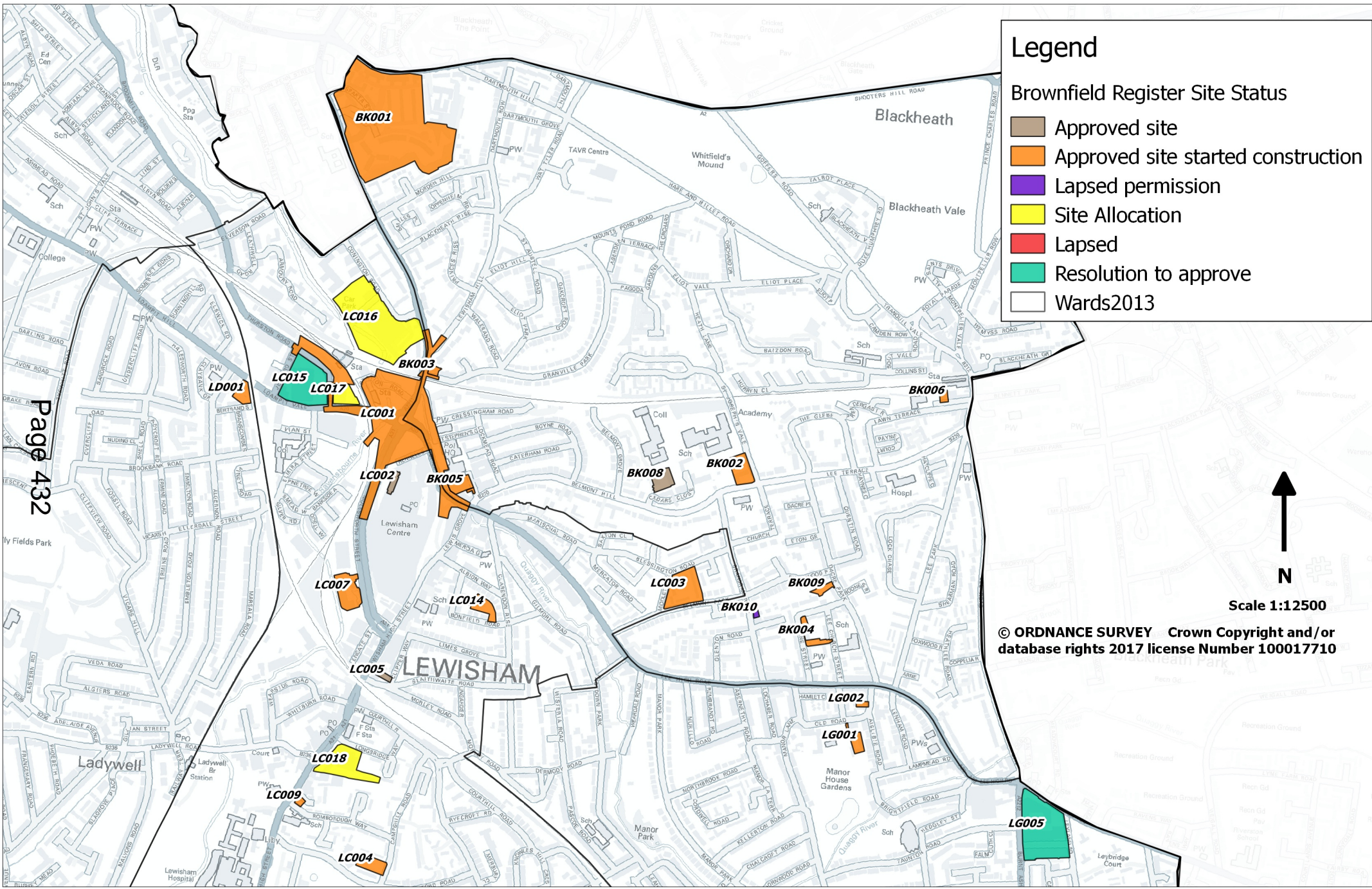


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Map 4: East Focus of Brownfield Register Sites (November 2017)





Legend

Brownfield Register Site Status

- Approved site
- Approved site started construction
- Lapsed permission
- Site Allocation
- Lapsed
- Resolution to approve
- Wards2013



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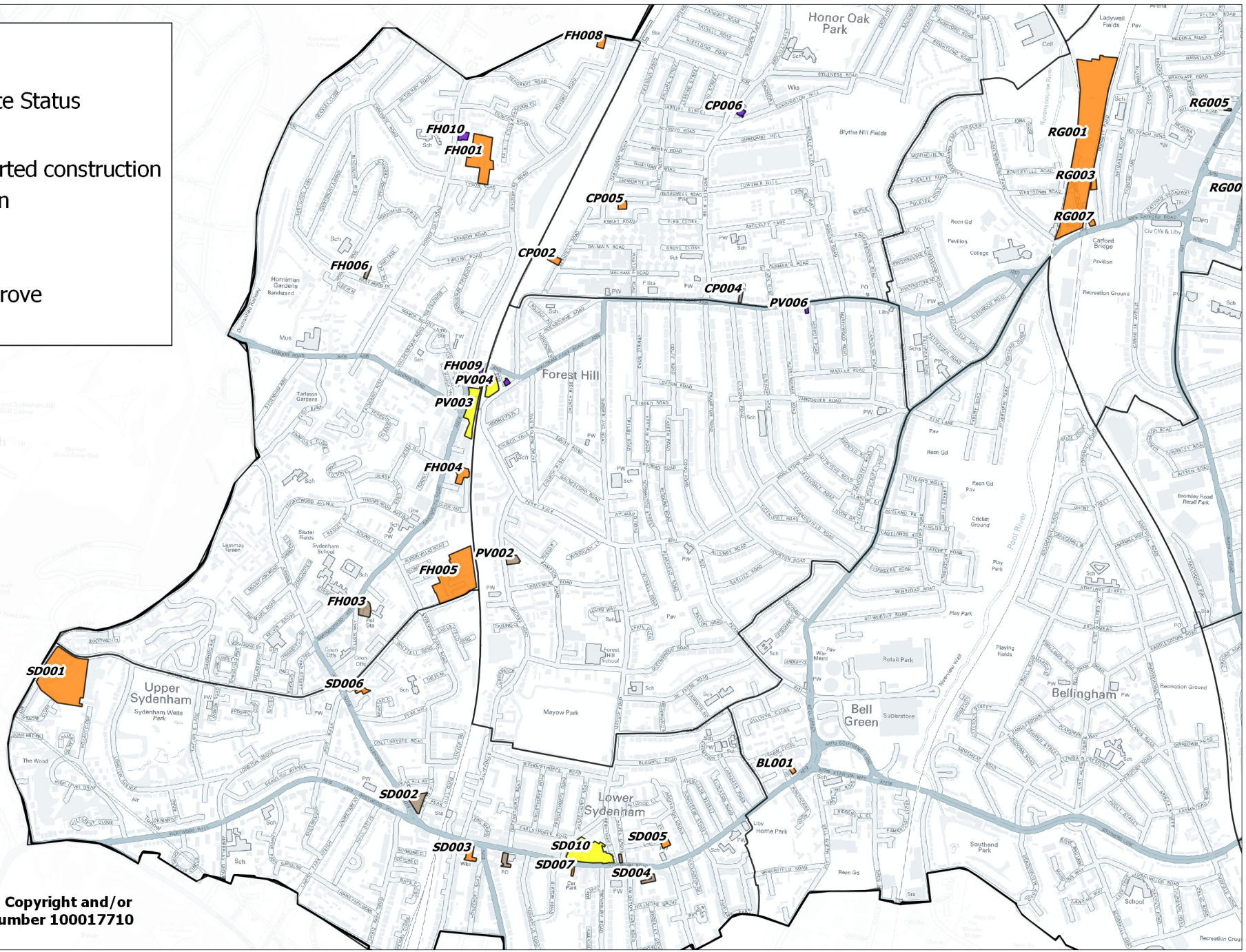
Page 432



Legend

Brownfield Register Site Status

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- Lapsed permission
- Site Allocation
- Lapsed
- Resolution to approve
- Wards2013



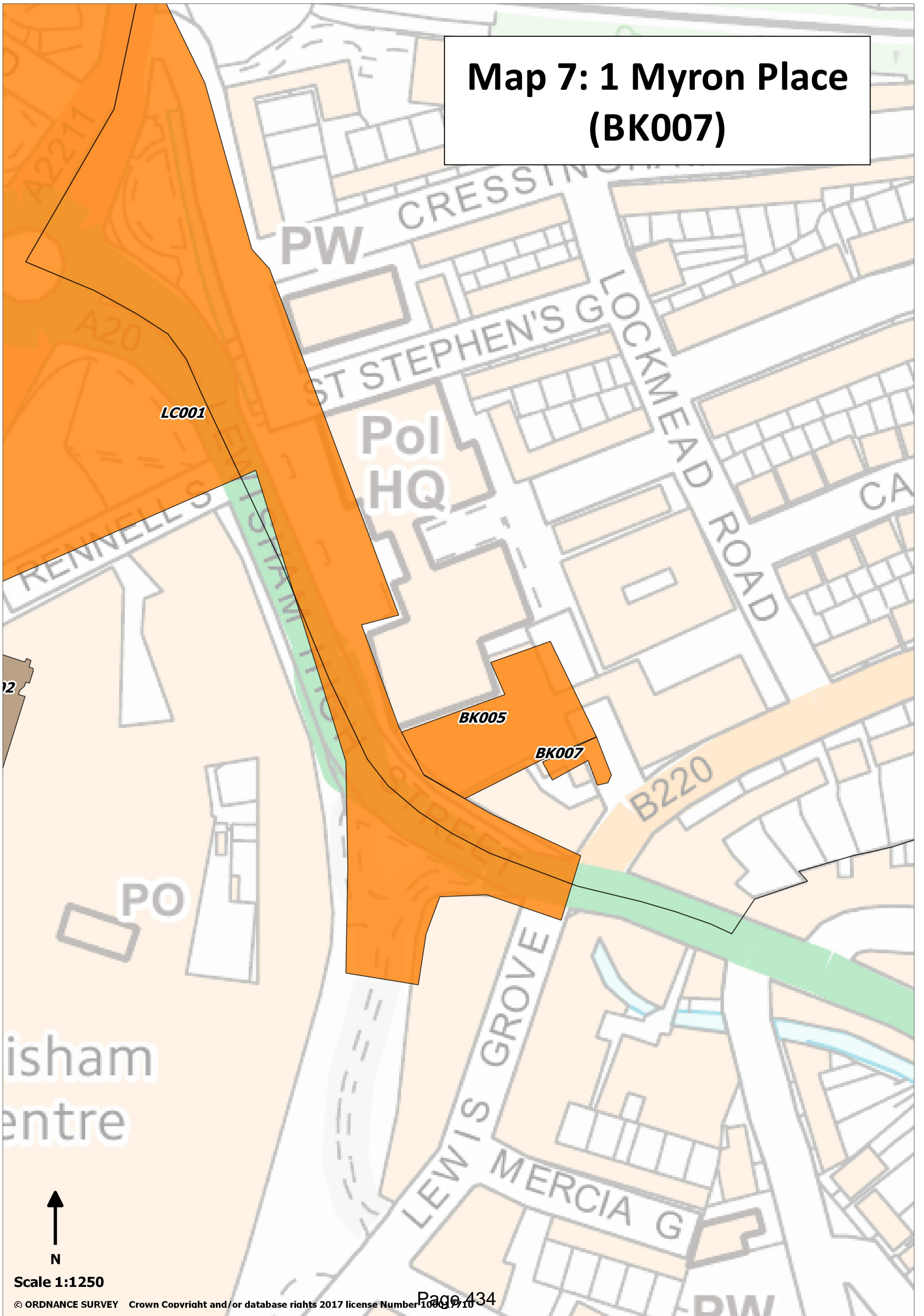
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Map 6: South-West Focus of Brownfield Register Sites (November 2017)



Map 7: 1 Myron Place (BK007)



LC001

Pol
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BK005

BK007

B220

PO

isham
Centre

LEWIS GROVE

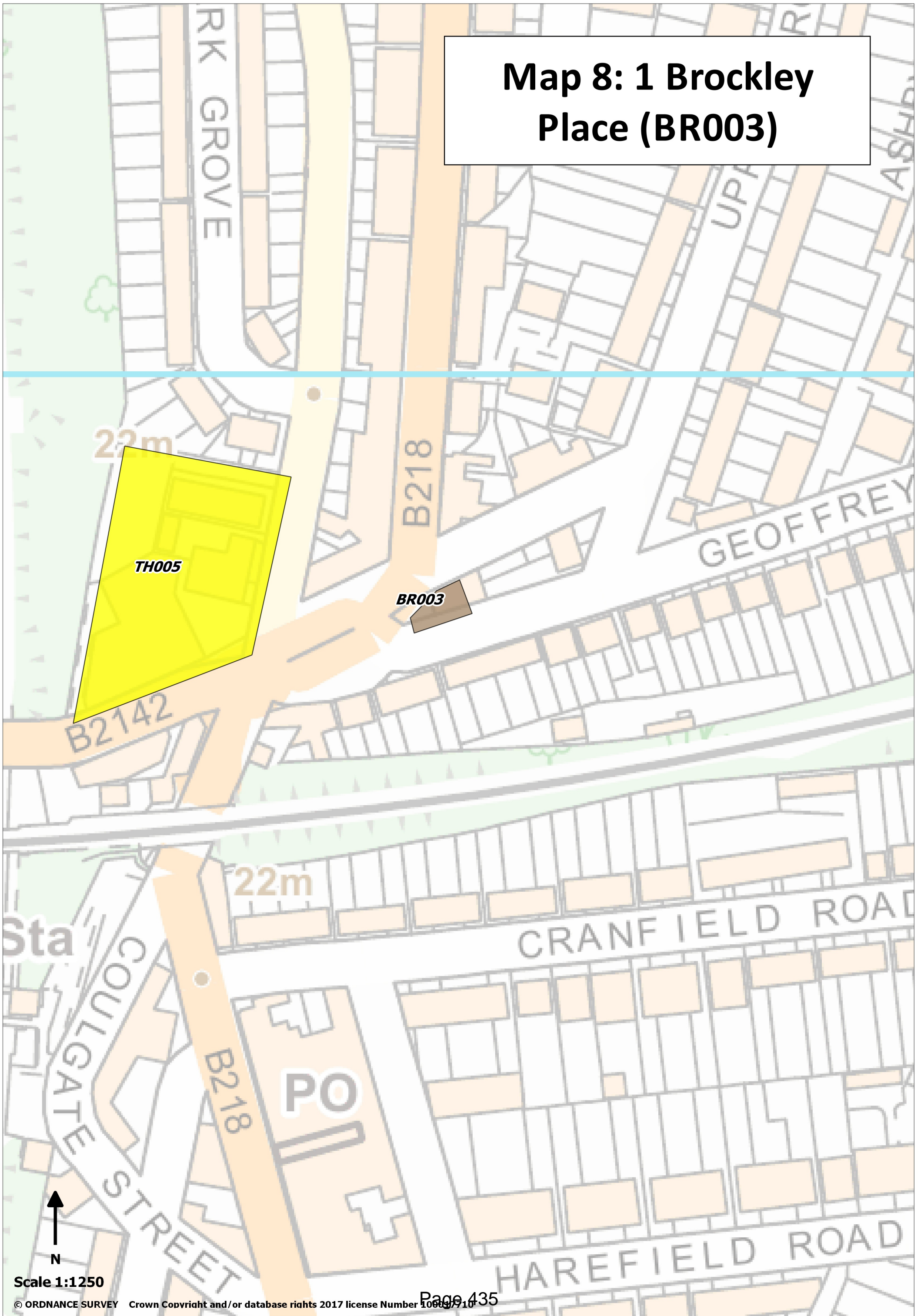
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Map 8: 1 Brockley Place (BR003)

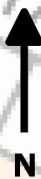


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Map 9: 29 Ewelme Road (FH007)

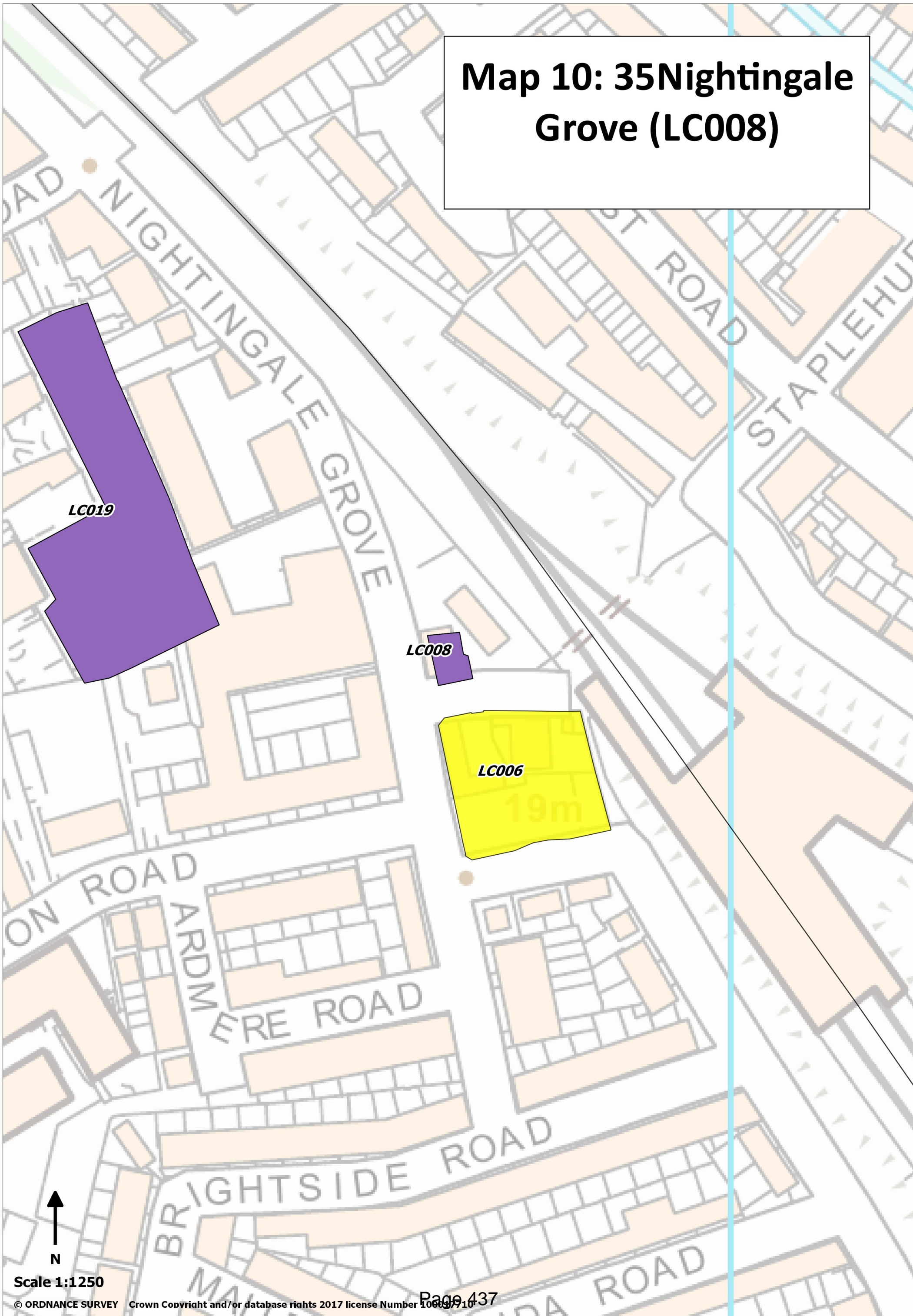
FH007

4m



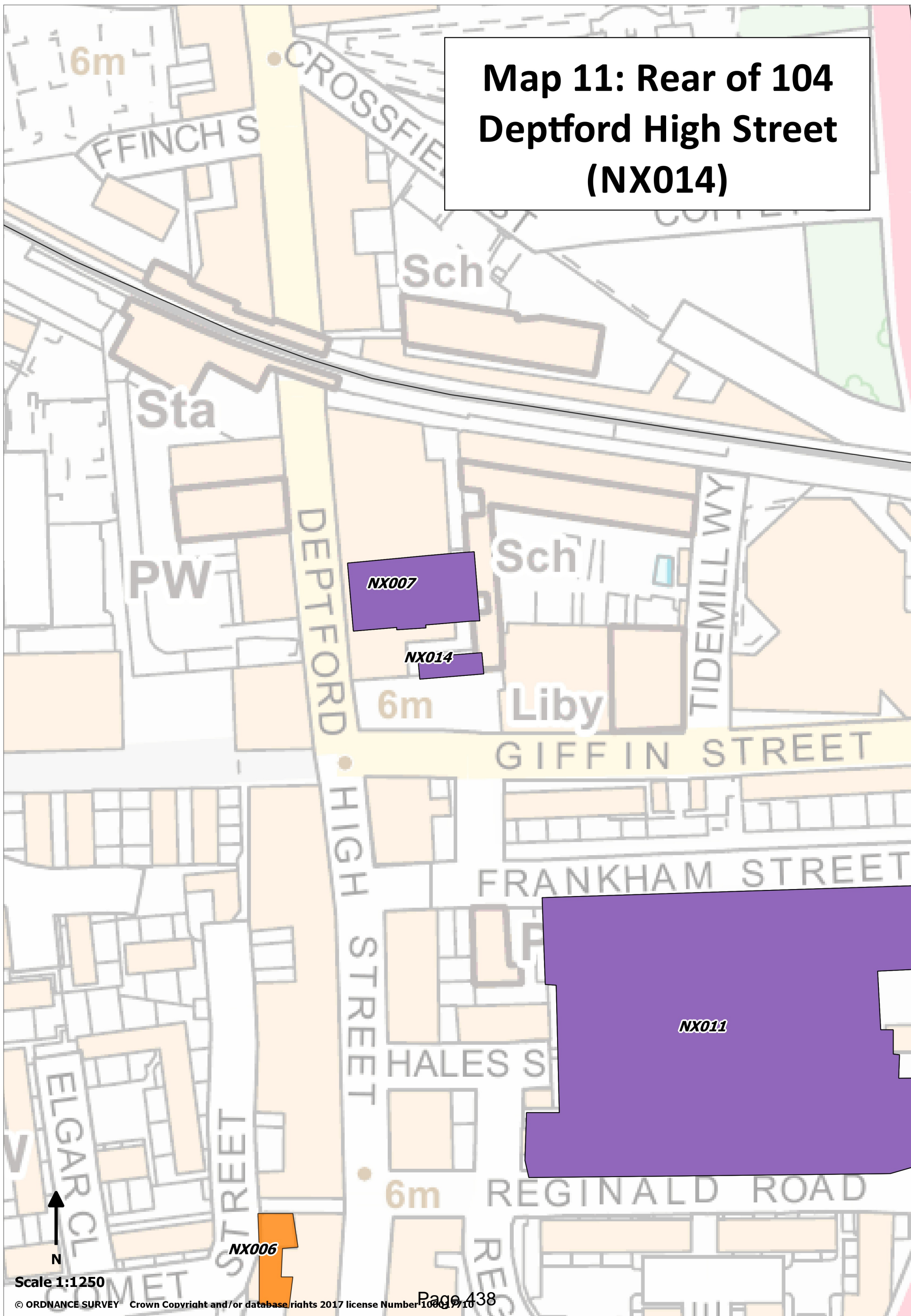
Scale 1:1250

Map 10: 35 Nightingale Grove (LC008)



Scale 1:1250

**Map 11: Rear of 104
Deptford High Street
(NX014)**



NX007

NX014

6m

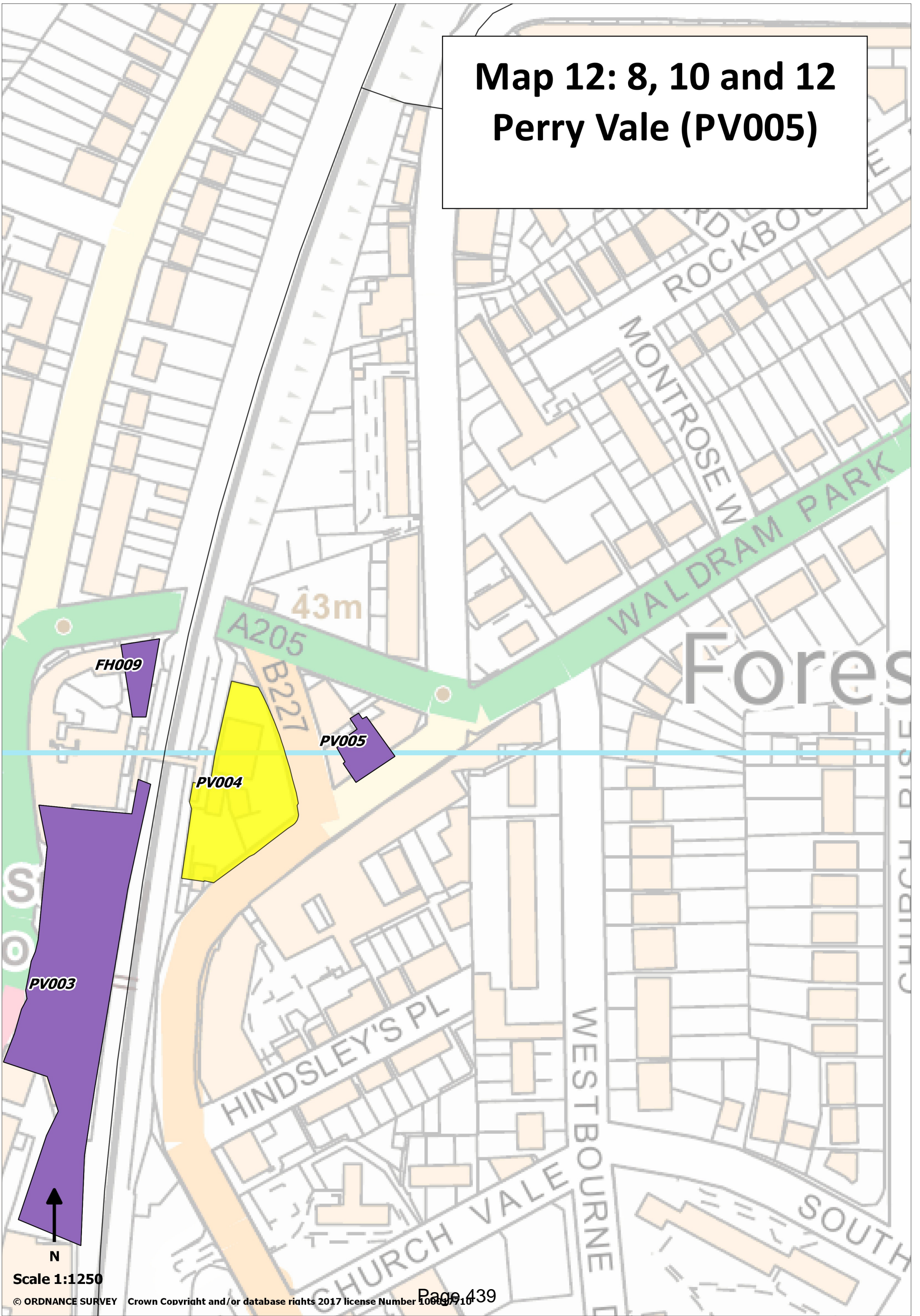
NX011

NX006

6m

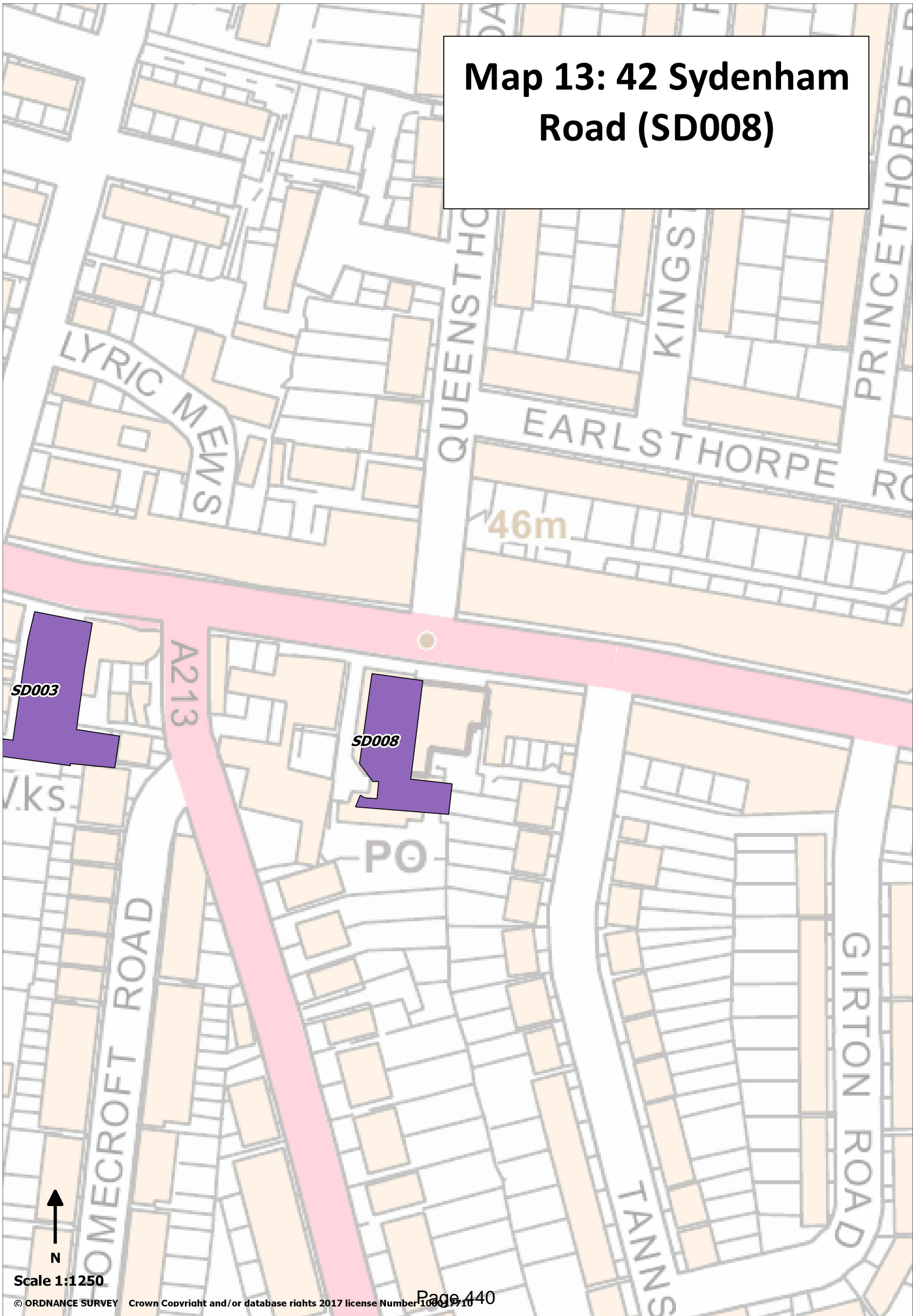
Scale 1:1250

**Map 12: 8, 10 and 12
Perry Vale (PV005)**



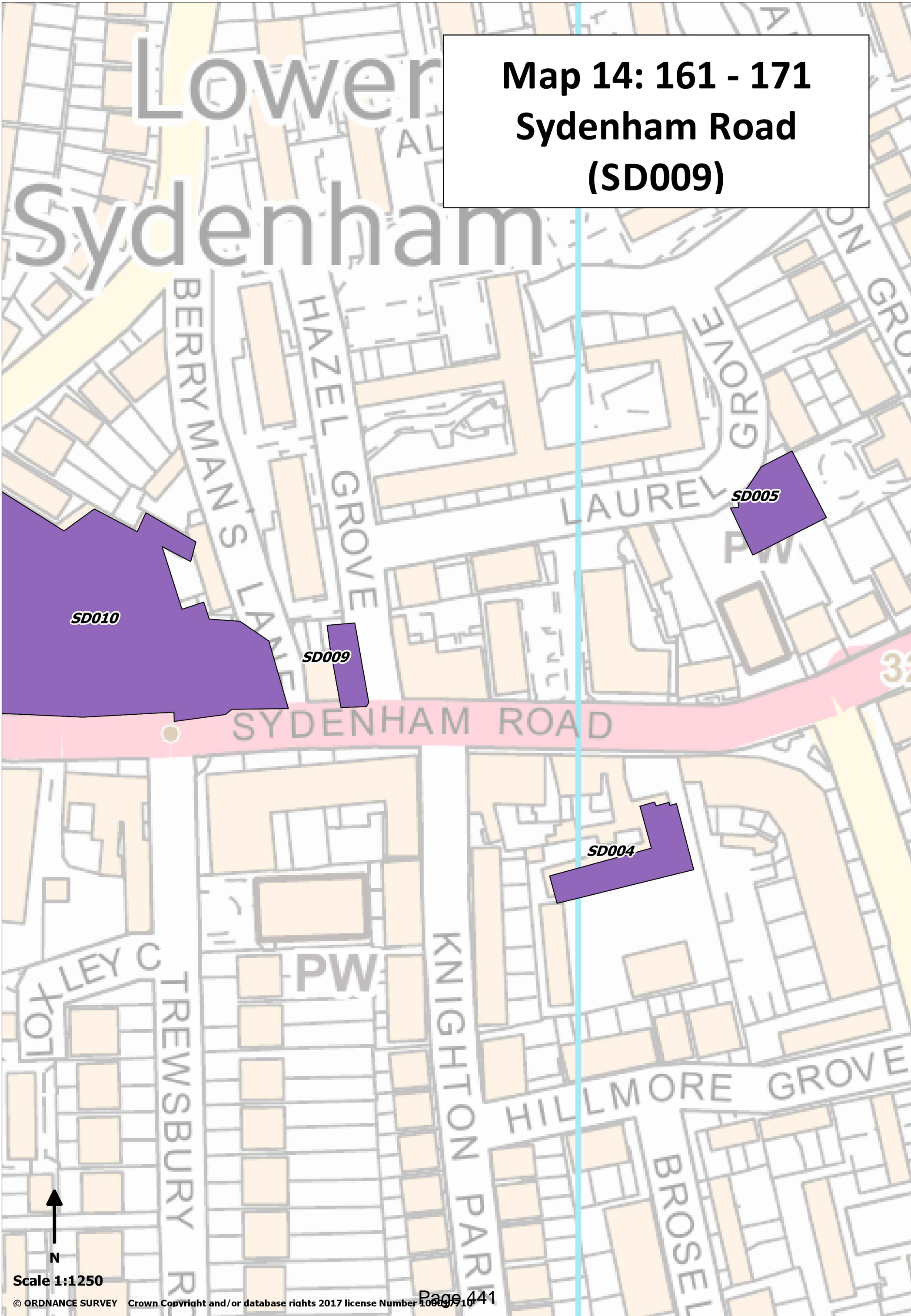
N
Scale 1:1250

Map 13: 42 Sydenham Road (SD008)



Scale 1:1250

**Map 14: 161 - 171
Sydenham Road
(SD009)**



SD010

SD009

SD005

SD004

Scale 1:1250

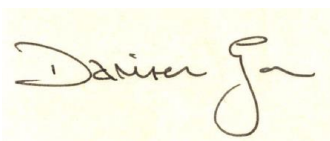
Agenda Item 16

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission		
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing		
Report for: Mayor		
Mayor and Cabinet		X
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)		
Executive Director		
Information <input type="checkbox"/>	Part 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Part 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Key Decision <input type="checkbox"/>

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017	
Title of Report	New Homes Programme Update	
Originator of Report	Jeff Endean	Ext.46213

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	X	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	X	
Crime & Disorder Implications		X
Environmental Implications		X
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	X	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework	X	
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		



Signed: _____ Executive Member

Date: _____ 28/11/2017 _____



Signed: _____ Director/Head of Service

Date _____ 20/11/2017 _____

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

Mayor and Cabinet			
Title	New Homes Programme Update		
Key decision	Yes	Item no	
Wards	All wards		
Contributors	Executive Director for Customer Services, Executive Director for Regeneration and Resources, Head of Law		
Class	Part 1	6 December 2017	

1 Purpose of report

- 1.1 This report provides an update on progress in delivering the Council's new homes programme, New Homes, Better Places. Good progress continues to be made- in the past month 5 new homes have been completed and will soon be let. In total 330 of the 500 homes targeted by the programme are either complete, on-site or are progressing through the planning process.
- 1.2 This report sets out details of proposed re-development of garages and a drying space at Knapdale Close to provide 17 new council homes. The report includes a summary of consultation and design development on the scheme to date, including statutory consultation with nearby tenants. The report recommends that the Mayor agrees to Lewisham Homes submitting a planning application to deliver the scheme which will provide 3 new council houses and 14 new council flats.

2 Summary

- 2.1 In July 2012 the Council embarked on a programme to build new Council homes in response to a series of on-going housing policy and delivery challenges, most notably an enduring under-supply of new affordable homes available to the Council to meet housing demand.
- 2.2 A series of update reports has subsequently been considered by Mayor and Cabinet and Housing Select Committee outlining progress in meeting the target of starting 500 new Council homes for social rent in 2018.
- 2.3 92 new social homes have now been completed, a further 121 are on-site and being delivered. A further 117 homes have awaiting submission by a planning committee. This means that 330 homes are underway in some form, which is over 65% of the 500 home target. In addition there are a further 12 projects on which design development is advancing and which have the capacity to provide around 178 new Council homes and which have the potential to be submitted

for planning consideration by Spring 2018. The programme therefore contains a total of 508 homes which are expected to start during 2018. A full summary of the development programme is appended to this report as appendix A.

- 2.4 The report provides a summary of consultation activity to date on a scheme at Knapdale Close, including statutory Section 105 consultation with secure tenants who may be affected by the proposal. The report recommends that Lewisham Homes finalises these plans and submits a planning application for the development.

3 Recommendations

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Mayor:
- 3.2 Notes the progress update on the New Homes, Better Places Programme;
- 3.3 Notes the design development and consultation which has been carried out on the proposed re-development of garages and drying spaces at Knapdale Close, including the statutory Section 105 Consultation summarised at section 6.6
- 3.4 Having considered the responses to the statutory Section 105 consultation on the proposed re-development at garages and drying spaces at Knapdale Close, which are summarised in section 6.6 of this report, agrees that Lewisham Homes should proceed to submit a planning application to deliver 17 new Council homes on the site.

4 Policy context

- 4.1 The contents of this report are consistent with the Council's policy framework. It supports the achievements of the Sustainable Community Strategy policy objectives:
- Ambitious and achieving: where people are inspired and supported to fulfil their potential.
 - Empowered and responsible: where people can be actively involved in their local area and contribute to tolerant, caring and supportive local communities.
 - Healthy, active and enjoyable: where people can actively participate in maintaining and improving their health and well-being, supported by high quality health and care services, leisure, culture and recreational activities.
- 4.2 The proposed recommendations are also in line with the Council policy priorities:
- Strengthening the local economy – gaining resources to regenerate key localities, strengthen employment skills and promote public transport.
 - Clean, green and liveable – improving environmental management, the cleanliness and care for roads and pavements and promoting a sustainable environment.

4.3 It will also help meet the Council’s Housing Strategy 2015-2020 in which the Council commits to the following key objectives:

- Helping residents at times of severe and urgent housing need
- Building the homes our residents need
- Greater security and quality for private renters
- Promoting health and wellbeing by improving our residents’ homes

5 Recent Programme Achievements

5.1 Good progress continues to be made in delivering the target of 500 new Council homes to start on site by the end of 2018. In total 330 of the 500 homes targeted by the programme are either complete, on-site or are progressing through the planning process. This means that at this stage 65% of the target 500 homes has been achieved, and officers continue to pursue a range of other projects to deliver the remaining homes

5.2 Over the past month five new council homes have been completed at Spalding House on the Honor Oak Estate. These new homes are made up of 1 x 1 bedroom, 2 x 2 bedroom, and 1 x 3 bedroom flats plus a 2 bedroom wheelchair accessible flat, and were created through the conversion of vacant space which was previously occupied by the Honor Oak Housing Office. The new homes were advertised through Homesearch and have provided an opportunity for families to move from temporary accommodation to settled permanent council homes. The wheelchair flat has been designed and constructed to be fully accessible to wheelchair users and will be advertised through Homesearch.

5.3 Two new homes were brought into the programme at Forster House, Whitefoot Lane. These two properties will be conversions in the block adjacent to the 22 newbuild homes which are being built at Forster House by the Council’s partner Phoenix Community Housing Association.

5.4 Five homes have been submitted for planning consent at Eddystone Tower, Pepys Estate. The planning application is for 5 new council homes for social rent, with provision of a new community space. The new homes will be let at social rents to families in need, and have a mix of 1 x 2 bedroom flat , 2 x 3 bedroom maisonettes, 1 x 3 bedroom flat, and 1 x 4 bedroom flat.

5.5 The table below sets out a summary of the new homes programme delivery, overall and in the past month, and Appendix One contains a summary of the overall programme.

Project Status	Number of new Council homes	Change in past month
Completed new homes	92	+5
Projects on-site	121	-3
Awaiting start	1	None
Awaiting planning consent	116	+5
Awaiting planning submission	178	-5
Grand total	508	+2

6 Knapdale Close, Forest Hill Ward (17 Homes)

- 6.1 The proposal is to build 17 new Council Homes on Knapdale Close on the Forest Estate. There are 2 sites, the first is a garage court and the second is a car parking and clothes drying area.
- 6.2 On the garage site the proposal is to build 3 houses, all with 3 bedrooms. On the car park/ drying area site the proposal is for 14 new 2 and 3 bedroom flats, the block will be have a four-storey elevation facing towards Eliot Bank and a five-storey elevation facing towards Shackleton Close. A plan showing the site locations and images of the proposed developments can be found at Appendix B.
- 6.3 The proposals will respond sensitively to the surroundings and include a package of wider estate improvements that will enhance landscaping and amenity space, improve pedestrian routes, and to provide additional parking spaces.
- 6.4 A consultation event was held on 19 October 2017 for local residents to see the proposals and to give comments. The main issues which have been raised by local residents through the consultation are parking, site accessibility, overlooking, subsidence in the area, and disruption during the construction phase. Officers consider that all of this issues can be adequately addressed by the design team and through the planning process.
- 6.5 As such a formal consultation, under S105 of the Housing Act 1985, was commenced on 30 October. 32 secure tenants who live in the vicinity of the proposed development were sent a S105 letter.
- 6.6 The Section 105 consultation period ran for 24 days from 30 October 2017, and a summary of consultation responses can be found in the table below, with officer responses to those.

S105 consultation response	Officer response
<u>Response 1</u>	
By telephone and at consultation event. Expressed concerns relating to:	- A phased construction management plan has been designed for the potential site, which ensures access to emergency vehicles throughout construction.
- Access to emergency vehicles	- There are currently 20 unrestricted spaces. There will be 34 unrestricted spaces on completion. Parking need will help to form the phased construction management plan, to ensure spaces are available throughout the build.
- Parking demand	
- Disruption and Noise of machinery	
- Demand on water mains	
- Local lettings policy	- Contractors will be registered with the 'Considerate Constructor's Scheme'. A

	<p>resident liaison officer will be available throughout the build to liaise on construction issues affecting residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A full survey will be carried out on the utilities, and we will ensure the appropriate utility infrastructure is in place to meet the demand of current and new residents. - A local lettings policy is being considered for the potential site.
<u>Response 2</u>	
<p>Resident of Knapdale Close called to discuss the potential new homes and supported proposals. They stated they felt there may be opposition from other residents</p>	<p>Comment noted</p>

6.7 As the table sets out, officers consider that all of the concerns that have been raised can either be addressed through the design of the scheme, or considered as part of the formal planning process. On that basis Mayor & Cabinet is recommended to approve this site for the development of approximately 17 new Council homes.

7 Financial Implications

7.1 The Council's current 30 year financial model for the Housing Revenue Account includes provision for up to 500 new units, for social rent purposes, at an average cost of £190k each (adjusted annually for inflation) over the first 10 years of the model.

7.2 The delivery of the HRA Social Units outlined in this report will be funded from this provision.

8 Legal Implications

8.1 The Council has a wide general power of competence under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 to do anything that individuals generally may do. The existence of the general power is not limited by the existence of any other power of the Council which (to any extent) overlaps the general power. The Council can therefore rely on this power to carry out housing development, to act in an "enabling" manner with other housing partners and to provide financial assistance to housing partners for the provision of new affordable housing. In accordance with General Consent A3.1.1 of The General Housing Consents 2013 the Council may dispose of dwelling houses on the open market at market value.

- 8.2 Some of the proposals set out in this report are at an early stage of development. Detailed specific legal implications will be set out in subsequent reports to Mayor & Cabinet/Mayor & Cabinet (Contracts) as appropriate. Section 105 of the Housing Act 1985 provides that the Council must consult with all secure tenants who are likely to be substantially affected by a matter of Housing Management. Section 105 specifies that a matter of Housing Management would include a new programme of maintenance, improvement or demolition or a matter which affects services or amenities provided to secure tenants and that such consultation must inform secure tenants of the proposals and provide them with an opportunity to make their views known to the Council within a specified period. Section 105 further specifies that before making any decisions on the matter the Council must consider any representations from secure tenants arising from the consultation. Such consultation must therefore be up to date and relate to the development proposals in question.
- 8.3 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.4 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 8.5 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed at 9.3 above.
- 8.6 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity or foster good relations. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- 8.7 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has recently issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled "Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code

of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>

9 Crime and disorder implications

9.1 There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

10 Equalities implications

10.1 The provision of new social housing in the borough has a positive equalities impact. Households on the Council’s Housing Register are more likely to have a protected characteristic that the wider population as access to the register is limited to those most in housing need.

11 Environmental implications

11.1 There are no environmental implications arising from this report.

Background Documents and Report Originator

Title	Date	File Location	Contact Officer
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	1 June 2016	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Phase 3 Update	14 January 2015	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	15 November 2015	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	1 June 2016	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	11 January 2017	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	22 March 2017	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	10 May 2017	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	28 June 2017	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	4 October 2017	Available at this link	Jeff Endean
New Homes, Better Places Programme Update	15 November 2017	Available at this link	Jeff Endean

If you have any queries relating to this report please contact Jeff Endean on 020 8314 6213.

Appendix A – Programme Update

Project	Lead Partner	New Homes			Next decision/stage	Target Planning Dates		Target Start on Site	Target Completion Dates
		Total	Council	Other Affordable		Submission	Approval		
Completed schemes									
Mercator Road	L. Homes	6	6	0	Complete				
Marischal Road	Pocket Living	26	0	26	Complete				
Slaithwaite Community Rm	L. Homes	1	1	0	Complete				
Forman House	L. Homes	2	2	0	Complete				
Angus Street	L. Homes	1	1	0	Complete				
Dacre Park South - Phase 1	L. Homes	7	7	0	Complete				
PLACE/Ladywell	LBL	24	0	24	Complete				
Hamilton Lodge	LBL	21	0	21	Complete				
Hazelhurst Court	Phoenix	60	60	0	Complete				
Wood Vale	L. Homes	17	9	0	Complete				
Grebe Street	LBL	1	1	0	Complete				
Honor Oak Housing Office	L. Homes	5	5	0	Complete				
SUBTOTAL		171	92	71					
Schemes on site									
Dacre Park South - Phase 2	L. Homes	18	18	0	On Site				Jan-18
Forster House	Phoenix	24	24	0	On Site				Jan-18
Woodbank	Phoenix	4	4	0	On Site				Mar-18
Longfield Crescent	L. Homes	27	27	0	On Site				Jul-18
Dacre Park North	L.Homes	5	5	0	On Site				Sep-18
Campshill Road	One Housing	53	34	19	On Site				Feb-19
93-95 Rushey Green (purchase)	LBL	9	9	0	On Site				Jan-18
<i>On-site subtotal</i>		<i>140</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>19</i>					
CUMULATIVE SUBTOTAL		311	213	90					

Project	Lead Partner	New Homes			Next decision/stage	Target Planning Dates		Target Start on Site	Target Completion Dates
		Total	Council	Other Affordable		Submission	Approval		
Schemes awaiting start on site									
Rawlinson House	L. Homes	1	1	0	Awaiting Start			Jan-18	May-18
<i>Awaiting start subtotal</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>					
CUMULATIVE SUBTOTAL		312	214	90					
Schemes awaiting planning consent									
Marnock Road	L. Homes	6	6	0	Planning decision		Oct-17	Jan-18	May-19
Stanstead Road	Birnbeck HA	4	4	0	Planning decision		Dec-17	Jan-19	Jan-19
Hawke Tower	L. Homes	1	1	0	Planning decision		Dec-17	Mar-18	Aug-18
Kenton Court	L. Homes	25	25	0	Planning decision		Jan-18	May-18	May-20
Mayfield	L. Homes	47	47	0	Planning decision		Jan-18	May-18	May-19
Somerville Estate Phase 1	L. Homes	23	23	0	Planning decision		Jan-18	May-18	Nov-19
Church Grove	RUSS	33	5	28	Planning decision		Jan-18	Mar-18	Mar-21
Pepys Housing Office	L. Homes	5	5	0	Planning decision		Feb-18	Mar-18	Jun-19
<i>Awaiting planning subtotal</i>		<i>144</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>28</i>					
CUMULATIVE SUBTOTAL		456	330	118					

Project	Lead Partner	New Homes			Next decision/stage	Target Planning Dates		Target Start on Site	Target Completion Dates
		Total	Council	Other Affordable		Submission	Approval		
Schemes awaiting planning submission									
Endwell Road	L. Homes	9	9	0	Planning submission	Dec-17	Feb-18	Mar-18	Sep-19
Algernon Road	L. Homes	5	5	0	Planning submission	Dec-17	Feb-17	May-18	Aug-19
Forest Estate	L. Homes	17	17	0	M&C decision (6 Dec)	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18	Jun-20
Grace Path	L. Homes	6	6	0	Planning submission	Jan-18	Apr-18	May-18	Aug-19
Silverdale Hall	L. Homes	7	7	0	Planning submission	Jan-18	Apr-18	May-18	Aug-19
Edward Street	LBL	32	32	0	M&C decision (10 Jan)	Dec-17	Mar-18	May-18	May-19
High Level Drive	L. Homes	18	18	0	M&C decision (10 Jan)	Jan-18	Apr-18	Jul-18	Jul-20
Home Park	L. Homes	36	36	0	M&C decision (10 Jan)	Jan-18	Apr-18	Jul-18	Jul-19
Bampton Estate	L. Homes	44	44	0	M&C decision (10 Jan)	Jan-18	Apr-18	Jul-18	Jul-20
Embleton Road	L. Homes	4	4	0	M&C decision (10 Jan)	Jan-18	Apr-18	Jul-18	Oct-19
Brasted Close	L. Citizens	11	0	11	Planning submission	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Mar-20
<i>Awaiting submission subtotal</i>		189	178	11					
GRAND TOTAL		645	508	129					

Appendix B– Knapdale Close Site Plan



Appendix C – Knapdale Close



Agenda Item 17

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission	
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing	
Report for: Mayor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Director	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information <input type="checkbox"/> Part 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Key Decision <input type="checkbox"/>	

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017	
Title of Report	Local Authority Governor Nominations	
Originator of Report	Suhaib Saeed	Ext.47670

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	N	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	Y	
Crime & Disorder Implications	N	
Environmental Implications	N	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	Y	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework		
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed: 
 Executive Member
 Date: 27th November 2017

Signed: 
 Director/Head of Service
 Date 27th November 2017

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

MAYOR AND CABINET			
Report Title	Local Authority Governor Nominations		
Key Decision	No	Item No.	
Ward	Telegraph Hill, Brockley		
Contributors	Executive Director for Children and Young People Head of Law		
Class	Part 1	Date:	6 December 2017

1. Summary

- 1.1 In May 2014, amendments to the School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2012 (The Constitution Regulations 2012) were made and laid before Parliament. The Department for Education (DfE) also published statutory guidance on the constitution of maintained schools which governing bodies and local authorities must have regard to. The most recent version of this Guidance was issued in September 2016.
- 1.2 The Constitution Regulations 2012 determine the size and membership of governing bodies. Previously the local authority was able to appoint local authority governors to governing bodies, however amendments to the Regulations now permit a local authority only to nominate such a person, with it being a matter for the governing body to appoint. For the local authority governor position, the local authority nominates a governor for “appointment” by the governing body.
- 1.3 This report is to request the nomination of local authority governors for the schools listed in paragraph 6 below.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 To consider and approve the nominations of the local authority governors detailed in paragraph 6 below.

3. Recommendation/s

The Mayor is recommended to:

- 3.1 note the information concerning the recommended nominated governors in Appendix 1.

- 3.2 agree to nominate the persons set out in paragraph 6 as local authority governors.

4. Policy Context

- 4.1 Lewisham's Children & Young People's Plan sets out our vision for improving outcomes for all children. The main purpose of a governing body is to account for the achievement of children and young people in their schools.
- 4.2 The appointment of governors supports the broad priorities within Lewisham's Sustainable Community strategy, in particular those of being "ambitious and achieving" and "empowered and responsible". Governors help inspire our young people to achieve their full potential and they also promote volunteering which allows them to be involved in their local area.
- 4.3 Two specific corporate priorities that are relevant pertain to "community leadership and empowerment" and "young people's achievement and involvement".

5. Background

- 5.1 Under Section 19 of the Education Act 2002 and School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2012, every governing body is required to have at least one representative of the local authority as part of its membership. Governing bodies reconstituted under The School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended by The School Governance (Constitution and Federations) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, only allows for one local authority governor. Free schools and Academies are exempt from this requirement.
- 5.2 The Constitution Regulations 2012 and associated Guidance highlight the importance of governors having the appropriate skills to contribute to the effective governance and success of the school.
- 5.3 The suggested nominees have the requisite skills and experience required to be effective in their role as a local authority nominated governor.
- 5.4 A local authority governor vacancy will arise on the governing body of the schools listed in paragraph 6. Appointments to school governing bodies are usually for a four-year term, unless stipulated otherwise in the Instrument of Government. The individuals set out in paragraph 6 would serve the normal 4 years if appointed. The governing body of the respective schools would like to appoint them to the role of local authority governor at the next governing body meeting and thus a nomination is required to enable this to happen.

5.5 Appendix 1 highlights the skills and experience that the individuals possess which will enable them to be an effective member of a governing body.

6. Candidates recommended for Nomination as local authority governor for governing bodies constituted under the School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2012 .

Name	School
Sharon Gayle	St James Hatcham CE
Jessica Lempp	John Stainer
Raj Blanchard	Myatt Garden

7. Financial implications

7.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

8. Legal implications

8.1 Section 19 of the Education Act 2002 and the School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2012(as amended) requires every governing body of a maintained school to have one representative of the local authority as part of its membership.

Equalities Legislation

8.2 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

8.3 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

- 8.4 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed at 7.5 above.
- 8.5 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- 8.6 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>
- 8.7 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
- [The essential guide to the public sector equality duty](#)
 - [Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making](#)
 - [Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities](#)
 - [Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities](#)
 - [Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities](#)
- 8.8 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed

guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>

9 Crime and Disorder Implications

- 9.1 There are no specific crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

10. Equalities Implications

- 10.1 Lewisham Council's policy is to encourage all sections of the community to be represented as local authority governors. In particular, we would encourage further representation from the black community and minority groups including disabled people, who are currently under-represented as governors. The numbers of governors in these groups is kept under review

11. Environmental Implications

- 11.1 There are no specific environmental implications arising from this report.

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 The individuals detailed in Appendix 1 view being a governor as a way of utilising their skills and experience to make a difference to the lives of children and young people in Lewisham schools. Section 19 of the Education Act 2002 and School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2007 made under it require every governing body to have at least one representative of the local authority as part of its membership. Governing bodies reconstituting under The School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2012 only require one local authority governor. Academies are exempt from this requirement.
- 12.2 Appointments to school governing bodies are usually for a four-year term, unless stipulated otherwise in the Instrument of Government. The persons listed in paragraph 6 would serve the normal 4 years.

Background Documents

There are no background papers.

If there are any queries arising from this report, please contact Suhaib Saeed, Service Manager –Services to Schools, 3rd Floor, Laurence House, telephone 020 8314 7670

LA Governor nominations					APPENDIX 1
Name	School	Occupation	Residential Area	Précis of Suitability and Skills to be considered as a school governor	Governor Monitoring Information
Sharon Gayle	St James Hatcham CE Primary	Operational Risk, CRAO Operations Manager (HBEU & RBWM)	SE12	<p>Sharon sits on the Strategy and Resources Committee and is link governor for : Safeguarding, Inclusion, EAL, Year 1, Looked after Children and the school website.</p> <p>She is lead governor for health and safety checks .She has had 100% attendance record last year for Governing Body and Committee Meetings. Her skills are in Financial management and Strategic planning.</p>	Female Black Caribbean
Jessica Lempp	John Stainer	Theatre and costume design (Freelance)	SE14	<p>Jessica has been a parent governor at John Stainer since February 2014 and has been an active member of the Governing Body. She is currently Chair of the Curriculum Committee and is the SEN link governor. Jessca's background is in theatre and costume design and Theatre in Education. She also works as a felt and textile artist and house renovation/specialist paint techniques and furniture renovation. The governing body would like Jessica to be nominated as the current LA governor is due to step down at the end of their term of office, 28 November 2017.</p>	Female White British

LA Governor nominations					APPENDIX 1
Name	School	Occupation	Residential Area	Précis of Suitability and Skills to be considered as a school governor	Governor Monitoring Information
Raj Blanchard	Myatt Garden	Co-ordination, year 2 teacher (Primary)	SE23	Raj is currently working in primary education in Lewisham. She has experience in strategic planning, safeguarding, self-evaluation, data analysis and coaching and mentoring. The educational experience will welcomed by the governing body. Raj has already met with the school and they are keen to have her nominated to fill their LA governor vacancy.	Female Asian British

Agenda Item 18

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing

Report for: Mayor

Mayor and Cabinet

Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)

Executive Director

Information Part 1 Part 2 Key Decision

Date of Meeting 6th December 2017

Title of Report Response To Referral From Sustainable Development Select Committee – Catford Town Centre Quarterly Update

Originator of Report Kplom Lotsu Ext. 49283

At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	V	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law	V	
Crime & Disorder Implications		
Environmental Implications		
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)		
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework		
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)		
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)		

Signed: 
Executive Member

Date: _____

Signed:  Director/Head of Service

Date 28-11-2017

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

Mayor and Cabinet	
Report Title:	Response To Referral From Sustainable Development Select Committee – Catford Town Centre Quarterly Update
Key decision:	Yes
Ward:	Rushey Green
Contributors:	Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration
Class:	Part 1
	Date: 6 th December, 2017

1. Purpose:

- 1.1 This report sets out the response to the referral made by the Sustainable Development Select Committee to the Mayor on 4th October 2017 following their consideration of the Catford Programme Quarterly Update report presented by officers at the Sustainable Development Select Committee on 13th September 2017.

2. Recommendations:

The Mayor is asked to:

- 2.1 Approve the officer response to the referral by the Sustainable Development Select Committee, and
- 2.2 Agree that this report should be forwarded to the Select Committee.

3. Background:

- 3.1 On 13th September 2017, the Sustainable Development Select Committee held a meeting at which an officer paper on The Catford Regeneration Programme Quarterly Update was considered (Appendix 1). The purpose of the paper was to provide a general update on progress of the Catford Regeneration programme
- 3.2 Having considered the report, the Select Committees resolved to advise Mayor and Cabinet of their views (attached as Appendix 2 of this report). The Select Committees' referral was considered by Mayor and Cabinet on 4th October 2017 and officers were asked to respond. The referral and subsequent response are detailed below.

4. Referral and Officer Response:

4.1 *Referral:* The Committee welcomes the sense of coherence and direction provided by the masterplanning process. The Committee commends the work of the Catford regeneration programme team and reiterates its appreciation for the careful consideration that officers are giving to all elements of the programme.

Response: Officers thank the Committee for their continued support and direction with regards to the Catford programme.

4.2 *Referral:* The Committee believes that the process of masterplanning has reached a point at which all councillors would benefit from the opportunity to be involved in discussions. The Committee asks that opportunities be provided for all elected members to be involved in the next stages of development of the Catford town centre masterplan.

Response: Officers have noted and acted upon the Committee's request. Monthly drop-in sessions are now available to all Members, where officers from the Catford programme team are available to discuss any issues Members wish to raise. These sessions are held from 6:30pm, prior to the regular Labour Group meetings. Officers have also recently helped facilitate an all Member workshop on sustainability held 21st November, 7-9pm. All Members are able to make comments on the Catford online engagement platform at: <https://catfordtowncentre.commonplace.is/about>, which also contains information about upcoming public engagement events, and links to Team Catford's Twitter and Facebook pages for the latest news.

4.3 *Referral:* The Committee recommends that proposals for the future of the Councils offices and civic facilities retain a connection between civic functions, office space and the public. The Committee believes that the Council's offices should be open and accessible to the community so that there are opportunities for all residents to engage in the civic life of the borough.

Response: Officers note the Committees recommendation and will ensure that their aspirations are communicated to the successful masterplanner for Catford once appointed.

4.4 *Referral:* The Committee recommends that officers' future discussions with Transport for London and the Greater London Authority should emphasise the connection between the delivery of housing action zone targets and improvements in transport connections. The Committee is concerned about current plans to stop the extension of the Bakerloo line in Lewisham, rather than extending it to Hayes (via Catford).

Response: Officers note the views of the Committee and thus will ensure that the relevant connections are made in any future discussions with TfL in relation with the realignment of the South Circular as well as the Bakerloo Line extension programme.

4.5 *Referral:* The Committee reiterates the importance of incorporating quality cycling and walking routes on the key arterial routes into Catford.

Response: Officers note the Committee's continued commitment to improving the cycling and pedestrian environment in Catford. TfL's work to date on the re-alignment of the South Circular through Catford, has been very much focused on improvements of this nature, in line with their Healthy Streets Agenda. The masterplanner for Catford will be informed of the importance of this element of the scheme and will be expected to work closely with TfL and our internal Highways and Transport team to deliver the best possible experience for cyclists and pedestrians.

- 4.6 Referral: The Committee Recommends that as part of the master planning process officers should consider the potential for the development of an education campus with further and higher education providers.

Response: Officers recognise the potential benefits that a further education campus could bring to the town centre, and will request that the masterplanner considers potential locations within the town centre for uses of this type as part of the masterplanning process.

- 4.7 Referral: The Committee highlights the importance of Catford's varied and unique collection of businesses. The Committee recommends that consideration be given to options for provision of affordable premises for local businesses and organisations with a social purpose. This might include changes to the business rate system which enable innovation, encourage a social purpose and support community participation.

Response: Officers note and agree the importance of Catford's businesses to the local economy and will ensure that the masterplan seeks to provide a range of options for business premises which caters for various business types including those of local businesses. Currently, officers are looking at innovative ways, within the Catford Regeneration Programme, to encourage successful local businesses, with a social purpose, to operate within the town centre, a case in point being the recent leasing of the derelict Thomas Lane Depot to a local film and theatre set-building company, who have crowdfunded to contribute towards extra provision such as a children's beach-play area, among other community initiatives.

5. Financial Implications:

- 5.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this response.

6. Legal Implications:

- 6.1 There are no specific legal implications arising from this response, save for noting that the Council's Constitution provides for Select Committees to refer reports to the Mayor and Cabinet, who are obliged to consider the report and the proposed response from the relevant Executive Director; and report back to the Committee within two months (not including recess).

7. Crime and Disorder Implications:

- 7.1 There are no direct crime and disorder implications arising from this response.

8. Equalities Implications:

8.1 There are no direct equalities implications arising from this response.

9. Environmental Implications:

9.1 There are no environmental implications arising from this response.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Catford Regeneration Programme Quarterly Update Report to Sustainable Development Select Committee 13th September 2017

Appendix 2: Sustainable Development Select Committee Decisions for referral to Mayor and Cabinet, from 13th September 2017

If you would like further information on this report please contact Jessie Lea, Senior Programme Manager – Catford Regeneration on ext: **49256**

Sustainable Development Select Committee			
Title	Catford Regeneration Programme - Update	Item No	5
Contributors	SGM Capital Programme Delivery		
Class	Part 1	Date	13 September 2017

1. Purpose of paper:

- 1.1. SDSC has requested regular updates on the progress of the Catford Regeneration Programme. This paper provides a general update on the delivery of the programme.

2. Recommendations:

- 2.1. The Select Committee is asked to note the contents of the reports.

3. Background:

- 3.1. The previous update to SDSC was provided on 14 June 2017. The following report seeks to update the Committee on all relevant matters in relation to progress made on the Catford Regeneration Programme since that date.
- 3.2. The report will be presented to the Committee alongside a Part 2 presentation, which will detail some of the most recent work that will be used to support the creation of a Masterplan Brief for Catford Town Centre.

4. Update:

4.1. Engagement

- 4.1.1. A full update on engagement is provided in the presentation slides at Appendix 1, which will be presented at the Committee Meeting.

4.2. Meanwhile Use:

- 4.2.1. The meanwhile use and placemaking workstream of the Catford Regeneration Programme continues to gain pace. Officers now hold a regular cross-departmental working group meeting to ensure all opportunities are captured, a properly joined-up approach is taken and the workstream continues to be driven forward effectively. As described in the Engagement section of this report (Appendix 1), there is a close overlap between the various ongoing engagement events and meanwhile use/temporary use of assets to enable this. In this regard, officers are developing a meanwhile use strategy to align opportunities and make effective use of assets to help further the regeneration effort.

- 4.2.2. Heads of Terms have been agreed with the Council's selected preferred tenant for Thomas Lane Depot; Supersets, a film and theatre set-building company. They will be moving into the Depot subject to lease agreement and planning permission. They have set up a crowdfund for the community element of their proposal, which has attracted a £25,000 pledge from the Mayor of London. Details at <https://www.spacehive.com/creative-community-space-for-catford>.
- 4.2.3. Heads of Terms are currently in negotiation with the Council's selected preferred tenant for the Brookdale Club, following a full structural survey, which has revealed a number of issues with the building that will need resolving prior to any agreement.
- 4.2.4. Officers are considering the possibility of CRPL's units at 17 and 18 Catford Broadway before putting them back on the market. This is a consequence of the earlier marketing of the site where the offers or expressions of interest received were below what CRPL expected due in part to the condition of the buildings. The intention therefore will be to make them structurally sound, and reconfigured to make the best use of the space. This will take approximately 12 months, subject to planning permission. CRPL will then market the ground floors for appropriate commercial uses that meet the Council's regeneration objectives, and the upper floors for residential use. This will provide a long-term income stream to CRPL from its property assets, whilst contributing positively to the regeneration of the town centre.
- 4.2.5. Other opportunities for meanwhile uses and/or development of CRPL assets are actively being investigated by the working group and will be reported to the Committee in due course.

4.3. Broadway Theatre

- 4.3.1. The Programme Team continue to work closely with the Community Services team to deliver the three main workstreams associated with the theatre. A brief update on each element is provided below.

4.3.1.1. *Café/bar*

Planning consent has now been granted for adaptations to allow Little Nan's to provide a more extensive food offer.

4.3.1.2. *Minor Works Programme*

Initial discussions with Planning indicate that the majority of minor works planned will be likely to require Listed Building Consent. The project team are working towards submitting a comprehensive application to cover all works, that will balance the (sometimes conflicting) needs of Listed Building legislation with DDA compliance and Health & Safety legislation.

The project team is prioritising works that have been identified as health and safety requirements. Some works related to fire safety improvements have already been undertaken over the summer period.

4.3.1.3. Heritage Lottery Fund Bid

The Conservation Management Plan, which is key to informing the HLF bid, is now underway, starting with a full measured survey of the theatre and town hall chambers taking place in September. Members of the Committee will be consulted as part of the research undertaken, and will be kept updated with the findings.

4.4. Housing Zone:

- 4.4.1 The Overarching Borough Agreement from the GLA is currently with the Council's Legal department for final review prior to sign-off. Once this has been completed, work can begin on the process to draw down funding for early initiatives around station improvements and flood resilience.

4.5. TfL - Road Realignment

- 4.5.1. On 19th July 2017 the Mayor and Cabinet approved the officer recommendation to relocate the A205 South Circular to an alignment south of Laurence House. The Council believes this decision is an essential step in delivering the regeneration of Catford and allows the town centre masterplanning process to begin. This road option is progressed by TfL through the next stage of design development - Feasibility design.
- 4.5.2. Funding for Feasibility design has been approved by the Mayor & Cabinet. This is being matched by a contribution from TfL's Pipeline fund. The programme team are also working closely with TfL to review the possible funding avenues for construction and delivery of the road project and are actively exploring a range of potential sources. Alongside proposed Council contributions, TfL are submitting an application bid to their Growth Fund. The Growth Fund bid, if successful, can provide an absolute maximum of 50% of delivery costs; a decision on this bid is expected in the Autumn. The programme team is also seeking approval from M&C to submit a bid to the new Housing Infrastructure Fund, recently opened by the Department for Communities and Local Government. The Committee will be kept informed as to the development of the funding and delivery strategy as Feasibility design progresses.
- 4.5.3. Indicative delivery timescales for the road move, from TfL, are:

<i>Feasibility:</i>	<i>to September 2018</i>
<i>Concept Design:</i>	<i>to March 2019</i>
<i>Detailed Design:</i>	<i>to February 2020</i>

Delivery:

to December 2021

4.5.4. Site Studies and The Masterplan Brief

4.5.5. The Committee is reminded that, as detailed in the previous report, the Masterplan Brief will form the instructions for the Masterplanner. It will clearly set out the central principals, requirements and parameters for the scheme within a viable and deliverable framework. The main objective of the Brief is to ensure clarity, consistency and certainty in relation to the Council's requirements for the Masterplan. The Brief will comprise input from:

- Architectural Site Studies & Urban Framework principles
- Members
- Property development advice
- Catford Regeneration Partnership Ltd
- TfL
- A205 re-alignment work
- Housing Zone/GLA
- General due diligence (e.g. legal, financial)
- Planning Policy
- Engagement feedback from CommonPlace, Urban Narrative and other sources
- Council Service Delivery Plan requirements
- LBL Office Accommodation Strategy
- Any other relevant information

4.5.6. The Committee's input into the Masterplan Brief will be welcomed by the Programme Team and they are encouraged to contact the Programme Team directly with any feedback, comments or information that they feel should be included, throughout the Brief creation process.

4.5.7. Further details of the current site studies and urban framework principles for the Masterplan Brief will be provided to the Committee in the Part 2 presentation following this report in the meeting.

4.5.8. Programme of Key Dates

Some amendment has been made to the previously supplied programme, to take into account sufficient opportunities for engagement in the development of a very robust master plan brief and subsequent procurement of a masterplanner.

An updated list of planned key dates is set out in the table below.

13-Sep-17	SDSC Catford Update
08-Nov-17	SDSC Catford Update

18-Jan-18	SDSC Catford Update: Masterplan Brief final review
07-Feb-18	M&C Report: Masterplan Brief
Feb 2018	Procurement of Masterplanner begins
22-Mar-18	SDSC Catford Update
Spring 2018	Appointment of Catford Masterplanner

Appendix 1: Catford Regeneration Engagement Update

For further information please contact Jessie Lea, Senior Programme Manager, Capital Programme Delivery on 020-8314-9256.

Mayor and Cabinet		
Title	Comments of the Sustainable Development Select Committee on the Catford regeneration programme	
Contributor	Sustainable Development Select Committee	
Class	Part 1 (open)	4 October 2017

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report informs the Mayor and Cabinet of the comments and views of the Sustainable Development Select Committee, arising from discussions held on the latest report on the regeneration of Catford, considered at the Committee's meeting on 13 September 2017.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 Mayor and Cabinet is recommended to note the Committee's comments as set out in this report and to ask the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration to provide a response.

3. Sustainable Development Select Committee views

- 3.1 On 13 September 2017, the Sustainable Development Select Committee considered a (part one) report on the Catford programme as well as a (part two) presentation about the development of the master planning process for the town centre. The Committee resolved to share its views with Mayor and Cabinet, as follows:
- 3.2 The Committee welcomes the sense of coherence and direction provided by the delivery of the masterplanning process. The Committee commends the work of the Catford regeneration programme team and it reiterates its appreciation for the careful consideration that officers are giving to all elements of the programme.
- 3.3 The Committee believes that the process of masterplanning has reached a point at which all councillors would benefit from the opportunity to be involved in discussions. The Committee asks that opportunities be provided for all elected members to be involved in the next stages of the development of the Catford town centre masterplan.
- 3.4 The Committee recommends that proposals for the future of the Council's offices and civic facilities retain a connection between civic functions, office space and the public. The Committee believes that the Council's offices should be open and accessible to the community so that there are opportunities for all residents to engage in the civic life of the borough.

- 3.5 The Committee recommends that officers' future discussions with Transport for London and the Greater London Authority should emphasise the connection between the delivery of housing action zone targets and improvements in transport connections. The Committee is concerned about current plans to stop the extension of the Bakerloo line in Lewisham, rather than extending it to Hayes (via Catford).
- 3.6 The Committee reiterates the importance of incorporating quality cycling and walking routes on the key arterial routes into Catford.
- 3.7 The Committee recommends that as part of the master planning process officers should consider the potential for the development of an education campus with further and higher education providers.
- 3.8 The Committee highlights the importance of Catford's varied and unique collection of businesses. The Committee recommends that consideration be given to options for provision of affordable premises for local businesses and organisations with a social purpose. This might include changes to the business rate system which enable innovation, encourage social purpose and support community participation.

4. Financial implications

- 4.1 There are no financial implications arising out of this report per se; but there may be financial implications arising from carrying out the action proposed by the Committee.

5. Legal implications

- 5.1 The Constitution provides for Select Committees to refer reports to the Mayor and Cabinet, who are obliged to consider the report and the proposed response from the relevant Executive Director; and report back to the Committee within two months (not including recess).

6. Further implications

- 6.1 At this stage there are no specific environmental, equalities or crime and disorder implications to consider as a result of implementing the recommendation in this report. However, there may be implications arising from the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

Background papers

Sustainable Development Select Committee agenda 13 September 2017: [link](#)

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Timothy Andrew, Scrutiny Manager (timothy.andrew@lewisham.gov.uk)

Agenda Item 19

Chief Officer Confirmation of Report Submission			
Cabinet Member Confirmation of Briefing			
Report for:	Mayor		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mayor and Cabinet		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Executive Director		<input type="checkbox"/>
Information	Part 1	Part 2	Key Decision
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Date of Meeting	6 th December 2017
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Title of Report	Planning Service Annual Monitoring Report 2016-17
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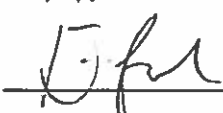
Originator of Report	Angela Steward	Ext.43885
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At the time of submission for the Agenda, I confirm that the report has:

Category	Yes	No
Financial Comments from Exec Director for Resources	Yes	
Legal Comments from the Head of Law		No
Crime & Disorder Implications	Yes	
Environmental Implications	Yes	
Equality Implications/Impact Assessment (as appropriate)	Yes	
Confirmed Adherence to Budget & Policy Framework	Yes	
Risk Assessment Comments (as appropriate)	n/a	
Reason for Urgency (as appropriate)	n/a	

Signed:  _____ Executive Member

Date: 28/11/17

Signed:  _____ Director/Head of Service

Date: 28/11/17

Control Record by Committee Support

Action	Date
Listed on Schedule of Business/Forward Plan (if appropriate)	
Draft Report Cleared at Agenda Planning Meeting (not delegated decisions)	
Submitted Report from CO Received by Committee Support	
Scheduled Date for Call-in (if appropriate)	
To be Referred to Full Council	

MAYOR AND CABINET		
Report Title	Planning Service: Annual Monitoring Report 2016-17	
Key Decision	Yes	Item No.
Ward	All	
Contributors	Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration	
Class	Part 1	Date: 6 December 2017

1. Summary

- 1.1 The Planning Service is required by law to prepare and publish a report each year reviewing the performance of planning in the borough. The Planning Service does this on an annual basis in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and considers: the development that has been completed and approved in the borough, the progress of Local Plan preparation against the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme and monitors a range of planning activities relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy, Neighbourhood Planning, the Duty to Co-operate and performance in determining planning applications and Prior Approvals.
- 1.2 The AMR reports on the last financial year, that is, the period from 1st April 2016 up to 31st March 2017. A summary of the AMR is set out in section 6 of this report and the AMR 2016-17 is attached at Annex 1.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The report provides an overview of the Planning Service Annual Monitoring Report for the monitoring period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The Mayor is recommended to note the content of the AMR 2016-17 in Annex 1, note that it will be considered by the Sustainable Development Select Committee on the 11th December 2017 and approve it's publication and placement on the Council's website.

4. Policy Context

- 4.1 The content of this report is consistent with the Council's policy framework, namely the Core Strategy and the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). The Core Strategy is closely related to the SCS, as it sets out the physical implementation of the SCS.

- 4.2 The AMR supports the following SCS objectives:
- *Empowered and responsible*: where people can be actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities.
 - *Clean, green and liveable*: where people live in high quality housing and can care for and enjoy their environment.
 - *Healthy, active and enjoyable*: where people can actively participate in maintaining and improving their health and well-being.
 - *Dynamic and prosperous*: where people are part of vibrant communities and town centres, well-connected to London and beyond.
- 4.3 The AMR is particularly relevant in monitoring performance against the following Corporate Priorities:
- *Community leadership and empowerment* – developing opportunities for the active participation and engagement of people in the life of the community.
 - *Clean, green and liveable* – through promoting a sustainable environment.
 - *Strengthening the local economy* – gaining resources to regenerate key localities, strengthen employment skills and promote public transport.
 - *Decent homes for all* – investment in social and affordable housing.
 - *Active, healthy citizens* – leisure, sporting, learning and creative activities for everyone.
 - *Inspiring efficiency effectiveness and equity* – ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community.

5. Background

- 5.1 Local Planning Authorities are required to produce a monitoring report, having collected information during the monitoring year, and to make it available to the public via the Council's website (on both the Planning Policy webpage and the Community Infrastructure Levy webpage) and at their offices during normal office hours. The AMR should report on the progress of local plan preparation against the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme and monitor activities relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), Neighbourhood Planning, the Duty to Co-operate and Prior Approvals.
- 5.2 The Council has produced an AMR annually for the last 12 years. This year's AMR is divided into six chapters:
- Chapter 1: Introduction and Context explains the preparation of the AMR, relevant legislation and provides a borough profile.
- Chapter 2: Development in 2015-16 provides an overview of the type and amount of development that has taken place during 2016-17. It also assesses whether Core Strategy and London Plan targets have been met.
- Chapter 3: Future Development provides an overview of the type and amount of development approved for the future. It gives an overview of the Regeneration and Growth Areas and the progress made on the strategic sites. It also considers the likely housing land supply for the future, based on a housing trajectory.
- Chapter 4: The Value of Planning highlights the funding secured through Section 106 Agreements (S106), Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and the

Government's New Homes Bonus. It also summarises the investment taking place in the borough and highlights the high quality of design in new developments.

Chapter 5: Planning Service Performance discusses Local Plan preparation as measured against the Local Development Scheme, Neighbourhood Planning activities and the Duty to Co-operate with other councils. It assesses the performance of the planning service in terms of planning applications, planning appeals and enforcement action. It also highlights conservation and urban design initiatives.

Chapter 6: Conclusions provides a summary of the main achievements in 2016-17 and identifies any areas of concern that need to be monitored.

6. Overview of the AMR 2016-17

6.1 It is important to remember the context within which the AMR sits. The borough has continued to experience significant population and household growth. Therefore new development, housing and infrastructure will be needed to accommodate this growth, and to contribute to the regeneration of the borough.

6.2 The AMR acknowledges a number of main achievements in 2016-17 but also highlights some areas of concern that remain relevant from last year's AMR. The summary below relates specifically to: A. Housing, B. Non-residential development and C. Planning Service performance.

A Housing

6.3 Overall a good supply of housing has been completed and approved during 2016-17, significant progress has been made on the strategic sites and there is a resilient supply of housing in the next 15 years. The supply will fall short of the current cumulative London Plan housing target by 2029/30 and there will be a significantly higher housing target in the forthcoming draft London Plan.

6.4 With 1,604 net dwellings completed during 2016-17, completions were the second highest in the last 12 years. This, together with the 177 vacant units that have been brought back into use, exceed the current London Plan target of 1,385 dwellings per annum by 29%.

6.5 70% of the completions were concentrated on seven major (50+ units) and strategic (100+ units) sites at Greenland Place on Plough Way, Heathside and Lethbridge, Lewisham Gateway, Catford Green, SR House at Childers Street, 120 Tanners Hill and land north west of Sherwood Court.

6.6 Planning approvals during 2016-17 amount to 1,202 dwellings. 80% will be located on six major (50+ units) and strategic (100+ units) sites at Arklow Trading Estate, Catford Green, Bond House at Goodwood Road, 19 Yeoman Street, 43-49 Pomeroy Street and rear of Chiddingstone House.

6.7 The majority of housing completions (66%) and housing approvals (64%) continue to be concentrated in the Regeneration and Growth Areas and this is key in helping to regenerate the borough. The type of housing reflects the modern-day housing market in that the majority of housing completions and approvals are flats, purpose built new dwellings and smaller one and two-bedroom units.

- 6.8 327 net new affordable homes have been completed during 2016-17 and 235 have been approved. This represents 20% of the total net completions and 20% of the total net approvals. Both are below the 50% Core Strategy target. The Council will continue to negotiate for the highest amount of affordable housing possible on appropriate sites, taking account of development viability, market and economic conditions, and the need to balance the wider regeneration ambitions and the provision of affordable housing, with delivering a range of other on-site and off-site benefits for local communities, businesses and residents.
- 6.9 The social rent/affordable rent: intermediate ratio is 64:36 for completions and 72:28 for approvals, both of which broadly meet the 70:30 tenure target identified in the Core Strategy. This ratio fluctuates each year dependent upon the development viability of individual sites and the preferences of developers and affordable housing providers.
- 6.10 Good progress is being made on the five strategic sites allocated in the Core Strategy:
- Three parts of the Plough Way site (encompassing Cannon Wharf which is now known as Greenland Place, Marine Wharf West and 7-17 Yeoman Street) have been completed and the remaining parts (Marine Wharf East and 19 Yeoman Street) are under construction.
 - The first phase of Lewisham Gateway including the road realignment, has been completed and the second phase is under construction.
 - Oxestalls Road (now known as The Timber Yard) is also under construction.
 - Convoys Wharf has started enabling works and the first reserved matters application is due to be submitted soon. Pre-application discussions about the second development plot have also begun.
 - Surrey Canal Triangle has planning permission.
- 6.11 There is a resilient supply of housing land for the next 15 years, with a supply of 13,940 dwellings and 46% of the units being developed in the first five years. Only six out of 110 sites are identified as being at medium/high risk of not being implemented. Despite this supply of deliverable units, and including the above target performance in the past, the current supply is projected to fall short of the current cumulative London Plan target by 2029-30.
- 6.12 The housing target will be significantly increased in the new London Plan with a draft to be published in November 2017. To help meet the increased target the Council has input into the London-wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and has identified potential development sites that will significantly boost the 15 year housing supply in the future. A deliverable long-term supply will also be secured as new sites are identified and come forward, planning permissions are granted, and more complex sites are unlocked in a timely manner. The delivery of small sites, windfall development, and the long term vacants brought back into use will further assist supply.

B Non-residential development

- 6.13 Despite gains in some types of non-residential floorspace, the trend for prior approvals converting business floorspace to residential continues and there has been an overall net loss of non-residential floorspace.
- 6.14 There has been a net loss of 23,802m² of non-residential floorspace from completions in 2016-17, whilst planning approvals granted in the monitoring period will result in a net loss of 12,461m², if implemented. In particular, there have been large scale losses of business floorspace (23,284m² for completions and 6,071m² for approvals). However, this loss of non-residential floorspace helps with the delivery of comprehensive regeneration schemes across the borough, which have provided much needed housing and other benefits for local communities. It helps to re-provide new business and retail floorspace that is more suited to the modern-day economy and a growing retail economy. It also helps in terms of job creation as most of the sites being developed for a mix of uses generate a significant uplift in the amount of jobs created compared to before.
- 6.15 The trend of losing non-residential floorspace to solely housing continues from previous years. 39 completed sites and 23 approved sites have been/will be solely redeveloped for housing.
- 6.16 Overall 14% of completed floorspace and 22% of approved floorspace relate to Prior Approvals. This allows offices and shops to be converted into residential dwellings without the need for full planning consent being granted by the Council. Prior Approvals tend to provide mostly small units consisting of studios or one-bedroom flats, which generally will not be able to cater for the needs of local families. The loss of offices and shops via Prior Approvals is also potentially detrimental to local economic diversity and could undermine the supply of employment land in the future.

C Planning Service performance

- 6.17 Overall the Planning Service has performed well during 2016-17, in many instances bettering outcomes from the previous year.
- 6.18 During 2016-17, £7.8 million was received from Section 106 Agreements (S106), £4.4 million was received in CIL payments and £2.9 million was collected for the London Mayor's CIL.
- 6.19 To analyse the effectiveness of viability assessments, a report which summarises key assumptions of viability reports against what has actually occurred will be finalised in early 2018 and viability information will be reported annually in subsequent AMRs.
- 6.20 The Council's latest 2017-18 allocation for the New Homes Bonus will be £10.1 million. This, together with the amount received by the Council since the initiative started in 2011, equates to £40.3 million.
- 6.21 The Planning Service have been working with external agencies to bring forward investment in the borough. Transport for London (TfL) have also confirmed their commitment to Phase 1 of the Bakerloo Line Extension (BLE).

This will help support the anticipated growth in South London by improving transport infrastructure, supporting regeneration in the Opportunity Areas including at New Cross Gate and Lewisham town centre and provide additional capacity on the underground line.

- 6.22 The Council has started to prepare a number of studies including the Lewisham Interchange Study and the New Cross Masterplan and Station Study, to ensure the development opportunities associated with key transport improvements, including Phase 1 BLE, are captured and maximised.
- 6.23 The Planning Service has driven up the quality of design of new development that is taking place in the borough. This is being recognised, as during 2016-17 a number of developments won a range of design awards, including: PLACE/Ladywell, Deptford Market Yard, Surrey Canal Linear Park and Millwall Quietway.
- 6.24 Both the Local Plan and the Gypsy and Traveller Site(s) Local Plan are underway but have experienced delays and are being progressed at a slower pace than anticipated in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). However, these delays have provided the Council with a number of opportunities including:
- Revisiting the scope of the Local Plan, reconsidering the spatial strategy, progressing evidence base studies and aligning the Local Plan with the emerging policies from the London Plan.
 - Close working with the GLA and inputting into the London-wide SHLAA,
 - Preparation of a Direction of Travel document which sets out the Council's intentions for growth and ensures development opportunities are captured and maximised.
 - Preparation of additional studies including the Lewisham Interchange Study, Lewisham Tall Buildings Study, New Cross Masterplan and Station Study and the A2 Corridor Study.
 - Providing time to ensure that the Council can make a fully informed decision in the future regarding the preferred gypsy and traveller site, taking account of the many complex issues raised during consultation, further discussions with key stakeholders and further site studies.
- 6.25 Neighbourhood planning is gathering pace as the Council has formally designated five neighbourhood forums and areas at Crofton Park and Honor Oak Park, Grove Park, Corbett Estate, Deptford Neighbourhood Action Community Group and Lee Community Group. All of these forums are preparing their Neighbourhood Plans. Upper Norwood and Crystal Palace submitted an application for a neighbourhood forum and area but has not yet been designated.
- 6.26 The Council meets quarterly with the surrounding London Boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Southwark, as part of the Duty to Co-operate. The Council has also participated in a range of sub regional meetings including ALBPO, London Waste Planning Forum, London Boroughs Neighbourhood Plans Group and various GLA meetings.

- 6.27 The Planning Service has implemented a Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register with access via the Council's website. To date, 98 people or organisations have registered their interest.
- 6.28 A total of 2,973 valid applications were lodged with the Council during 2016-17. The majority of applications received were planning applications (80%) and in terms of size of applications, the majority were minor applications (39%), followed by householder applications (33%). The performance for determining major, minor and other applications exceeded all target levels. The Council also dealt with 1,018 other types of applications including Prior Approvals, non-material amendments (NMA) and approval of details (AOD).
- 6.29 Appeals performance is better than the national average with 194 appeals lodged in 2016-17, of which only 25% were upheld. 466 enforcement cases were opened in 2016-17 and 23 enforcement notices were served.
- 6.30 The borough has a rich heritage with 367 entries on the national list, 301 entries on the local list, 28 Conservation Areas, 21 Areas of Archaeological Priority and a World Heritage Site buffer zone. Two grade II buildings have been listed this monitoring year including Lewisham War Memorial at Memorial Gardens and St. Stephen's Church War Memorial. 18 buildings/ structures and Deptford High Street Conservation Area currently remain on the Heritage at Risk Register. Future plans for restoration of ten tombs within St Margaret's Old Churchyard and Listed Building Consents at Beckenham Place Stable block, Riley's Temperance Hall and the Fellowship Inn Hall will allow their structures to be removed from the Register in the future. The Deptford Ramp has been removed from the register this year, as it has been restored as part of the Deptford Market Yard development.
- 6.31 28 schemes have been reviewed by the Design Review Panel during 2016-17, providing design advice at application and pre-application stage and helping to address design concerns at an early stage in the planning process.

7 Financial implications

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. The AMR will be published electronically on the Council's website and only limited hard copies will be produced, these being funded from within the agreed Planning Service budget.
- 7.2 Although there are no direct implications, the AMR reports on the delivery of housing and this does have a number of positive financial implications. Through Council Tax, each new dwelling generates an average income of just under £1,000. So the 1,420 net dwellings completed during 2016-17 will amount to £1.4 million and the 1,060 anticipated completions for next year, 2017-18, will amount to £1 million. The five year housing land supply estimates approximately another 6,500 new dwellings will be built by 2023 which will also generate an extra £6.6 million for the Council. This level of housebuilding does create additional pressures across all Council services, e.g. refuse collection, school spaces etc., but some of this Council Tax income will help to ease the savings requirement on the Council as a whole.

- 7.3 New dwellings generate a payment from the New Homes Bonus (NHB), at least for a time limited period (currently six years). Since NHB started in 2011, the Council has received £40.3 million, including the £10.1 million allocated for 2017-18. It is expected that in the future there will a reduction in the value of NHB payments as they will be made for 5 years, rather than 6 years, and will be reduced again to 4 years from 2018/19. Despite this, the amount of dwellings anticipated to be built in the future will still provide significant NHB annual income for the Council.
- 7.4 The delivery of new homes off sets the amount of money the Council spends on accommodating homeless families. For instance, the temporary scheme at PLACE/Ladywell that was completed during 2016-17 currently provides accommodation for 23 homeless families. It is estimated that this one scheme alone will create a saving of at least £90,000 per year compared to the Council providing nightly paid accommodation. The rent generated from this scheme provides extra income for the Council too.
- 7.5 Section 106 and CIL also generate significant amounts of income for the Council and this is directly associated with the amount of development taking place in the borough. During 2016-17, £7.8 million was received from Section 106 and £4.4 million CIL payments have been paid. Furthermore, the amount of dwellings anticipated to be built in the future will generate significant funds for the Council and CIL collection rates will increase as more developments become CIL liable.

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires that every Local Planning Authority must prepare reports containing such information as is prescribed as to:
- (a) the implementation of the local development scheme;
 - (b) the extent to which the policies set out in the local development documents are being achieved.
- 8.2 This report must be made available to the public and must (a) be in respect of a period:
- (i) which the authority considers appropriate in the interests of transparency,
 - (ii) which begins with the end of the period covered by the authority's most recent report, and which is not longer than 12 months or such shorter period as is prescribed.
- 8.3 The report must be in the form prescribed by statutory instruments and contain such other matters as is prescribed. The report must be made available to the public. The applicable Regulations are the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 8.4 Regulation 34 of the applicable regulations requires that the report contain:
- (a) the title of the local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the Local Planning Authority's local development scheme;

- (b) in relation to each of those documents:
- (i) the timetable specified in the Local Planning Authority's local development scheme for the document's preparation;
 - (ii) the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and
 - (iii) if the document's preparation is behind the timetable mentioned in paragraph (i) the reasons for this; and
- (c) where any local plan or supplementary planning document specified in the Local Planning Authority's local development scheme has been adopted or approved within the period in respect of which the report is made, a statement of that fact and of the date of adoption or approval.
- 8.5 Where a policy specified in a Local Plan specifies an annual number, or a number relating to any other period of net additional dwellings or net additional affordable dwellings in any part of the Local Planning Authority's area, the report must specify the relevant number for the part of the Local Planning Authority's area concerned:
- (a) in the period in respect of which the report is made, and
 - (b) since the policy was first published, adopted or approved.
- 8.6 Where a Local Planning Authority have made a neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan, the report must contain details of these documents.
- 8.7 Where a Local Planning Authority have prepared a report pursuant to regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (being a report for the reported period setting the total CIL receipts for the year and the total CIL expenditure, with a summary of details), the Local Planning Authority's monitoring report must contain the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations.
- 8.8 Where the Local Planning Authority has cooperated with another Local Planning Authority or other prescribed body or person the monitoring report must give details of what actions they have taken during the period covered by the report.
- 8.9 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.10 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

- 8.11 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. It is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve the goals listed at 10.4 above.
- 8.12 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case.
- 8.13 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>
- 8.14 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
1. The essential guide to the public sector equality duty.
 2. Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making.
 3. Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities.
 4. Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities.
 5. Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities.
- 8.15 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance>

9. Crime and Disorder Implications

- 9.1 There are no direct implications relating to crime and disorder issues.

10. Equalities Implications

- 10.1 The Council's Comprehensive Equality Scheme for 2016-20 provides an overarching framework and focus for the Council's work on equalities and helps ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.
- 10.2 Although the AMR does not have any direct equalities implications, the information and data reported, along with known and emerging data from the Census 2011 and other sources will highlight and inform equalities impacts and implications for services provided by the Council.

11. Environmental Implications

- 11.1 There are no direct environmental impacts arising from this report.

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 The AMR sets out a great deal of information about both the development taking place in the borough and the Planning Service. The majority of the development reflects the spatial strategy and policies set out in the Core Strategy. The Planning Service has maintained a high level of service and provided a proactive approach to development in the borough.
- 12.2 The concerns raised in the AMR will need to be further monitored in future AMRs to determine long term impacts and assess whether current policies need to be changed in the forthcoming Local Plan.
- 12.3 It is recommended that the Mayor notes the content of the AMR 2016-17 in Annex 1, notes that it will be considered by the Sustainable Development Select Committee on the 11th December 2017 and approves its publication on the Council's website.

13. Background documents and originator

Short Title Document	Date	File Location	File Reference	Contact Officer	Exempt
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents	2004	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
Localism Act http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted	2011	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	2012	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf					
Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made	2012	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111492390/contents	2010	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
Housing and Planning Act http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/22/contents/enacted	2016	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
Self-build and custom Housebuilding Act http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/17/contents	amended 2016	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
Brownfield Land Register Regulations http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/403/made/data.pdf	2017	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
Permissions in Principle Order http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/402/made/data.pdf	2017	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No

Neighbourhood Planning Act http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/20/contents/enacted	2017	Laurence House	Planning Policy	Angela Steward	No
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If you have any queries on this report, please contact Angela Steward, Senior Planning Policy Officer, 3rd floor Laurence House, 1 Catford Road, Catford, SE6 4RU –telephone 020 8314 3885.

Annex 1: Planning Service Annual Monitoring Report 2016-17

Lewisham Planning Service Annual Monitoring Report 2016-17

December 2017





Lewisham Planning Service Annual Monitoring Report

For 1st April 2016 – 31st March 2017

December 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the thirteenth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). It sets out key information about the operation of the planning system in the London Borough of Lewisham for the period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

The main points of each chapter of the AMR are summarised below.

1. Introduction

Overview of the AMR

The AMR is no longer submitted to the Secretary of State, but is made available to the public on the Council's website, in line with the Localism Act 2011 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

The AMR assesses whether development, both completed and approved, implements Local Plan policies, contributes to achieving the spatial strategy for the borough and meets the housing targets set out in the Core Strategy and the London Plan. It anticipates future development through a housing trajectory. It also reports on the progress of Local Plan preparation against the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and monitors actions relating to Section 106 Agreements, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), investment in the borough, Neighbourhood Planning and the Duty to Co-operate, the performance of the Planning Service and heritage and design initiatives.

The national policy framework, the local context and a number of parameters govern the content of the AMR. This monitoring year has seen significant changes to planning legislation, including the Housing and Planning Act 2016, Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act (as amended 2016), Brownfield Land Register Regulations 2017 and Permission in Principle Order 2017, the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 and the Housing White Paper: Fixing our Broken Housing Market.

A variety of sources of data have been used including internal records and GLA data such as the Local Development Database and London Borough Profiles. The 2011 Census and the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation for England remain relevant.

The AMR provides a borough profile, looking at geography, characteristics, demography, diversity, housing, economy, children and young people, transport, environment, community safety and deprivation. It shows the need for continued residential and non-residential development and accompanying infrastructure, to contribute to the regeneration and growth of the borough and to help overcome issues prevalent in the borough including largescale population growth, housing affordability, youth unemployment, educational attainment and deprivation.

2. Development in 2015-16

Housing completions

With net 1,604 net dwellings completed during 2016-17, completions were the second highest in the last 13 years. Together, with an additional 177 long term vacants brought back into use, the London Plan target of 1,385 dwellings per year has been exceeded by 29%. 70% of the completions were concentrated on seven major (50+ units) and strategic (100+ units) sites at Greenland Place on Plough Way, Heathside and Lethbridge, Lewisham Gateway, Catford Green, SR House at Childers Street, 120 Tanners Hill and land north west of Sherwood Court.

66% of the housing completions have been concentrated in the Regeneration and Growth Areas. They reflect the modern day housing market as the majority are flats (87%), purpose built new dwellings (83%) and smaller one and two bedroom units (79%). However, choice has been provided with some houses, conversions and larger 3+ bedroom properties completed too, meeting the Core Strategy policy. Furthermore, 49% of the completions have been built in tall buildings and housing has been provided at a range of densities, up to a maximum of 651 dwellings per hectare at land north west of Sherwood Court.

Affordable housing completions

327 new affordable homes were completed during 2016-17, representing 20% of the total net completions, which is below the 50% Core Strategy target. The Council will continue to negotiate for the highest amount of affordable housing possible on appropriate sites, taking account of development viability and the need to balance the provision of affordable housing with delivering a range of other on-site and off-site benefits for local communities, businesses and residents.

The social rent/affordable rent: intermediate ratio of 64:36 is similar to the Core Strategy 70:30 target. This ratio tends to fluctuate each year dependent upon the development viability of individual sites and the preferences of developers and affordable housing providers.

The Council remains committed to delivering a programme of affordable housing that will provide new affordable units and regenerate existing housing estates.

Non-residential completions

There has been an overall net loss of 23,802m² of non-residential floorspace during 2016-17, although A2, A3, A4, D1 and D2 experienced a gain in floorspace. The main floorspace changes are detailed below:

- There was a net loss of 23,284m² of business (B) floorspace.
- There was a net gain of 2,301m² of retail (A) floorspace.
- There was a net loss of 1,656m² of leisure and community (D) floorspace.
- There was a net loss of 3,842m² of sui generis floorspace.
- 14% of the loss relates to Prior Approvals and 10% of the loss was granted at Appeal.
- 39 out of 54 sites have been redeveloped solely for housing.

There has been a net loss of 23,802m² of non-residential floorspace from completions in 2016-17. In particular, there have been large scale losses of business floorspace (23,284m²). However, this loss of non-residential floorspace helps with the delivery of comprehensive regeneration schemes across the borough, which have provided much needed housing and other benefits for local communities. It helps to re-provide new business and retail floorspace that is more suited to the modern-day economy and a growing retail economy. It also helps in terms of job creation as most of the sites being developed for a mix of uses generate a significant uplift in the amount of jobs created compared to before.

3. Future Development

Housing approvals

The total dwellings approved during 2016-17 will create 1,202 net new units, of which 80% will be located on six major (50+ units) and strategic (100+ units) sites at Arklow Trading Estate, Catford Green, Bond House at Goodwood Road, 19 Yeoman Street, 43-49 Pomeroy Street and rear of Chiddingstone House. 64% will be located in the Regeneration and Growth Areas.

The approvals reflect the modern-day housing market, with the majority being new build units (84%), flats (92%) and small properties with one and two-bedroom units (85%).

Affordable housing approvals

235 net affordable housing units were approved by the Council in 2016-17, equating to 20% of the net housing approved. As mentioned above, this lower level of affordable housing is reflective of market conditions and development viability, with schemes delivering wider regeneration benefits and the provision of other on-site and off-site infrastructure and facilities for the benefit of local communities, businesses and residents. The social rent/affordable rent: intermediate ratio of 72:28 meets the 70:30 Core Strategy target.

Planning pipeline

Sites in the planning pipeline will provide an additional supply of homes that will come forward in the future, including 36 sites that were granted permission prior to April 2016 and are currently under construction and 10 sites that were granted permission prior to April 2016 and have not yet started to be built.

Non-residential development

Approvals during 2016-17 amounted to a net loss of 12,461m² of non-residential development. The main floorspace changes are detailed below:

- There will be a net loss of 6,071m² of business (B) floorspace.
- There will be a net loss of 2,933m² of retail (A) floorspace.
- There will be a net gain of 830m² of leisure and community (D) floorspace.
- There will be a net loss of 4,197m² of other floorspace.
- 22% relates to Prior Approvals.
- 23 out of 38 sites have been redeveloped solely for housing.

As mentioned above, the associated loss of non-residential floorspace will help with the continued delivery of comprehensive regeneration schemes alongside the re-provision of non-residential floorspace that meets the demands of a modern economy and an uplift in job creation.

Regeneration and Growth Areas

The majority of the borough's new development will be focused within the Regeneration and Growth Areas. Good progress is being made on the five strategic sites allocated in the Core Strategy:

- Convoys Wharf – has planning permission and the first reserved matters application is anticipated in Autumn 2017. Enabling works have commenced on site and pre-application discussions on the second development plot have begun.
- Surrey Canal Triangle – has planning permission.
- Oxestalls Road (now known as the Timber Yard) - the Council resolved to approve the application in October 2015 and signed the Decision Notice in March 2016. Construction of the site has started.
- Plough Way – consists of three main sites with planning permission: Marine Wharf West and Greenland Place (previously known as Cannon Wharf) have now been completed and Marine Wharf East is under construction. Permission for 19 Yeoman Way has also been granted and construction has commenced.
- Lewisham Gateway – has planning permission and the first phase consisting of two residential towers and road realignment has been completed. Two more residential towers will be completed in 2017-18 and further phases/amendments to the original permission are being negotiated.

Forecasting future housing supply

There is a resilient supply of housing land for the next 15 years, with a supply of 13,940 dwellings and 46% of the units being developed in the first five years. Only six out of 108 sites are identified as being at medium/high risk of not being implemented. Despite this, and reflective of the good housing performance in the past, the supply will fall short of the current cumulative London Plan target by 2029-30. The housing target will be significantly increased in the new London Plan, scheduled to be published in draft in November 2017. To help meet the anticipated increased target the Council has input into the London-wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and has identified potential development sites that will significantly boost the 15 year housing supply in the future.

4. The Value of Planning

S106 and CIL

During 2016-17, £7.8 million was received from Section 106 Agreements (S106), £4.4 million was received in the form of CIL payments, and £2.9 million was collected on behalf of the London Mayor's CIL. £4.7 million and 382 affordable housing units have also been secured through newly agreed S106 during 2016-17.

The Council's latest 2017-18 allocation for the New Homes Bonus will be £10.1 million. This, together with the amount received by the Council since the initiative started in 2011, equates to £40.3 million.

Investment in the borough

Transport for London (TFL) have confirmed their commitment to Phase 1 of the Bakerloo Line Extension (BLE). This will help support the anticipated growth in South London by improving transport infrastructure, supporting regeneration in the Opportunity Areas including at New Cross Gate and Lewisham town centre and provide additional capacity on the underground line. The Council has started to prepare a number of studies including the Lewisham Interchange Study and the New Cross Masterplan and Station Study, to ensure the development opportunities associated with key transport improvements, including Phase 1 BLE, are captured and maximised.

Design Awards

The borough's high quality of design is being recognised. During 2016-17, a number of developments won a range of design awards, including: PLACE/Ladywell, Deptford Market Yard, Surrey Canal Linear Park and Millwall Quietway. This is helping to drive up quality of design in forthcoming developments.

5. Planning Service Performance

Plan preparation against the LDS

Prior to this monitoring year, a suite of Local Plans have been adopted by the Council including the Core Strategy (2011), Site Allocations (2013), Development Management Local Plan (2014) and the Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan (2014).

Both the Local Plan and the Gypsy and Traveller Site(s) Local Plan are underway but have experienced delays and being progressed at a slower pace than anticipated in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). However, these delays have provided the Council with a number of opportunities including:

- Revisiting the scope of the Local Plan, reconsidering the spatial strategy, progressing evidence base studies and aligning the Local Plan with the emerging policies from the London Plan,
- Close working with the GLA and inputting into the London-wide SHLAA,
- Preparation of a Direction of Travel document which sets out the Council's intentions for growth and ensures development opportunities are captured and maximised,
- Preparation of additional studies including the Lewisham Interchange Study, Lewisham Tall Buildings Study, New Cross Masterplan and Station Study and the A2 Corridor Study, and
- Providing time to ensure that the Council can make a fully informed decision in the future regarding the preferred gypsy and traveller site, taking account of the many complex issues raised during consultation, further discussions with key stakeholders and further site studies.

Neighbourhood Planning	<p>To date, the Council has received six formal applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five of these have now been formally designated by the Council as neighbourhood forums and areas: Crofton Park and Honor Oak Park (June 2014), Grove Park (September 2014), Corbett Estate (April 2015), Lee Community Group (January 2016) and Deptford Neighbourhood Action Community Group (February 2016). All have now started preparing their Neighbourhood Plans. • Upper Norwood and Crystal Palace submitted their application for a neighbourhood forum and area in March 2015 but have yet to be designated.
Duty to Cooperate	<p>The Council has been working proactively, meeting quarterly with the London Boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Southwark to discuss duty to cooperate and strategic cross boundary issues. The Council has also participated in a range of sub-regional groups including ALBPO, London Waste Planning Forum and various GLA meetings.</p>
Self-build register	<p>Since it was implemented in April 2016, 98 people or organisations have registered their interest on the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register on the Council's website.</p>
Planning applications	<p>A total of 2,973 valid applications were lodged with the Council during 2016-17. The majority of applications received were planning applications (80%) and in terms of size of applications, the majority were minor applications (39%), followed by householder applications (33%). The performance for determining major, minor and other applications exceeded all target levels. The Council also dealt with 1,018 other types of applications including Prior Approvals, non-material amendments (NMA) and approval of details (AOD).</p>
Appeals	<p>194 appeals were in lodged in 2016-17. The majority (70%) were dismissed and only 25% were upheld, which is better than the national average.</p>
Enforcement	<p>466 enforcement cases were opened in 2016-17, and 23 enforcement notices were served.</p>
Heritage assets	<p>The borough has a rich heritage with 367 entries on the national list, 301 entries on the local list, 28 Conservation Areas, 21 Areas of Archaeological Priority and a World Heritage Site buffer zone. Two grade II buildings have been listed this monitoring year including Lewisham War Memorial at Memorial Gardens and St. Stephen's Church War Memorial. 18 buildings/structures and Deptford High Street Conservation Area currently remain on the Heritage at Risk Register, although future plans for restoration of ten tombs within St Margaret's Old Churchyard and Listed Building Consents at Beckenham Place Stable block, Riley's Temperance Hall and the Fellowship Inn Hall will allow their structures to be removed from the Register in the future. The Deptford ramp has been removed from the register this year, as it has been restored as part of the Deptford Market Yard development.</p>

Design Review Panel 28 schemes have been reviewed by the Design Review Panel during 2016-17, providing design advice on 3,421 dwellings and 13,256m² of non-residential floorspace at application and pre-application stage. This helps to address design concerns at an early stage in the planning process.

6. Conclusion

Main achievements In assessing the type and quantum of development that has taken place in 2016-17, and that which will take place in the future, the AMR has identified a number of achievements for the borough. It is evident that the majority of the development taking place aligns with the spatial strategy and policies set out in the Core Strategy, and that the Planning Service has maintained a high level of service and provided a proactive approach to development in the borough.

Main concerns No new concerns have arisen in this AMR, although a number of concerns raised in last year's AMR remain relevant:

- Affordable housing falls short of the 50% target. The Council will seek to maximise affordable housing, taking account of development viability and market conditions, and the need to balance this with regeneration ambitions, and other on-site and off-site benefits.
- Large scale losses of non-residential floorspace, (especially B class uses) to housing continues, although this does help with the continued delivery of comprehensive regeneration schemes alongside the re-provision of non-residential floorspace that meets the demands of a modern economy and an uplift in job creation. Some of this loss is due to Prior Approvals, a trend that continues from previous years. The Council will seek to ensure that the re-provision of non-residential floorspace meets the demands of a modern day and growing economy.
- Despite a resilient housing supply that meets the current London Plan cumulative target up till 2028-29, it is anticipated that the housing target will be significantly increased in the draft London Plan, to be published in November 2017. Additional housing sites have been identified through the London-wide SHLAA to significantly boost the 15 year supply.

Further monitoring is needed The concerns identified above will need to be further monitored in future AMRs, to determine:

- Any long term impacts.
- If any mitigation actions are needed.
- If current policies remain relevant for the new Local Plan, especially in relation to affordable housing and business floorspace.

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

This is the thirteenth Lewisham Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). It sets out key information about the operation of the planning system in the London Borough of Lewisham during 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

1.1 Content of the AMR

Table 1.1 shows how the AMR is structured into six main chapters.

Table 1.1: Structure of the AMR

Chapter	Summary of contents
Chapter 1	Explains the preparation of the AMR, relevant legislation and trends relating to population, housing, the economy and deprivation.
Chapter 2	Provides an overview of the type and amount of development that has been completed during 2016-17. It also assesses whether Core Strategy and London Plan housing targets have been met.
Chapter 3	Provides an overview of the type and amount of development approved for the future. It gives an overview of the Regeneration and Growth Areas and the progress made on strategic sites. It also considers the likely housing land supply for the future, based on a housing trajectory.
Chapter 4	Highlights the funding secured through Section 106 Agreements (S106), Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and the Government's New Homes Bonus. It also summarises the investment taking place in the borough and highlights the quality of design in new developments.
Chapter 5	Discusses development plan preparation, neighbourhood planning and duty to co-operate activities. It assesses the performance of the planning service in terms of planning applications, planning appeals and enforcement action. It also highlights conservation and urban design initiatives.
Chapter 6	Provides a summary of the main achievements in 2016-17 and raises a number of concerns.

1.2 Parameters

A number of parameters govern the content of this AMR and they are discussed below.

- The data contained in this AMR has been taken from two main sources. The first is from the Lewisham Council Planning Service and specifically internal records relating to planning applications.
- The second is from the Greater London Authority (GLA), including data retrieved from the London Development Database (LDD) and the GLA London Borough Profiles.
- Other sources of data have also been used and are acknowledged beneath figures and tables, within text and at the end of chapters.
- In some instances, data from last year's AMR remains relevant, such as the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation, and they have been reiterated in this AMR.
- Where possible the AMR incorporates time series data, drawing on data from previous AMR, in order to illustrate trends and changes over time.
- Percentages in tables have been rounded so may not add up to 100%.

- Chapters 2 and 3 do not seek to provide a comprehensive picture of all development in the borough. Rather, it focusses specifically on the quantity and type of housing and non-residential development that requires approval from the Council.
- Chapters 2 and 3 is not capable of capturing all development that takes place in the borough, especially small scale alterations, extensions, and development to dwellings that have permitted development rights and changes between some use classes.
- Chapters 2 and 3 do not assess developments for compliance with the “nationally described space standard” which came into effect on 1st October 2015.
- Chapters 2 and 3 considers whether the Core Strategy policies are being delivered (especially CS1-6, CS19 and SSA2-6), whether the spatial strategy for the borough (Core Strategy policies SP1 and SP2) is being achieved and whether the local/regional housing targets are being met.
- There may be some duplication between Chapters 2 and 3 as some sites that have been approved during 2016-17 may also have been completed within the same monitoring year.
- The AMR only looks at development from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017. This creates a time-lag, where development that has taken place in the interim up to the present date, is not acknowledged in this AMR.
- The housing land supply mentioned in Chapter 3 and Appendices 4 and 5 provide an indication of the likely amount of development that will come forward in the next 15 years. However, given that development relies on many external factors including the private sector for implementation, the actual supply of housing cannot be guaranteed.
- The AMR makes references throughout to different Use Classes, as listed in Table 1.2. However, the Use Classes Order and the General Permitted Development Order are frequently updated, (and recently to take account of changes to Prior Approvals which allow changes/redevelopment from office and retail to residential). The following weblink should be used for definitive use class information.

<http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/permission/commonprojects/changeofuse>

Table 1.2:
Use Classes

Use class category	Types of development within use class
A Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1 shops • A2 financial and professional services • A3 food and drink • A4 drinking establishments • A5 hot food takeaways
B Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1 business • B2 general industrial • B8 storage or distribution
C Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1 hotels • C2 residential institutions • C3 dwelling houses • C4 house of multiple occupation
D Community and Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1 non-residential institutions • D2 assembly and leisure
Sui generis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses which do not fall within above uses

1.3 Planning Framework

1.3.1 Requirement for a Monitoring Report

Local Authorities are required to prepare a monitoring report every 12 months

The content and preparation of the AMR is governed by a range of national legislation.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), local planning authorities are required to monitor and review:

- The extent current policies are being achieved (e.g. planning policies adopted in the council's Core Strategy).
- The progress made towards the key milestones in the latest Local Development Scheme (the timetable for the preparation of new Local Plan documents and Supplementary Planning Documents).

Changes brought in by the Localism Act 2011 means there is no longer a requirement for the Council to submit this information to the Secretary of State or the Mayor of London, or publish the information in an annual monitoring report at the end of each year. Instead, local planning authorities are encouraged to provide this information to their communities at the earliest opportunity and to put in place arrangements to review the information at least once every 12 months to ensure it remains up-to-date.

Regulation 34 (Part 8) of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 specifies the information a local planning authority's monitoring report must contain:

- Progress made towards planning policies that specifies an annual number – see Chapters 2 and 3.
- Information on the amount of CIL receipts collected and any expenditure in the reporting period – see section 4.3 and Appendix 6.
- Timetable and progress of any Local Plan documents and Supplementary Planning Documents outlined within the council's latest Local Development Scheme (including reasons for any delay and the date of any approved or adopted document) – see section 5.1.
- Details of any made neighbourhood development order or neighbourhood development plan – see section 5.2.
- Details of any duty to co-operate actions taken (prescribed under section 33A of 2004 Act) – see section 5.3.

1.3.2 Key Changes to Planning Legislation

A range of new planning legislation has been introduced within the last monitoring year and these are set out in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3:
New
planning
legislation

Legislation	Description
The Housing and Planning Act 2016	This Act received Royal Assent on 12 May 2016. The Act contains provisions on new homes (including starter homes), landlords and property agents, abandoned premises, social housing (including extending the Right to Buy to housing association tenants; sale of local authority assets; pay-to-stay; secure tenancies), planning, compulsory purchase, and public land (duty to dispose).
Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016)	This Act requires each relevant authority to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the authority's area for their own self-build and custom housebuilding.
Brownfield Land Register Regulations 2017 and Permission in Principle Order 2017	These place a duty on the Council to prepare, maintain and publish registers of brownfield land that is suitable for residential development, split into two parts. Part 1 includes a list of all previously developed sites that are assessed as being suitable for housing. Part 2 includes a list of sites that have been granted Permission in Principle (PIP) by the Council, although this is not mandatory.
Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017	<p>This Act received Royal Assent on 27 April 2017. It strengthens neighbourhood planning by ensuring that planning decisions take into account well advanced neighbourhood development plans by giving these plans full legal effect before they have been through the referendum and introduces a process for modifying neighbourhood development orders and plans. The Act also requires planning authorities to identify the strategic priorities for development in their local areas in up-to-date development plan (taken as a whole).</p> <p>The legislation also makes changes to how pre-commencement conditions can be used and gives the Secretary of State power to make regulations prescribing their use in certain circumstances. Local authorities will be required to record specified prior approvals for permitted development rights on the planning register. The Act also makes further changes to the law on compulsory purchase, following reforms introduced by the Housing and Planning Act 2016.</p>

In addition to the changes to national legislation specified above, the Government has also continued to implement it's planning reform.

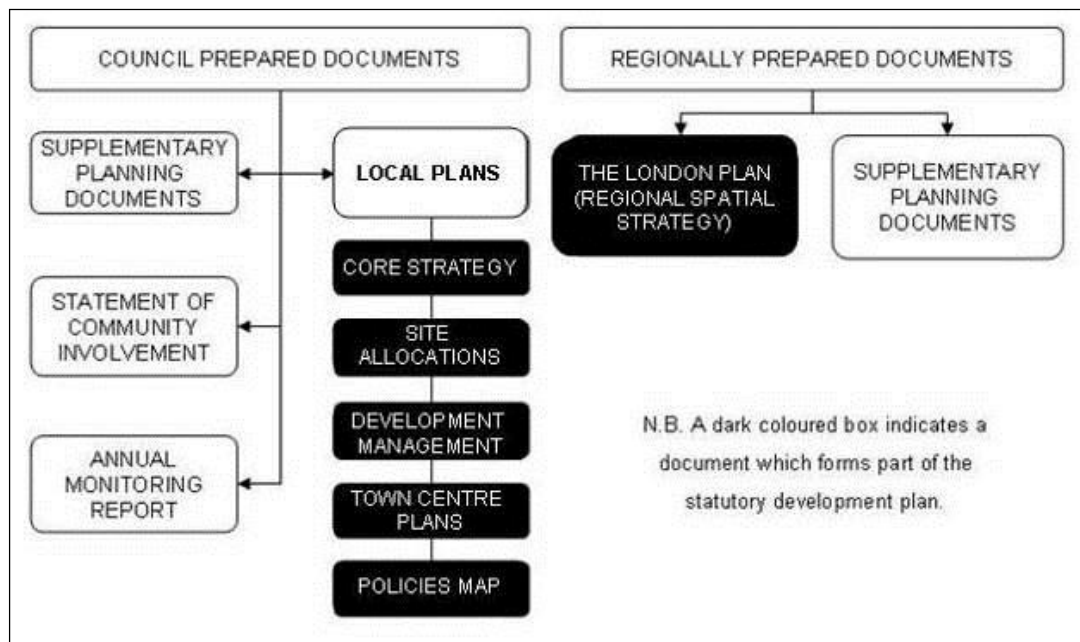
In February 2017 the *Housing White Paper: Fixing Our Broken Housing Market* put forward the government's pledge on planning reform to help diversify the housing market, speed up housing delivery and helping people to afford a home. In particular, the White Paper put forward changes to amend the national policy to simplify the plan-making process, making it more transparent and easier for local communities to produce plans and for developers to follow them. At the time of writing, the government indicated they intend to publish a revised National Planning Policy Framework (national planning policies) in spring 2018.

Most recently in September 2017, the Government started consultation on *Planning for the right homes in the right places*. It seeks views on changes to national policy and legislation in order to help planning authorities and communities plan and deliver the homes they need, specifically in relation to calculating housing need, statements of common ground, planning for a mix of housing needs, neighbourhood planning, viability assessments and planning fees.

1.3.3 Local Policy Framework and the AMR

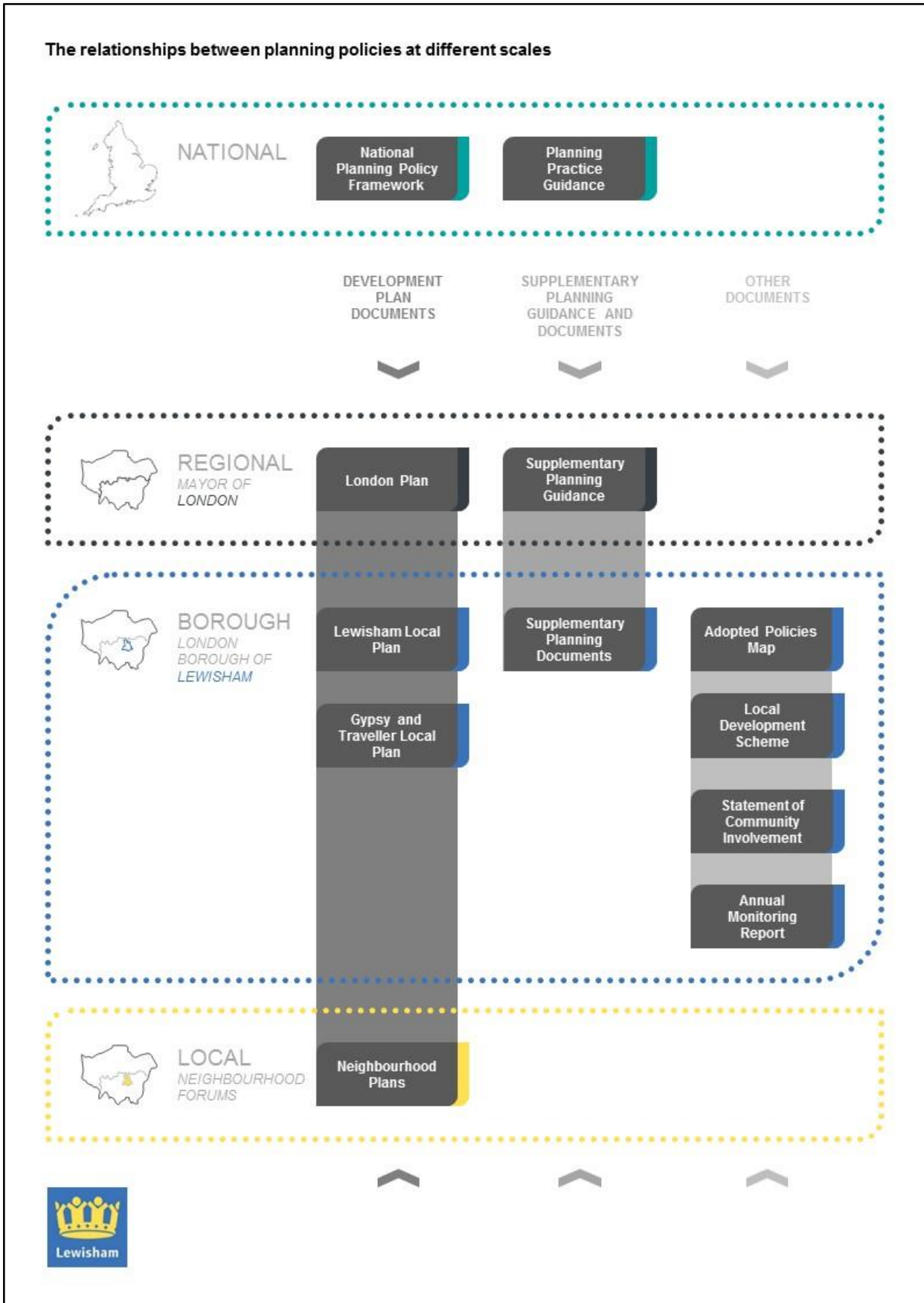
At the local level, the borough's current planning policies are organised into a Local Development Framework (LDF), the components of which are shown in Figure 1.1. They replaced the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in July 2004. Work has now started on the preparation of a new integrated Local Plan for Lewisham, which in time will replace the adopted Core Strategy, Development Management Policies, Site Allocations and Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan. The new structure is shown in Figure 1.2. In both instances the AMR is one of three procedural documents that form part of the local policy framework.

Figure 1.1: Relationship between the documents making up Lewisham's current Local Development Framework



Source: Lewisham Planning Policy Team

Figure 1.2: Relationship between the documents that make up the forthcoming Lewisham Planning Framework



Source: Lewisham Planning Policy Team

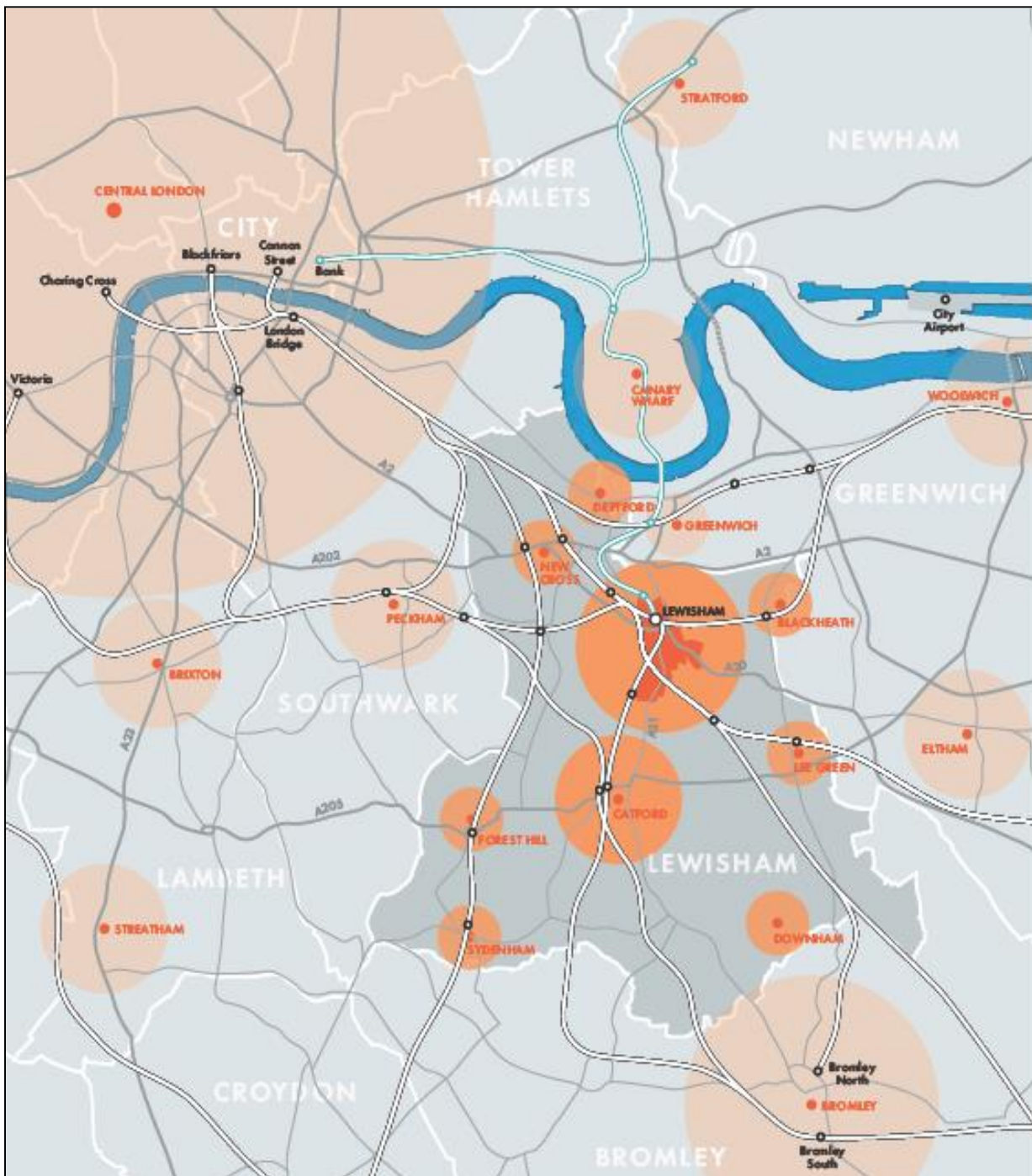
1.4 A Borough Profile

1.4.1 Geography

Lewisham is located south east of central London

Figure 1.3 shows that the London Borough of Lewisham is located to the south-east of central London and covers a land area of around 3,515 hectares. The borough is bounded by River Thames to the north and adjoined by the London Borough of Southwark to the west, London Borough of Bromley to the south and the Royal Borough of Greenwich to the east. Lewisham and Catford are the major service centres in the borough, although there are a number of district centres and local centres too.

Figure 1.3: Map of South East London, showing the location of Lewisham borough



1.4.2 Characteristics

Table 1.4 shows that Lewisham is a diverse borough and has various characteristics that make it a unique place.

Table 1.4: Lewisham: a unique place

Characteristic	Examples
A large, growing and diverse population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including over 303,400 people who speak 170 languages, it is the 15th most ethnically diverse borough in England.
Diverse neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including strong communities with unique identities at Bellingham, Blackheath, Brockley, Catford, Crofton Park, Deptford, Downham, Forest Hill, Grove Park, Hither Green, Honor Oak, Ladywell, Lee Green, Lewisham, New Cross, New Cross Gate and Sydenham.
Extensive housing areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including approximately 131,076 households, living in mainly older Victorian neighbourhoods in the north of the borough and in 20th century suburbs in the south. Lewisham is experiencing a change in housing with a decline in terrace houses, an increase in purpose built flats and changing housing tenure with proportionately more social rent in Lewisham than London, but slightly less private rent and less home ownership.
Key regeneration sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including Opportunity Areas at Lewisham, Catford, New Cross and Deptford that will accommodate substantial new jobs and/or homes in the future and the nationally significant Thames Gateway in the north of the borough.
A hierarchy of retail centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including the two major town centres of Lewisham and Catford, seven district centres, two out of centre retail parks, five neighbourhood centres and over 80 local shopping parades.
A range of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including two Strategic Industrial Locations at Bromley Road and Surrey Canal Road, and other employment areas across the borough.
Good transport links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including important road and rail transport routes (radial and orbital routes and 21 railway stations) connecting within London and between London, Kent and Sussex.
A rich heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including 28 conservation areas, 364 nationally listed entries, 301 locally listed buildings, areas of archaeological priority, scheduled ancient monuments, registered parks and gardens and, at Blackheath, part of the buffer zone for the UNESCO Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site.
Extensive green and blue networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including greenspace that encompasses over one fifth of the borough and a 8km long network along the Rivers Thames, Ravensbourne, Quaggy and Deptford Creek. Lewisham parks are among the best in the United Kingdom as fifteen green spaces have been recognised by the Green Flag Award Scheme in July 2017: Bellingham Green, Blackheath, Brookmill Park, Chinbrook Meadows, Cornmill Gardens, Deptford Park, Hilly Fields, Ladywell Fields, Manor Park, Manor House Gardens, Mayow Park, Mountsfield Park, Northbrook Park, Sydenham Wells and Telegraph Hill.

The remainder of this chapter sets out a profile of the borough, using data from:

- DCLG, 2015, English Index of Multiple Deprivation (part of English Indices of Deprivation).
- GLA, London Borough Profiles and Atlas (accessed Oct 2017).
- Nomis, local authority profile (accessed Oct 2017).
- ONS, 2017, Ratio of house price to workplace-based earnings.
- ONS, 2011 Census.

1.4.3 Demography

The population continues to grow Table 1.5 shows that in 2017, the borough has an estimate population of around 303,400 people and around 131,100 households. Compared to a population of 275,900 and 116,091 households in the 2011 Census, this represents a population growth of 10% and household growth of 13% in the last six years.

The population has a lower average age Similar to other London areas, the borough has lower average age when compared to the rest of UK and a slightly higher proportion of the population at 0-15 years and at working age. There is 6.7% more 0-15 year olds in Lewisham compared to London.

Table 1.5: Lewisham's population

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
GLA Population Estimate (2017)	303,400	3,535,700	8,835,500	55,609,600	England
GLA Household Estimate (2017)	131,076	1,522,541	3,601,963	.	England
Inland Area (hectares)	3,515	31,929	157,215	13,025,967	England
Population density (per hectare) (2017)	86.3	110.7	56.2	.	England
Average Age (2017)	35.0	34.7	36.0	40.1	UK
Proportion of population aged 0-15 (2015)	20.6%	38.5%	13.9%	19.0%	England
Proportion of population of working-age (2015)	70.1%	54.7%	73.6%	63.3%	England
Proportion of population aged 65 and over (2015)	9.3%	6.8%	12.5%	17.7%	England

1.4.4 Diversity

Lewisham is an ethnically diverse borough Table 1.6 shows that the borough is one of the most ethnically diverse boroughs in London, with communities from Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups making up nearly half of the total population. The borough also has a higher proportion of its population born from abroad when compared to the rest of UK.

Table 1.6: Lewisham's diversity

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
% of population born abroad (2015)	34.9%	40.1%	36.6%	13.3%	UK
% of population from BAME groups (2013)	47.4%	43.1%	42.5%	.	England
% aged 3+ whose main language is not English (2011)	16.5%	25.2%	22.1%	8.0%	England

1.4.5 Housing

Table 1.7 shows that housing prices in the borough are on average lower than other areas in London, but remains much higher than England's average. The borough also has a higher proportion of homes bought with a mortgage or loan when compared to the rest of London and a higher proportion of social housing.

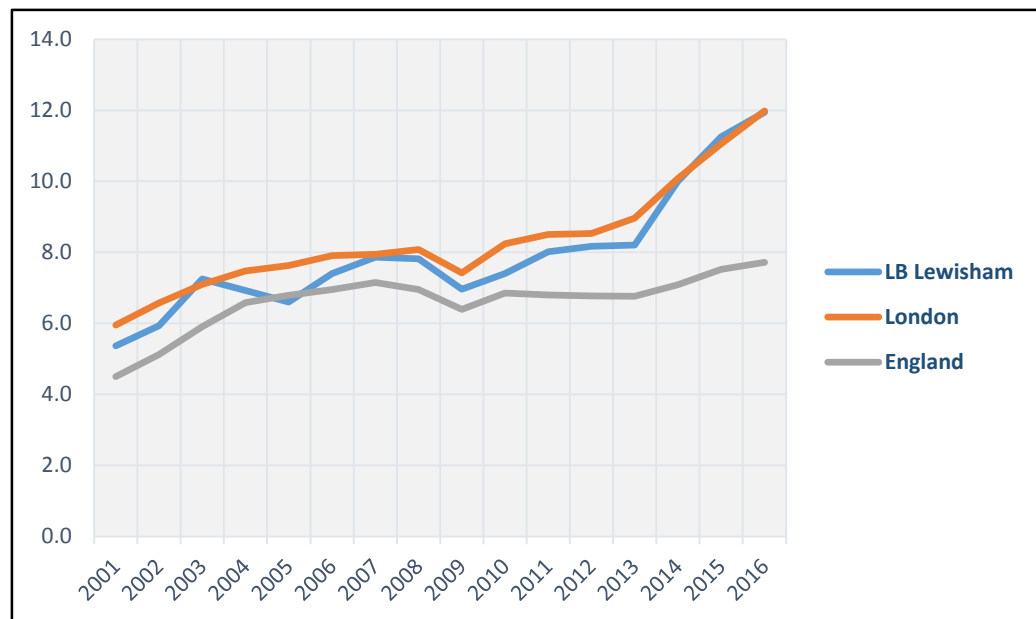
Table 1.7: Lewisham's housing

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
Median House Price (Q3 2016)	£385,000		£435,000	£220,000	England
% Homes owned outright (2014)	16.5%	14.6%	22.0%	32.3%	UK
% Homes bought with mortgage or loan (2014)	31.7%	22.2%	27.9%	31.8%	UK
% Rented Local Authority or Housing Assoc. (2014)	28.1%	32.1%	23.1%	17.9%	UK
% Rented from private landlord (2014)	23.6%	30.9%	26.8%	17.9%	UK

Housing affordability is an issue

However, figure 1.4 shows that affordability remains a key issue, with median house prices nearly 12 times the workplace earnings in the borough (average ratio of 7.7 in England).

Figure 1.4: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual workspace-based earnings (2001-16)



1.4.6 Economy

Lewisham has a small but growing economy

Table 1.8 considers Lewisham's economy. The borough supports around 90,000 jobs and is home to around 10,400 active businesses. Compared to the rest of London, the borough has a much lower job density (reflecting higher levels of out-commuting) and a higher proportion of jobs in the public sector. The borough also has a much higher proportion of employee jobs that are part-time (around 39%) when compared to rest of London or the UK.

Table 1.8: Lewisham's economy

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
Number of jobs by workplace (2014)	90,000	3,442,500	5,633,400	28,556,100	England
Employee jobs (2016) *	66,000	3,142,000	5,023,000	25,530,000	n/a
% Employment in public sector (2014)	24.8%	14.3%	15.3%	16.8%	England
Jobs density per 1,000 people of working age (2015)	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	England
% Full-Time Employee Jobs (2016)	60.6%	77.1%	73.8%	67.8%	UK
% Part-Time Employee Jobs (2016)	39.4%	22.8%	26.2%	32.2%	UK
Number of active businesses (2015)	10,405	287,585	541,310	2,348,065	England
Two year business survival rates (started in 2013)	73%	71%	73%	75%	England

(*Note: employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM forces)

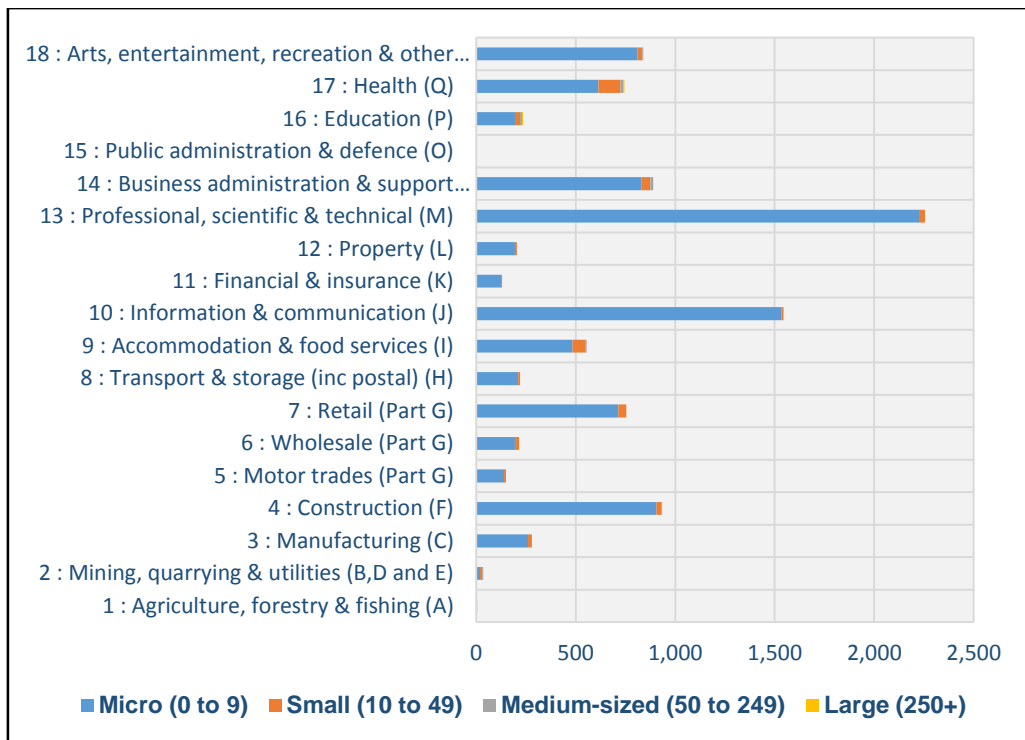
Small scale businesses are prevalent in Lewisham

Around 95% of the businesses in the borough are micro enterprises (with 1-9 people), a further 4% are small businesses (with 10 -49 people) and less than 1% of the businesses are medium sized businesses (with 50-249 people) or large sized businesses (with 250+ people).

A wide range of business sectors are present in the borough

Figure 1.5 shows that there is a wide range of sectors present in the borough, but that most of the businesses in the borough are focused in the professional, scientific & technical sector (around 23%), followed by the information and communication sector (around 16%), however, businesses in construction, business administration & support services, arts, entertainment, recreation, retail, health, and accommodation & food services are also common in the borough. Large businesses (with 205+ people) are limited to the education and health sectors. Short-term (two year) survival rates for businesses are similar to those in other London boroughs.

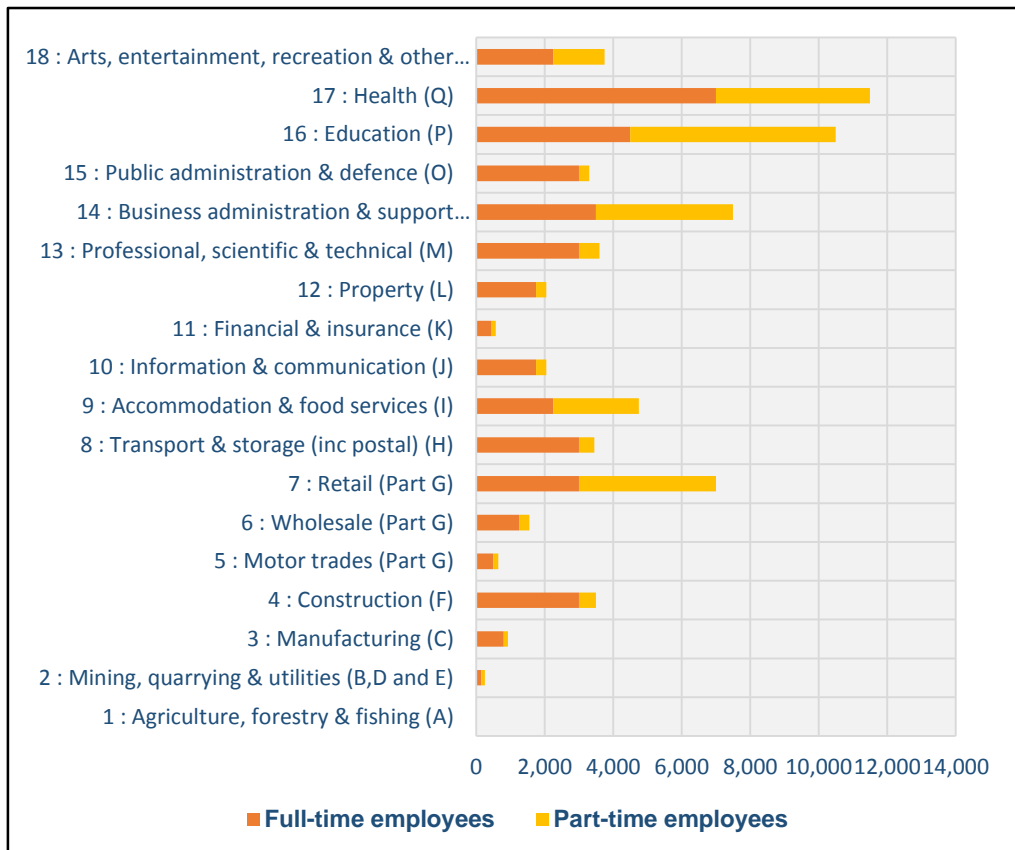
Figure 1.5:
Business counts by industry and employment size band (2015)



Education and health sectors are the two main employers

Figure 1.6 shows that the health sector accounts for around 17% of all employee jobs in the borough. This is followed by the education sector providing around 15% of the jobs, the retail sector and business administration and support services sector makes up around 11% each. It is worth noting that a high proportion of employment in these key industries are part-time jobs.

Figure 1.6:
Employee jobs by industry and employment status (2016)



The borough's town and district centres contribute to the borough's economy. They are frequently surveyed to determine how well they are performing by looking at the proportion of primary frontage used as shops, vacancy rates and the presence of betting shops, take-aways and public houses. The most recent survey results can be found at:

<http://www.lewisham.gov.uk/myservices/planning/policy/LDF/evidence-base/Pages/LDF-evidence-base-employment-and-retail.aspx>

1.4.7 Labour Market

Youth unemployment remains high

Table 1.9 shows that employment and unemployment rates are in line with national averages, however youth unemployment amongst 18-24 year olds is notably higher when compared to the rest of London. The borough also has a slightly higher proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits. Over half of those at working age are educated to degree level or equivalent.

Table 1.9: Lewisham's labour market

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
% Employment rate (2015)	75.9%	72.3%	72.9%	73.9%	England
% Unemployment rate (2015)	5.7%	6.4%	6.1%	5.1%	England
% Youth unemployment claimant rate 18-24 (Dec-15)	6.0%	4.1%	3.6%	5.1%	England & Wales
% 16-18 who are NEET (2014)	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	4.7%	England
% Working age with a disability (2015)	16.5%	15.6%	16.1%	19.2%	England
% Working age claim out-of-work benefits (May-16)	9.8%	8.6%	7.7%	8.7%	UK
% Working age with no qualifications (2015)	5.8%	7.2%	7.3%	8.8%	UK
% Working age with degree or above (2015)	53.3%	57.0%	49.9%	36.9%	UK
Median gross annual workplace earnings (2016)	£32,219	.	£36,302	£28,500	UK

1.4.8 Children

Children in Lewisham fare worse than London and England

Table 1.10 shows the proportion children achieving 5 or more GCSE at grade A* to C in the borough. It is slightly lower than those achieved in other London authorities, but in line with the national average.

The borough has a much higher rate of children that is either looked after by the council and in care or living in out-of-work households when compared with the rest of London.

Table 1.10: Lewisham's children

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
% Achieving 5/+ A* to C grades at GCSE (2013/14)	56.3%	.	61.8%	56.8%	England
% of pupils whose first language is not English (2015)	40.9%	49.6%	29.3%	15.7%	England
% children living in out-of-work households (2015)	17.9%	0.8%	14.4%	14.0%	England
Rates of Children Looked After (2016)	69.0	56.0	51.0	60.0	England

1.4.9 Transport

Transport generally reflects London as a whole

Table 1.11 shows that similar to the rest of London, there are fewer cars per household than the rest of England, the borough also has a slightly higher rate of adults that cycle regularly. However, accessibility by public transport is slightly poorer than other inner London areas.

Table 1.11: Lewisham's transport

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
Number of cars (2011 Census)	76,507	725,356	2,664,414	25,696,833	England
Number of cars per household (2011 Census)	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	England
% of adults who cycle at least once per month (14/15)	16.1%	.	14.7%	14.7%	England
Average public transport accessibility score (2014)	4.1	4.9	3.8	.	n/a

1.4.10 Environment

The borough is performing well in terms of greenspace and recycling

Table 1.12 shows that around one fifth of the borough encompasses green open space. The proportion of collected household waste which is recycled or composted is significantly lower than other London authorities, achieving just over half the rate other London authorities managed in 2014/15.

Table 1.12: Lewisham's environment

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
% of area that is Greenspace (2005)	22.5%	21.7%	38.3%	87.5%	England
Total carbon emissions (kt CO2) (2014)	825	.	35,817	403,797	UK
% Household waste recycling rate (2014/15)	17.1%	.	33.1%	43.7%	England

1.4.11 Community Safety

Crime rates are much lower than Inner London Table 1.13 considers Lewisham’s community safety. In general, incidents of crime reported per population are lower than the rest of London, however, rates are still above national averages for England and Wales. The number of incidents involving an ambulance and the number of fires reported are also in line with rates for the rest of London.

Table 1.13: Lewisham’s community safety

Indicator	Lewisham	Inner London	London	National comparator	National Comparator figure is:
Crime rates per thousand population (2014/15)	77.0	106.4	84.0	65.7	England & Wales
Fires per thousand population (2014)	2.2	2.6	2.3	n/a	n/a
Ambulance incidents per hundred population (2014)	12.0	13.1	12.3	n/a	n/a

1.4.12 Deprivation

The borough is the 26th most deprived in England The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the government’s primary measure of relative deprivation in England. The IMD, alongside other information, are often use by organisations as evidence in the development of strategies to target resources and interventions to the most deprived areas in England.

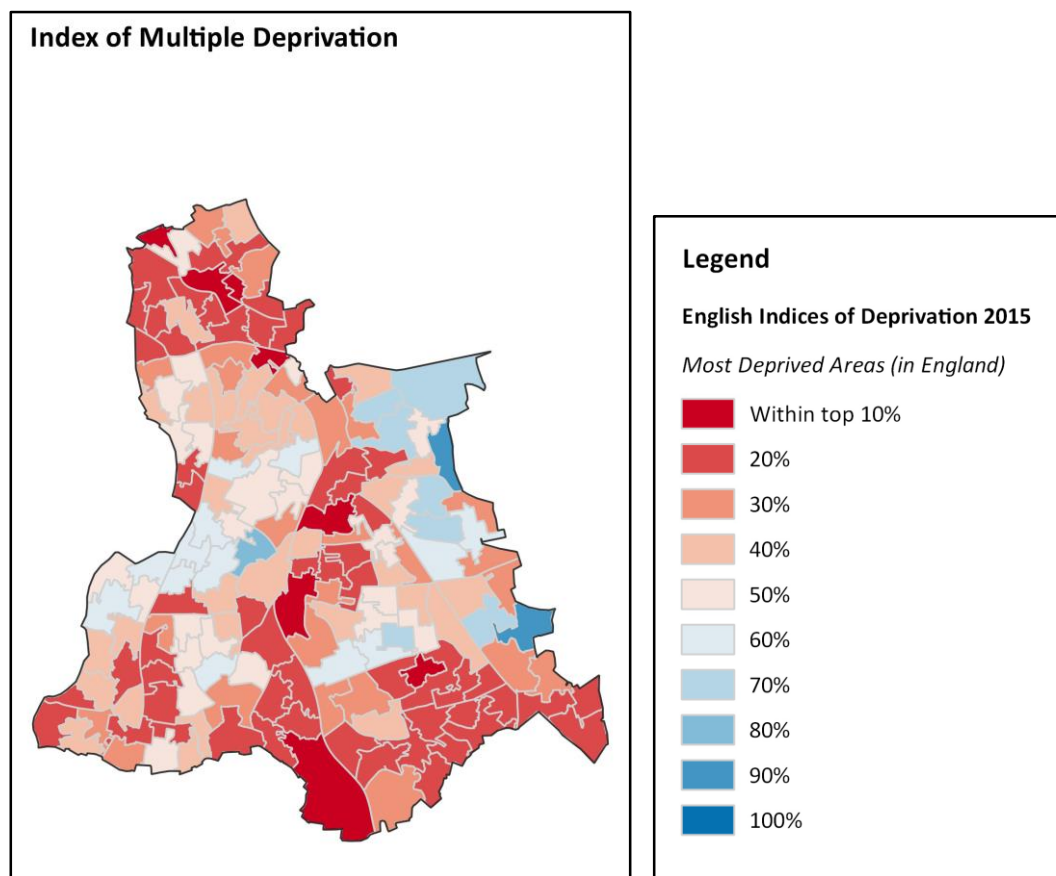
Table 1.14 and Figure 1.7 shows the IMD for Lewisham. The borough is ranked 26 (out of 326) in the 2015 IMD (with a rank of 1 being the most deprived local authority area in England). This means that in 2015, the borough is amongst the top 10% most deprived local authority areas in England. The borough is also within the top 10% most deprived areas on crime, living environment, income and barriers to housing & services. Employment deprivation is also ranked within the top 20% most deprived areas.

Deprivation varies across the borough It is important to note that patterns of deprivation within the borough is complex and varies for each domain. While deprivation relating to income and employment are focused in particular parts of the borough (southern parts of the borough and around the centres of Lewisham, Catford, Deptford and New Cross), deprivation relating to crime, living environment, and barriers to housing & services, are prevalent across the borough.

Table 1.14:
Lewisham's
ranking
against the
domains in the
Index of
Multiple
Deprivation for
England 2015

Domains	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Proportion of LOSAs in Most Deprived 10% nationally
Index of Multiple Deprivation	26	136
Income Deprivation	18	104
Employment Deprivation	58	155
Health Deprivation & Disability	98	160
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation	211	257
Barriers to Housing & Services	21	47
Living Environment Deprivation	17	67

Figure 1.7:
Map showing
Lewisham's
ranking for the
Index of
Multiple
Deprivation for
England in
2015



2. DEVELOPMENT IN 2016-17

This chapter reviews planning performance in relation to the amount and type of development that has taken place during 2016-17, including completions for different types of housing, business, retail, community/leisure and other floorspace.

2.1 Residential Completions

2.1.1 Amount of New Housing

Net new dwellings in 2015-16 remains high

An additional 1,668 new dwellings were completed in the borough during 2016-17. Together with the loss of 64 existing dwellings, there has been a net increase of 1,604 dwellings.

In addition, completed schemes relating to non-conventional dwellings, include:

- 611 student bedspaces (391 units) at Sherwood Court, Thurston Road,
- a care home for seven residents at 10 Dowanhill Road,
- the change of use over a five year period, with the loss of 21 bedrooms from a vacant care home to temporary accommodation for 7 bedrooms for homeless households at 118 Canonbie Road,
- the change of use of The Red House to residential units, resulting in the loss of nine bedrooms in the vacant care home at 9 Gaynesford Road.

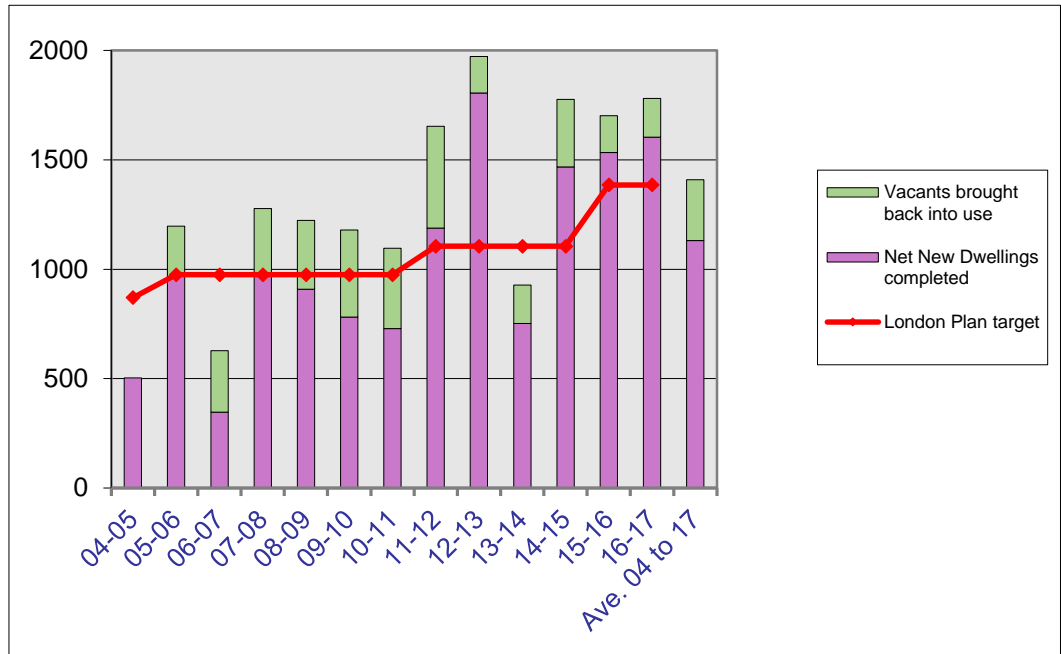
An additional 177 long term vacant units have also been brought back into use.

The London Plan target has been exceeded by 29%

Figure 2.1 shows the housing completions in the borough and the London Plan targets over the last 12 years. The 1,604 net completions during 2016-17 remains high. It is the second highest amount of annual net completions experienced in the last 13 years. Together with the 177 long term vacant units brought back into use, the London Plan's housing target is exceeded by 396 dwellings (29%).

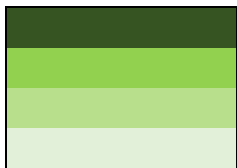
Figure 2.1: New housing and vacant dwellings brought back into use 2004-05 to 2016-17

Source: LDD



2.1.2 Type of Sites with New Housing

The completed dwellings have been divided into four different categories:



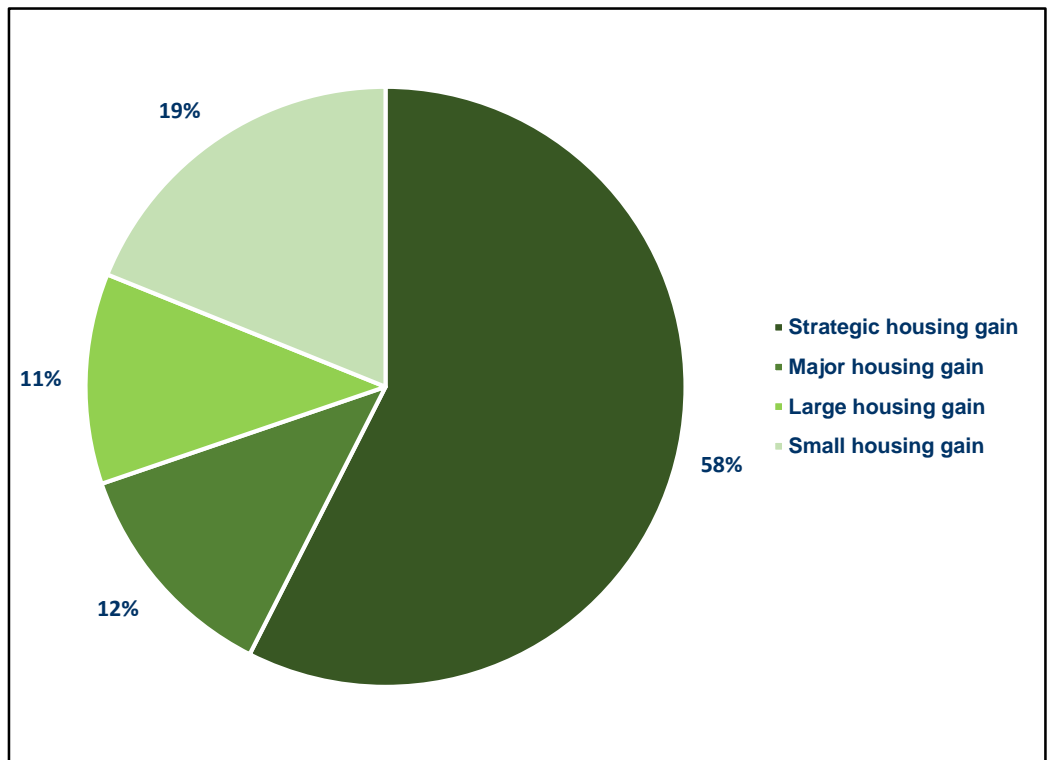
Strategic gains of more than 100 net dwellings.

Major gains of more than 50 dwellings.

Large gains of 10 dwellings or more.

Small gains of less than 10 dwellings.

Figure 2.2: Housing completions by size of site 2016-17



Source: LDD

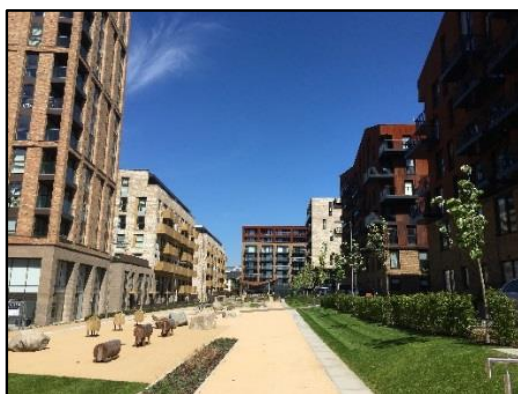
Figure 2.2 shows that 58% (922 units) of the net dwellings completed were concentrated on four sites that experienced strategic gains. 12% (197 units) were completed on three sites with major gains. 11% (182 units) were developed on six sites with large gains. Sites that experienced small gains were the most numerous type of site and provided 19% of the net new homes.

There has also been a reduction in the number of completed dwellings relating to Prior Approvals, with 4% (60 units) compared to last year's 14% (216 units). As mentioned previously this allows the conversion of office or retail floorspace to residential use, with the Council having limited powers to resist such development. This is a reduction compared to last year's 216 units.

Table 2.1 provides further details of the sites that have experienced strategic (100+), major (50+) and large (10+) gains in conventional dwellings during 2016-17:

- A net total of 1,301 dwellings on strategic, major and large sites represents 81% of the total net completions. 19% of the completions were provided on sites with less than 10 dwellings.
- The scheme with the most completions, with 332 net dwellings is at Greenland Place on the Plough Way strategic site.
- 91% have been provided as part of mixed use schemes, not just housing.
- 63% have been located on either sites that are Strategic Site Allocations or Site Allocations.
- 37% have been located within town centres at Lewisham, New Cross and Deptford.
- None were Prior Approvals.
- One scheme has been provided temporary accommodation for homeless families.
- Ten out of 13 sites have already been fully completed whilst three schemes have further phases yet to be completed at Heathside and Lethbridge, Lewisham Gateway and Catford Green.

*Photo 2.1 (left):
Completed
housing and
Surrey canal
Linear Park at
Greenland
Place, on
Plough Way*



*Photo 2.2 (right):
Flats at Catford
Green, former
Greyhound
Stadium.*

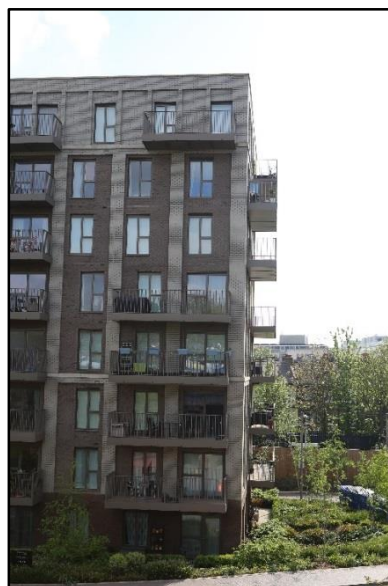


Table 2.1: Summary of sites that experienced housing gains above 10 dwellings in 2016-17

Site name	Ward	Site description	Net units completed	Has the site been completed?
Strategic gains: Greenland Place on Plough Way (see photo 2.1)	Evelyn	Strategic Site Allocation. Mixed use scheme.	332	Yes
Heathside and Lethbridge	Blackheath	Mixed use scheme. Estate regeneration scheme.	218	No
Lewisham Gateway (see photo 3.9)	Lewisham Central	Strategic site allocation. In town centre. Mixed use scheme.	193	No
Catford Green, former Greyhound Stadium (see photo 2.2)	Rushey Green	In town centre. Mixed use scheme.	179	No
Major gains: S R House, Childers Street	Evelyn	Site allocation. Mixed use scheme.	83	Yes
120, 122A and 136 Tanners Hill	Brockley	Site allocation. Mixed use scheme.	58	Yes
Land to NW of Sherwood Court	Lewisham Central	Site allocation. In town centre. Residential scheme.	56	Yes
Large gains: 483-485 New Cross Road	New Cross	Mixed use scheme.	44	Yes
78-82 Nightingale Grove	Lewisham Central	Site allocation. Residential scheme.	43	Yes
Former Rising Sun PH, 88 Rushey Green	Rushey Green	In town centre. Mixed use scheme.	29	Yes
180 Brockley Road	Brockley	Site allocation. Mixed use scheme.	25	Yes
Place Ladywell, 261 Lewisham High Street (see photo 4.1)	Lewisham Central	Site allocation. In town centre. Local Authority mixed use scheme. Temporary accommodation for homeless families	24	Yes
288 Wood Vale	Forest Hill	Residential scheme.	17	Yes
TOTAL:			1,301	

Source: LDD

2.1.3 Distribution of New Housing

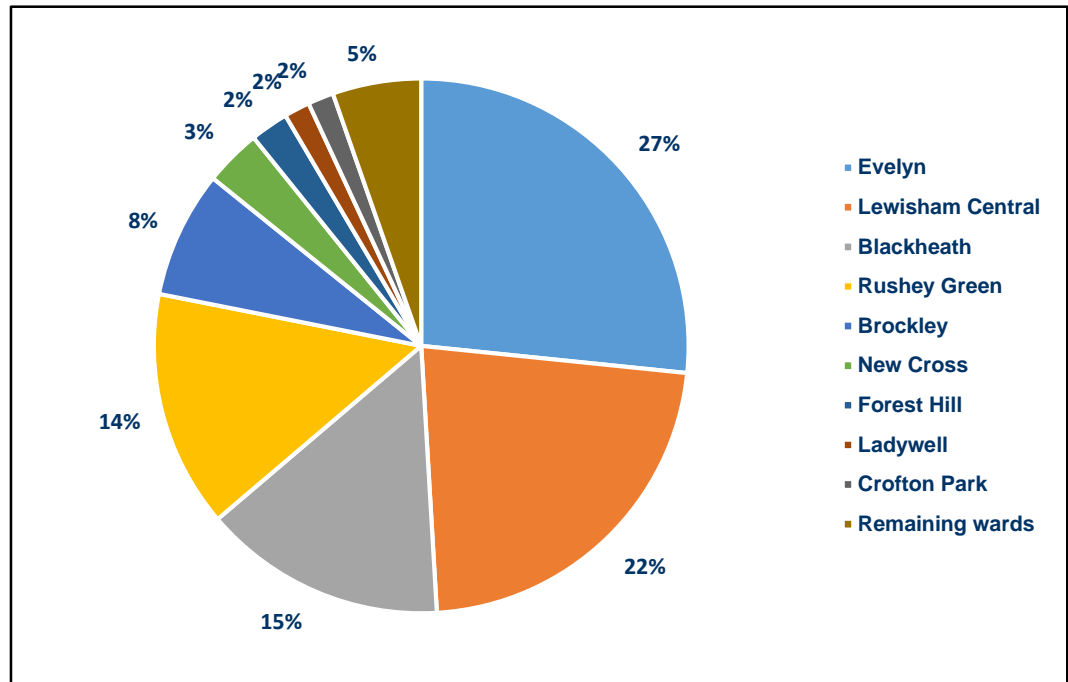
New housing continues to be concentrated in the Regeneration and Growth Areas

Figure 2.3 shows that 66% of the total net dwellings were built in the four wards located in the Regeneration and Growth Areas designated by the Core Strategy – Evelyn (27%), Lewisham Central (22%), Rushey Green (14%) and New Cross (3%). The map at Appendix 2 shows the locations of the wards. This is concentrating the growth in the north of the borough and in the two main town centres.

For the remainder of the Borough, each ward has delivered 8% or less of the net dwellings built. The exception to this is Blackheath, and this is primarily due to the 218 units being completed as part of the planned estate regeneration programme at Heathside and Lethbridge.

This geographical distribution is different to that in the previous year, where new housing was mostly concentrated (85%) in the Regeneration and Growth Areas but with different proportions for each ward: Lewisham Central (51%), New Cross (19%), Evelyn (13%) and Rushey Green (2%).

Figure 2.3:
Distribution of housing completions by ward 2016-17



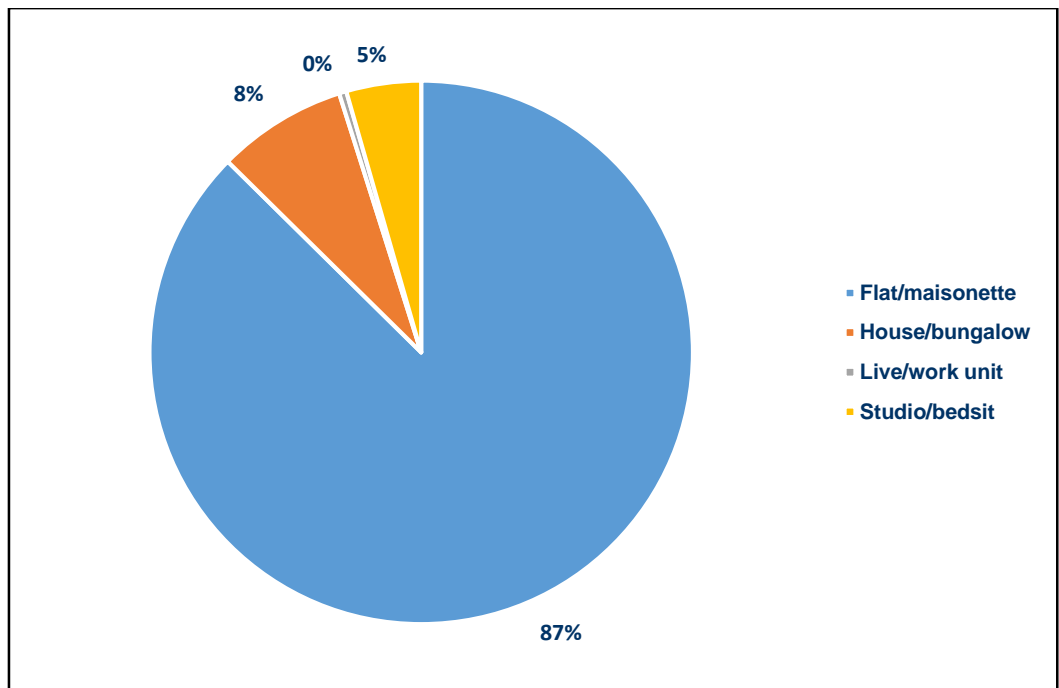
Source: LDD

2.1.4 Types of New Housing

Most new dwellings are flats

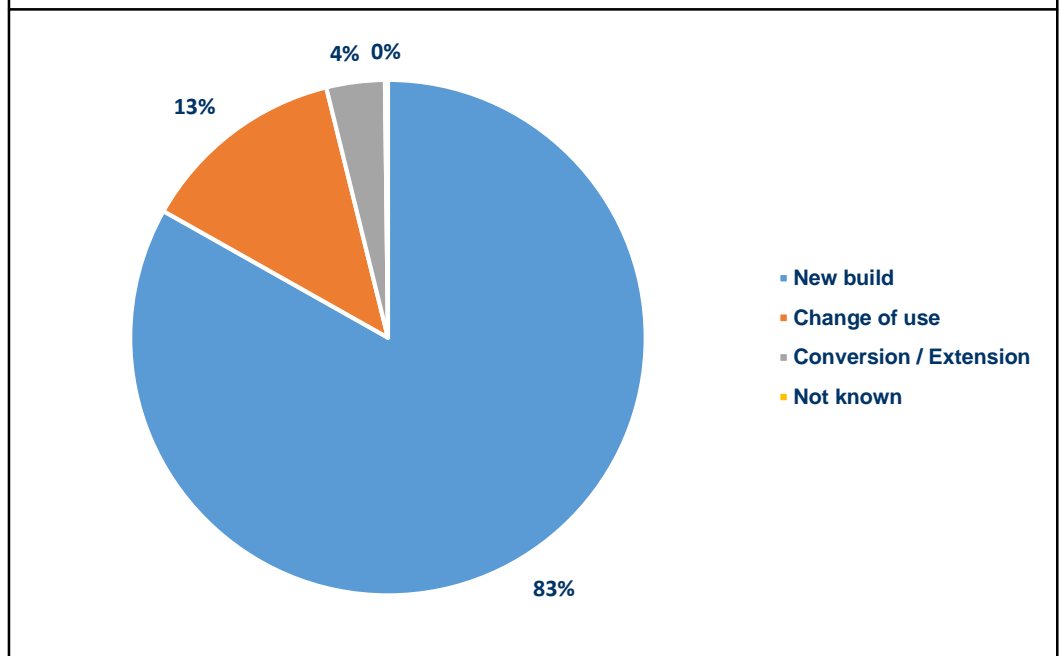
An important element of the housing supply is to provide a variety of choice in the type and size of accommodation, in order to reflect local need. Figure 2.4 shows that the net dwellings completed in 2016-17 were overwhelmingly (87%) in the form of flats and with only 8% houses/bungalows and 5% studios/bedsits. Live/work units represent only a small proportion (less than 1%) of the overall supply of completed dwellings. The dominance of flats continues the trend from previous years. However there has been a reduction in studio/bedsits compared to last year's 12% and an increase in houses/bungalows compared to last year's 2%.

Figure 2.4:
Housing completions by type of dwelling 2016-17



Source: LDD

Figure 2.5:
Sources of new housing 2016-17



Source: LDD

Most new dwellings are purpose-built

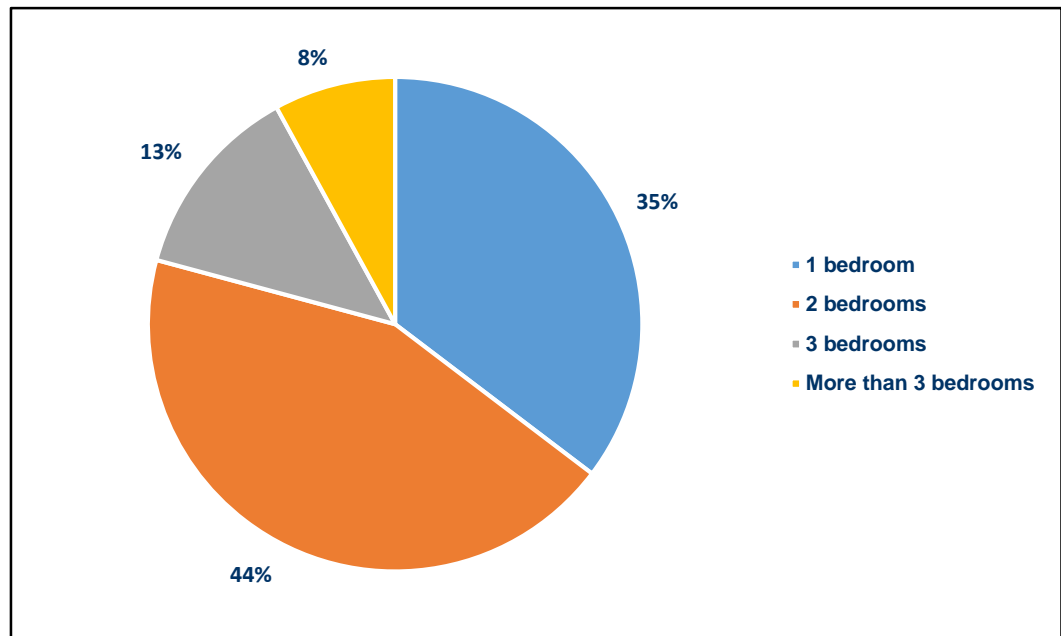
Figure 2.5 shows that 83% of the completed net dwellings were in new, purpose built developments, higher than last year's 77%. Housing has also been created through existing buildings being converted and extended (4%). At 13% there has been proportionally less new dwellings arising from a change of use, compare to last year's 19%, due to less Prior Approvals being completed this year.

79% of the new dwellings are one or two bedrooms

Figure 2.6 shows the number of dwellings completed by number of bedrooms in 2016-17. It shows that a variety of dwelling sizes have been built. 79% of the dwellings are made up of one or two bedroom units. The proportion of two-bedroom units has risen to 44%, compared to last year's 54% whilst the

proportion of one-bedroom units (35%) has remained similar to last year's 36%. Larger properties containing three or more bedrooms has significantly increased from 10% last year to 21% this year. This meets the Core Strategy policy that seeks the provision of family housing (3+ bedrooms) as part of any new development with 10 or more dwellings.

Figure 2.6:
Housing completions by number of bedrooms 2016-17



Source: LDD

Some of the completed housing has been built in tall buildings

There has also been a variety in the height of developments completed during 2016-17, with only 36% built at less than 10 storeys. 49% of the completed net dwellings have been built in schemes that contain tall buildings:

- Lewisham Gateway, Seager, and Greenland Place, Cannon Wharf have between 20-27 storeys,
- Heathside and Lethbridge, North West of Sherwood Court and Deals Gateway have between 11-19 storeys.

This is a similar amount to last year's 48%.

Some of the completed housing has been built at high densities

Furthermore, schemes are being built at a range of densities, with predominantly high densities for the sites that have experienced strategic, major and large scale gains in residential completions (in Figure 2.1) and have been fully built out:

- 651 dph (dwellings per hectare) at land north west of Sherwood Court,
- 497 dph at SR House, Childers Street,
- 294 dph at 180 Brockley Road,
- 267 dph at 483-485 New Cross Road,
- 260 dph at Greenland Place, Cannon Wharf,
- 179 dph at 78-82 Nightingale Grove,
- 153 dph at former Rising Sun PH,
- 149 dph at 288 Wood Vale,
- 131 dph at 120, 122A and 136 Tanners Hill,
- 115 dph at PLACE/Ladywell.

2.1.5 Amount of New Affordable Housing

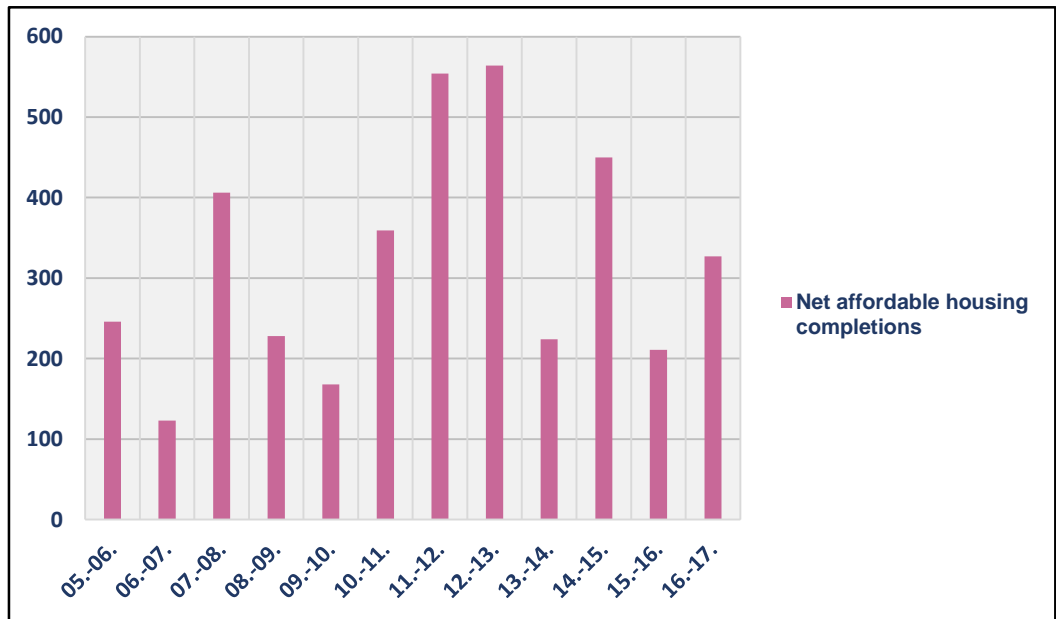
Housing that is affordable, so that it can be bought/rented by local residents in housing need, is one of the most important elements of the housing supply.

Affordable housing represents 20% of the total net dwellings completed

327 net new affordable dwellings were completed in 2016-17. This is considerably higher than the previous year, as shown in Figure 2.7. Note that the amount and type of affordable housing actually delivered on-site may differ from the number approved through Section 106 Agreements and S73 or other changes to the original permission.

Affordable housing represents 20% of the net dwellings that were completed during 2016-17, so it is below the Core Strategy's target of 50%. The Council will continue to negotiate the highest amount of affordable housing possible on appropriate sites, taking into account development viability and the need to balance the provision of affordable housing with delivering a range of other on-site and off-site benefits, for instance, new open space or transport improvements. This can impact on the borough wide affordable housing target.

Figure 2.7: Affordable housing completions 2004-05 to 2016-17



Source: LDD

Table 2.2 provides an overview of the affordable housing completions since 2005-06, which now totals 3,860 affordable units.

Table 2.2: Affordable housing completions 2005-06 to 2016-17

Category	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Social rented	242	107	278	69	87	259	357	229	45	273	157	110
Affordable rent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	119	13	5	98
Intermediate	4	16	128	159	81	100	197	265	60	164	49	119
Social/ affordable rent: Intermediate Ratio	98: 2	87: 13	68: 32	30: 70	52: 48	72: 28	64: 36	53: 47	73: 27	64: 36	77: 23	64: 36
Total affordable	246	123	406	228	168	359	554	564	224	450	211	327
Cumulative affordable housing	246	369	775	1003	1171	1530	2084	2648	2872	3322	3,533	3,860

Source: LDD and GLA Affordable Housing database

2.1.6 Type of Sites with New Affordable Housing

Affordable housing has been provided on 12 sites

Of the 12 sites completed during the year which contained an element of affordable housing, three sites provided solely affordable housing and accounts for 9% of affordable dwellings – one from the Council, one from a Housing Association and one from a private developer. The remaining 91% of affordable dwellings were built as part of a mix of tenures on eight private development sites and one Housing Association site.

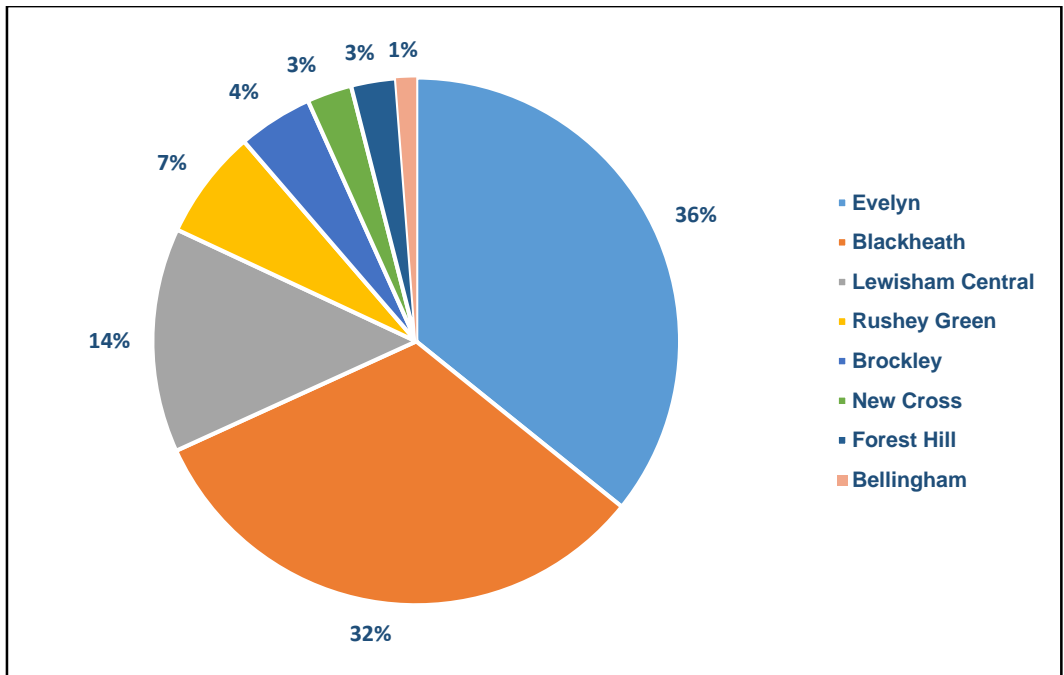
The Council remains committed to delivering a programme that will provide new affordable units and regenerate existing housing estates, including at Heathside and Lethbridge and Excalibur. One of the solely affordable housing schemes completed during 1016-17 is at PLACE/Ladywell, where the Council has built 24 dwellings to be used on a temporary basis to house homeless families. By 2018 we will have started building 500 new council homes in Lewisham. Nearly 200 council homes are either complete or under construction already and plans are in place to deliver the remaining units at speed.

2.1.7 Distribution of New Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is concentrated in the north of the borough

Figure 2.8 shows that the affordable housing completed in 2016-17 was concentrated in a number of wards where key sites came forward for development during the year. This was spread across eight wards, twice as many as the previous year. 60% were provided in the Regeneration and Growth Areas, in the wards of Evelyn (36%), Lewisham Central (14%), Rushey Green (7%) and New Cross (3%). A significant amount (32%) was completed in the ward of Blackheath, as part of the planned estate regeneration at Heathside and Lethbridge. The remaining 8% is located in the wards of Brockley, Forest Hill and Bellingham.

Figure 2.8:
Distribution of
affordable
housing by ward
2016-17



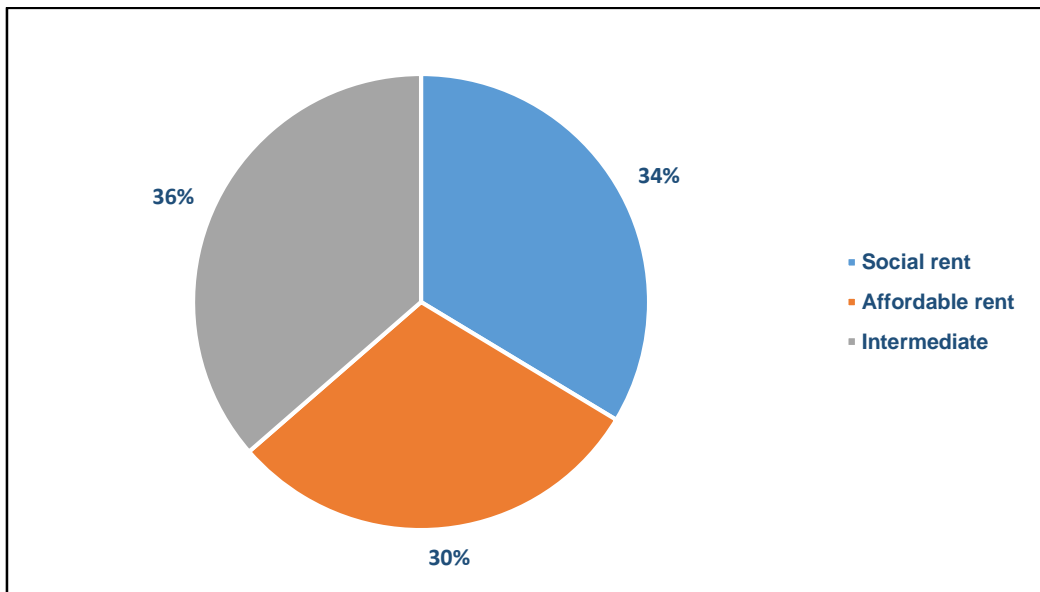
Source: LDD

2.1.8 Types of New Affordable Housing

Affordable housing completions have provided an equal split of tenures

Figure 2.9 shows that the completions in affordable housing provide an almost equal spread between the different types of tenure. The most popular form of affordable housing is intermediate, with 36% of the completions, and is higher than last year's 23%. 34% of the completions is for social rent, and is lower than last year's 75%. Affordable rent has greatly increased from 2% last year to 30% this year. Fluctuations in tenure type are experienced each year to reflect the particular sites being developed and the viability associated with different tenures as well as the individual preferences of developers and the demand from affordable housing providers.

Figure 2.9:
Tenures of new
affordable
housing 2016-17



Source: LDD

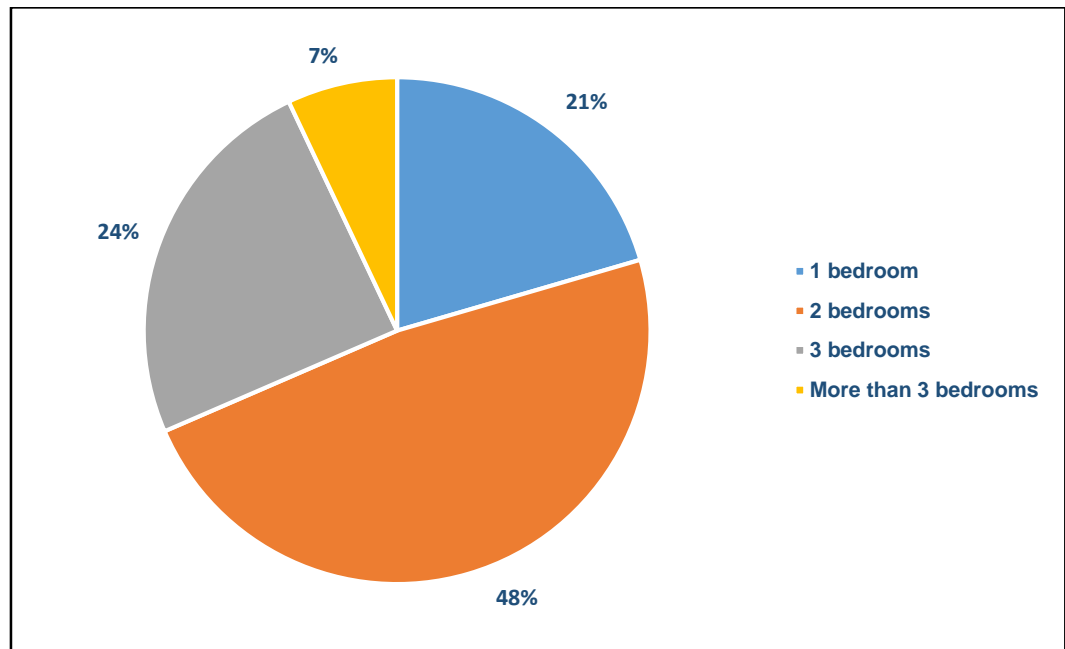
The social/affordable rent:intermediate ratio of the completed dwellings equates to 64:36, which is similar to the target ratio of 70:30 in the Core Strategy. However, the ratio has fluctuated over the years since 2005-06, reflecting site viability and developer/affordable housing provider preferences. – see Table 2.2.

There is a variety of sizes of affordable housing

Figure 2.10 shows that there is a variety in the size of affordable housing units, with 21% of the affordable units completed as 1-bedroom units and 48% as 2-bedroom units, while 31% are larger affordable properties with 3 beds or more. This is less than the Core Strategy policy that seeks 42% family affordable housing (3+ bedrooms) but results from development viability on individual sites.

Proportionally, this is significantly less one-bedroom units than last year’s 40%, more 2-bedroom units than last year’s 36% and more 3-bedroom or more units than last year’s 24%. Again, this reflects changing developer/affordable housing provider preferences.

Figure 2.10: Affordable housing by bedroom size 2016-17



Source: LDD

New affordable housing is mostly flatted

77% of the affordable housing completed during 2016-17 were built as flats and 9% as studios/bedsits. With the remaining 14% built as houses, this is a significant increase compared to last year’s 5% and is providing differing types of affordable housing to meet a range of local demands.

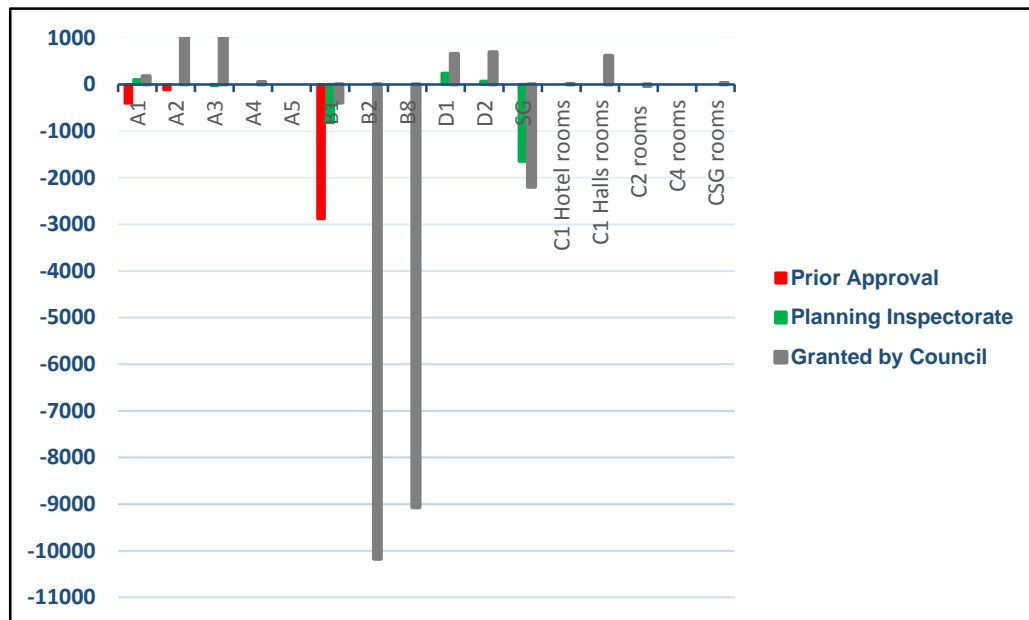
Future AMRs will need to consider the significant changes that will be made to affordable housing in the future, including the introduction of Starter Homes, to reflect the 2016 Housing and Planning Act.

2.2 Non-residential Completions

There has been an overall net loss in non-residential floorspace

There has been an overall net loss of 23,802m² of non-residential floorspace during 2016-17. 27,859m² has been completed, but 51,661m² has been lost. Figure 2.11 shows overall net gains in A2, A3, A4, D1 and D2.

Figure 2.11 Net completions of non-residential floorspace in 2016-17



Source: LDD

There are a number of important points to note about Figure 2.11:

- 14% (3,408m²) of the non-residential floorspace losses relate to Prior Approvals. This is much less than the previous year's 49% (9,698m²) but nevertheless has resulted in a significant loss of B1 floorspace in particular.
- 2,483m² of non-residential floorspace, mostly sui generis uses, have been lost as a result of decisions made at Appeal by Planning Inspectors.
- Whilst the Council has granted the loss of 21,422m² of business and sui generis uses, 55% is a result of the redevelopment of Greenland Place on Plough Way. This mixed use scheme includes the re-provision of approximately 6,500m² of high quality commercial floorspace and the wider regeneration benefits that this development will bring will partially offset the loss of business floorspace.
- With the exception of the 611 student bedspaces at Sherwood Court, the remainder of non self-contained housing stock has remained static.

This section considers the significant changes that have taken place in non-residential floorspace due to completions made during 2016-17. Tables A3.1 – A3.4 in Appendix 3 list all sites where change to non-residential floorspace has been experienced (except those sites with less than net 100m²). The non-residential completions have been categorised as follows:

	Strategic gains of more than 2,800m ² .
	Major gains of more than 1,000m ² .
	Large gains of more than 100m ² .
	Small gains of less than 100m ² .
	Small losses of less than 100m ² .
	Large losses of more than 100m ² .
	Major losses of more than 1,000m ² .
	Strategic losses of more than 2,800m ² .

2.2.1 New Business Floorspace

There has been a net loss in business floorspace Table 2.3 shows the net changes resulting from completions in business (B) floorspace during 2016-17, with a net loss of 23,284m².

Table 2.3:
Change in business floorspace during 2016-17

Use Class	Existing floorspace lost in 2016-17 (m ²)	Net change during 2016-17 (m ²)	Resulting proposed floorspace gained in 2016-17 (m ²)
B1 (business)	-11,686	-4,261	7,425
B2 (general industrial)	-25,034	-18,131	6,903
B8 (storage / distribution)	-892	-892	0
TOTAL:	-37,612	-23,284	14,328

Source: LDD

The sites that have experienced strategic and major net changes in business floorspace are listed below whilst large and small net changes are summarised.

Major net gains at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway Land at Landmann Way (1,559m²)
Large net gain of 210m ² on one site.
Small net gains of less than 100m ² on one site.
Small net losses of less than 100m ² on 18 sites.
Large net losses of between 108m ² and 815m ² on 24 sites.
Major net losses at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78 Nightingale Grove (1,632m²).
Strategic net losses at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth Industrial Estate, Juno Way (2,829m²). SR House, Childers Street (4,297m²). Greenland Place on Plough Way, (7,676m²).

Three sites have experienced small, large and major net gains. A total of 14,328m² of new business floorspace has been created, with 52% B1 offices and 42% B2 general industrial uses.

Of the 28 sites with large, major and strategic net losses:

- 23 sites have been redeveloped solely for housing, of which nine sites are Prior Approvals. The trend of demolishing business floorspace to build new dwellings has therefore continued.
- Four sites have been redeveloped for mixed uses encompassing both non-residential, residential and/or live/work units and the majority of these will provide significantly more jobs than before.
- Only one site has been redeveloped solely for non-residential development.

The overall net loss of business floorspace helps with the delivery of comprehensive regeneration schemes across the borough which have provided much needed housing and other benefits to local communities. A significant portion of lost business floorspace has been offset by the re-provision of new business floorspace that is modern and more suited to the modern-day economy. It also helps in terms of job creation as most of the sites developed for a mix of uses generate a significant uplift in the amount of jobs created compared to before.

2.2.2 New Retail Floorspace

There has been a net gain in retail floorspace Table 2.4 shows the net changes resulting from completions in retail (A) floorspace during 2016-17, with a net gain of 2,301m².

Table 2.4:
Change in retail
floorspace during
2016-17

Use Class	Existing floorspace lost in 2016-17 (m ²)	Net change during 2016-17 (m ²)	Resulting proposed floorspace gained in 2016-17 (m ²)
A1 (shops)	6,090	-127	5,963
A2 (services)	248	887	1,135
A3 (restaurants)	400	1,489	1,889
A4 (pubs & bars)	500	52	552
A5 (takeaways)	0	0	0
TOTAL:	7,238	2,301	9,539

Source: LDD

The sites that have experienced major net changes in retail floorspace are listed below whilst large and small net changes are summarised.

Major net gains at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenland Place on Plough Way (1,504m²) Bestwood Street (1,200m²)
Large net gains of 107m ² and 590m ² on 9 sites.
Small net gains of less than 100m ² on 4 sites.
Small net losses of less than 100m ² on 19 sites.
Large net losses of between 100m ² and 540m ² on 11 sites.
Major net losses at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 8 Thurston Road (1,539m²).

15 sites have experienced small, large and major gains. A total of 9,539m² of retail floorspace has been created, with 63% A1 shops, followed by 20% A3 restaurants and 12% A2 services.

Of the 12 sites with large and major net losses:

- Nine sites have been redeveloped solely for housing, of which one is Prior Approval.
- One site has been redeveloped for mixed uses encompassing both non-residential and residential.
- Two sites have been redeveloped solely for non-residential development.

2.2.3 New Leisure and Community Floorspace

There has been a net gain in leisure and community floorspace

Table 2.5 shows the net changes resulting from completions in leisure and community (D) floorspace during 2016-17, with a net loss of 1,656m².

Table 2.5: Changes in leisure and community floorspace in 2016-17

Use Class	Existing floorspace lost in 2016-17 (m ²)	Net change during 2016-17 (m ²)	Resulting proposed floorspace gained in 2016-17 (m ²)
D1 (non-residential institutions)	-1,614	897	2,511
D2 (assembly and leisure)	-969	759	1,728
TOTAL:	-2,583	1,656	4,239

Source: LDD

The sites that have experienced strategic and major net changes in leisure and community floorspace are listed below whilst large net changes are summarised.

Major net gains at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 8 Thurston Road (1,539m²).
Large net gains of 120m ² and 768m ² on 7 sites.
Small net gains of less than 100m ² on 3 sites.
Small net losses of less than 100m ² on 2 sites.
Large net losses of between 100m ² and 900m ² on 5 sites.

11 sites have experienced small, large and major gains. A total of 4,239m² of leisure and community floorspace has been created, with 59% D1 non residential institutions and 41% D2 assembly and leisure uses.

Of the five sites with large net losses:

- Two sites have been redeveloped solely for housing.
- Three site has been redeveloped for mixed uses encompassing both non-residential and residential.

2.2.4 New Other Floorspace

There has been a net gain in other floorspace

Table 2.6 shows the net changes resulting from completions in other (Sui generis) floorspace during 2016-17, with a net gain of 3,842m².

Table 2.6:
Change in other floorspace in 2016-17

Use Class	Existing floorspace lost in 2016-17 (m ²)	Net change during 2016-17 (m ²)	Resulting proposed floorspace gained in 2016-17 (m ²)
Sui generis	-4,150	-3,842	308

Source: LDD

The sites that have experienced major net changes in other floorspace are listed below whilst large and small net changes are summarised.

Small net gains of less than 100m ² on one site.
Small net losses of less than 100m ² on one site.
Large net losses of between 140m ² and 482m ² on 8 sites.
Major net losses at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 483-485 New Cross Road (1,560m²).

One site has experienced a small net gain and a total of 308m² of sui generis floorspace has been created.

Of the 9 sites with large and major net losses:

- Five sites have been redeveloped solely for housing.
- Four sites have been redeveloped for mixed uses encompassing both non-residential and residential.

The trend of losing non-residential floorspace as part of regeneration and housing delivery continues

As a result of a number of factors discussed previously, during 2016-17 there has been a net loss of 23,802m² of non-residential floorspace. Much of this has been a result of the delivery of a number of key regeneration sites which have provided benefits such as more affordable housing, more new homes, and other benefits for local communities. In addition, a significant portion of the loss has been offset by the re-provision of new modern high quality business floorspace that is better suited to the current market and modern business needs, as well as a growth in retailing floorspace.

3. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

This chapter considers future development and growth across the borough. It summarises the amount and type of development approved for the future, provides an overview of the development expected in the Regeneration and Growth Areas and highlights the progress made towards developing the sites in the housing trajectory.

3.1 Residential Approvals

3.1.1 Amount of Newly Approved Housing

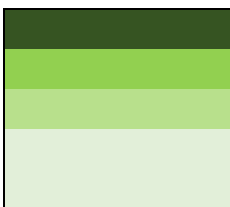
1,202 net new dwellings were approved in 2016-17

In total 1,202 net dwellings have been approved during 2016-17. 114 existing dwellings will be lost whilst 1,316 new dwellings will be built in the future. Of the 1,202 net dwellings:

- Less than 1% (8 units) have been approved at Appeal by the Planning Inspectorate.
- 4% (50 units) have been approved as Prior Approvals.
- 95% (1,144 units) have been granted planning permission by the Council through a variety of application types.

In addition, 46 net non self-contained hostel bedrooms have been approved on one site at the rear of Garden House at Spring Gardens, Arlington Close.

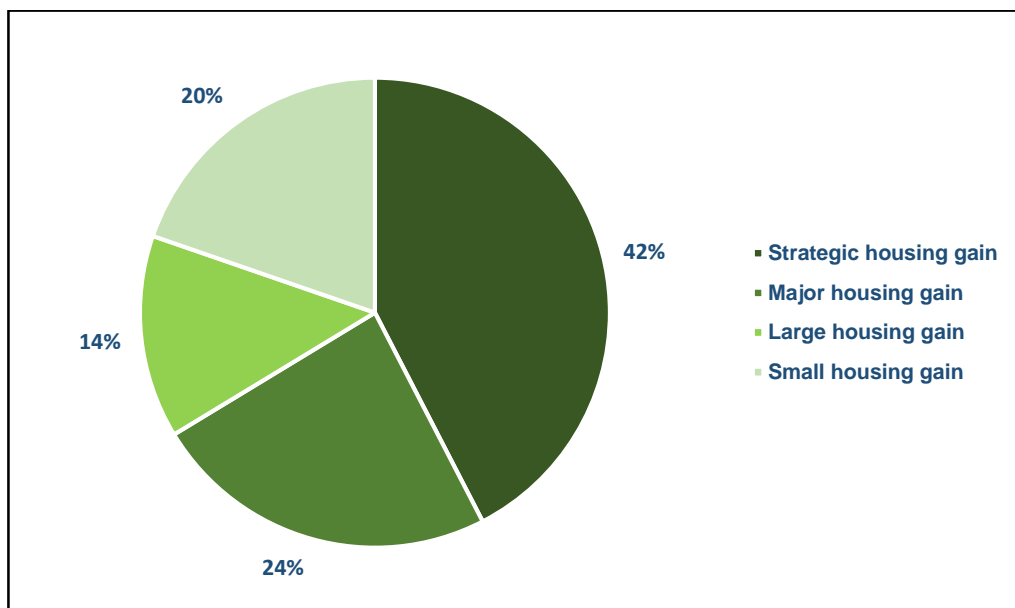
3.1.2 Type of Sites with Newly Approved Housing



The approved dwellings have been categorised as follows:

- Strategic gains of more than 100 net dwellings.
- Major gains of more than 50 dwellings.
- Large gains of 10 dwellings or more.
- Small gains of less than 10 dwellings.

Figure 3.1: Housing completions by size of site 2016-17



Source: LDD

73% of the approved housing will be developed on four strategic scale sites.

Figure 3.1 shows that 495 net dwellings (42%) will be developed on two sites that will experience strategic gains. 279 net dwellings (24%) will be built on four sites that will experience large gains. The most numerous sites are those that will experience small gains but will only provide 20% of the net new dwellings.

Table 3.1: Summary of sites that will experience housing gains above 10 net dwellings in the future

Site name	Ward	Site description	Net units approved	Site has started construction as at 31 st March 2017 (~ started construction after 1 st April 2017)
Strategic gains: Deptford Foundry, Arklow Trading Estate	Evelyn	Site allocation. Hybrid application. Mixed use scheme.	316	Yes
Catford Green, former Greyhound Stadium, Adenmore Road	Rushey Green	In town centre. Residential scheme.	179	Yes
Major gains: Bond House, Goodwood Road	New Cross	Mixed use scheme.	89	Yes
19 Yeoman Street	Evelyn	Mixed use scheme.	72	No ~
43-49 Pomeroy Street	Telegraph Hill	Mixed use scheme.	65	No ~
Rear of Chiddingstone House	Lewisham Central	Residential scheme.	53	No
Large gains: 87 Loampit Vale	Ladywell	In town centre. Residential scheme.	44	Yes
Former Sydenham Police Station, 179 Dartmouth Road	Forest Hill	Residential scheme.	33	No
BMW Garage, Lee Terrace	Blackheath	Mixed use scheme.	30	No ~
Former Downham Fire Station, 260 Reigate Road	Whitefoot	Residential scheme.	30	Yes
Regent Business Centre, 291-307 Kirkdale	Sydenham	Prior Approval. Residential scheme.	23	No
Forster House, Whitefoot Lane	Whitefoot	Residential scheme.	21	No
1 Myron Place	Blackheath	Prior Approval. Residential scheme.	12	No
TOTAL:			967	

Source: LDD

Table 3.1 provides further details of the large, major and strategic sites that have been approved during 2016-17:

- The largest scheme, with 316 net dwellings will provide 26% of the total net dwellings at one site at Arklow Trading Estate.
- 48% will be provided as part of mixed use schemes, not just housing.
- 26% will be located on sites that are Strategic Site Allocations or Site Allocations.
- 19% will be located within town centres at Lewisham or Catford.
- 3% are Prior Approvals.
- Five out of 13 sites had already started construction by the end of the monitoring year in which they had been approved, i.e. 31st March 2016.

3.1.3 Distribution of Newly Approved Housing

64% of the approved housing will be located within the Growth and Regeneration Areas.

64% of the newly approved dwellings will be located within four wards: 33% in Evelyn, 16% in Rushey Green, 8% in New Cross and 7% in Lewisham Central, reflecting the Growth and Regeneration Areas. The remaining 36% of the approved dwellings will be spread throughout the rest of the borough, with less than 6% in each ward.

3.1.4 Type of Newly Approved Housing

The majority of the approved dwellings will be new builds, flats, one and two bedroom units.

84% of the dwellings are new build units, whilst change of use represents 9% of the approvals. Extensions and conversions will provide 7% of the approved dwellings.

92% of the approved housing will be in the form of flats, whilst 5% will be houses, 3% be bedsits/studios and less than 1% will be live/work units. The majority of the approved housing will be one bedroom units (45%) and two bedroom units (40%), but there will also be larger properties with three or more bedrooms (15%).

Approvals will lead to a variety in the height of developments coming forward for development. Tall buildings between 10 and 22 storeys have been approved at three sites:

- Deptford Foundry, Arklow Trading Estate.
- Bond House, Goodwood Road.
- Deals Gateway.

Furthermore, 96% of the dwellings within approved schemes will be built at densities above 50 dwellings per hectare (dph).

3.1.5 Newly Approved Affordable Housing

235 of the approved dwellings will be affordable units.

235 of the dwellings approved will be affordable units, equating to 20% of the supply. Note that the amount and type of affordable housing actually delivered on-site may differ from the number approved through Section 106 Agreements and S73 or other changes to the original permission.

In terms of tenure, 45% will be social rent, 28% will be intermediate and 27% will be affordable rent - a ratio of 72:28. There will also be a good mix with 47% one bedroom units, 36% two bedroom units and 17% three or more bedroom units.

10 of the sites with affordable housing will be provided on privately owned sites whilst 5 sites will be provided by Housing Associations. Likewise, 10 sites will provide a mix of both market and affordable housing, whilst 5 sites will provide solely affordable housing.

The affordable housing that has been approved is mainly concentrated in the Regeneration and Growth Areas which will accommodate 57% of the newly approved units: Lewisham Central (24%), Evelyn (22%), Rushey Green (6%) and New Cross (5%). Elsewhere in the borough, Whitefoot will experience 18% of the newly approved units whilst the remaining wards will each receive 7% or less.

3.1.6 Planning Pipeline

When considering the supply of housing, there is an additional supply of homes that will come forward in the future, that have not been accounted for in the approvals above. This includes the sites shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Sites in the Planning Pipeline

Were granted permission prior to April 2016 and have started to be built but have not resulted in the site being completed as at 31 st March 2017, e.g.	Were granted permission prior to April 2016 but have not yet started to be built as at 31 st March 2017, e.g.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heathside & Lethbridge Estate, • 23 Boone Street, Dacre Park Estate (south), • Tower House, 65-71 Lewisham High Street, • Independents Day Centre, • Garages at 49-71 Dacre Park, • 246 Brownhill Road, • 33-39 Beadnell Road, • 437-439 Brockley Road, • Timber Yard, Deptford Wharves, Oxestalls, • Plough Way, Marine Wharf East, • Neptune Works, Grinstead Road, • Roof extension: Astra House, Arklow Road, • Rear of 15-17a Tyson Road, • Fairway House, rear of 53 Dartmouth Road, • Garages north of Longfield Crescent Estate, • 36 Old Road, • 87 Old Road, • Lewisham Gateway, • Boones Almshouses, Belmont Park, • Riverdale House, 68 Molesworth Street, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Lady of Lourdes School Belmont Hill, • 302-308, 310/312 New Cross Road, • 154-158 Sydenham Road, • 223-225 Lewisham High Street, • Lewisham House 25 Molesworth Street, • 35 Nightingale Grove, • New Cross Gate station sites, • 110-114 Deptford High Street, • 70 Rushey Green, • Convoys Wharf (started enabling works),

- 323 Lewisham High St, Ravensbourne Arms,
- Rear of 101-103 Springbank Road,
- Faircharm Trading Estate, Creekside,
- Kent Wharf, Creekside,
- 1-3 Comet Street, scaffolding yard,
- 465 New Cross Road,
- Catford Green, former Greyhound Stadium,
- Land adj. to railway, Doggett Road,
- St Clements Heights, 165 Wells Park Road,
- 22A-24 Sydenham Road,
- Laurel Grove, Rear of 215-217 Sydenham Rd,
- Workshop at rear of 171 Kirkdale,
- 29 Pomeroy Street,
- Excalibur Estate, Baudwin Road,
- Former petrol station, 167 Lewisham High St,
- 16-22 Brownhill Road.

3.2 Non-residential Approvals

This section considers the significant changes that will take place in non-residential floorspace due to approvals made during 2016-17.

Figure 3.2 shows the net losses and gains of non-residential development that will arise from the approvals made during 2016-17. In total a net loss of 12,461m² of non-residential floorspace has been approved.

Approvals in 2016-17 will result in a net loss of non-residential floorspace

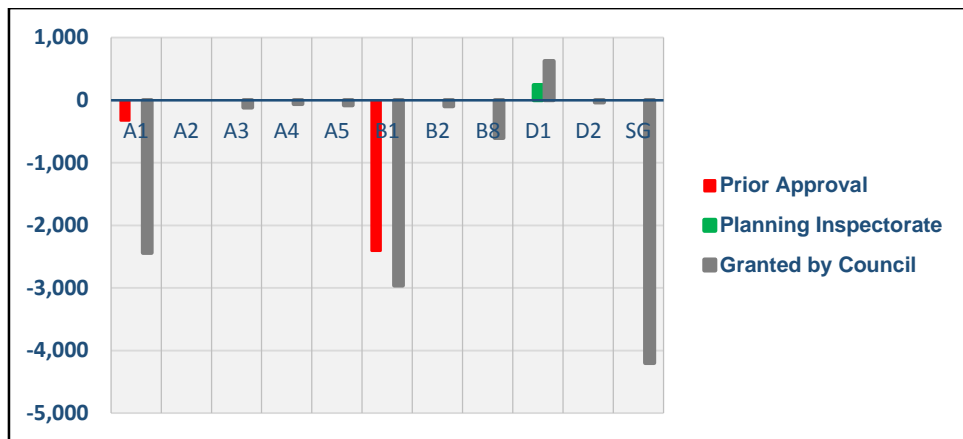
It shows that there will be an overall net gain of 867m² of non-residential floorspace in D1 but a loss in all other uses including a loss of:

- 5,371m² of B1,
- 4,197m² of SG,
- 2,764m² of A1,
- 604m² of B8,
- 177m² of A3,
- 96m² of B2,
- 82m² of A5,
- 06m² of A4,
- 37m² of D2.

This reflects the continued delivery of comprehensive regeneration of key sites that are securing new homes, more affordable housing and wider benefits to local communities. As part of many of these approvals, the loss of business floorspace is being partially offset by the re-provision of new floorspace that is better suited to modern business needs and the emerging economic markets in Lewisham.

In addition to the above considerations, it is important to note that 22% (2,732m²) of the non-residential floorspace losses relate to Prior Approvals, for which the Council has limited ability to resist.

Figure 3.2:
Changes in non-residential floorspace approvals by use class 2016-17



Source: LDD

The non-residential approvals have been categorised as follows:

	Strategic gains of more than 2,800m ² .
	Major gains of more than 1,000m ² .
	Large gains of more than 100m ² .
	Small gains of less than 100m ² .
	Small losses of less than 100m ² .
	Large losses of more than 100m ² .
	Major losses of more than 100m ² .
	Strategic losses of more than 2,800m ² .

3.2.1 Newly Approved Business Floorspace

Table 3.3 shows the net changes that were approved in business (B) floorspace during 2016-17, with a net loss of 6,071m².

Table 3.3:
Changes in business floorspace approved in 2016-17

Use Class	Existing floorspace lost in 2015 -16 (m ²)	Net change during 2015-16 (m ²)	Resulting proposed floorspace gained in 2015-16 (m ²)
B1 (business)	12,260	-5,371	6,889
B2 (general industrial)	96	-96	0
B8 (storage/distribution)	7,932	-604	7,328
TOTAL:	20,288	-6,071	14,217

Source: LDD

The sites which will experience strategic and major net changes in business floorspace are listed below whilst large and small net changes are summarised:

Strategic net gains at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trophy House, Blackhorse Road (2,837m²)
Major net gains at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65-71 Lewisham High Street (1,258m²) • 3 Stanton Way (1,098m²)
Large net gains of 221m ² on one site.
Small net gains of less than 100m ² on one site.
Small net losses of less than 100m ² on 14 sites.
Large net losses of between 103m ² and 773m ² on 15 sites.
Major net losses at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regent Business Centre, 291-307 Kirkdale (1,513m²) • 19 Yeoman Street (1,644m²)
Strategic net losses at:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arklow Trading Estate (3,792m²)

Five sites will experience small, large, major and strategic net gains. A total of 14,217m² of business floorspace will be created, with 52% B8 storage and distribution and 48% B1 business uses.

Of the 18 sites with large, major and strategic net losses:

- 12 sites will be redeveloped solely for housing. The trend of demolishing business floorspace to build new dwellings will therefore continue in the future.
- Five sites will be redeveloped for mixed uses encompassing both non-residential, residential, student units and/or live/work units and will provide more jobs than before.
- One site will be redeveloped solely for non-residential development.

This future loss of non-residential floorspace will help with the continued delivery of comprehensive regeneration schemes alongside the re-provision of non-residential floorspace that meets the demands of a modern economy and an uplift in job creation.

In total 10 of the sites that will experience net losses in business floorspace are Prior Approvals. This trend continues from previous years. Office floorspace will continue to be lost through the Prior Approval process and the borough could experience a weakened local economy as a result of this. Further monitoring of Prior Approvals will be necessary to determine long term impacts.

3.2.2 Newly Approved Retail Floorspace

Table 3.4 shows the net changes that were approved in retail (A) floorspace during 2016-17, with a net loss of 2,933m².

Table 3.4:
Changes in retail
floorspace
approved in
2016-17

Use Class	Existing floorspace lost in 2015 -16 (m ²)	Net change during 2015-16 (m ²)	Resulting proposed floorspace gained in 2015-16 (m ²)
A1 (shops)	3,833	-2,764	1,069
A2 (services)	0	90	90
A3 (restaurants)	117	-117	0
A4 (pubs & bars)	200	-60	140
A5 (takeaways)	82	-82	0
TOTAL:	4,232	-2,933	1,299

Source: LDD

The sites which will experience strategic and major net changes in retail floorspace are listed below whilst large and small net changes are summarised

Large net gains of 152m ² and 285m ² on 3 sites.
Small net gains of less than 100m ² on one site.
Small net losses of less than 100m ² on 16 sites.
Large net losses of between 117m ² and 299m ² on 8 sites.
Major net losses at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65 - 71 Lewisham High Street (1,314m²)

Four sites will experience small and large net gains. A total of 1,299m² of retail floorspace will be created, with 82% A1 shops, followed by 11% A4 pubs and bars and then 7% A2 services.

Of the nine sites with large and major net losses:

- Four sites will be redeveloped solely for housing.
- Five sites will be redeveloped for mixed uses.
- No sites will be redeveloped solely for non-residential development.

In total five of the sites that will experience net losses in retail floorspace are Prior Approvals.

3.2.3 Newly Approved Leisure and Community Floorspace

Table 3.5 shows the net changes that were approved in leisure and community (D) floorspace during 2016-17, with a net gain of 830m².

Table 3.5:
Changes in
leisure and
community
floorspace
approved in
2016-17

Use Class	Existing floorspace lost in 2015 -16 (m ²)	Net change during 2015-16 (m ²)	Resulting proposed floorspace gained in 2015-16 (m ²)
D1 (non-residential institutions)	2,223	867	3,090
D2 (assembly and leisure)	1,497	-37	1,460
TOTAL:	3,720	830	4,550

Source: LDD

The sites which will experience major net changes in leisure and community floorspace are listed below whilst large and small net changes are summarised.

Major net gains at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Lady And St Philip Neri Rc Primary School, 208 Sydenham Road (1,390m²) • 65-71 Lewisham High Street (1,342m²)
Large net gains of 143m ² and 246m ² on 3 sites.
Small net gains of less than 100m ² on one site.
Small net losses of less than 100m ² on one site.
Large net losses of between 268m ² and 500m ² on 4 sites.
Major net losses at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65-71 Lewisham High Street (1,199m²).

Six sites will experience small, large and major net gains. A total of 4,550m² of community and leisure floorspace will be created, with 68% D1 non-residential floorspace and 32% D2 assembly and leisure uses.

Of the five sites with large and major net losses:

- Three sites will be redeveloped solely for housing.
- Two sites will be redeveloped for mixed uses.

3.2.4 Newly Approved Other Floorspace

Table 3.6 shows the net changes that were approved in other (Sui generis) floorspace during 2016-17, with a net loss of 4,197m².

Table 3.6:
Changes in
other floorspace
approved in
2016-17

Use Class	Existing floorspace lost in 2015 -16 (m ²)	Net change during 2015-16 (m ²)	Resulting proposed floorspace gained in 2015-16 (m ²)
Sui generis	5,825	-4,197	1,628

Source: LDD

The sites which will experience major net changes in other floorspace are listed below whilst large and small net changes are summarised.

Large net gains of 302m ² and 400m ² on 2 sites.
Small net losses of less than 100m ² on three sites.
Large net losses of between 200m ² and 913m ² on four sites.
Major net losses at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMW Garage, Lee Terrace (1,052m²). • 87 Loampit Vale (1,590m²).

Two sites will experience large net gains and a total of 1,628m² of sui generis floorspace will be created.

Of the six sites with large and major net losses:

- Four sites will be redeveloped solely for housing.
- Two sites will be redeveloped for mixed uses encompassing both non-residential, residential and units for older people.

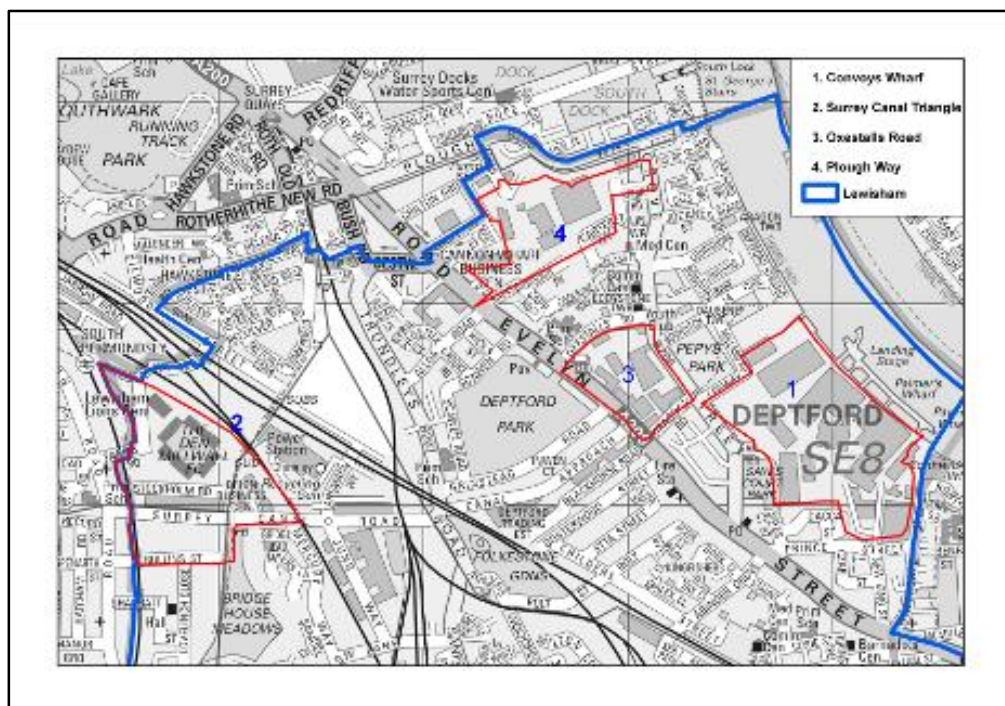
3.3 Regeneration and Growth Areas

The five strategic sites allocations are progressing well

Most of the borough's new housing, retail and employment uses will be focused within the Regeneration and Growth Areas. Due to their scale five strategic sites were allocated in the Core Strategy and collectively these sites will deliver a significant proportion of the borough's housing during the Plan period and are crucial for the regeneration of the borough.

Four of the five sites are located in Deptford and New Cross (see Figure 3.3) and the other in Lewisham Town Centre. Updates on each are provided below.

Figure 3.3:
Locations of
strategic sites in
Deptford & New
Cross



3.3.1 Convoys Wharf

This site covers 16.6 hectares fronting the River Thames in Deptford and is the largest redevelopment site in the borough. It is intended that redevelopment of the site will restore public access to a major part of the borough's riverfront for the first time in centuries.

Photo 3.1:
Convoys Wharf
development site



3,514 new dwellings, a mix of non-residential development and access to the riverfront

An outline planning application was submitted in spring 2013 for the comprehensive redevelopment of the site to include:

- Up to 321,000m² residential floorspace (3,514 dwellings).
- Up to 15,500m² of B1/live/work employment floorspace (including up to 2,200m² for three potential energy centres).
- Up to 32,200m² of B2/Sui generis employment floorspace (associated with wharf).
- Up to 5,810m² of retail and financial and professional services (A1 & A2).
- Up to 4,520m² of restaurant/cafe and drinking establishment (A3 & A4).
- Up to 13,000m² of community/non-residential institution (D1) and assembly and leisure (D2).
- Up to 27,070m² of hotel floorspace (C1).

- River bus jetty and associated structures, 1,840 car parking spaces together with vehicular access from New King Street and Grove Street.
- Retention and refurbishment of the Olympia Building and demolition of all remaining non-listed structures on site.

The London Mayor took over the determination of the planning application and in March 2014 resolved to grant planning permission for the development subject to conditions and the completion of a Section 106 Agreement. That agreement was signed and planning permission was granted in March 2015. The first reserved matters application is expected in Autumn 2017. Enabling works have commenced on site. The haul road has been constructed and pre-application discussions regarding the second development plot have commenced.

3.3.2 Surrey Canal Triangle

2,400 dwellings, a centre of sporting excellence, a mix of non-residential development, a rail station and open space

This is the second largest strategic site at 10.7 hectares. Plans for this site, which is now known as New Bermondsey, will create:

- A centre for sporting excellence and provide an improved setting for Millwall football stadium.
- Up to 2,400 dwellings.
- Commercial floorspace generating 1,500 jobs (and a further 470 temporary construction jobs while building is underway).
- Funds for a new station on the London Overground.
- Improved connections and open spaces.
- New community facilities.

Photo 3.2: New rail station at Surrey Canal Triangle



The Council approved an outline planning permission for the scheme in March 2012 with a revision to the outline parameters in December 2015.

3.3.3 Oxestalls Road

1,132 dwellings, a mix of non-residential development and a linear park

This site covers an urban block of 4.6 hectares defined by four streets. The Council approved an application for the redevelopment of the site, also known as 'The Wharves' in March 2012. The approved scheme allows for 905 dwellings and 14,000m² of mixed employment, retail and community space.

Photo 3.3:
Oxestalls Road
development site



The site was subsequently sold and the new owners submitted a new planning application in May 2015 which proposes:

- 1,132 dwellings.
- New workspace of approximately 10,500m².
- A range of shops and cafes.
- Significantly improved public realm areas, including a new linear park following the route of the former Surrey Canal.
- A new pedestrian and cycle link underneath Oxestalls Road connecting the route with that running through to the Plough Way schemes to the north.

In October 2015 the Council resolved to approve the application, which was confirmed with the signing of the Section 106 Agreement and issuing of the Decision Notice in March 2016. Construction has started on site.

Photo 3.4: How
Oxestalls Road
will look when
developed



3.3.4 Plough Way

1,503 dwellings, a mix of non-residential development and a linear park

The Plough Way strategic site is made up of three large land parcels in different ownerships as well as some smaller plots on Yeoman Street.

Marine Wharf West

This scheme provides for buildings ranging in height from one to eight storeys, consisting of:

- 566 dwellings including sheltered housing in an 'extra care' facility.
- Space for shops and businesses.
- A landscaped linear park along the route of the former Surrey Canal.

All seven phases are now complete and the linear park including Pepys section was opened in July 2016.

*Photo 3.5:
The café at
Marine Wharf
West, now open*



Marine Wharf East

The redevelopment of this site, which has planning permission for two buildings of up to 10 storeys and adjoins Marine Wharf West, will create:

- 225 dwellings.
- Commercial floorspace.

Construction is due to complete on the first block in 2017 and the second in 2018.

*Photo 3.6:
The start of
construction at
Marine Wharf
East.*



Greenland Place, (previously known as Cannon Wharf)

This scheme, which has planning permission for nine blocks, of which two of which are buildings of 20 and 23 storeys. It is now known as Greenland Place, and provides:

- 697 dwellings, following amendments to the original consent granted in April 2016 to increase unit numbers.
- A business centre provided as part of approximately 6,500m² of commercial space that also includes shops, restaurants and gym uses.

The Business Centre opened in early 2016 and has created at least 80 new jobs on the site. Blocks now front onto the linear park at the adjacent Marine Wharf West scheme.

Photo 3.7:
Park adjoining
Cannon Wharf
and Marine
Wharf West



7-17 Yeoman Street

In March 2012 planning permission was granted, for a 5 storey building which has now been constructed and consists of:

- 33 dwellings.

19 Yeoman Street

Permission was granted at the end of 2016 for a building of between 5 to 8 storeys comprising:

- 72 residential dwellings.
- 371m² of commercial floorspace.
- An energy centre.

Construction on this development commenced in Summer 2017.

3.3.5 Lewisham Gateway

800 dwellings, a mix of non-residential development, road re-alignment, a park and a town square

Lewisham Gateway is a highly prominent site within the borough's largest and most important town centre. The large roundabout in this location previously acted as a significant barrier to physical and commercial linkages between the interchange of trains, the Docklands Light Railway and buses to the north and Lewisham Shopping Centre and the main retail area to the south. The scheme amends the road layout to create an improved pedestrian route, a new public space, which incorporates the confluence of the two realigned rivers, and development opportunities for a substantial amount of new commercial, retail and residential accommodation.

The scheme will include:

- Shops, restaurants, bars and cafes.
- Up to 800 dwellings.
- Leisure facilities.
- A new park – Confluence Place – where the Quaggy River meets the Ravensbourne.
- A town square opposite St Stephen's Church.

Photo 3.8:
Construction at
Lewisham
Gateway



The first phase, which involves the realignment of the road layout and the construction of two buildings constructed (15 storey and 25 storey) which provide 193 dwellings with a ground-floor shop and restaurant/café, has been completed. Two further buildings of 15 storeys and 22 storeys respectively to provide a total of 169 residential units and additional shops or restaurants are to be completed in 2017. The new public space at Confluence Place is currently anticipated to be completed in late 2018. The developers are currently working on an application to amend the original permission.

Figure 3.4: Lewisham Gateway regeneration site



3.4 Forecasting the Future Housing Supply

3.4.1 15-Year Housing Land Supply

This section is a more in-depth look at the amount of housing that is likely to come forward as part of the housing land supply for the next 15 years (as shown in the housing trajectory in Appendix 4); and assesses whether the amount of housing will be sufficient to meet the London Plan housing target, which currently stands at 1,385 for the borough.

To inform and underpin Lewisham's 15 year supply the Council has undertaken the following tasks for sites that contain either 5 or more units or are larger than 0.25 hectares:

- Identified those sites already under construction that are expected to be implemented.
- Identified the likely level of housing that could be provided if permissions that have been granted but have not yet started construction and Prior Approvals are implemented.
- Identified those sites allocated through the Core Strategy, the Site Allocations Local Plan and the Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan, which are expected to come forward in the 15 year period.

Note that the housing trajectory has been prepared on the basis of the best available information. Most of the identified development sites rely on the private sector for implementation, so the housing trajectory is not a guarantee that the projected housing shown will occur at all or at the time indicated. There will also be changing economic and market conditions over the trajectory period as well as other factors (including changes in national planning policy and development activity in surrounding areas) that will have an impact on the delivery of housing. Nevertheless, the following analysis provides an estimate of the housing supply coming forward in the future.

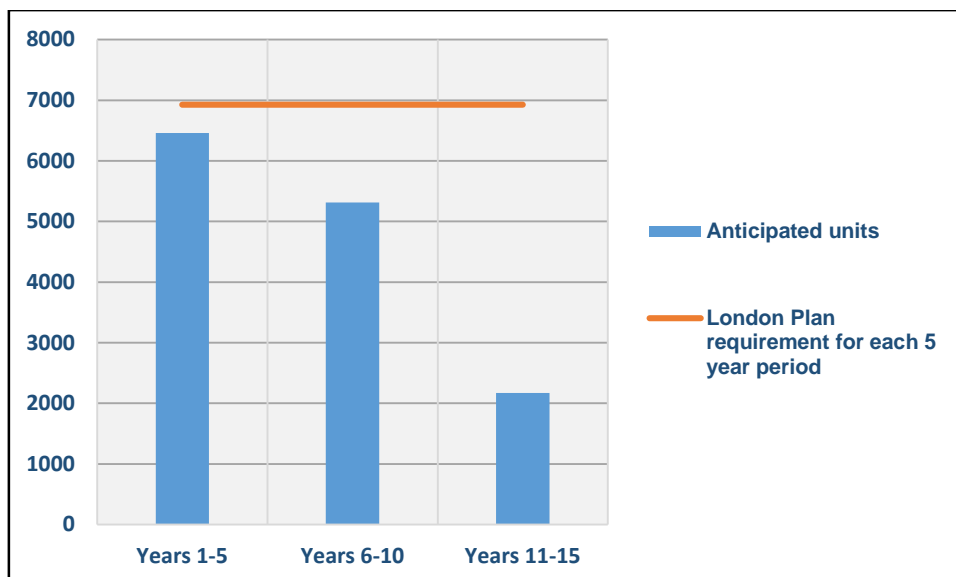
Appendix 4, Tables 3.7-3.8 and Figures 3.5 -3.8 show Lewisham's housing trajectory. They summarise the projected annual total of additional housing capable of being delivered each year to 2032-33 (a 15-year period). They also show the supply compared to the current London Plan housing target.

The 15 year supply amounts to 13,940 dwellings, of which 46% will be delivered in the first five years

Figure 3.5 provides an overview of the anticipated amount of residential development in each of the five year land supply periods. It shows:

- During years 1-5 6,457 dwellings are anticipated to be delivered, equating to an average of 1,309 dwellings per year. This will create 46% of the 15 year supply – see Table 3.8 for the list of sites that form the 5 year supply.
- During years 6-10 5,311 dwellings are anticipated to be delivered, equating to an average of 1,062 dwellings per year. This will create 38% of the 15 year supply.
- During years 11-15 2,172 dwellings are anticipated to be delivered, equating to an average of 434 dwellings per year. This will create 16% of the 15 year supply.
- During the full 15 years 13,940 dwellings are anticipated to be delivered, equating to an average of 929 dwellings per year.

Figure 3.5:
Overview of 15-
year housing
land supply



Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

There is a resilient supply of housing land throughout the 15 year period

Throughout the coming year and years 1-15 there will be a strong housing supply on 108 sites, as shown on the housing trajectory in Appendix 5:

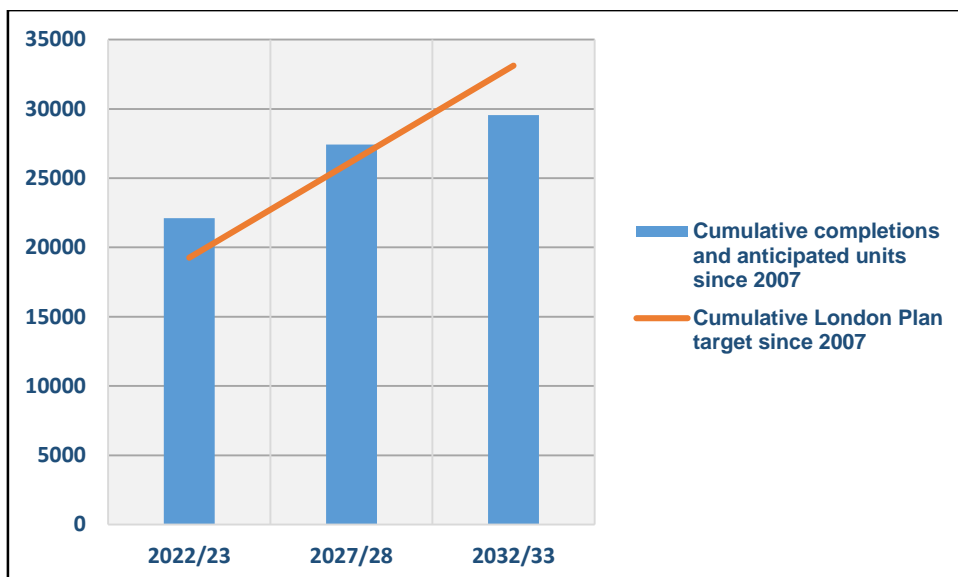
- Note that prior to the start of the 15 year supply, it is anticipated that 30 sites will be completed in the next monitoring year (2017-18), creating a large supply of 1,060 units.
- Five sites relate to the five strategic site allocations in the Core Strategy. All have planning permission and only two sites have yet to start construction, one of which has started enabling works.
- Out of the remaining 73 sites, 21 sites are already under construction, 26 sites already have planning permission, 20 sites have reached pre-application stage or have submitted planning applications and only six sites have made no progress at all.

This provides a varied and probable supply of housing land that will provide resilience and flexibility in delivering housing even if some sites are stalled or are unimplemented in the future.

Figure 3.5 highlights that the supply of housing will fluctuate, with shortfalls each of the five year periods compared to the London Plan target for their respective periods (6,925).

Figure 3.6 shows the cumulative supply against the London Plan target for each five year period, taking into account past performance. It shows an over-supply during years 1-5 and 6-10 but an under-supply during years 11-15.

Figure 3.6:
Cumulative land supply since 2007-08 compared to the cumulative London Plan requirement



Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

There has been good housing performance in the past, with a cumulative over supply of 33% as at 2016-17.

There has also been good performance in the past, with nine out of the 10 years since 2007-08 exceeding their London Plan annual target, and a cumulative oversupply of 33% as at 2016-17. The orange line on Figure 3.7 shows the cumulative London Plan requirement, based on annual past completions and projected future completions. It shows that the annual cumulative requirement falls between 2014-15 to 2026-27, due to past oversupply against the targets and the frontloading of housing sites. However, the annual requirement shown by the orange trend line steadily increases once again during the last six years. This long-term supply will be secured during subsequent years as new sites are identified and come forward, planning permissions are granted, and more complex sites are unlocked in a timely manner. The delivery of small sites, windfall development, and the long term vacants brought back into use will assist supply, but are not considered in current projections.

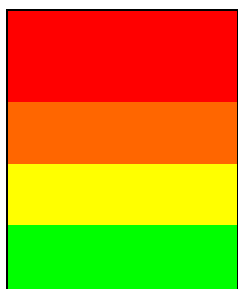
By 2029-30 the housing supply will fall short of the cumulative London Plan target

Figure 3.8 shows that the number of units do not fall below the cumulative London Plan requirement until 2029-30, which will then result in an under-supply of 3,532 units by 2032-33.

The housing trajectory does not include small sites below 5 units, some sites that have submitted applications and some sites that are at pre-application stage. The anticipated dwellings from development on these sites will significantly boost the overall 15 year housing supply and there is confidence that an adequate supply of 5-year housing land can be maintained. For more details see Lewisham Housing Implementation Strategy 2017 at <http://www.lewisham.gov.uk/myserives/planning/policy/LDF/evidence-base/Pages/housing.aspx>.

3.4.2 Summary of Progress of Housing Trajectory Sites

Appendix 3 summarises the development progress made on the sites identified in the housing trajectory. The sites have been categorised and colour coded, dependent upon the risk of not being implemented, and the results can be seen below. Table 3.7 also shows the sites that make up the five year housing land supply.



6 sites – **medium to high** risk of not being implemented when planned as site is suitable for residential development but are unlikely to be granted planning permission in the next few years.

15 sites – **medium** risk of not being implemented when planned as site is making slower than expected progress but which continue to be implemented.

11 sites – **low to medium** risk of not being implemented when planned as site is at an early stage but are not currently stalled.

76 sites – **low** risk of not being implemented when planned as site is progressing well.

Development sites are progressing well

Overall the sites are progressing well and that there are no significant barriers or blockages to delay the development of these sites. Only 6 out of 108 sites are identified as being at medium-high risk of not being implemented. They relate to sites which have had planning permission for a number of years without it being implemented or sites where no development discussions have yet taken place. However, these sites are generally phased towards the end of the first five year period and beyond, which is sufficient time to allow site and application issues to be resolved and enable the sites to progress in the future.

3.4.3 Meeting the Housing Target in the Future

To summarise the analysis above, the borough has a 15 year housing supply which is reliable, flexible, has no significant blockages and can meet the cumulative London Plan housing target up until 2029-30, but will then experience a shortfall in supply of 3,532 units by 2032-33.

The target will need to be increased, in line with the London Plan

The housing target will be significantly increased in the new London Plan with a draft to be published in November 2017. In the future, the annual supply will need to increase significantly to meet this higher housing target.

The London-wide SHLAA has identified additional housing land supply for the future

With an increased housing target, it is likely that the point at which the anticipated completions fall below the cumulative London Plan requirement will occur earlier on in the 15 year period. This means that further housing sites will need to be identified, to increase the housing supply for the future. The Council has input into the London-wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and in doing so has found additional potential development sites that are considered to be suitable, developable and deliverable for housing within the 15 year land supply. This is estimated to boost the future housing land supply by approximately 5,000 units.

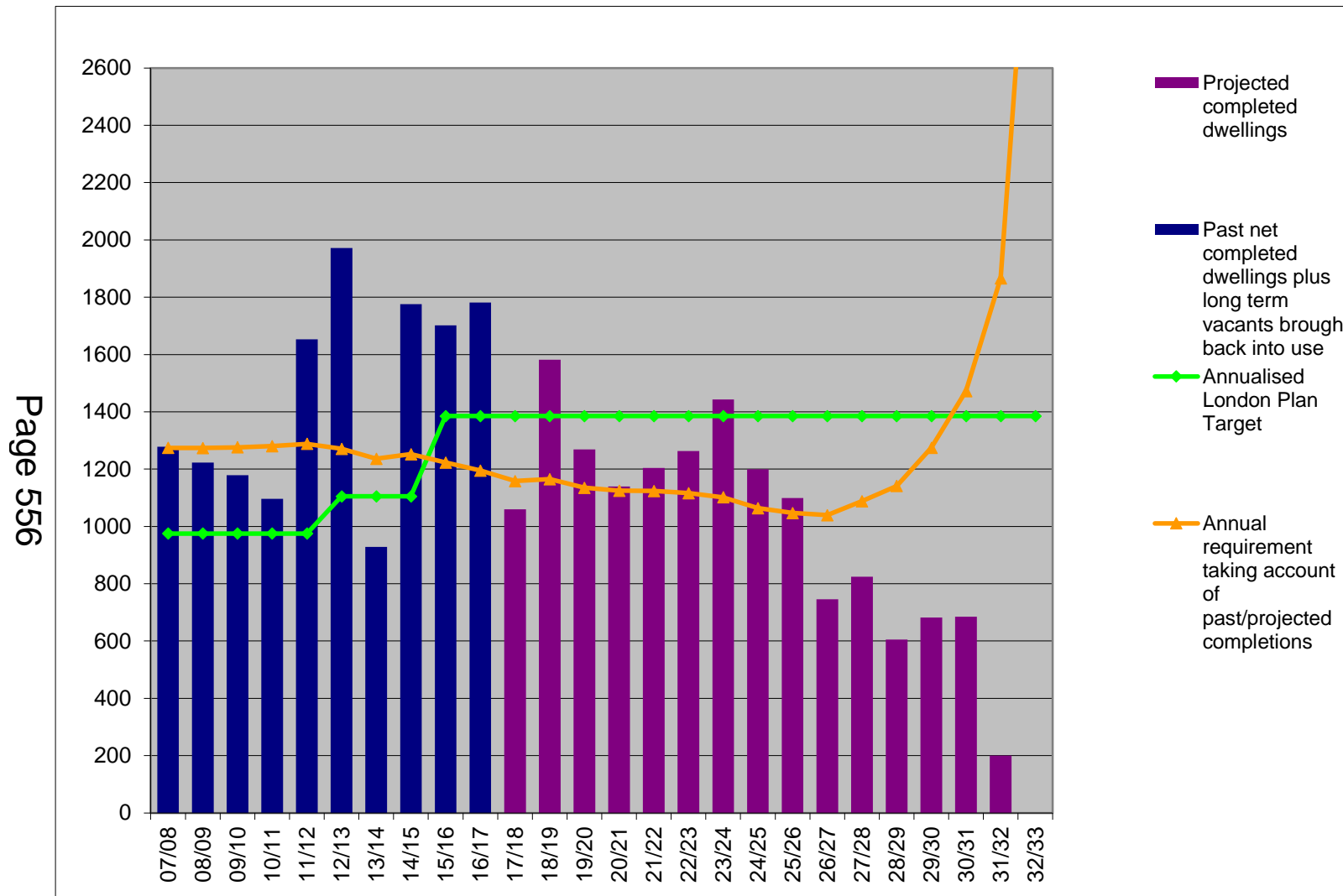
Monitoring of the 15-year housing supply will continue on an annual basis, with actions taken in instances where completions are shown to be significantly less than those anticipated in the housing trajectory and where the supply significantly falls short of the London Plan housing target.

Table 3.7: Lewisham housing trajectory 17/18 -32/33 input data

Year of Plan	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Monitoring Year	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Past net completed dwellings plus long term vacants brought back into use	1278	1223	1179	1096	1653	1972	928	1776	1702	1781																
Projected completed dwellings											1,060	1,582	1,269	1,139	1,204	1,263	1,443	1,199	1,099	746	824	605	682	685	200	0
Cumulative Completions	1278	2501	3680	4776	6429	8401	9329	11105	12807	14588	15648	17230	18499	19638	20842	22105	23548	24747	25846	26592	27416	28021	28703	29388	29588	29588
Annualised London Plan Target	975	975	975	975	975	1105	1105	1105	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385	1385
Cumulative London Plan Target	975	1950	2925	3900	4875	5980	7085	8190	9575	10960	12345	13730	15115	16500	17885	19270	20655	22040	23425	24810	26195	27580	28965	30350	31735	33120
No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	303	551	755	876	1554	2421	2244	2915	3232	3628	3303	3500	3384	3138	2957	2835	2893	2707	2421	1782	1221	441	-262	-962	-2147	-3532
Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	1274	1274	1276	1280	1288	1271	1236	1252	1223	1195	1158	1165	1135	1125	1124	1116	1102	1064	1047	1039	1088	1141	1275	1472	1866	3532

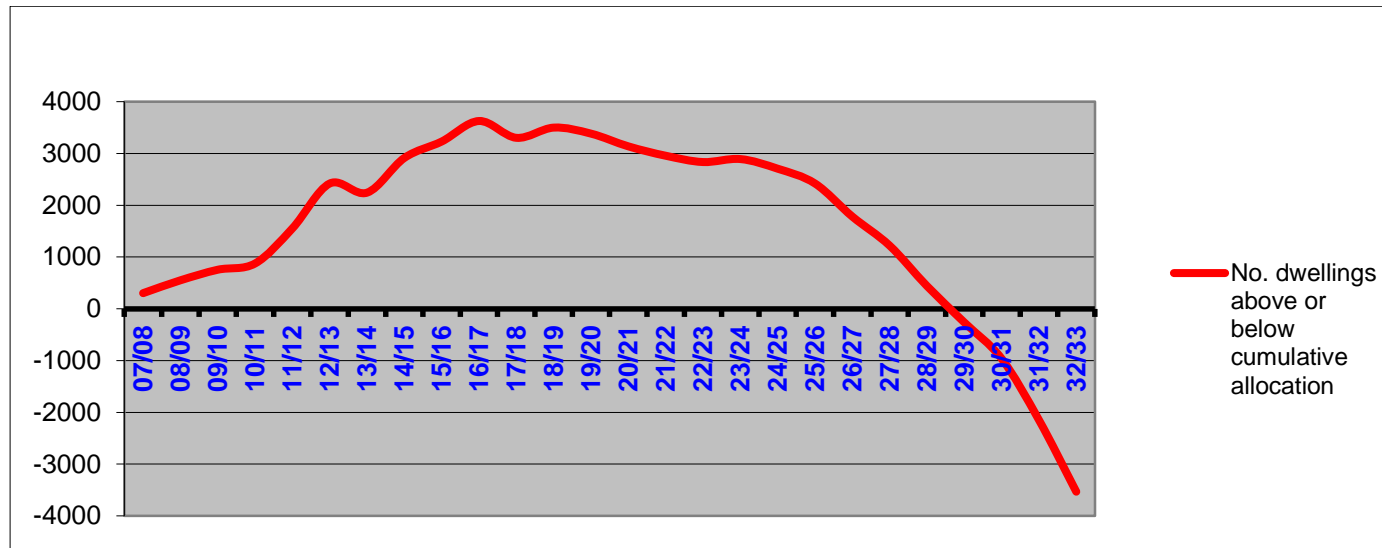
Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

Figure 3.7: Lewisham housing trajectory against the London Plan target



Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

Figure 3.8: Number of dwellings above or below the cumulative London Plan target



Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

Table 3.8: Five year housing supply 2018/19 to 2022/23

Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

		FIVE YEAR SUPPLY YEARS 1-5					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
Ward	Site address	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	18/23
Bellingham	117 Dunfield Road	0	7	0	0	0	7
	WARD TOTAL:	0	7	0	0	0	7
Blackheath	Heathside & Lethbridge Estate	0	118	111	0	104	333
	BMW site, Lee Terrace	30	0	0	0	0	30
	23 Boone Street, Dacre Park Estate (south)	0	25	0	0	0	25
	1 Myron Place	12	0	0	0	0	12
	Our Lady of Lourdes School, Belmont Hill	0	9	0	0	0	9
	Garages at 49-71 Dacre Park	5	0	0	0	0	5
	WARD TOTAL:	47	152	111	0	104	414
Brockley	302-308, 310/312 New Cross Road	0	11	0	0	0	11
	1 Brockley Cross	0	5	0	0	0	5
	WARD TOTAL:	0	16	0	0	0	16
Crofton Park	219 Stanstead Road	0	5	0	0	0	5
	113 Bovill Road	5	0	0	0	0	5
	WARD TOTAL:	5	5	0	0	0	10
Evelyn	Convoys Wharf	0	193	189	189	189	760
	Timber Yard, Deptford Wharves, Oxestalls Road	175	100	120	120	120	635
	Arklow Road Trading Estate MEL	0	100	100	116	0	316
	Plough Way, Marine Wharf East	100	0	0	0	0	100
	Neptune Works, Parkside House, Grinstead Road	149	0	0	0	0	149
	19 Yeoman Street	72	0	0	0	0	72
	Evelyn Court, Grinstead Road	0	18	0	0	0	18
	Thanet Wharf	0	0	0	126	100	226
	WARD TOTAL:	496	411	409	551	409	2,276
Forest Hill	Older people housing: Featherstone Lodge, Eliot Bank	33	0	0	0	0	33
	Former Sydenham Police Station, 179 Dartmouth Road	0	33	0	0	0	33
	14 Westwood Park	0	6	0	0	0	6
	29 Ewelme Road	0	5	0	0	0	5
	WARD TOTAL:	33	44	0	0	0	77
Grove Park	329 Baring Road and Haywood House	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Garages at 55-88 Castleton Road	0	5	0	0	0	5
	WARD TOTAL:	0	11	0	0	0	11
Ladywell	87-89 Loampit Vale	49	0	0	0	0	49
	WARD TOTAL:	49	0	0	0	0	49
Lee Green	Garages at Woodstock Court, Burnt Ash Hill	0	8	0	0	0	8
	Mayfields Hostel, Burnt Ash Road	0	0	21	0	0	21
	Leegate Shopping Centre	0	0	0	100	93	193
	WARD TOTAL:	0	8	21	100	93	222
Lewisham Central	Lewisham Gateway	319	0	144	144	0	607
	Lewisham House, 25 Molesworth Street (Citibank Tower)	0	157	80	0	0	237
	Boones Almshouses, Belmont Park	38	0	0	0	0	38
	Rear Chiddingstone House, Lewisham Park	0	53	0	0	0	53
	223-229 Lewisham High Street	22	0	0	0	0	22
	37-43 Nightingale Grove	0	0	0	30	0	30
	Roof extension: Riverdale House, 68 Molesworth Street	25	0	0	0	0	25
	35 Nightingale Grove	0	8	0	0	0	8
	Rear of 101-103 Springbank Road	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Lewisham Retail Park, east of Jerrard Street	0	0	0	0	168	168
	Tesco, Conington Road	0	0	0	117	100	217
	WARD TOTAL:	410	218	224	291	268	1,411
New Cross	New Bermondsey, Surrey Canal Triangle	0	190	189	189	189	757
	Faircharm Trading Estate, Creekside	98	0	0	0	0	98
	Kent Wharf, Creekside	50	0	0	0	0	50
	Bond House, Goodwood Road	89	0	0	0	0	89
	1-3 Comet Street, scaffolding yard	9	0	0	0	0	9
	Roof extension at 110-114 Deptford High Street	0	5	0	0	0	5
	465 New Cross Road	5	0	0	0	0	5
	Giffin St Masterplan Area, Former Tidemill School	0	0	0	0	100	100
	Former Deptford Green Secondary School, Amersham Road	0	0	0	0	100	100
	WARD TOTAL:	251	195	189	189	389	1213
Perry Vale	31 Dacres Road	0	7	0	0	0	7
	WARD TOTAL:	0	7	0	0	0	7
Rushey Green	Catford Green, former Catford Greyhound Stadium	60	100	80	0	0	240
	16-22 Brownhill Road	0	19	0	0	0	19
	70 Rushey Green	0	7	0	0	0	7
	26-32 George Lane	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Roof extension to Catford Tavern, Station Approach	6	0	0	0	0	6
	WARD TOTAL:	72	126	80	0	0	278
Sydenham	Regent Business Centre, 291-307 Kirkdale	0	23	0	0	0	23
	154-158 Sydenham Road	0	15	0	0	0	15
	Roof extension at 96a Sydenham Road	5	0	0	0	0	5
	42 Sydenham Road	0	5	0	0	0	5
	169-171 Sydenham Road	0	0	5	0	0	5
	WARD TOTAL:	5	43	5	0	0	53
Telegraph Hill	43-49 Pomeroy Street	65	0	0	0	0	65
	Spalding House, Turnham Road	0	5	0	0	0	5
	New Cross Gate NDC scheme, Besson Street	0	0	100	73	0	173
	WARD TOTAL:	65	5	100	73	0	243
Whitefoot	Excalibur Estate, Baudwin Road	119	0	0	0	0	119
	Adj. to Foster House, Whitefoot Lane	0	21	0	0	0	21
	Former Downham Fire Station, 260 Reigate Road	30	0	0	0	0	30
	WARD TOTAL:	149	21	0	0	0	170
CONVENTIONAL SUPPLY ALL WARDS TOTAL:		1,582	1,269	1,139	1,204	1,263	6,457

4. THE VALUE OF PLANNING

This chapter discusses the Council's planning functions which generate income for the Council and the benefits arising from new development in the borough.

4.1 The Benefits of Enhanced Infrastructure

The planning systems has mechanisms for securing infrastructure

The Council is continuing to plan for and provide both the physical infrastructure (such as transport, environment and public realm, and utilities) and social infrastructure (such as education, health, leisure and cultural facilities) necessary to support development in its area, and to ensure delivery of the adopted Local Plan. The planning for and delivery of this supporting infrastructure is happening in the context of changing population and demographic projections, plans to promote increased business and economic development in the borough, and a focus on good growth. As such, the Council has an ambitious programme of infrastructure investments, and is working to continue delivering these key projects.

In the face of continued financial austerity from central government, the challenges of meeting Local Plan and corporate objectives has meant that the Council has had to look to diverse funding sources to provide the infrastructure necessary to support development and its communities. The Council has been successfully operating a local Lewisham Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) since 1 April 2015, whilst continuing to negotiate S106 agreements on developments to secure that financial and non-financial contributions towards infrastructure are provided by developers where appropriate.

4.2 Section 106 Agreements

£7.8 million of S106 contributions were received in 2016-17

In line with changes brought in with the CIL Regulations (2010) (as amended), the Council has continued to negotiate S106 contributions where appropriate. The Council has secured approximately £7.8 million in S106 contributions during 2016-17, up from the £5.2 million received in 2016-17. This is the result of a number of strategic sites being granted planning permission and starting on site over this period.

As part of these planning approvals, and in addition to the onsite benefits secured by the Council on these strategic sites, the Council received financial contributions towards; employment & training, education, affordable and wheelchair housing, sustainable transport and cycling, town centre management, health, environmental improvements and public realm, open space, and community and leisure facilities, amongst others. These contributions will ensure that the developments that are delivered in Lewisham provide the infrastructure necessary to support communities.

Table 4.1: S106 agreements secured 2006-07 to 2016-17

Type of obligation	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Total agreements signed	20	25	28	23	31	42	9	22	27	34	25
Total contribution (£ million)	3.1	1.7	3.5	3.9	2.8	39.7	1.2	3	7.6	5.2	4.7
On-site affordable housing provision (number of dwellings):											
Social and affordable rent	195	148	303	777	6	560	120	164	205	180	254
Intermediate (shared ownership)	149	125	199	381	148	579	30	60	418	375	128
Total on site	343	273	502	1,158	154	1,139	150	224	623	555	382

Source: Lewisham Council Development Management databases

Table 4.1 shows that 382 on-site affordable housing units that have been secured through S106 during 2016-17. This is less than last year's figure of 555. The level of financial S106 obligations secured during 2016-17 reflects the continuing increase in regeneration activity through new planning consents being granted on large strategic sites, and the reconfiguration of existing consents to increase their development potential further. A number of strategic sites that were previously granted planning permission have also started on site, and many of the larger sites continue to be develop in a phased manner, providing the Council with S106 contributions to use to deliver infrastructure over a number of years.

The balance of S106 funds held by the Council at the end of 2016-17 was approximately £30.4 million. Over the next few years it is expected that the balance will continue to vary significantly as major schemes make large payments, often over many phases. In addition, there is often a delay between the granting of planning permission and the starting of works on site, which means that there can often be significant delays while the associated infrastructure projects are implemented alongside the building out of the subsequent phases of these larger sites.

The Council's requirements regarding the submission of financial viability assessments are outlined in Core Strategy Policy 1. In reviewing the effectiveness of this policy and to analyse how this process is working, the Council is drafting a report which will summarise the key assumptions of each viability report, and compare this to what has actually occurred. This will cover 13 major development schemes in the borough approved since 2009. It is anticipated that this report will be finalised in early 2018. In subsequent years this information will be reported annually in the AMR.

4.3 Community Infrastructure Levy

CIL will collect financial contributions for infrastructure in the future

The Council continued to operate a local Lewisham CIL during the period 2016-17, which in line with the CIL regulations (2010) (as amended) is levied as a non-negotiable charge made on most new development, and which is calculated on a per square meter basis. The adopted CIL Charging Schedule (2015), which passed through Examination in Public in 2014, outlines the levy amounts, calculation methodology, and lists the types of infrastructure projects that the levy will be spent on. Broadly the CIL collected by Lewisham must be used to fund the infrastructure needed to support development in its area, with a percentage retained (in line with the Regulations), for administration purposes.

The adopted CIL rates are shown in Table 4.2.

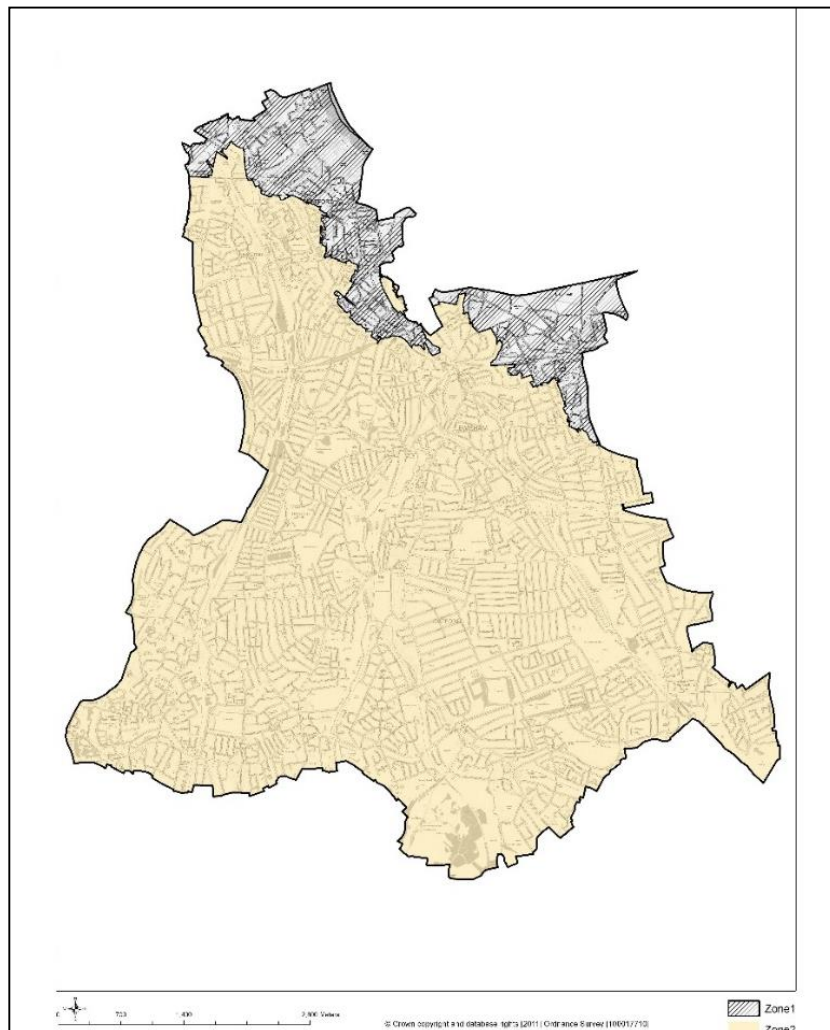
Table 4.2:
Proposed CIL rates

Source:
Lewisham Council
Development Management

Geographical Zone	Landuse Category A (C3)	Landuse Category B (All use classes except C3 and B)	Landuse Category C (B)
Zone 1	£100/m ²	£80/m ²	£0/m ²
Zone 2	£70/m ²	£80/m ²	£0/m ²

Fig 4.1: CIL charging zones map

Source:
Lewisham Council
Development Management



In general terms zone 1 covers the Deptford regeneration sites, St Johns and Blackheath (the area shown as grey in Figure 4.1) and zone 2 covers the rest of the borough (the area shown as cream in Figure 4.1).

£4.4m was collected for the Lewisham CIL in 2016-17

The Council began to charge CIL from 1st April 2015 and has continued to do so through 2016-17. During 2016-17 £4.4m was paid to the Council by the end of the financial year. The balance of CIL funds held by the Council at the end of 2016-17 was approximately £5.9 million.

CIL will be used to fund the strategic infrastructure identified in the Regulation 123 list, whilst the obligations secured under S106 agreements are directly related to the infrastructure associated with a particular development site or planning application. The Council is permitted to spend 5% of the receipts on administration of CIL, which comes to £224,000.

Appendix 6 provides an overview of the CIL accounts. The second year of CIL operation has resulted in higher levels of liabilities as many development sites that have been granted planning permission have commenced on site, and the CIL liability has become due to be paid to the Council.

£2.9m was collected for the London Mayoral CIL during 2016-17

The Council is also a collecting authority on behalf of TfL for the Mayoral CIL, which has been in operation since 1st April 2012, collecting funds towards Crossrail. During 2016-17, over £2.9m of Mayoral CIL was received and paid over to TfL. The Council retained 4% of the fees for administration purposes, which amounted to £116,000.

4.4 New Homes Bonus

To date, Lewisham has been granted £40.3 million in New Homes Bonus

The New Homes Bonus (NHB) is a grant paid by Government to local councils for increasing the number of homes. The NHB is paid each year for 6 years. Under the scheme, the government match the amount of extra Council Tax revenue raised for new-build homes, conversions and long-term empty homes brought back into use. There is also extra payments for providing affordable homes of £350 per unit.

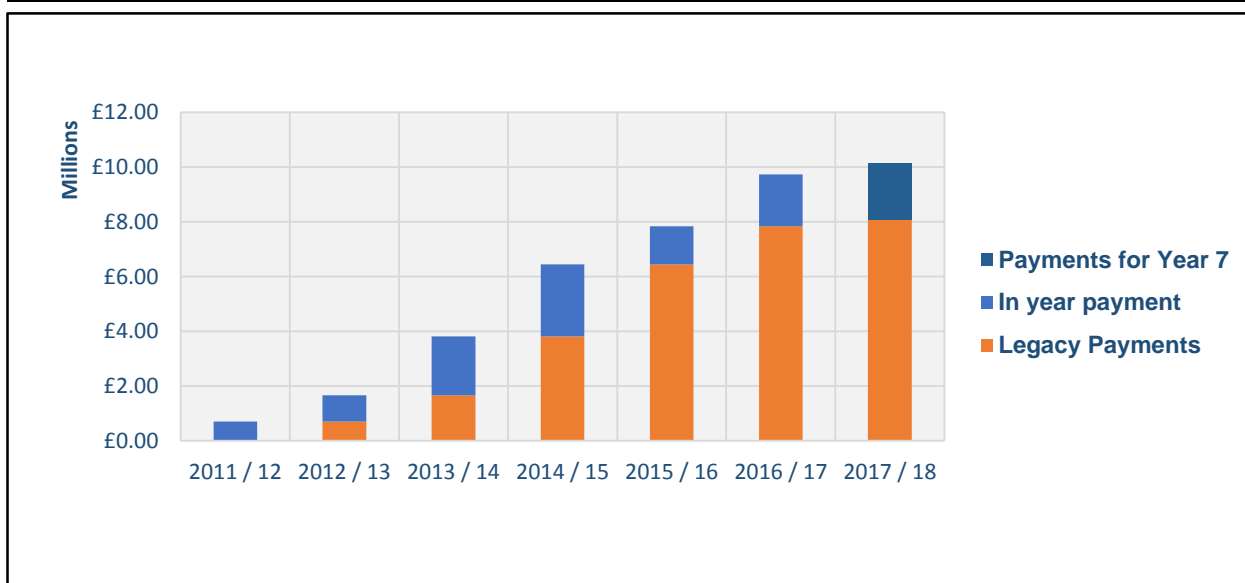
For 2016/17, the council received a NHB payment total of £9.7 million (around £1.9 million from in-year payment and around £7.8 million from legacy payments from the previous 5 years).

The Government recently confirmed that, as part of the provisional *Local Government Finance Settlement 2016*, for 2017/18, a national baseline for housing growth would be introduced of 0.4% and NHB payments would be made for 5 years, rather than 6 years, and that the payment period would be reduced again to 4 years from 2018/19.

Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2 show the amount of NHB received since it was introduced in 2011. Final allocations for 2017/18 were published on 20 February 2017 and the Council is expected to receive a NHB payment total of £10.1 million.

Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2: New Homes Bonus payments received 2011/12 to 2017/18

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Year 1	£705,698	£705,698	£705,698	£705,698	£705,698	£705,698	
Year 2		£958,188	£958,188	£958,188	£958,188	£958,188	
Year 3			£2,149,906	£2,149,906	£2,149,906	£2,149,906	£2,149,906
Year 4				£2,628,989	£2,628,989	£2,628,989	£2,628,898
Year 5					£1,399,473	£1,399,473	£1,399,473
Year 6						£1,889,351	£1,889,351
Year 7							£2,071,411
Total NHB	£705,698	£1,663,886	£3,813,791	£6,442,780	£7,842,253	£9,731,604	£10,139,129



Source: CLG, New Homes Bonus Calculator 2017 to 2018.

Note: These figures differ from previous years as they more accurately reflect the legacy payments being received.

4.5 Investment in the Borough

Investment is needed to act as important catalysts for development, deliver infrastructure benefits, speed up the delivery of homes and jobs and significantly boost regeneration.

In December 2015 TfL confirmed their commitment to the **Bakerloo Line Extension (BLE)** and in February 2017 the consultation commenced on the BLE stations and shafts for Phase 1 BLE. Phase 1 will come as far as Lewisham, with the creation of two interchange stations within the borough at New Cross Gate and Lewisham. Subject to a funding package being

secured, the scheme completion is planned for 2029, at which time the Bakerloo line upgrade will be complete also.

Phase 1 BLE will come to the borough, with two interchange stations at New Cross Gate and Lewisham

The BLE will be critical in providing a cross-London rail link from south-east to north-west, and will develop a strategic-hub and a major transport interchange for the South East at Lewisham town centre. This will help support the anticipated growth in south London by providing improved transport infrastructure, supporting regeneration in Opportunity Areas including New Cross Gate and Lewisham and providing much-needed new capacity on this key underground line.

The Council is progressing a number of studies, including the Lewisham Interchange Study and New Cross Masterplan and Station Study to ensure the development opportunities associated with key transport improvements, including the delivery of BLE Phase 1 are captured and maximised – see section 5.1 for more details.

4.6 Design Awards

The borough is becoming known for high quality design.

*Photo 4.1:
Award winning
development at
PLACE/Ladywell*



Multiple prizes for PLACE/Ladywell

One notable scheme, completed this monitoring year, is PLACE/Ladywell. This is a new type of temporary development intended to be in situ for four years before being moved elsewhere. It provides two-bedroom homes for 24 homeless families (who were previously housed in B&Bs) at Local Housing Allowance rent levels and provides a place for them to stay until permanent accommodation can be found. It also provides start-up space on the ground floor for local businesses, retailers, artists, small cinema space and a café. With a waiting list to use these commercial units, it is proving popular with the local business community. At the New London Awards in July 2016, it won the award for the best temporary scheme and also won the Mayors Prize. At the London Planning Awards 2017 it was highly commended as in the 'Best Place to Live' category.

Multiple awards for Deptford Market Yard

Other award winning schemes are The Deptford Project (marketed as Deptford Market Yard) has been awarded many accolades this year: Best use of publicly-owned land and/or property in place making at the London Planning Awards; Best Heritage Led Project at the London Planning Awards; Built winner for retail at the New London Awards and Placemaking award at the Property Awards and collaboration prize at the Estate Gazettes Awards.

*Photo 4.2:
Deptford Market
Yard*



Awards for two public spaces at Surrey Canal Linear Park and Millwall Quietway Link

The quality of new public spaces being created in the borough is also being recognised. Surrey Canal Linear Park which lies on part of the route of the former Surrey Canal (and sits within the Plough Way Strategic Site) was shortlisted in the Best New Public Space Best New Public Space category at the London Planning Awards 2017.

The Millwall Quietway Link was also commended for public space at the New London Awards (2016) and Best cycle network infrastructure project at the Cycle Planning Awards 2016.

Winning these awards reflects well on the Planning Service as they were all schemes which the service was involved in from an early pre-application stage, they highlight the importance of high quality design and in turn will help drive up design quality elsewhere. They also help to foster good working relationships with architects and set the tone for how the Council expects to engage with developers, architects and the public in future developments.

5. PLANNING SERVICE PERFORMANCE

This chapter considers the performance of Lewisham's Planning Service in terms of preparing local plans, assessing and determining planning applications, carrying out planning enforcement action, protecting heritage assets and enhancing the design quality of developments.

5.1 Progress in Plan Preparation

Four Local Plans are now adopted by the Council

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 provides a complete picture of Local Plan preparation. Table 5.1 lists four Local Plans that have already been adopted by the Council prior to this year's monitoring period. These adopted Local Plans ensure a range of up to date policies are being used by Development Management Officers and Councillors when determining planning applications.

Table 5.1: Plans adopted by the Council

Document	Key milestones	Milestone Met?	Comment
Core Strategy	Adopted June 2011	☺	Prior to this AMR's monitoring period.
Site Allocations	Adopted June 2013	☺	Prior to this AMR's monitoring period.
Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan	Adopted February 2014	☺	Prior to this AMR's monitoring period.
Development Management Local Plan	Adopted November 2014	☺	Prior to this AMR's monitoring period.

Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

Figure 5.2 considers the Local Plans that are currently being prepared. It shows the actions achieved during this AMR's monitoring year. It also acknowledges the most up-to-date plan preparation by showing the actions that have been carried out up to the present day, i.e. April 2016 – November 2017. Figure 5.2 measures progress against the targets in the latest version of the Local Development Scheme (LDS), adopted by the Council in June 2015.

Table 5.2: Progress in Local Plan preparation – measured against targets in the LDS

Document	Key milestone	Milestone met?	Comment
Local Plan for Lewisham	Regulation 18 Issues and Options Due September/ October 2018	⊗	Work temporarily stopped on the Local Plan, primarily due to the uncertainty arising from significant changes being proposed to both national planning policy (see section 1.3) and through the need to align local policies with the new London Plan. Consultation is likely to take place on another Regulation 18 Local Plan during Summer 2018.
Gypsy and Traveller Site(s) Local Plan	Publication Document due July/August 2016	☺	Mayor and Cabinet approved the site search parameters in July 2016 and consultation took place in October/ November 2016. Progress has slowed since then, mainly due to the volume of representations received and the complex range of issues that it generated. Mayor and Cabinet will be presented with an updated report regarding the current thinking on a preferred site in Winter 2017.

Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

Table 5.2 highlights that whilst both Local Plans are underway, they have experienced delays and are being progressed at a slower pace than expected in the LDS. However, the delays provide the Council with a number of opportunities and these are identified in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Advantages of delaying plan preparation

Document	Advantage	Description
Local Plan for Lewisham	Review of the Local Plan	The delay has provided an opportunity to revisit the scope and content of the Local Plan, it's policies and the associated evidence base studies, and it is likely that a more fundamental review of the Local Plan will result from this.
	London Plan	It has given time to gain an insight into how the policies in the London Plan will change when the draft plan is published in late November 2017, and thereby how the Local Plan policies can be aligned accordingly.
	Re-consider the growth strategy	It has enabled reconsideration of the growth strategy for the borough, given the need to cater for more population growth than previously expected.
	Consultants studies	The team has continued to work with consultants who are preparing a range of evidence base studies on topics such as retail, affordable housing and sites of importance for nature conservation.
	London-wide SHLAA	The team has worked closely with the GLA and input into the London-wide SHLAA process, to ensure that the housing target relating to the large sites above 0.25 hectares is achievable and reflects the growth strategy for the borough. This in turn, will allow housing numbers in the Local Plan to be aligned with the London Plan.
	Direction of Travel Document	With the BLE Phase 1 route now confirmed, this document clearly sets out the Council's intentions for enhanced growth within the Borough and seeks to ensure development opportunities associated with the delivery of BLE Phase 1 are captured and maximised.
	Lewisham Interchange Study	This study tests the feasibility of transforming Lewisham Station into a holistic transport hub providing interchange between the BLE, DLR and National Rail services and overcomes the severance issues of the existing station. It also proposes to better link the station (through improved cycling and walking routes) with existing and future communities and to create connections between existing areas of open space.
	New Cross Masterplan and Station Study	The Master Plan will cover an area of approximately 1km radius around New Cross Gate station and will look at the opportunities the BLE offers to New Cross as a place whilst looking to protect its existing character as well as exploring the benefits that the BLE can provide for existing and future residents.
	Lewisham Tall Buildings Study	This study provides a more granulated review focused on Lewisham Town Centre and provides a rationale and methodology for determining the appropriate scale of development within the town centre and also what constitutes as 'tall' within those contexts.
	A2 Corridor Study	This study stretches from the borough boundary with Southwark to Deptford High Street. It focuses on issues related to the roadway with particular focus around the stations of New Cross and New Cross Gate.
Further studies	It provides time to allow a range of further studies to be commissioned during the next monitoring year, so that they can inform policies being drafted in the Local Plan.	

Gypsy and Traveller Site(s) Local Plan	Consider a range of complex issues	Time has been taken to consider the many and complex issues raised during the consultation, so that concerns can be alleviated and mitigated as far as possible.
	Further discussions	A variety of further discussions with key stakeholders have been carried out including Network Rail who are landowners for parts of both proposed sites.
	Further studies	Further studies have been carried out, such as flood risk, to understand in more detail the risks involved in developing both sites for gypsy and traveller accommodation.
	Informed decision	The delay will enable the Council to make a fully informed decision in the future, with an update report to be presented to Mayor and Cabinet in Winter 2017.

Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

There is a need to prepare a revised LDS

Given the delays experienced, there is a need to revisit the timetable for plan making and to propose a new, ambitious yet achievable programme in a revised LDS. It is intended that the revised LDS will be presented to Mayor and Cabinet in early 2018.

5.2 Neighbourhood Planning

The Localism Act 2011 introduced permissive powers which allow local communities to influence the planning of their area by preparing Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) and Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDO). The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 came into force as of April 2012.

NDPs are led by local people who set out how they want their local area to develop. Once adopted, the NDP becomes part of the borough's development plan and will be used to consider relevant planning applications. In areas without parish or town councils, NDPs can only be drawn up by 'neighbourhood forums' for designated 'neighbourhood areas'. Lewisham Council is responsible for designating neighbourhood forums and areas. An NDP is subject to an independent examination and referendum before the Council can consider adopting it. The Council will use a neighbourhood plan for making decisions on planning applications once the independent examiner has indicated that the plan can proceed to referendum.

Local communities can also draw up NDOs, which grant planning permission in relation to a particular neighbourhood area for development specified in the order. An NDO is also subject to an independent examination and a local referendum before they can come into force. The Act requires the Council to set out details of any NDP or NDO in the AMR.

Since the Act came into force the Council has received six formal applications for the designation of neighbourhood forums/areas, as can be seen from the overview in Table 5.4 and Figure 5.1.

Table 5.4: Progress of Neighbourhood Planning

Group	Submitted application for neighbourhood forum/area	Neighbourhood forum/area designated by the Council	Neighbourhood Plan prepared
Crofton Park/Honor Oak Park	January 2014	June 2014	Currently being prepared
Grove Park	June 2014	September 2014	Currently being prepared
Corbett Estate	December 2014	April 2015	Currently being prepared
Lee	August 2015	January 2016	Currently being prepared
Deptford Neighbourhood Action	August 2015	February 2016	Currently being prepared
Upper Norwood/Crystal Palace	March 2015	Not yet	

Source: Lewisham Council Planning Policy

Currently five neighbourhood forum/areas have been adopted by the Council and all are currently preparing neighbourhood plans

The **Crofton Park and Honor Oak Park** Neighbourhood Forum submitted an application seeking the designation as a forum and a neighbourhood area in January 2014. The Council consulted on these and designated the forum and area in June 2014. They are currently preparing their draft plan.

Grove Park Neighbourhood Forum submitted an application seeking designation as a forum and a neighbourhood area in February 2014. The application was withdrawn, but was resubmitted in June 2014 and the Council designated the forum and area in September 2014. They are currently preparing their draft plan.

The **Corbett Estate** Neighbourhood Forum submitted an application seeking the designation of a neighbourhood forum and a neighbourhood area in December 2014. The Council consulted on these and designated the forum and area in April 2015. They are currently preparing their draft plan.

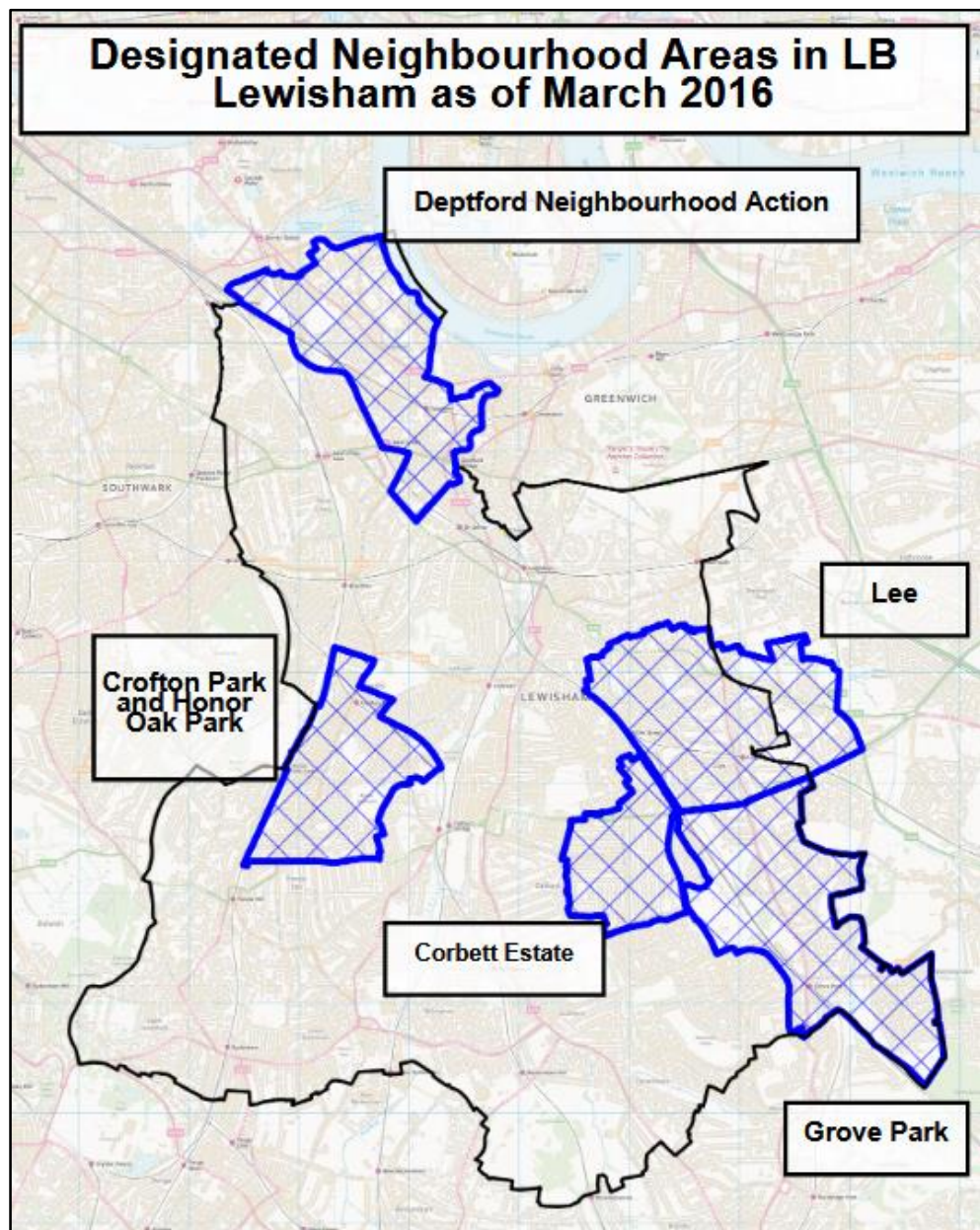
The **Lee** community group submitted an application seeking the designation of a neighbourhood forum and a neighbourhood area in August 2015. The proposed neighbourhood area boundary also covers parts of the Royal Borough of Greenwich. The Council has consulted on these in October 2015 and designated the forum and area in January 2016, within this monitoring period. They are currently preparing their draft plan.

The **Deptford** Neighbourhood Action community group submitted an application seeking the designation of a neighbourhood forum and a neighbourhood area in August 2015. The proposed neighbourhood area boundary also covers parts of the Royal Borough of Greenwich. The Council has consulted on these in October 2015 and designated the forum and area in February 2016. They are currently preparing their draft plan.

The **Upper Norwood and Crystal Palace** forum submitted an application seeking the designation of a neighbourhood forum and a neighbourhood area in March 2015. The proposed neighbourhood area boundary includes a small parcel of land in Lewisham but much larger parcels of land within the London Boroughs of Bromley, Croydon, Lambeth and Southwark. The application is still under consideration.

Since the production of last year's AMR, the Neighbourhood Planning Act (NPA) 2017 gained Royal Assent. The new legal provisions cement the status of Neighbourhood Planning in the planning system and set out new timescales for local planning authorities to meet their duties. The Council is working on a scheme of delegation to enable us to meet these timescales.

Figure 5.1: Map showing Neighbourhood Areas



5.3 Duty to Co-operate

5.3.1 Statutory Requirements

There is a statutory Duty to Co-operate

The Localism Act 2011 requires LPAs to co-operate with each other and with other public bodies to address those planning issues that are strategic in their area. Specifically, the Localism Act 2011 places a duty on boroughs to cooperate where:

'a sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas, including (in particular) sustainable development or use of land for or in connection with infrastructure that is strategic and has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas'.

The Localism Act requires LPAs to *'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis'* to develop strategic policies and consider joint approaches to plan making where appropriate. The Duty to Co-operate came into effect on 15th November 2011.

Paragraphs 156, 178-181 of the NPPF provides details regarding the expectations of LPAs to cooperate on strategic issues, and highlights those policies that should be considered as strategic priorities.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require that the LPAs monitoring report must give details of what action has been taken during the monitoring year to satisfy the duty to co-operate.

5.3.2 Actions to Meet the Duty to Co-operate

Consultation and co-operation with the GLA, south-east London Boroughs and stakeholders continues

The Council has undertaken a considerable amount of engagement activity and in 2016-17, as part of planning groups and forums on a sub-regional and London-wide basis, including attendance at:

- ALBPO meetings.
- GLA meetings on SHLAA, SHMA, Housing need, Statistics, GIS and LDD.
- London Waste Planning Forum.
- London Boroughs Neighbourhood Plans Group.

The Council has also engaged with other Government organisations, particularly relating to local and regional infrastructure, including Transport for London, the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Thames Water, the Marine Management Organisation and the GLA in relation to protected wharves.

The Council is proactively working with neighbouring LPAs to identify cross-boundary planning issues and to co-operatively work on solutions to these issues. The Council organises a quarterly Planning Policy Group meeting of the South East London Planning Authorities, attended by the London

Boroughs of Bexley, Bromley and Southwark and the Royal Borough of Greenwich. During the monitoring year topics discussed included:

- Gypsy and traveller sites,
- Housing numbers, objectively assessed need, SHLAA, SHMA, densities,
- waste,
- brownfield land register,
- self-build register,
- Government legislations (Local plan Expert Group, Housing White paper, Housing and Planning Act, Neighbourhood Planning Act,
- Section 106 and CIL, Brexit).

The Council has also communicated with neighbouring Local Authorities, either via meeting, letter or emails. Where relevant, the Council has submitted representations on neighbouring Local Plans, during public consultation.

5.4 Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register

There are now 98 entries on the self-build and custom housebuilding register

The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 and the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding (Register) Regulations 2016 require the Council to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the authority's area in order to build houses for those individuals to occupy as homes. The Council has set up a register. It can be accessed via the Council's website. This register will form part of the Council's evidence base, helping to understand the level of demand for self-build and custom-build houses. To date, 98 people or organisations have registered their interest on the Council's on-line registration form.

5.5 Planning Applications

There were 3,991 applications in 2016-17

Table 5.5 and Figure 5.2 show that there was a total of 2,973 applications where decisions were made during 2016-17 (excluding applications that were dismissed or not validated). This equates to 261 less planning applications than the previous monitoring year. However, this intake of planning applications is higher than the preceding 12 years, except 2015-16. In addition, the Planning Service also dealt with 1,018 other types of applications including Prior Approvals, non-material amendments and approval of details, up from last year's 815.

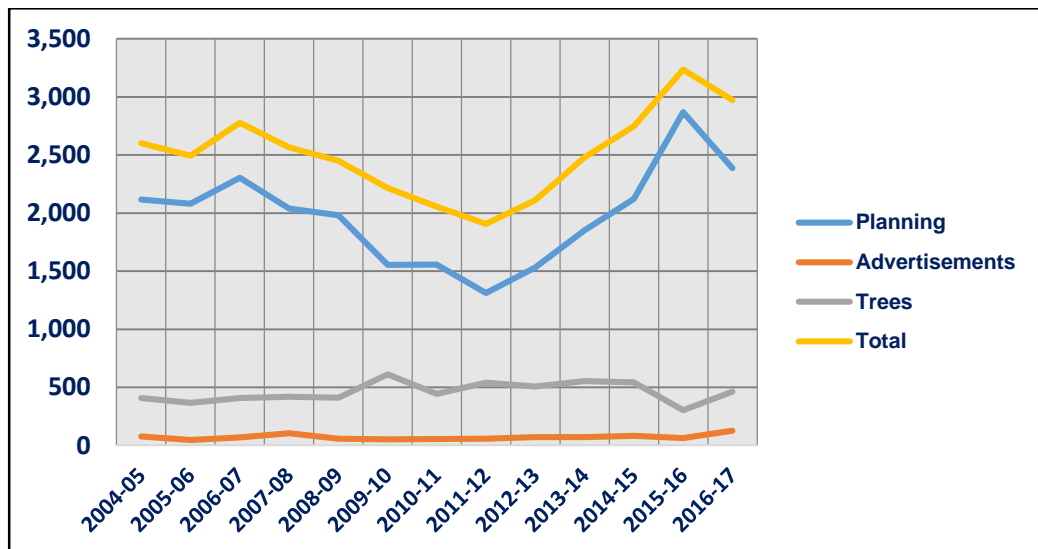
So, in total 3,991 applications reflects the continuing upturn in the economy and the strengthening of the house building and construction industry.

Table 5.5:
Development
management
applications by
type 2004-05 to
2016-17

Year	Planning	Advertise- ments	Trees	Total:	% change from previous year
04-05	2,115	78	409	2,602	NA
05-06	2,081	46	366	2,493	-4.2
06-07	2,303	68	407	2,778	11.4
07-08	2,040	106	419	2,565	-7.7
08-09	1,981	58	411	2,450	-4.5
09-10	1,553	52	611	2,216	-9.6
10-11	1,558	55	444	2,057	-7.2
11-12	1,311	57	539	1,907	-7.3
12-13	1,532	72	506	2,110	10.6
13-14	1,852	74	555	2,481	17.6
14-15	2,122	82	543	2,747	10.7
15-16	2,869	62	303	3,234	17.7
16-17	2,385	126	462	2,973	-1.1

Source: Lewisham Council Development Management databases

Figure 5.2:
Development
Control
applications
2004-05 to 2016-
17

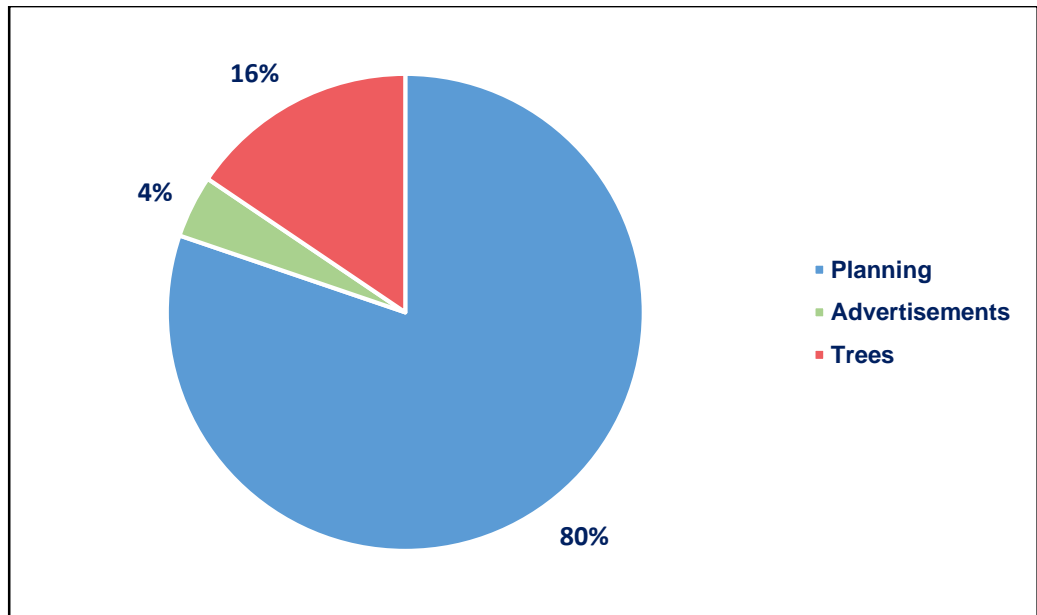


Source: Lewisham Council Development Management database

**80% of
applications
were for
planning**

Figure 5.3 shows that 80% of the applications related to planning, slightly less than last year's 89%. Tree applications are next, accounting for 16% of the total applications. Only a small number of advertisement applications were lodged (4%). These proportions remain similar to previous years.

Figure 5.3:
Applications by
type in 2016-17

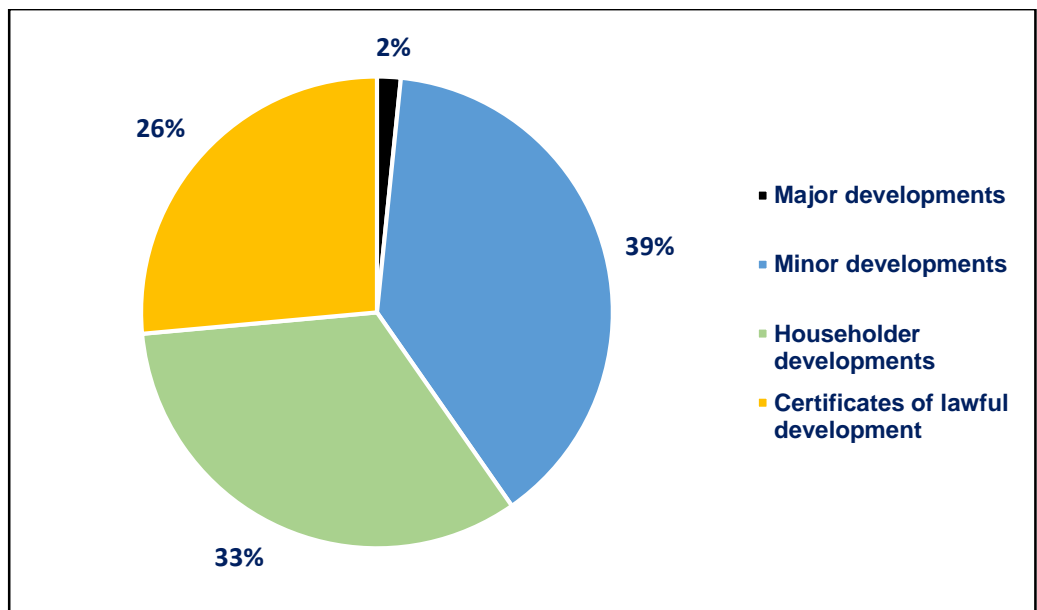


Source: Lewisham Council Development Management databases

Almost half of applications were minor applications

Figure 5.4 shows that for planning applications lodged during 2016-17, only 2% were major applications i.e. involving 10 dwellings or more (same as last year). Minor applications formed the largest category with 39% (slightly less than last year's 41%), followed by 33% householder applications (up slightly from 30% last year). Certificates of Lawful Development are now 26% of the intake (more than last year's 21%).

Figure 5.4:
Planning applications by category, 2016-17



Source: Lewisham Council Development Management databases

Performance against targets is good

Table 5.6 compares the rate of delivery for different types of applications with the targets set by the Council. It shows that in 2016-17 the performance for determining all types of applications significantly exceeded the targets and has improved compared to last year's performance.

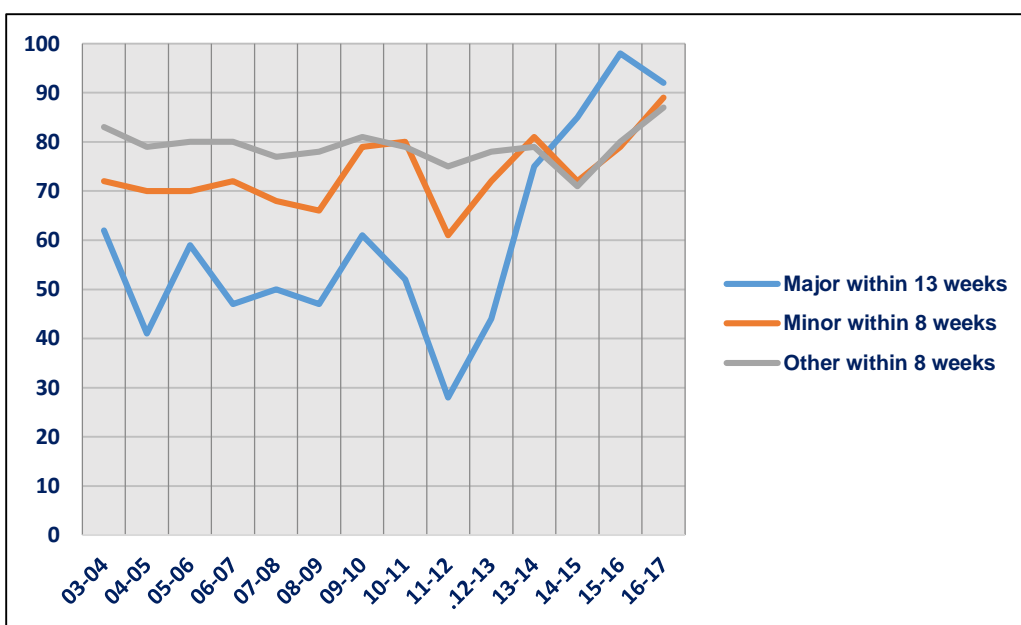
Table 5.6:
Development
Control
performance
during 2016-17

Type of application	Target	Actual
Major	60% within 13 weeks	92% within 13 weeks
Minor	70% within 8 weeks	89% within 8 weeks
Other	80% within 8 weeks	87% within 8 weeks

Source: Lewisham Council Development Management databases

Figure 5.5 shows how the percentage of applications determined within the 8 and 13 week target periods have fluctuated over the years. It also shows that the performance for this year has been better than previous years.

Figure 5.5:
Percentage of
applications
determined
within target
timescales,
2003-04 to 2016-
17



Source: Lewisham Council Development Management databases

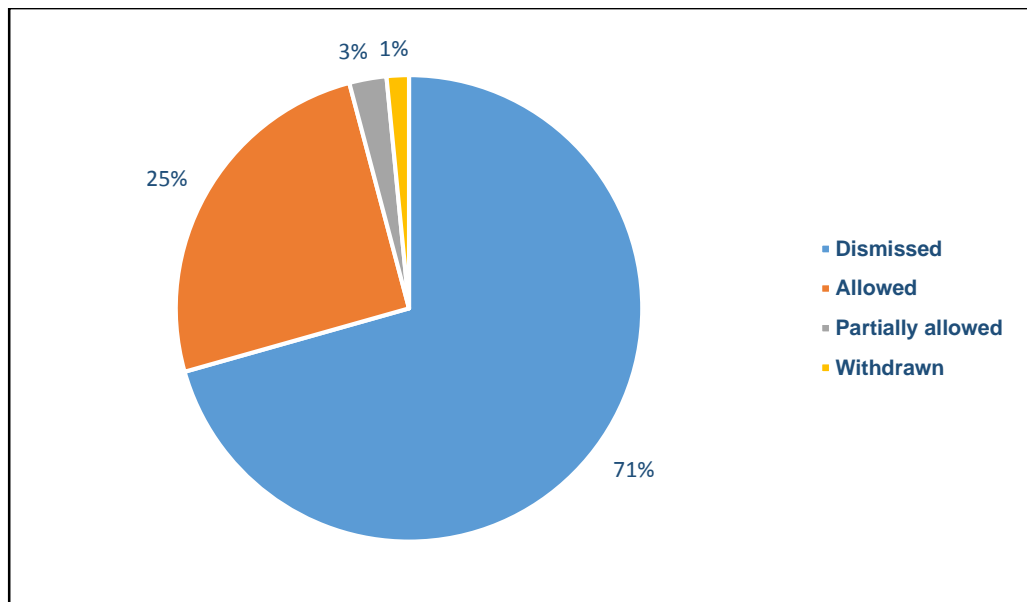
5.6 Appeals

Appeal decisions are a way of assessing the performance of policies in the LDF and provides a good indication of the quality and robustness of planning decisions made by the Council. If few appeals are allowed and policies are being upheld by planning inspectors, it means the planning policies are successful. If large numbers of appeals are being allowed, revision of failing policies may be needed.

77% of appeals were dismissed

The number of appeals lodged has fluctuated from 72 in 2012-13 to 194 in 2016-17. Figure 5.6 shows the outcome of the appeals lodged in 2016-17, where the majority (70%) were dismissed whilst 25% were upheld. This is better than the national average, with a ratio of two thirds dismissed to one third upheld nationally.

Figure 5.6:
Success rates in
appeals
performance
2016-17



Source: Lewisham
Council
Development
Management
databases

5.7 Enforcement

379 enforcement cases registered during 2016-17

The Council has powers under the Town and Country Planning Acts to take legal action when:

- Development occurs without planning permission and is unlikely to receive planning permission from the Local Planning Authority.
- Conditions attached to a permission are not complied with.
- Other breaches of planning control have been committed.

Enforcement cases are investigated on the basis of a priority system which first and foremost seeks to protect the Council's statutory heritage buildings (listed buildings) and trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders. The enforcement service also seeks to protect residential amenities from development which results in statutory nuisance, causes physical damage and insensitive alterations to the townscape, buildings and land forms as well as protecting its conservation areas.

In 2016-17 466 reports of alleged breaches of planning control were registered. This is more than previous years, with 379 cases received in 2015-16.

Many cases do not proceed to formal enforcement action and are closed down after initial investigations show no breach has taken place, e.g:

- Works that are classed as permitted development (planning permission is deemed to be granted for certain types of development);
- Planning permission has been granted for the works and the implementation of those works are within the start period (normally 3 years),
- The works do not amount to development (they may be works which affect only the interior of the property or are de minimus).
- It is not expedient to enforce the alleged breach (marginal or non-material breaches of planning control).
- The unauthorised development has subsequently stopped (stopping the

use causing harm to the property or reinstated the property to its original form).

- It is immune to enforcement action (the unauthorised development has been in place: for more than 4 years as a new or separate residential unit, or building works which have been substantially complete for 4 years or more, or 10 years for a change of use to a non-residential use).

23 enforcement notices issued during 2016-17

Government guidance advises Local Authorities to only serve enforcement notices in the most severe of planning circumstances having regard to the development plan and the public interest. The team issued 23 enforcement notices in 2016-17. This is lower than the previous year, with 33 in 2015-16.

5.8 Conservation and Urban Design

5.8.1 National and Local Conservation Listings

The borough has a rich heritage

The Council recognises the value of the historic environment and the contribution it makes to the local character of the borough, and considers it to be important to preserve and enhance its heritage assets for the future. The Council also supports the principles of heritage-led regeneration. This view is supported by local policies as well as national policies.

Heritage assets are the valued elements of the historic environment and make an important contribution to the quality of the borough's architectural, historic and townscape character. A heritage asset is a building, monument, or landscape identified as having significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its valued heritage interest.

Heritage assets can be identified through statutory designation as heritage assets of national significance such as, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. They can also be identified through designation by the Local Planning Authority, which includes Locally Listed Buildings and Areas of Special Local Character. Finally heritage assets can be identified through areas assessments, master planning or during the planning process itself.

Lewisham has a number of statutory designated heritage asset entries, each benefitting from the same level of protection despite their listing grade. There are a total of 367 nationally listed entries, which include buildings, structures and monuments:

- 332 Grade II listed buildings (or groups of buildings).
- 28 Grade II* listed buildings (or groups of buildings).
- Two Grade I listed buildings (Boone's Chapel in Lee High Road and St Paul's Church in Deptford).
- Three registered parks and gardens (all Grade II).
- One scheduled ancient monument.

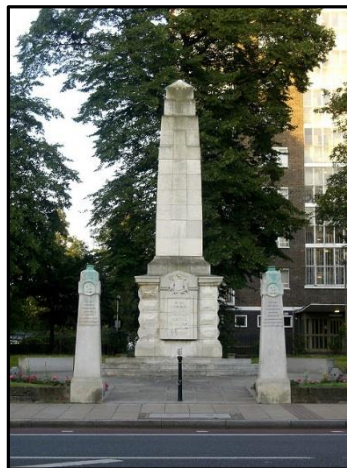
Two new nationally listed entries in 2016-17

During the period of this AMR there has been two new Grade II list entries: The Lewisham War Memorial, Memorial Gardens and the St Stephen's Church War Memorial.

Both were grade II listed as part of Historic England's War Memorials Project which endeavoured to list 2,500 First World War memorials throughout the country over a 5 year period to commemorate the role of communities across the country in the conflict. It is the hope that with listing, the memorials will continue be maintained and to provide us with an enduring link to those hundreds of thousands who gave their lives in the First World War.

Both memorials have been listed for their special design, architectural and historic interest. Both are historically significant as eloquent witnesses to the tragic impact of the world events on these communities, and the sacrifices they made in the conflicts of the 20th century. They are also significant for their architectural and design interest as a well-executed Portland stone Classical obelisk (Lewisham Memorial) and Calvary Cross (St Stephens Memorial). Lewisham memorial is also significant for its surrounding paved area with two smaller obelisks each inscribed to the fallen of the Lewisham Battalion.

Photo 5.1: Newly listed Grade II Lewisham Memorial, Memorial Gardens



Over 600 buildings, structures and places are listed nationally

The above numbers refer to list entries, rather than individual buildings and is by no means comprehensive. An entry might comprise a single house but can also relate to a whole terrace or groups of houses and their outbuildings. Therefore, the total number of buildings that enjoy statutory protection in Lewisham is much higher and can be estimated close to 600.

There are 301 buildings on the local list

In addition to statutory (nationally) listed buildings, Lewisham has a great number of buildings of local architectural and townscape merit. Whilst they do not meet the national criteria for statutory listing, they do add to the local distinctiveness of the borough, and so are acknowledged under a Local List. The borough currently contains 301 locally listed buildings (including structures and items).

The borough has 28 Conservation Areas. Conservation area status protects individual buildings as well as the spatial qualities of an area. The Conservation

Team has an ongoing programme of reviewing existing Conservation Areas and identifying new ones.

The borough contains 21 areas of archaeological priority and one area of special local character. However there are no registered wrecks or registered battlefields in the borough.

Part of the borough is in the Buffer Zone of the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site.

Improved circumstances of buildings at risk

18 buildings/structures (including ten graveyard monuments in one churchyard) and the Deptford High Street Conservation Area are currently on Historic England's 'at risk' register due to neglect and decay. The Council continues to work with Historic England and property owners to reduce the risk status and, although they remain at risk, the condition of all items classed as at risk is improving. Example of this work include:

- Recent negotiations for the full restoration of ten tombs which are on the Register, located within St Margaret's Old Churchyard in Blackheath, as part of Section 106 negotiations on the adjacent development site. This work will be carried out prior to occupation on the adjacent site.
- Beckenham Place Stable block, Riley's Temperance Hall, and the Fellowship Inn Hall, which have all received Planning and Listed Building Consent in this monitoring year for the refurbishment and re-use of the buildings. Following this work these buildings will also be removed from the Register.

Also in last year, the Grade II listed Deptford Ramp has been removed from the Heritage at Risk Register, after being on the Register for 14 years. The ramp and arches is the oldest surviving railway structure in London, and was restored as part of the Deptford Market Yard development, which accommodates 132 new homes, a new public space, and a new connection between Deptford Station and Deptford High Street.

Deptford Market Yard's success has been recognised in numerous housing, planning and architectural awards, including the Sunday Times Housing Project of the Year Award 2013, the Mayor's Prize at the 2017 New London Awards and the Best Heritage-Led Project at the 2017 London Planning Awards.

*Photo 5.2:
Deptford Ramp,
removed from
the Heritage at
Risk Register*



5.8.2 Design Review Panel

28 schemes have been reviewed during 2016-17

The Design Review Panel (DRP) is a group of professional design experts, who meet regularly to review development schemes. The panel assists and encourages developers and their design teams to achieve and deliver high quality design in their development proposals. While the panel does not have decision-making powers, it serves as an advisory body. Comments from the panel are fed into the assessment of pre-application schemes, planning applications and appeals. Bringing a scheme to DRP as early as possible can ensure a productive and beneficial outcome for all parties. By doing this, design teams have an appropriate time to respond to panel advice and have a better chance to address design concerns prior to application.

During 2016-17 DRP have reviewed some sites multiple times, creating a total of 28 assessed schemes and provided design advice on 3,421 dwellings and 13,256m² of non-residential floorspace. The totals include return reviews and provide totals only where statistics are available as part of the Design Review Panel process.

Table 5.7 provides further details of the residential and mixed use schemes that were reviewed at DRP during 2016-17:

- Four sites are at pre-application stage, of which three are site allocations. Given that they are not yet at formal application stage, they are deemed confidential and cannot be referenced in this report and are instead referred to as Site A, B and so on.
- Fourteen sites are in the planning pipeline (shown as named sites in Table 5.7). These sites have either been granted permission after having been to DRP but before the end of the monitoring period (31st March 2017), are already approved sites where DRP has assessed the design of specific phases of their development, are site allocations or have submitted planning applications.
- 11 sites are located within the Growth and Regeneration Area, thereby helping to enhance the design quality of the sites being regenerated. Four are at New Cross, four are at Lewisham Central, two are at Evelyn, and one is at Rushey Green.
- The remaining sites are located mostly in the south of the borough at Ladywell, Forest Hill and Sydenham.
- Eight sites will be developed with a mix of uses, not just housing. They will provide mixed use developments encompassing a range of uses such as commercial, hotel, retail, art studios, health centre, café, car sales and residential units.
- Ten sites will provide solely residential units.

Table 5.7: Residential and mixed use schemes reviewed at DRP during 2016-17

Source: Design Team database

Site name	Ward	Site description	Net units
Strategic gains Lewisham Retail Park	Lewisham Central	Mixed use scheme	500
Heathside and Lethbridge Phases 5+6	Ladywell	Residential scheme	409
Site A	New Cross	Residential scheme	400
Site B	Whitefoot	Residential scheme	371
Conington Road	Lewisham Central	Residential scheme	365
Sun Wharf	New Cross	Mixed use scheme	280
Carpetright	Lewisham Central	Mixed use scheme	260
Site C	New Cross	Mixed use scheme	216
Silver Road/Axion House	Ladywell	Mixed use scheme	157
High Level Drive	Sydenham	Residential scheme	100
Major gains 19 Yeoman Street	Evelyn	Mixed use scheme	72
Site D	New Cross	Mixed use scheme	60
9-19 Rushey Green	Rushey Green	Residential scheme	55
223-229 Lewisham High Road	Lewisham Central	Mixed-use scheme	52
Large gains Hereford Place	Evelyn	Residential scheme	35
Church Grove	Ladywell	Residential scheme	33
Eliot Bank	Forest Hill	Residential scheme	32
86-92 Bell Green Road	Sydenham	Residential scheme	24

The majority of the schemes identified in Table 5.7 have not yet been granted planning permission and the net units represent the amount of housing currently being proposed. This may differ from the final amount of housing granted, once the application has been determined.

Further information about the DRP can be found here:

<http://www.lewisham.gov.uk/myservices/planning/conservation/Pages/Design-Review-Panel.aspx>

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 Main Achievements

In assessing the type and quantum of development that has taken place in 2016-17, and will take place in the future, the AMR has identified a number of achievements for the borough. Table 6.1 highlights some of the key facts relating to these achievements.

Table 6.1: Main achievements

Category	Main achievements
Housing completions	With 1,604 net housing completions, it is the second highest in the last 12 years and exceeds the London Plan target of 1,385. The completions are focussed in the Regeneration and Growth Areas (66%). Affordable housing is being provided - with 327 net affordable housing completions. A social rent/affordable rent: intermediate ratio of 64:36 is similar from the Core Strategy 70:30 target.
Housing approvals	1,202 net dwellings were approved in 2016-17, of which 57% will be focussed in the Regeneration and Growth Areas. 235 of the approved dwellings will be affordable housing units.
Strategic sites	Progress has been made on the five strategic sites – parts of Plough Way and Lewisham Gateway have already been completed, Oxestalls Road and Convoys Wharf are currently under construction and Surrey Canal Triangle has planning permission.
Future housing supply	There is a resilient supply of housing land for the next 15 years – with 1,060 dwellings in the forthcoming year and 13,940 dwellings in years 1-15. Development sites are progressing well, with only 6 out of 108 sites of the units at medium/high risk of not being implemented.
Section 106 funds / CIL	Significant funds have been generated in 2016-17 – with £7.8 million received from S106, £4.4 million collected for the Lewisham CIL and £2.9 million collected for the London Mayor's CIL. A total of £40.3 million has also been granted through the New Homes Bonus since 2011, including the 2017-18 allocation.
Investment in the borough	Discussions with key stakeholders regarding BLE Phase 1 have continued this year and on the Council is preparing a number of studies to ensure that the development opportunities arising from the delivery of key transport improvements, including the BLE, are captured and maximised.
High quality design	A number of awards recognise the high quality of design in the borough, including PLACE/Ladywell, Deptford Market Yard, Surrey Canal Linear Park, Millwall Quietway.
Neighbourhood planning	Neighbourhood planning is gathering pace, with five formally designated neighbourhood forums and areas, all of which have started to prepare neighbourhood plans.
Co-operative working	The Council has continued to work co-operatively with neighbouring local authorities and participates in a variety of sub-regional groups including the South East London Duty to Cooperate Group, ALBPO, London Waste Planning Forum and GLA meetings.
Planning applications/enforcement	2,973 applications were decided in 2016-17, in addition to 1,018 other types of applications including Prior Approvals, non-material amendments and approval of details. The performance for determining major, minor and other applications exceeded target levels. 70% of appeals were dismissed. 466 enforcement cases were opened in 2016-17 and 23 enforcement notices were served.
Heritage assets	There are 367 national listed entries, 301 on the local list, 28 Conservation Areas, 21 Areas of Archaeological Priority and a World Heritage Site buffer zone. Two new monuments have been listed during 2016-17: Lewisham War Memorial at Memorial Gardens and St. Stephen's Church War Memorial. 18 entries remain on the Heritage at Risk Register, although the Deptford Ramp has recently been removed, having been restored as part of the Deptford Market Yard development. Plans for restoration of ten tombs within St Margaret's Old Churchyard and Listed Building Consents at Beckenham Place Stable block, Riley's Temperance Hall and the Fellowship Inn Hall will allow their structures to be removed from the Register in the future.
Design Review Panel	28 schemes have been reviewed by the Design Review Panel at application and pre-application stage, enabling design issues to be addressed at an early stage.

**2016-17:
another
successful
year for
planning in the
borough.**

Overall, it is evident that much of the development taking place across the borough reflects the spatial strategy set out in the Core Strategy and that the Planning Service has maintained a high level of service. This is recognised in the design awards that have been won and is reflected in the pro-active approach the Council takes to developing the borough.

6.2 Concerns

No new concerns have been raised in this AMR. However, there are a number of concerns raised in last year's AMR that remain relevant.

**Affordable
housing that
falls short of
the target**

Only 20% of the completions and 20% of the approvals are affordable housing. This falls short of the 50% target in the Core Strategy. The Council will continue to negotiate for the highest amount of affordable housing possible on appropriate sites, taking account of development viability and the need to balance the provision of affordable housing with delivering a range of other on-site and off-site benefits.

**Losing non-
residential
floorspace to
housing**

Many of the large office buildings have already been granted permission for conversion to residential in the last few monitoring years. However, with 271 Prior Approval applications received during 2016-17, this trend has continued this monitoring year and will continue in the future too. The Council has limited ability to refuse these applications. They are detrimental to local economic diversity and could undermine the protection of scarce employment land in the future. In addition the dwellings created from prior approvals consist mostly of small properties which do not cater for the needs of local families.

**Large scale
loss of
business
floorspace**

There has been a net loss of 23,802m² of non-residential floorspace from completions in 2016-17, whilst planning approvals granted in the monitoring period will result in a net loss of 12,461m² if implemented. In particular, there have been large scale losses of business floorspace (23,284m² for completions and 6,071m² for approvals). However, this loss of non-residential floorspace helps with the delivery of comprehensive regeneration schemes across the borough, which have provided much needed housing and other benefits for local communities. It helps to re-provide new business and retail floorspace that is more suited to the modern-day economy and a growing retail economy. It also helps in terms of job creation as most of the sites being developed for a mix of uses generate a significant uplift in the amount of jobs created compared to before.

**Future housing
supply**

Despite 13,940 new homes within the 15 year housing supply, the London Plan's housing target will be significantly increased when the draft plan is published in November 2017. To help meet the increased target the Council has worked alongside the GLA and input into the London SHLAA, identifying additional potential development sites. This will significantly boost the 15 year supply in the future.

Further monitoring is needed

The concerns identified above will need to be further monitored in future AMRs, to determine:

- Any long-term impacts.
- If any mitigating actions need to be carried out.
- Which policies need to be updated, changed or strengthened in the new integrated Local Plan, especially in relation to affordable housing and business floorspace.

APPENDIX 1: ABBREVIATIONS





AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
BLE	Bakerloo Line Extension
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DMLP	Development Management Local Plan
Dph	Dwellings per hectare
DRP	Design Review Panel
GLA	Greater London Authority
GPDO	General Permitted Development Order
HMO	House of Multiple Occupation
IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
km²	Square kilometres
LDD	London Development Database
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Areas
LTCLP	Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan
m²	Square metres
NDO	Neighbourhood Development Order
NDP	Neighbourhood Development Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OAN	Objectively Assessed Need
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PCN	Planning Contravention Notices
S106	Section 106 Agreement
SALP	Site Allocations Local Plan
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SRQ	Sustainable Residential Quality Matrix
TFL	Transport for London
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

APPENDIX 2: WARD BOUNDARIES MAP



APPENDIX 3: PROGRESS OF HOUSING TRAJECTORY SITES

The table below lists the sites shown on the Housing Trajectory in Appendix 4. It assesses the progress made on each site using a colour code in the last column, as follows:

	Medium to high risk of not being implemented when planned as site is suitable for residential development but unlikely to be granted planning permission in the next few years
	Medium risk of not being implemented when planned as site is making slower than expected progress but will continue to be implemented
	Low to medium risk of not being implemented when planned as site is at an early stage but is not currently stalled
	Low risk of not being implemented when planned as site is progressing well

Sites are ordered by location: Deptford/New Cross, Lewisham Town Centre, Catford Town Centre, District Hubs, Local Hubs, Central, Urban and Suburban. The table below does not include sites protected for current use such as Local Employment Locations (SA13-SA15, SA24–SA25, SA37, SA45-SA50), schools (SA16-SA17, SA51), nature conservation sites (Sinc1-18) and waste sites (1-3). Some Site Allocations have already been completed and are therefore not included in this Appendix.

For schemes that have not yet been granted planning permission, the net units represent the amount of housing currently being proposed. This may differ from the final amount of housing granted, once the application has been determined.

Some sites have progressed since the end of 2016-17:

- Site has started construction since 1 April 2017
- ~ Sites has been completed since 1 April 2017
- # Site has been granted permission since 1 April 2017
- * Site has started enabling works
- ^ Site has a resolution to approve, subject to a Section 106 Agreement being secured.

Site name/Address/Ward	Site allocation	Total units on site (^ units remaining to be built)	Phasing	None	Pre-application discussions/application submitted	Application approved	Not yet started on site, as at 31 March 2017	Started construction, as at 31 March 2017	Rating
1. DEPTFORD – NEW CROSS									
Convoys Wharf	SSA2	3,514	19/20-30/31			13/83358 Approved by Mayor of London	Y	*	
New Bermondsey, Surrey Canal Triangle	SSA3	2,365	19/20-30/31			11/76357 13/85143	Y		
Timber Yard, Deptford Wharves, Oxestalls Road	SSA4	1,132 -1 (1,131 net)	17/18-26/27			09/73189 15/92295	Y	➤	
New Cross Gate Retail Park/Sainsbury, New Cross Road	SA6	602	29/30-31/32		Y				
Arklow Road Trading Estate	SA9	316	19/20-21/22			15/93100 15/93101		Y	
Sun Wharf, Cockpit Arts	SA11	250	23/24-25/26		Y				
Thanet Wharf	SA12	226	21/22-22/23		15/90768				
Plough Way, Marine Wharf East	SSA5	225	17/18-18/19			13/85917 14/89436 15/91087 16/97829		Y	
Neptune Works, Parkside House, Grinstead Road	SA10	199	17/18-18/19			10/75331 14/89647		Y	
Giffin Street Masterplan Area	SA3	192	22/23-23/24		16/95039	^			
New Cross Gate NDC Scheme, Besson Street	SA7	173	20/21-21/22		Y	Previous application lapsed			
New Cross Gate Station sites (Goodwood Road)	SA5	148	27/28		Y	Previous application lapsed			
Faircharm Trading Estate, Creekside		148	17/18-18/19			12/82000		Y	
Kent Wharf, Creekside	SA11	143	17/18-18/19			14/89953		Y	
Former Deptford Green Secondary School, Amersham Vale	SA17	120	22/23-23/24		15/95027	^			

Site name/Address/Ward	Site allocation	Total units on site (^ units remaining to be built)	Phasing	None	Pre-application discussions/application submitted	Application approved	Not yet started on site, as at 31 March 2017	Started construction, as at 31 March 2017	Rating
Plough Way, Marine Wharf West	SSA5	^ 106	17/18			10/73437 13/84296 14/89436		Y ~	
Bond House, 20-32 Goodwood Rd		89	18/19			14/90267		Y	
Acme House, Childers Street	SA8	85	23/24	Y					
19 Yeoman Street	SSA5	72	18/19			16/98132	Y	➤	
43-49 Pomeroy Street		65	18/19			15/93731	Y	➤	
Astra House, Arklow Road	SA9	44	17/18			14/89678 15/93689		Y	
29 Pomeroy Street		37	17/18			15/91987		Y	
Evelyn Court, Grinstead Road		18	19/20			14/89442	Y		
302-308, 310/312 New Cross Road		18 -7 (11 net)	19/20			15/93085	Y		
Scaffolding Yard, 1-3 Comet Street		9	18/19			15/92227		Y	
9 Wotton Road, Lord Clyde PH		7	17/18			15/91454		Y	
465 New Cross Road		9 -4 (5 net)	18/19			11/78237		Y	
Roof extension: 110-114 Deptford High Street		5	19/20			14/88107	Y		
2. LEWISHAM TOWN CENTRE									
Lewisham Gateway	SSA6	^ 607	18/19-21/22			06/62375/ 13/82493/ 13/84296 14/89233		Y	
Lewisham Retail Park, east of Jerrard Street	LTC4	536	22/23-25/26		16/97629	^			
Tesco, Conington Road	LTC5	367	21/22-23/24		17/101621				

Site name/Address/Ward	Site allocation	Total units on site (^ units remaining to be built)	Phasing	None	Pre-application discussions/ application submitted	Application approved	Not yet started on site, as at 31 March 2017	Started construction , as at 31 March 2017	Rating
Carpet Right, east of Thurston Road	LTC4	242	23/24-24/25		17/102049				
Lewisham House, 25 Molesworth Street		237	19/20-20/21			15/92471	Y		
Place Ladywell, former Ladywell Leisure Centre, 261 Lewisham High Street (remainder of site)	LTC7	84	26/27-27/28		Y				
223-225 Lewisham High Street		22	17/18			13/85398	Y		
87-89 Loampit Vale		49	18/19			15/93404		Y	
Former petrol station, 167 Lewisham High Street		28	17/18			15/91914		Y	
Roof extension at Riverdale House, 68 Molesworth Street		^25	18/19			15/91069		Y	
Tower House, 65-71 Lewisham High Street and roof extension		^ 20	17/18			15/94039		Y	
1 Myron Place		12	18/19			16/99036		Y	
Ravensbourne Arms, 323 Lewisham High Street		7	17/18			14/88176		Y	
Roof extension at 86-88 Lewisham High Street		6	17/18			12/81435		Y ~	
Roof extension at Robert Square, Bonfield Road		15 -12 (3 net)	17/18			16/97298		Y	
3. CATFORD TOWN CENTRE									
Catford Green, former Catford Greyhound Stadium		^ 240	18/19-20/21			07/67276 15/93128		Y	
16-22 Brownhill Road		19	19/20			14/89404	Y	➤	
Land adj. to railway, Doggett Road		9	17/18			12/79846		Y	
70 Rushey Green		7	19/20			15/92113	Y		
93-95 Rushey Green		7	17/18			11/76437		Y ~	

Site name/Address/Ward	Site allocation	Total units on site (^ units remaining to be built)	Phasing	None	Pre-application discussions/ application submitted	Application approved	Not yet started on site, as at 31 March 2017	Started construction , as at 31 March 2017	Rating
Roof extension at Catford Tavern, Station Approach		6	18/19			15/90741	Y	➤	
26-32 George Lane		6	18/19			15/90510		Y	
4. DISTRICT HUBS									
Leegate Shopping Centre	SA23	229	21/22-22/23		14/90032	^			
113-153 Sydenham Road	SA22	98	24/25-25/26	Y					
Station forecourt, Dartmouth Road, west of the Railway Line	SA19	74	23/24	Y					
Waldram Place and Perry Vale, east of the Railway Line	SA18	33	27/28	Y					
Fairway House, rear of 53 Dartmouth Road	SA20	27	17/18			15/90942		Y	
Regent Business Centre, 291-307 Kirkdale		23	19/20			16/99465	Y		
22A-24 Sydenham Road		18	17/18			14/89339		Y	
Independents Day Centre, Independents Road		16	17/18			10/76229		Y	
Roof extension at 96a Sydenham Road		5	18/19			16/98075	Y	➤	
Former RH Adams Ltd, Hindsley's Place		7	17/18			13/85802		Y ~	
42 Sydenham Road		5	19/20			16/99221	Y		
169-171 Sydenham Road		5	20/21	Y					
5. LOCAL HUBS									
111-115 Endwell Road	SA30	40	23/24		Y				
Driving Test Centre, off Ennersdale Road	SA33	30	23/24	Y					
37-43 Nightingale Grove	SA35	30	21/22		Y				
6 Mantle Road	SA28	20	23/24		Y				

Site name/Address/Ward	Site allocation	Total units on site (^ units remaining to be built)	Phasing	None	Pre-application discussions/ application submitted	Application approved	Not yet started on site, as at 31 March 2017	Started construction , as at 31 March 2017	Rating
35 Nightingale Grove	SA34	8	19/20			13/84806	Y		
Rear of 41-43 Springbank Road		6	17/18					Y~	
1 Brockley Cross		5	19/20		17/100503 #				
6. CENTRAL									
Boones Almshouses, Belmont Park		88 - 30 (58 net)	17/18-18/19			10/74143		Y	
Rear Chiddingstone House, Lewisham Park		53	19/20			14/89027 16/99284	Y		
BMW site, Lee Terrace		30	18/19			16/95488		Y	
23 Boone Street, Dacre Park Estate (south)		25	19/20			14/89902		Y	
37 Old Road		9	17/18			14/87793		Y	
87 Old Road		9	17/18			14/90064		Y	
Our Lady of Lourdes School, Belmont Hill		9	19/20			15/94157	Y		
12 Muirkirk Road		6	17/18			16/95538		Y~	
246 Brownhill Road		5	17/18			14/88055		Y	
Garages at 49-71 Dacre Park		5	18/19			14/89973		Y	
7. URBAN									
Heathside and Lethbridge Estate		645	19/20-25/26			12/81169 14/87333 17/99379		Y	
Excalibur Estate, Baudwin Road		219	17/18-18/19			10/75973		Y	
Rear of Christian Fellow Fellowship site, rear of 15-17a Tyson Road	SA40	71	17/18			09/71953		Y	

Site name/Address/Ward	Site allocation	Total units on site (^ units remaining to be built)	Phasing	None	Pre-application discussions/ application submitted	Application approved	Not yet started on site, as at 31 March 2017	Started construction , as at 31 March 2017	Rating
St Clements Heights, 165 Wells Park Road		50	17/18			14/90031		Y	
Featherstone Lodge, Eliot Bank		33	18/19			14/86666	Y		
Former Sydenham Police Station, 179 Dartmouth Road		33	19/20			15/92758	Y		
Garages north of Longfield Crescent Estate		27	17/18			14/89888		Y	
Foster House, Whitefoot Lane		22 -1 (21 net)	19/20			15/91734	Y		
Mayfields Hostel, Burnt Ash Road		21	20/21		17/103886				
154-158 Sydenham Road	SA21	15	19/20			14/88852	Y		
33-39 Beadnell Road		9	17/18			15/91375	Y	➤	
452-458 New Cross Road		9	17/18			15/94342		Y ~	
14 Wastdale Road		9	17/18			16/96971		Y ~	
351-355 Sydenham Road		9	17/18			14/88927		Y	
Laurel Grove, rear of 215-217 Sydenham Road		9	17/18			12/82195		Y	
Garages at Woodstock Court, Burnt Ash Hill		8	19/20			15/94702	Y		
31 Dacres Road		9 -2 (7 net)	19/20			15/92092	Y		
117 Dunfield Road		8 -1 (7 net)	19/20		16/99506 #				
437-439 Brockley Road		7	17/18			14/88077		Y	
Rear of 101-103 Springbank Road		6	18/19			14/90373		Y	

Site name/Address/Ward	Site allocation	Total units on site (^ units remaining to be built)	Phasing	None	Pre-application discussions/ application submitted	Application approved	Not yet started on site, as at 31 March 2017	Started construction , as at 31 March 2017	Rating
14 Westwood Park		7 -1 (6 net)	19/20			15/91285		Y ~	
113 Bovill Road		5	18/19			16/97411	Y	➤	
Spalding House, Turnham Road		5	19/20			15/94208	Y		
29 Ewelme Road		6 -1 (5 net)	19/20			16/96800	Y		
219 Standstead Road		5	19/20			16/97266	Y		
Workshop at rear of 171 Kirkdale		5	17/18			14/86283		Y	
8. SUBURBAN									
Former Downham Fire Station , 260 Reigate Road		30	18/19			15/92929		Y	
329 Baring Road and Haywood House		6	19/20		17/100225 #				
Garages at 55-88 Castleton Road		5	19/20		16/98887 #				

APPENDIX 5: CIL ACCOUNTS

Receipts		(£)
Total CIL receipts in the reported year (2016/17)		4,487,774.86
Expenditure		(£)
Total CIL Expenditure in the reported year		Nil
Summary details of expenditure during the reported year		(£)
The items of infrastructure to which CIL has been applied		N/A
The amount of CIL expenditure on each item		N/A
the amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the infrastructure items which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part)		N/A
The amount of CIL applied to administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61 and that amount expressed as a percentage of CIL collected in that year in accordance with that regulation		224,388.74 5%
The amount of CIL passed to		(£)
Any local council under regulation 59A or 59B		N/A
Any person under regulation 59(4)		N/A
Summary details of the neighbourhood proportion of CIL		(£)
Total amount of the neighbourhood proportion of CIL receipts in the reported year (15%)		673,166.23
The items to which the neighbourhood proportion of CIL receipts have been applied		N/A
The amount of expenditure on each item		N/A
Summary details of any notices served		(£)
The total value of CIL receipts requested from each local council		N/A
Any funds not yet recovered from each local council at the end of the reported year		N/A
Totals		(£)
CIL receipts for the reported year retained at the end of the reported year excluding the neighbourhood proportion		3,590,219.89
CIL receipts from previous years retained at the end of the reported year excluding the neighbourhood proportion		1,152,370.93
Total amount of neighbourhood proportion CIL receipts for the reported year retained at the end of the reported year		673,166.23
Total amount of neighbourhood proportion CIL receipts from previous years retained at the end of the reported year		216,069.55
Infrastructure payments accepted by the charging authority		(£)
The items of infrastructure to which the infrastructure payments relate		N/A
The amount of CIL to which each item of infrastructure relates		N/A

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December 2017



Mayor and Cabinet		
Title	Comments of the Sustainable Development Select Committee on the Broadway Theatre	
Contributor	Sustainable Development Select Committee	
Class	Part 1 (open)	6 December 2017

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report informs Mayor and Cabinet of the comments and views of the Sustainable Development Select Committee, arising from discussions held on an officer report on the Catford regeneration programme.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 Mayor and Cabinet is recommended to note the Committee's comments as set out in this report and to ask the Executive Directors for Community Services and Resources and Regeneration to provide a response.

3. Sustainable Development Select Committee views

- 3.1 On Wednesday 8 November 2017, the Sustainable Development Select Committee considered an officer report about the Catford regeneration programme. Whilst the Committee is satisfied with the overall direction of the programme, it is unhappy about the apparent lack of progress being made with the plans for the future of the Broadway Theatre. Members of the Committee also raised concerns about the current programme of events at the theatre. Accordingly, the Committee intends to invite the Cabinet Member for Health Well-being and Older People as well as the relevant officers, to a future meeting in order to give account of the vision for, and management of, the theatre.

- 3.2 The Committee also resolved to advise Mayor and Cabinet of the following:

- The Committee believes that the joint oversight of theatre operations and plans for its future should be brought under the remit of a single senior manager. The Committee has been encouraged by the Catford programme team's accomplishments and abilities and as such, the Committee believes that serious consideration should be given to moving future management and forward planning for the theatre under the remit of the capital programme division.

4. Financial implications

- 4.1 There are no financial implications arising out of this report per se; but there may be financial implications arising from carrying out the action proposed by the Committee.

5. Legal implications

- 5.1 The Constitution provides for Select Committees to refer reports to the Mayor and Cabinet, who are obliged to consider the report and the proposed response from the relevant Executive Director; and report back to the Committee within two months (not including recess).

6. Further implications

- 6.1 At this stage there are no specific environmental, equalities or crime and disorder implications to consider. However, there may be implications arising from the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

Background papers

Sustainable Development Select Committee agenda, 8 November 2017:

<http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=136&MId=4641>

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Timothy Andrew, Scrutiny Manager (timothy.andrew@lewisham.gov.uk)

MAYOR & CABINET		
Report Title	Exclusion of the Press and Public	
Key Decision	No	Item No.
Ward		
Contributors	Chief Executive (Head of Business & Committee)	
Class	Part 1	Date: December 6 2017

Recommendation

It is recommended that in accordance with Regulation 4(2)(b) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information)(England) Regulations 2012 and under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs [3, 4 and 5] of Part 1 of Schedule 12(A) of the Act, and the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information

- 23. Besson Street: Selecting a Joint Venture Partner to Deliver New Build to Rent Homes