

Overview and Scrutiny



Healthier Communities Select Committee Agenda

Tuesday, 20 June 2023

7.00 pm, Civic Suite

Civic Suite

Lewisham Town Hall

London SE6 4RU

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This meeting is an open meeting and all items on the agenda may be audio recorded and/or filmed.

Part 1

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The public are welcome to attend 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..

Healthier Communities Select Committee Members

Members of the committee, listed below, are summoned to attend the meeting to be held on Tuesday, 20 June 2023.

Jeremy Chambers, Monitoring Officer
Monday, 12 June 2023

<p>Members</p> <p>Councillor Chris Best (Chair)</p> <p>Councillor Aliya Sheikh (Vice-Chair)</p> <p>Councillor Peter Bernards</p> <p>Councillor Laura Cunningham</p> <p>Councillor Stephen Hayes</p> <p>Councillor John Muldoon</p> <p>Councillor Carol Webley-Brown</p> <p>Councillor Rudi Schmidt (ex-Officio)</p> <p>Councillor Ese Erheriene (ex-Officio)</p>	
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Agenda Item 1 MINUTES OF THE HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES SELECT COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 28 February 2023 at 7.00 pm

IN ATTENDANCE: Councillors Chris Best (Chair), Aliya Sheikh (Vice-Chair), Laura Cunningham, John Muldoon and Jacq Paschoud

APOLOGIES: Councillors Stephen Hayes and Peter Bernards

ALSO JOINING THE MEETING VIRTUALLY: Nigel Bowness (Healthwatch Lewisham)

ALSO PRESENT: Tom Brown (Executive Director for Community Services), Councillor Paul Bell (Cabinet Member for Health & Adult Social Care), Bobby Pratap (Director of Implementation, SLaM), James Lowell (Chief Operating Officer, SLaM), Mark Pattison (SLaM Service Director for Lewisham), Kenneth Gregory (Director of Adults Integrated Commissioning), and Nidhi Patil (Scrutiny Manager),

ALSO PRESENT VIRTUALLY: Councillor Andre Bourne (Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure), Natalie Sutherland (Assistant Director of Adults Integrated Commissioning), Catherine Mbema (Director of Public Health) and Neville Graham (Sport and Leisure Service Manager).

NB: Those Councillors listed as joining virtually were not in attendance for the purposes of the meeting being quorate, any decisions taken or to satisfy the requirements of s85 Local Government Act 1972

1 Minutes of the meeting held on 11 January 2023

1.1. RESOLVED: that the minutes of the last meeting be agreed as a true record.

1.2. A member of the Committee mentioned that under section 4.11 of the minutes it was suggested that all Lewisham Councillors would be provided with data so that they could establish an effective relationship with the care homes in their wards. The Committee hadn't received this data yet and requested a follow-up on this.

2 Declarations of interest

2.1. Councillor Jacq Paschoud declared a personal interest as she had a close family member in receipt of a care package from Lewisham Social Care.

3 Lewisham Mental Health Estates and Adult Mental Health Care Model Review

Bobby Pratap (Director of Implementation, SLaM) and James Lowell (Chief Operating Officer, SLaM) introduced the report. The following key points were noted:

- 3.1. The Ladywell Unit in its current state presented an unfit physical environment for the patients and staff. £3 million had been spent on the building to allow basic renovations, but the building still remained unfit for purpose.
- 3.2. Even though the modern-day minimum requirement for mental health units was to have ensuite toilets for all rooms, the Ladywell Unit only had 2-3 toilets per 18 people.
- 3.3. Instead of just replacing the Ladywell Unit with a modern fit for purpose building, it was agreed that this situation presented an opportunity to pause, review and modernise the model of care being delivered.
- 3.4. It was discussed that there was mistrust in the community when it came to statutory mental health facilities in the borough, especially amongst residents from

Black ethnic groups. Levels of coercion, medication and police interaction were cited as being the key reasons for this mistrust.

- 3.5. Black residents in Lewisham were over-represented in the mental health wards, constituting 50% of inpatient bed days in Lewisham acute and psychiatric intensive care units (PICU).
- 3.6. There were national concerns around the fundamental model of acute mental health care and recent high-profile incidents had raised concerns around breach of human rights in these mental health facilities.
- 3.7. The business case for the mental health care model modernisation would require significant investment in the long-term future infrastructure of Lewisham's mental health services. With a robust and compelling case, there may be opportunities for some charitable fundraising.
- 3.8. Most of the Trust's investment and activity was focused on inpatient and acute care which left relatively little for community and social based care. Currently, ~58% of the adult NHS mental health budget was being spent on supporting ~4% of the people which meant the remaining 96% people had to be serviced with 42% of the budget.
- 3.9. However, there were some positive reflections in relation to Lewisham's mental health service such as Lewisham implementing SafeWards and the local authority's commitment to supported housing pathway.

The Committee members were invited to ask questions. The following key points were noted:

- 3.10. At the Ladywell Unit, there were around 600 admissions last year out of which 70% were detained under the Mental Health Act. 50% of those admitted belonged to the Black ethnic group. Officers from SLaM stated that they would confirm these figures and data for the Committee and would circulate the data on what proportion of admissions were because of treatment orders.
- 3.11. SLaM had a medium secure, forensic acute admissions ward that was based in River House at Bethlem Royal Hospital.
- 3.12. A significant number of clinicians within SLaM were researchers who had contracts with the Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience (IOPPN) which helped SLaM form strong links with the clinical academic groups.
- 3.13. Developing a new model of care was not driven by NHS budget reductions. On the contrary, as part of the Mental Health investment standards, more money had started to be invested in the mental health service over the last few years and more investment was due in the coming years as well. However, a lot of this money was being spent on inpatient services. The new model of care would focus on reducing the need for inpatient and crisis care by investing more in our community offer.
- 3.14. SLaM recognised that it could have invested more money in the Ladywell Unit early on to modernise the building but since the initial idea was to rebuild the building, investing in the current building was not a priority back then.
- 3.15. It was discussed that culturally appropriate mental health services were required. As part of developing the business case, SLaM was re-examining its research and evidence base to understand whether it correctly reflected the needs of the local population.
- 3.16. Transition services and family hubs were discussed in one of the community engagement workshops that SLaM undertook as part of its process for developing the business case and officers from SLaM stated that they would look into how they can join-up work around the family hubs.
- 3.17. The business case development being discussed was specifically focused on the Ladywell Unit and adults of working age, but SLaM also provided other services

that were part of their wider strategy such as CAMHS (Child & Adolescent Mental health services) and specialist services for older adults and people with learning disabilities. This wider strategy and the work within the Lewisham Mental Health Alliance looked at all transitions and SLaM would cover this in their strategic outline case to emphasise the work they were doing with partners in Lewisham in specialist service provision and transition.

3.18 SLaM was aware of the limits around capital funding and was in touch with the team in the Department of Health.

3.18 The Committee noted that the re-provision of the Ladywell Unit was a priority agreed by the Health & Wellbeing Board.

RESOLVED: That the Committee

- welcomed the report and fully supported the development of a new model of care and modernisation of our mental health estates.
- would be happy to assist with the resident engagement exercises required for the development of this business case.
- be kept informed of the progress on this business case.

4 Leisure Contracts Performance

Neville Graham (Sport and Leisure Service Manager) introduced the report. The following key points were noted:

- 4.1. There were 2 contractors that operated leisure centres in the borough. One was Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) that operated 6 sites. The second one was 1 Life that had managed Downham Health and Leisure Centre (DHLC) since March 2007 and had a 32-year contract through a Private Finance Initiative (PFI).
- 4.2. As part of the budget cuts, changes were proposed to the concession arrangements within the leisure centres that allowed free gym, swim & athletics track access to all those over the age of 60 or those who were disabled. From October 2022, the concession offer was continued for those who were disabled but those over 60 had to pay a subsidised concessionary rate rather than retaining free access.
- 4.3. Leisure centre participation had been steadily increasing since January 2022.
- 4.4. In November 2021, the Mayor & Cabinet approved a detailed feasibility study that would consider options for the future re-provision of the Bridge Leisure Centre which had remained closed following the Covid-19 pandemic when other leisure centres re-opened. This study was due to conclude soon, and public engagement would begin once the study had concluded.
- 4.5. A vacant unit in the Lewisham Shopping Centre had been converted into a health & wellbeing space called the CommUNITY space. This space was being used as a 'warm welcome zone' along with being a wellbeing space that provided free activity sessions, warm meals and support & advice to the local community.
- 4.6. The Council had been working with the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) to agree and deliver a programme of work that would upgrade the Tennis Courts across the following sites- Ladywell fields, Telegraph Hill, Hilly Fields and Chinbrook Meadows.
- 4.7. The Physical Activity Strategy that focused on increasing borough wide physical activity rates by working in partnership with local stakeholders was currently in the final stages of development.

The Committee members were invited to ask questions. The following key points were noted:

- 4.8. The Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group (PWTAG) recommended that the pool water temperature and the composition of chemicals used in pool water were monitored regularly so all leisure centres in Lewisham followed this practice.
- 4.9. There was a wide range of activities available in the leisure centres for the general public and the exercise on referral scheme meant the leisure centres also had specialist programmes for people with specific health conditions. GLL was exploring the opportunity to have an exercise on referral scheme for cancer patients in the pre-operative stage to help their bodies prepare for surgery.
- 4.10. After the concessionary arrangements at leisure centres were changed, older residents (60+) lost free access to swim & gym but were told they would be eligible for discounted rates. GLL was offering the Be Active membership to older residents (60+) at £29.95 per month. The Committee enquired how this was a concessionary rate since membership had previously been available at this price to everyone. Officers agreed that further information on this would be circulated to members.
- 4.11. Spaces in and around the Bridge Leisure centre such as the 3G football pitch and the indoor bowls space were being put to good use. GLL recently worked on repairing the 3G football pitch which was now offering community activities alongside structured bookings. The indoor bowls space was being used by the Lewisham & Crystal Palace Indoor Bowls Club that had a membership of around 300 people.
- 4.12. Officers recognised that some groups of people in the south of the borough such as Bellingham and Downham were harder to reach when it came to engagement exercises. Therefore, ward councillors would be consulted when public engagement on the future of Bridge Leisure centre began so that local community's needs were properly understood.
- 4.13. The CommUNITY space in the Lewisham Shopping centre unit was being used as an outreach space in partnership with GLL to encourage an active lifestyle.
- 4.14. The LTA would be paying for the refurbishment of tennis courts at the Hilly Fields site (along with 3 other sites). Even though the LTA was paying for the refurbishments, these courts were still very much a community asset and remained under the control of Lewisham Council. A £5 per hour fee was being charged for booking/ using the courts and this fee would be used for the upkeep of the courts. This message needed to be clearly communicated to the community as there had been some misunderstanding regarding these works at Hilly fields, where people assumed the LTA funding equated to privatisation of these courts.
- 4.15. Councillor Andre Bourne and Council officers visited the basketball courts in the Ladywell ward and at the visit they discussed upgrading those courts. An update on this issue was requested to ensure progress was being made.

RESOLVED: That

- the report be noted.
- the Committee have the opportunity to receive the Physical Activity Strategy for pre-decision scrutiny.

5 **Lewisham Health and Wellbeing Board update & Lewisham Health Care and Wellbeing Charter**

Councillor Paul Bell (Cabinet Member for Health & Adult Social Care) conveyed the Mayor's apologies and provided the Committee with an update from the Health & Wellbeing Board. The following key points were noted:

- 5.1. Councillor Chris Barnham (Cabinet Member for Children's Services and School Performance) and Councillor Juliet Campbell (Cabinet Member for Communities, Refugees and Wellbeing) would be made formal members of the Health & Wellbeing Board (HWB).
- 5.2. Lewisham's Health & Wellbeing Strategy was due to expire this year and a new Joint Local Health & Wellbeing Strategy (JLHWBS) was being developed with support from the Local Government Association (LGA). Councillor Bell stated that he would welcome this Committee's comments on the strategy. The HWB wanted to be data-led, outcome-focused with a human face and the strategy would reflect this ethos.
- 5.3. The data from the JSNA (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment) and Census 2021 would inform the development of the JHLWBS.
- 5.4. LGBTQ+ health, particularly Trans healthcare was one of the areas of focus for the HWB. Data from 2021 Census highlighted that Lewisham had a significant number of trans people. There were 2471 people in Lewisham aged 16 years and over whose gender identity was different from their sex registered at birth.
- 5.5. Data from 2021 Census also demonstrated how indicators of bad health were significantly worse in some wards such as Bellingham and Downham.
- 5.6. The HWB had also noticed the challenges around the provision of information regarding a woman's right to choose an abortion and wanted to work towards enabling safe access to healthcare for all.
- 5.7. BLACHIR and the ICS strategy which was being published would play an important role in shaping the JHLWBS.
- 5.8. Following a 60-day consultation period that ended on the 15th of November 2022, the Lewisham Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment had been finalised and would be presented to the HWB in March 2023.

Catherine Mbema (Director of Public Health) provided the Committee with an update on the Lewisham Health Care & Wellbeing Charter. The following key points were noted:

- 5.9. The Lewisham Health Care & Wellbeing Charter was a way for the Council to work with our residents and would seek to address the feedback that had been obtained by Healthwatch and other existing surveys on access and provision of services.
- 5.10. A People's Partnership Committee (PPC) was being established by the Local Care Partnership that would function as the main forum for engaging with residents and the VCS (Voluntary & Community Sector).
- 5.11. The PPC would be launched in April 2023 and would work alongside the development of the JLHWBS. Both the draft Charter and the draft JLHWBS would be presented to the HWB in July 2023.
- 5.12. Four Health Equity Fellows had been recruited to four Primary Care Networks (PCNs) in Lewisham. Work was ongoing to align them with community groups within each PCN to form Health Equity Teams that would lead on community engagement and action to address health inequalities.

The Committee members were invited to ask questions. The following key points were noted:

- 5.13. The systematic approach to developing the Charter and the Joint Local Health & Wellbeing Strategy (JLHWBS) was welcomed.
- 5.14. One of the Committee members raised a point around the lack of trust between the health service and the community particularly in certain wards such as Bellingham. Officers stated that the Lewisham Health Inequalities and Health

Equity Programme 2022-24 was designed to build infrastructure at neighbourhood level so that trust with communities could be re-built and strengthened.

- 5.15. The Chair of the Committee reported that the People’s Partnership Committee was now being referred to as the Voice & Influence Partnership. This committee/ partnership would operate on a ‘hub & spoke’ basis. Therefore, the central group of individuals would meet regularly and take questions/ feedback to new or existing community groups.
- 5.16. The Committee welcomed the initial scope of rights and responsibilities listed in the report that would be explored by the People’s Partnership Committee. In terms of prioritising those rights and responsibilities, the Committee agreed that ‘Communication and Information’ should be the first focus.
- 5.17. Councillor Bell mentioned that he would be contacting other Lewisham Councillors to assist him in understanding the barriers to accessing different healthcare services and the support that can be provided around it.
- 5.18. Along with a focus on addressing inequalities faced by Black and other racially minoritized communities, the Lewisham Health Inequalities and Health Equity Programme also considered the inequalities faced by residents with disabilities. Officers would ensure that people with disabilities were meaningfully engaged in the development of the Charter.
- 5.19. It was discussed that housing, education and employment, along with food and leisure, were all important factors to consider when discussing health & wellbeing. The development of the new strategy for the HWB would attempt to consider these multitude of factors and how they affected health & wellbeing in the community.

RESOLVED: That

- the report be noted.
- the Committee have further opportunity to contribute into and review the Lewisham Health & Wellbeing Charter before it was agreed.
- the Committee receive the Joint Local Health & Wellbeing Strategy (JLHWBS) for pre-decision scrutiny.

6 **Select Committee Work Programme**

It was discussed that the Committee would have an informal meeting to discuss suggestions for the Committee’s 2023-24 Work Programme.

RESOLVED:

- That the completed work programme for 2022/23 be noted.

The meeting ended at 9.26 pm.

Chair:

Date:



Healthier Communities Select Committee

Declarations of Interest

Key decision: No

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Contributors: Chief Executive (Director of Law and Corporate Governance)

Outline and recommendations

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

1. Summary

1.1. Members must declare any personal interest they have in any item on the agenda. 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.

1.2. Further information on these is provided in the body of this report.

2. Recommendation

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

3. Disclosable pecuniary interests

3.1 These 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.

4. Other registerable interests

4.1 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.

5. Non registerable interests

- 5.1. 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).

6. Declaration and impact of interest on members' participation

- 6.1. 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**
- 6.2. 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 6.3 below applies.
- 6.3. 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.
- 6.4. 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.
- 6.5. 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.

7. Sensitive information

- 7.1. 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.

8. Exempt categories

- 8.1. 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).

9. Report author and contact

9.1. Jeremy Chambers, Director of Law and Corporate Governance, 0208 31 47648



Healthier Communities Select Committee

**Report title:
Physical Activity Strategy Briefing**

Date: 9/6/2023

Key decision: Yes

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Outline and recommendations

To note, and comment on the contents of the report in preparation for its presentation at Mayor and Cabinet in July.

Timeline of engagement and decision-making

Mayor and Cabinet

13 January 2021 – Leisure Management Arrangements

3 November 2021 – Leisure Management Arrangements

Healthier Communities Select Committee

1 March 2023 – Leisure Contracts Performance

1. Summary

- 1.1. This paper seeks comments from the Healthier Communities Select Committee on the contents of the draft Lewisham Physical Activity Strategy 2023 – 2028 (appendix 1) which outlines the work we will undertake to monitor and increase the physical activity participation levels of our residents over the next five years.
- 1.2. The physical activity strategy has been in development for a number of years, with public consultations taking place before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. This gives this document the unique perspective of tracking how attitudes towards physical activity have changed since the unprecedented events of 2020.
- 1.3. In recognition of the great work already taking place throughout the borough to improve the health and wellbeing of our local residents; this strategy provides a

framework for how the Council will work in partnership with local organisations to empower our community to engage in physical activity.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. To note, and comment on the contents of the report in preparation for its presentation at Mayor and Cabinet in July.

3. Policy Context

- 3.1. Corporate Strategy 2022 - 2026. The characteristics of the Borough are clearly set out with a growing and diverse population including some areas of very high deprivation and child poverty. Encouraging healthy lifestyles and the availability of local leisure centres are key to delivering three of the key priorities namely:
- Supporting the delivery of an inclusive and high achieving education system
 - Working with schools to strengthen the links between their students and our local sport and physical activity providers
 - Contributing to improving the health and wellbeing of our residents by;
 - Addressing some of the issues identified in the BLACHIR report
 - Empowering our residents to live a physically active lifestyle
 - Contributing to a Cleaner and Greener Lewisham
 - Increasing physical activity also has direct benefits for the local environment. For example, increasing the number of journeys taken on foot and by bicycle will lead to reduced traffic and an improvement in air quality and the overall environment.
- 3.2. Partnership working is a key tool in delivering against these priorities. It is clear that leisure services can play a major role in the delivery of the Corporate Strategy priorities.
- 3.3. The Lewisham Local Plan – This is an important document to help inform the need for future built facilities (including the active environment) and services (impacted by a growing population and potential changes to the demographic profile of the Borough)
- 3.4. Lewisham Whole Systems Obesity Action Plan - The Council's whole systems approach to obesity has three overarching aims:
- Promote an environment that supports healthy weight and wellbeing as the norm, making healthier options the easiest choice for our residents to eat well and have active lifestyles;
 - Supporting our communities and families to become healthier and more resilient, which will include addressing the wider determinants of health; and
 - Tackle the weight issues of those who are already overweight and obese.
- 3.5. The strategy sits alongside an annual implementation plan with targets designed to assess progress linked to getting people more physically active, increasing active travel and using outdoor space for exercise.
- 3.6. The Lewisham Physical Activity Strategy closely aligns to the vision outlined in Sport England's new national strategy 'Uniting the Movement'. This strategy highlights the importance of ensuring that whilst indoor leisure facilities remain inclusive and accessible to local people; outdoor and nontraditional spaces should be recognised as equally important in getting people more physically active.

4. Background

- 4.1. The strategy has been a long time in development. Originally, the strategy aimed to

incorporate plans to change the facility mix in the borough, alongside an overall framework for physical activity.

- 4.2. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and the transition of the Leisure Contract from Fusion Lifestyle to GLL somewhat altered the need create one overarching document.
- 4.3. As a result, the Council commissioned an independent assessment of Lewisham's indoor sports facilities (appendix 2) to accompany the existing Playing Pitch Strategy adopted in 2019 (appendix 3). These, together with the draft Physical Activity Strategy create a suite of documents that outline Lewisham's aims for sport and physical activity for the coming years.
- 4.4. In essence, both the Indoor Built Sports Facilities Assessment and the Playing Pitch Strategy, provide an in-depth look at the current vs future supply and demand for sports facilities which has formed an information based for the development of our Physical Activity Strategy.

5. The Importance of Physical Activity

- 5.1. The development of this Physical Activity Strategy sets out a positive vision and clear way forward to achieve much improved rates of physical activity amongst our residents.
- 5.2. This is required as there is a clear correlation between meeting the Chief Medical Officers (CHO) recommendations for weekly physical activity (a minimum of 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity weekly, along with strengthening activities) and good health.
- 5.3. Furthermore, not meeting physical activity recommendations increases an individual's chances of having a major long-term condition and an early death.
- 5.4. Physical inactivity is the one for the leading risk factor for death in the world, significantly increasing an individual's chances of suffering with coronary heart disease (24%), a 16% enhanced risk of stroke and a 42% higher risk of developing diabetes (Lippi et al, 2020).
- 5.5. Figure 1 below displays Sport England's Active Lives Survey data from their most recent survey (November 2021 – November 2022). This data compares Lewisham's levels of physical inactivity (less than 30 minutes of exercise per week) and levels of physical activity with the average activity rates across London.

Figure 1. Sport England Active Lives Data Nov 2021 – Nov 2022

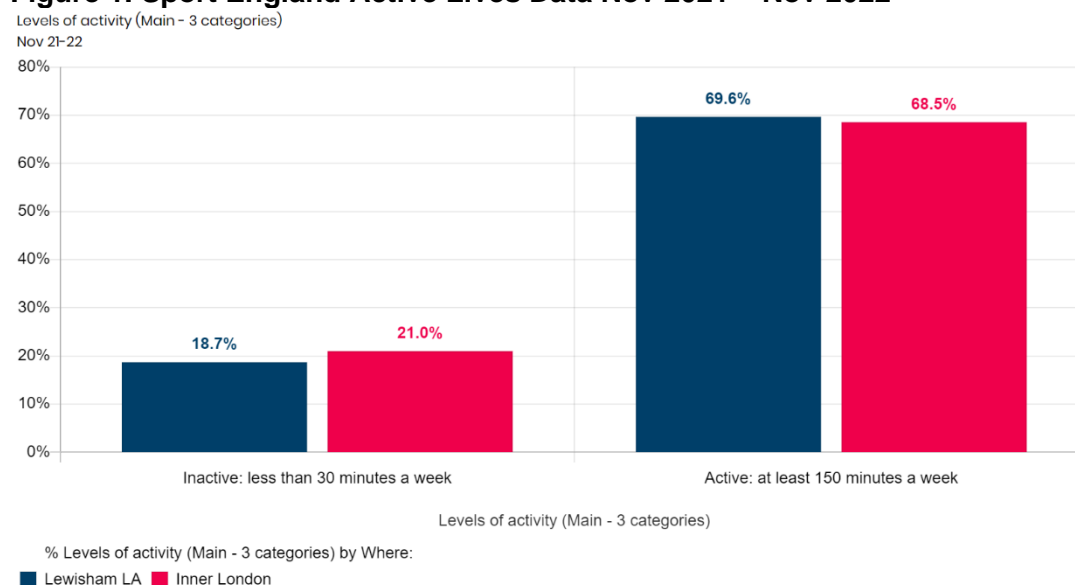


Figure 1. Sport England Active Lives Data Nov 2021 – Nov 2022

- 5.6. The graph above shows that c70% of our residents are physically active for 150 minutes of more each week, this is great news as this demonstrates that Lewisham residents are marginally more active than the London average. We will of course aim to keep those already engaged in physical activity active.
- 5.7. However, the graph also shows that Lewisham have a higher proportion of inactive residents than the London average. This is a figure that needs to be addressed due to the health implications mentioned in points 4.3 – 4.5.

6. The Physical Activity Strategy 2023 – 2028

- 6.1. The development of this Physical Activity Strategy sets out a positive vision and clear way forward to achieve much improved rates of physical activity amongst our residents.
- 6.2. We are aiming to make Lewisham a healthy, prosperous, safe and cohesive place to live and we believe that physical activity has a big role to play in helping to achieve that aim.
- 6.3. Our vision for this strategy is to:

Create a whole systems approach to physical activity, which will transform the health, wellbeing and quality of life of all Lewisham residents by supporting them to become more active in their daily lives.

- 6.4. The strategy sets a strategic framework around 3 key themes – Active People, Active Environments and Active Systems.

Active People

- 6.5. Our Active People theme focuses on ensuring as many of our c300k residents are as active as possible. This means we must aim to ensure our programmes and services that are tailored around the needs of our local people.
- 6.6. As stated in points 4.6 and 4.7, we know that there is a fair proportion of the population already engaged in physical activity. In light of this, considerable efforts will be made to engage our residents that are underrepresented in physical activity participation. These residents fit into five groupings which are highlighted in bold below.
- 6.7. We aim to strengthen links between schools and community sports clubs / organisations to ensure that we have clear pathways for our **Children and Young People** to get into physical activity.
- 6.8. In Lewisham, **women and girls** are more likely to be inactive (19.8%) when compared to males (16.7%) - Sport England Active Lives 2021. With females tending to stop doing physical activity at around 14 years old. So the creation of appealing and accessible opportunities for our female residents to ensure they feel safe, confident, motivated and supported enough to change their behaviours is of paramount importance.
- 6.9. According to the 2021 Census, 17.7% of residents are living with a **disability or long-term health condition** which limits their daily activities. Our work will need to focus on ensuring our local physical activity deliverers are supported in creating inclusive spaces for our residents to take part in activities, as well as developing reliable pathways for carers and health practitioners to be able to signpost residents into activities.
- 6.10. **Older adults** aged 65+ make up 9.6% of the Lewisham population. We know that maintaining physical activity becomes harder as we get older, so this will require us to focus on creating the conditions that make healthier lifestyle choices easier for our older residents.
- 6.11. We also need to ensure the sessions and activities available throughout our borough reflect the rich **diversity** in ethnic backgrounds our borough has. According to

Lewisham's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), Lewisham is the 15th most ethnically diverse local authority in England, with 27% of our residents coming from Black ethnic groups; so we need to ensure everything delivered through this strategy considers and reflects the ethnic diversity of our borough.

Active Environments

- 6.12. Our Active Environments theme focuses on the impact our local environment have on enabling our residents to access opportunities to be physically active.
- 6.13. We will ensure that all of our residents have access to high quality, safe and affordable places to engage with physical activity, whether this be in a traditional gym/leisure centre or a non-traditional place like religious institutions and workplaces.
- 6.14. We will continue to work with our current leisure providers – Greenwich Leisure Limited (operating as Better) and 1Life to ensure that our **Leisure Centres** these facilities are at the centre of our residents' needs by continuing to improve the pools, gyms, sports halls, sauna and steam room facilities to keep them open.
- 6.15. We know that the correlation between inactivity and economically impacted areas is stark. We will take a **'place-based' approach** to targeting the most inactive areas in our borough. In particular, this will focus on the most economically impacted areas in the south of the borough, considering how we can ensure the most appropriate programmes and assets are in place, no matter who is providing them and better utilise existing assets to help these areas to become more active.
- 6.16. As stated in our Transport Strategy (2018), we must acknowledge the importance of encouraging our residents to utilise **active travel** modes of transport. This includes increasing the number of people walking, cycling or even scooting to, from and within our borough.
- 6.17. We also want to ensure we are utilising **less-traditional spaces** for people to engage in sport and physical activity. This will involve harnessing activities already taking place in community centres and schools (outside of school hours) to enable effective signposting to residents looking for activities closer to home.
- 6.18. Our Active Systems theme aims to contribute to having a positive impact on a number of societal challenges including closing the gap on health issues such as childhood obesity, increasing levels of employment skills and employability and reducing crime and antisocial behaviour.

Active Systems

- 6.19. We acknowledge that we can not achieve the aims of this theme without working in partnership with a range of **internal and external partners** that work to address these societal issue. Partners should include (but are not limited to) public health, social care, employment, antisocial behaviour and crime prevention to ensure we have effect pathways and codesigned interventions to cater to the cohorts of people they work with.
- 6.20. We need to expand on our current methods of **communication** to ensure residents are able to find how and where they can get active information they are looking for that the local systems and structures in place to facilitate the achievement of our vision. Supporting and upskilling the existing and workforce as well as new volunteers to deliver physical activity to their community.
- 6.21. We aim to work with our local further education providers to unlock the potential of our future leaders, providing pathways to increase the number of registered coaches and volunteers in our borough. We will particularly focus on female coaches and male volunteers to help to support the great work our sports clubs and organisations provide for the community
- 6.22. The strategy is purposefully iterative with targets set on an annual basis in

recognition of the fact that we have a lot of rebuilding to do post COVID in re-engaging our residents in physical activity.

7. Governance

- 7.1. Implementation planning for the Physical Activity Strategy will take place on an annual basis, owned by a (yet to be named) stakeholder group. This stakeholder group will be a cross cutting partnership body made up of the external organisations and internal departments we will be working in partnership with to achieve the aims of the strategy and accompanying implementation plan.
- 7.2. The implementation plan will be produced and delivered collaboratively by the stakeholder forum on an annual basis. The Stakeholder forum will meet periodically throughout the year to monitor progress against action plan targets.
- 7.3. The stakeholder group will report to the Healthier Communities Select Committee and as required

8. Financial implications

- 8.1. The adoption of this strategy in the recommendation does not have any direct financial implications with existing budgets taking account for current physical activity commitments.
- 8.2. This primarily relates to the cost of delivering the two existing Leisure contracts in the borough and staff resourcing the Councils Sport and Leisure Team.
- 8.3. There may be elements of capital works required to delivery improvements to local facilities through the lifespan of this strategy however, these would typically be resourced via a combination of external funding sources and applications for capital funding allocations.

9. Legal implications

- 9.1. Section 1 localism act 2011 gives the Council a general power of competence to do anything that individuals may generally do.
- 9.2. Section 2B of the National Health Service Act 2006 (as amended by Section 12 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012) introduced a new duty on Councils in England to take appropriate steps to improve the health of the people who live in their area.
- 9.3. Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 places a duty on the Council to ensure its functions are discharged having regard to the need to promote the welfare of children, including preventing impairment of children's health or development.
- 9.4. The adoption of the Physical Activity and Sport Strategy will assist the Council in fulfilling the above statutory obligations.

10. Equalities implications

- 10.1. The Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:
 - Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
 - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

11. Climate change and environmental implications

- 11.1. There are limited climate change and environmental implications that arise as a result of this report. However, through encouraging more Lewisham residents to engage in active travel methods, there may be a reduction in the number of people using traditional transportation methods.

12. Crime and disorder implications

- 12.1. There are no direct crime and disorder implications as that arise as a result of this report.

13. Health and wellbeing implications

- 13.1. There is a wealth of evidence to highlight that the benefits of an active lifestyle are far reaching and impact positively on people's lives across the life course. Those who play sport and are active are healthier, happier and more likely to be successful in academic and professional life.
- 13.2. We know that the benefits of an active lifestyle are far reaching and impact positively on people's lives. The weight of the national evidence base regarding the risks and costs of inactivity is compelling:
- Physical inactivity directly contributes to one in six deaths in the UK, the same number as smoking;
 - Physical inactivity is the fourth largest cause of disease and disability in the UK;
 - Physical inactivity leads to around 37,000 premature deaths a year;
 - Evidence highlights that active people are less likely to suffer from heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and may consequently live 5 years longer.
- 13.3. Physical inactivity poses a serious and growing danger to society; it damages health, economy and the environment and limits the educational attainment and future lives of children.'
- 13.4. It is estimated by Public Health England that the cost of physical inactivity is £7.4 billion per year.

14. Report author and contact

- 14.1. Neville Graham, Sport and Leisure Service Manager 020 8314 6009 – neville.graham@lewisham.gov.uk
- 14.2. Chris Goddard, Business Partner-Financial Services 020 8314 8466 – chris.goddard@lewisham.gov.uk
- 14.3. For legal implications: Melanie Dawson, Principal Lawyer – Place – melanie.dawson@lewisham.gov.uk

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July 2023

Let's Get Lewisham Moving

The Lewisham Physical Activity
Strategy 2023-2028

Foreword

I am delighted to present the new Lewisham Physical Activity Strategy 2023-2028 for our borough.

According to the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, people in the UK are around 20% less active now than in the 1960s. If current trends continue, we will be 35% less active by 2030. We are the first generation that needs to make a conscious decision to build physical activity into our daily lives.

Both nationally and locally, people are facing serious challenges including obesity, physical and mental health issues, social isolation and economic hardship. These issues were heightened during and as we come out of the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We want to Get Lewisham Moving and transform the health, wellbeing and quality of life of all Lewisham residents. This strategy represents the first step towards Lewisham's journey to become a fitter, more active and healthier borough. We thrive here because of the celebration of our differences and diversity and while we make good progress improving the inclusivity of our communities, there is still a lot more we can do for people of all ages living in Lewisham.

Over the next five years, this strategy aims to increase the number of opportunities for residents of all ages and abilities, to become more physically active.

We will seek to tackle physical and mental health inequalities by ensuring that all of our residents have the opportunity to make physical activity a regular part of their everyday lives through the provision of programmes and services that are tailored around the needs of our local people. We want to give everybody in Lewisham access to high quality, safe and affordable places to exercise and we will work with partners to target activity at particular groups who might otherwise not be active.

The development of this strategy would not have been possible without the contributions of all involved, across our services and communities. We want to thank everyone who took the time to contribute to this work and share their knowledge and experience.

Cllr André Bourne

Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure



Our Vision

We are aiming to make Lewisham a healthy, prosperous, safe and cohesive place to live, and we believe that physical activity has a big role to play in helping to achieve that aim. Our vision for this strategy is as follows:

To create a whole systems approach to physical activity, which will transform the health, wellbeing and quality of life of all Lewisham residents by supporting them to become more active in their daily lives.

Our mission

To empower our residents to access opportunities to lead a more physically active lifestyle through the provision of information, services, facilities and funding opportunities; enabling our residents to understand and buy into the many benefits of leading an active life.

Our principles

- Our first principle will be to work in partnership. We will collaborate with local organisations across the public, private and third sectors to deliver places, activities and programmes that match the physical activity needs of the local population.
- Our second principle will be to build, refine and improve our insights, promoting best practice to develop our understanding of barriers and motivations, demonstrate the contribution of physical activity to local priorities and improve access to external funding sources.
- Our third principle will be to influence policy and investment decisions to incorporate physical activity at its heart.

Sport England's 2021 Active Lives survey tells us:

Adults



68%

Active

18%

Inactive

Children



28%

Active every day

45%

Less active every day

Our Lewisham target by November 2023:

Adults



70%

Active

16.5%

Inactive

Children



30%

Active every day

43%

Less active every day

We will use this as a benchmark for year-on-year improvement.

*definitions for Active and Inactive can be seen on [page 3](#)

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Introduction

‘Let’s Get Lewisham Moving’ sets out our partnership vision for increasing levels of physical activity in Lewisham. It is clear to us that there has never been a more important time to tackle the issue of inactivity.



The problem

Both nationally and locally in Lewisham, people are facing challenges such as obesity, physical and mental health issues, social isolation and economic hardship. These issues were heightened during the COVID-19 pandemic and remain as major issues as we come out of it.

‘People in the UK are around 20% less active now than in the 1960s. If current trends continue, we will be 35% less active by 2030. We are the first generation to need to make a conscious decision to build physical activity into our daily lives.’

Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

‘Physical inactivity poses a serious and growing danger to society; it damages health, economy and the environment and limits the educational attainment and future lives of children.’

(All-Party Parliamentary Commission on Physical Activity)

There is a wealth of evidence to highlight that the benefits of an active lifestyle are far-reaching and impact positively on people’s lives.

‘If physical activity were a drug, we would refer to it as a miracle cure, due to the great many illnesses it can prevent and help treat.’

Office for Health Improvement and Disparities 2020

Our solution

Within this context, this document sets out a strategy to increase physical activity levels in Lewisham between 2023 and 2028. We will use this document to guide the creation of an annual implementation plan, which will allow us to monitor our progress against targets.

The Year 1 implementation plan is attached as Appendix 1 to this strategy and will be used as a baseline for future activity.

What is physical activity?

To ensure the term physical activity is understood by all, we will be working to the definition of the term in the broadest sense. **Periods of sustained activity that increase your heart rate** are considered physical activity; this could involve anything from housework, gardening, playing in the garden with the children or walking / cycling from place to place. Physical activity also includes more structured activities such as taking part in casual or organised sports or visiting the gym or swimming to increase fitness levels.

Physical activity



Active Living

- Moderate to vigorous household chores, gardening or DIY
- Encouraging walking / standing meetings at work
- Programmes for cardiac rehab or weight management

Active Travel

- Walking
- Cycling
- Using the stairs
- Walking to school

Active Recreation

- Dance and fitness
- Active play
- Using outdoor gyms
- Walking, cycling or swimming as leisure pursuits
- Playing indoor sports, e.g. badminton

Active Sports

Informal Sport

- Playing sport with a group of friends
- National Governing Body programmes, e.g. Back to Netball
- Participation events

Organised Sport

- Joining a competitive sports team
- Entering sports tournaments

Benefits of physical activity

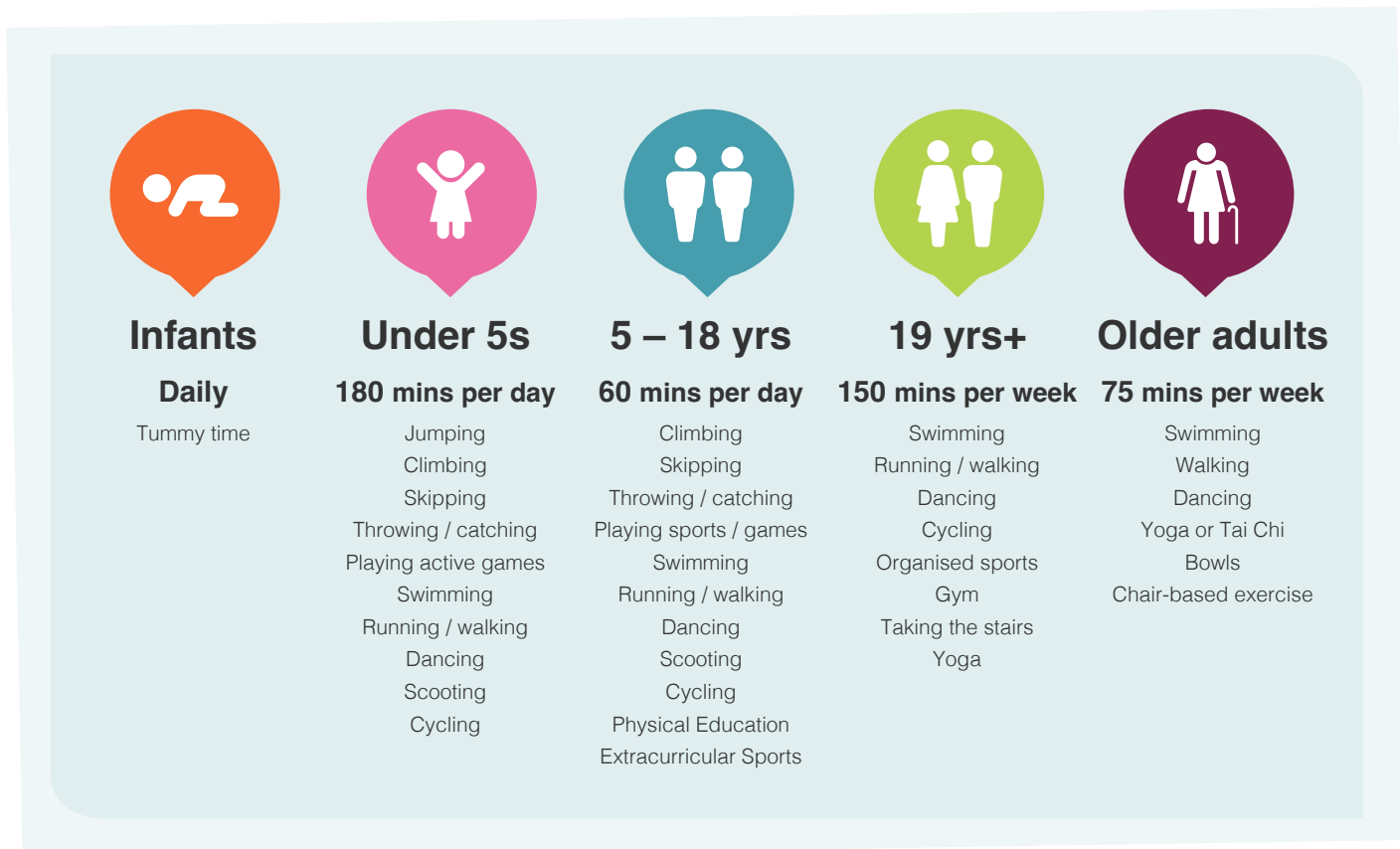


The benefits for physical activity are wide-ranging, helping to:

- build relationships and social skills
- stimulate brain development and learning
- tackle obesity whilst maintaining healthy weight
- reduce feelings of social isolation and loneliness
- reduce risk of early death by 30%
- reduce risk of experiencing depression, stress, anxiety and dementia by 30%
- improve mobility and balance throughout life, reducing the risk of falls in older age

Recommended levels of physical activity

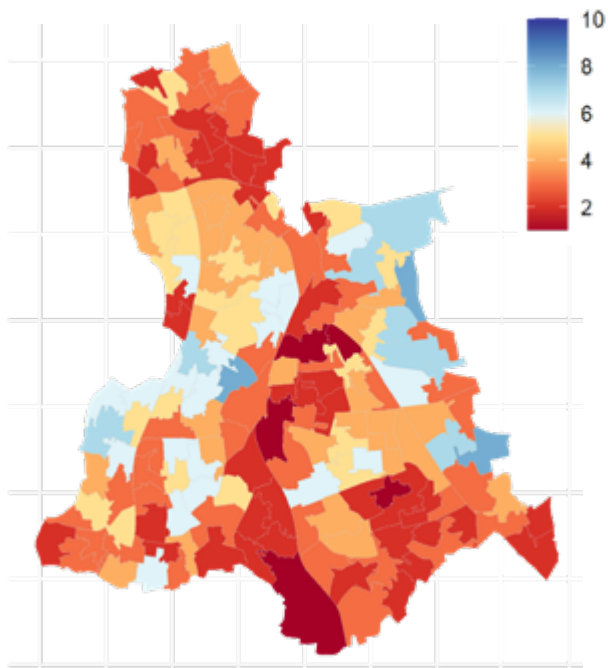
The Chief Medical Officer recommends these levels of physical activity for each stage of life:



Lewisham's population



Economic challenges



IMD 2019 source: English indices of deprivation 2019, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

- 35th most economically impacted local authority in the country
- 82% of the population live in economically impacted neighbourhoods (orange and red areas on the map)
- in the top 20 of local authorities in the country with highest levels of child poverty
- above average levels of unemployment and an above average proportion of people claiming work benefits
- youth and older adults unemployment rates notably higher than the national average

Average indicators:

Indicator	Lewisham	London	England
Children under 16 in low income families (%)	22.6%	18.8%	17.0%
Smoking prevalence in adults (%)	14.5%	12.9%	13.9%
Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese (%)	59.1%	55.9%	62.3%
Prevalence of obesity in Year 6 children (%)	38.3%	23.7%	21.0%
Estimated diabetes diagnosis (%)	64.7%	71.4%	78.0%
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate aged 65+ years (%)	74.9%	71.3%	67.4%
Under 75 years mortality rates – cardiovascular (per 100,000 population)	81.3%	69.1%	70.4%
Infant mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%
Life expectancy at birth – males (years)	79.1	80.9	79.8
Life expectancy at birth – females (years)	83.8	84.7	83.4

● Significantly worse
 ● Not significantly different
 ● Significantly better

Health challenges

The main cause of death in Lewisham is **cancer**, followed by **circulatory disease** and **respiratory illnesses**.

Lewisham's minority ethnic communities are at greater risk from health conditions such as diabetes, hypertension and stroke as referenced in the recent Birmingham and Lewisham African and Caribbean Health Inequalities Review (BLACHIR). Considering that 27% of Lewisham's population is Black African or Black Caribbean (ONS 2021), coordinated efforts with Public Health will be made to address the needs of our local minority ethnic communities.

There is concern over obesity levels, particularly among children, which can lead to more serious long-term health complications.

We have some challenges with crime and antisocial behaviour in our borough:

- above average crime levels
- above average antisocial behaviour incidents
- issues with gangs, knife crime and guns

Activity Level

Positively, we are a relatively active population in Lewisham.



Adults

Nov 20 - Nov 21



Children

Nov 20 - Nov 21

Less active

less than an average of 30 minutes a day



18%

45%

Fairly active

an average of 30-59 minutes a day



14%

26%

Active

an average of 60+ minutes a day



68%

29%

Sport England's most recently published data (November 2020 – 2021) shows that more Lewisham residents are active when compared to the year prior. This shows that our adults are returning to getting active as we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. We also have a lower proportion of our residents that are inactive; we are clearly moving in the right direction after a life - altering two years. However, we still have work to do to return back to the pre-pandemic rates of active adults, which peaked at 69% between May 2019-20.

However, challenges remain. According to Sport England's November 2021 Active Lives Survey:

- Lewisham has moved from the 3rd most active borough in London in 2015/16 to the 9th most active borough in London in 2020/21
- for those who are 'active', males are significantly more active than females
- there is an above average number of people who are South Asian, Black and mixed ethnicities who are 'inactive'
- average visits to parks and open spaces per person per year and the average length of visit were both below the national average
- proportion of visits to parks and open spaces in Lewisham is lower from the minority ethnic communities and people from more challenging areas

Our strategic approach

We will deliver on our vision and key priorities by adopting the following strategies:



Person-centred

Putting local people at the heart of the strategy to ensure our actions are based on what local people need. An improved understanding of the needs of the people of Lewisham is key.



Behaviour change

Adopting the principles of behaviour change to help people build a sustainable habit of being more active.



Place-based

Evidence-led action in localities, using insight to understand what needs to change. Then supporting the whole system to make those changes.



Universal approach, scaled to need

Something for everyone, with a focus on those with greater needs. The aspiration is for everyone in our borough to have the same opportunities to be active no matter who they are or where they are born or live. Inclusivity must be the common theme. In aiming to reduce inequalities, the intention is for actions to be universal, but with a scale and intensity that is proportionate to the level of disadvantage. We will target the most vulnerable and disadvantaged by adopting a holistic approach.



Action across the life time

Good practice highlights the importance of adopting a life time approach, recognising that barriers and motivations will change depending on the stage of life.



Whole systems approach

Population level behaviour change requires change at all levels. There is not one solution to the issue of inactivity. Whole systems means we need to consider the changes required to achieve our outcomes at many levels. In terms of policy, this is the physical environment, organisations, the social environment, as well as individuals themselves. This means that we must involve multiple sectors in the solutions, ensuring everyone, including policy makers, planners, community workers and residents themselves play their part in helping people make healthy choices.

We have gained considerable insight from reviewing the evidence base and speaking to local residents as part of the development of this strategy. This understanding has informed our emerging thinking on the development of the new strategy.

It is clear that these ambitions will only be achieved through the combined efforts of many partners. Lewisham Council will not be able to deliver all of the facilities, services and activities required by local residents on its own. The role of the Council will be as a deliverer, partner, enabler

and facilitator working with local residents, the public, private, third and education sectors to ensure that the vision is delivered.

We want to hear from you to understand your views on the strategy, particularly our emerging vision, priorities and approach and to start a conversation about your priorities, the work you deliver in the community and how we can work more closely with you to help deliver on our shared priorities. We will use this insight to develop an action plan that we can jointly own and work towards delivering with our partners.



Our priorities

To achieve our vision, we will work in partnership with organisations and communities across our borough towards delivering the following four priorities:

Active people

Our residents will have the opportunity to make physical activity a regular part of their everyday lives through the provision of programmes and services that are tailored around the needs of our local people.

- Tackle physical and mental health inequalities and celebrate the rich diversity in our borough
- work collaboratively with internal and external partners to tackle health, wellbeing and economic inequalities
- ensure older residents have a variety of activities available to help encourage uptake and maintenance of regular physical activity
- encourage uptake of sport and physical activity by women and girls

Active environments

We will seek to ensure that all of our residents have access to high quality, safe and affordable places which are designed and managed with the aim of helping people to be active, no matter who they are or where they live.

- Ensure that children and young people benefit from clean, safe and trusted environments for physical activity
- make more and better use of the parks and open spaces in our borough by activating the communities that surround them
- work towards improving access to school facilities for community use
- offer support to the Cleaner, Greener Lewisham agenda by promoting opportunities for active travel
- make use of more non-traditional spaces to encourage the least engaged members of our community to have easy access to sport and physical activity

Active systems

We will seek to ensure that the local systems and structures in place to facilitate the achievement of our vision are fit for purpose with the principles of strong governance, leadership, advocacy, workforce development and partnership working at their core.

- Ensure residents understand the strong links between physical activity and health and wellbeing
- upskill the physical activity workforce to support and encourage all residents to lead active lives
- physical activity will be a visible and proactive health and social care pathway
- provide clear and concise information so that our residents understand and buy into the multiple benefits of leading an active life
- ensure sport and physical activity are at the forefront of options for antisocial behaviour and crime interventions

Building on our successes

There is already significant good work going on in our borough which we intend to build on over the coming years, including the whole systems approach to obesity:

- The Daily Mile
- Healthy Neighbourhoods
- Quietways and Cycle Superhighways
- Adult and child weight management programmes
- Healthy Walks programmes
- Implement our Playing Pitch and Parks and Open Spaces strategies

Links to local and national strategies and policy



Lewisham Council will not be able to deliver all the facilities, services and activities required by local residents on its own. The role of the Council will be partly as a deliverer and partly as a partner, enabler and facilitator working with the private, third sector (charities, community groups and voluntary organisations) and education sectors to ensure that the vision is delivered. We are keen to engage with organisations across our borough to work together in partnership to deliver this ambitious strategy.

Further to this, a range of local to national strategies have been used to shape the direction and outcomes of this strategy, including:

- Lewisham Playing Pitch Strategy
- Lewisham Public Health Approach to Violence Reduction
- Lewisham Parks and Open Space Strategy
- Lewisham Play Strategy
- Lewisham Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Lewisham Education Strategy
- Sport England Uniting the Movement
- DCMS – A national plan for sport, health and wellbeing
- Mayor of London's Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity

Outcomes



- increase the number of positive role models / community leaders
- improve mental health and wellbeing
- reduce feelings of loneliness and social isolation
- create clean and safe environments for physical activity
- more outdoor spaces for sport and exercise
- promote and enhance awareness of the benefits of physical activity

We will produce an Annual Action Plan to accompany the strategy and will regularly review our aims and objectives to ensure their ongoing alignment with local, regional and national priorities.

The first year's plan is attached as Appendix 1.

Active people

With a population of 300,600, Lewisham is the 14th largest borough in London by population size and the 6th largest in Inner London. Not getting enough physical activity can lead to an increased likelihood of developing heart disease risk factors, including obesity, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol and type 2 diabetes. With the population set to grow to an excess of 325,000 people by 2031, this means extra demand for services including GP practices and pharmacies. Physical activity will play a major role in reducing the demand on those services.

Over the next five years, this strategy aims to increase the number of opportunities for residents of all ages and abilities to become more physically active.

Our aims

We will seek to tackle physical and mental health inequalities by ensuring that all our residents have the opportunity to make physical activity a regular part of their everyday lives through the provision of programmes and services that are tailored around the needs of our local people. Whilst we aim to create healthy active lives for all, we will place particular focus on those that are typically under-represented when it comes to physical activity locally.



Children and young people

We aim to support schools and colleges to create a healthy and active culture by promoting initiatives such as Healthy Schools, signposting students into weight management programmes and delivering structured initiatives such as the Daily Mile. We also aim to strengthen links between schools and community sports clubs / organisations to ensure clear pathways into recreational and competitive sport opportunities.



22.4% of children in Reception are overweight or obese.

This rises to **38.3%** in Year 6

Women and girls

In Lewisham, females are more likely to be inactive (19.8%) when compared to males (16.7%) - Sport England Active Lives 2021. With females tending to stop doing physical activity at around 14 years old, we seek to better understand the reasons for this trend.

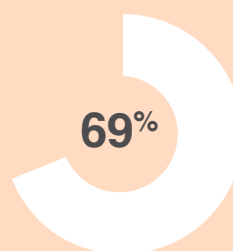
We aim to provide appealing, accessible opportunities for our female residents to ensure they feel safe, confident, motivated and supported enough to change their behaviours. For this to work effectively, we will work with our communities, getting them involved in designing solutions that directly suit their needs.

People with disabilities or long-term health conditions

According to the 2021 Census, 17.7% of residents are living with a disability which limits their daily activities. We will work with local sports clubs and organisations to ensure they are supported and capable of delivering inclusive activities to enable all residents to take part and access opportunities.



Statistics state that people with disabilities are 10% less likely to be physically active:



Active people **with no** disability or long-term health condition



Active people **with** disability or long-term health condition

We will work with all local schools, especially SEN schools, to ensure they are aware and able to signpost students into existing opportunities, or are at the heart of designing programmes that suit their needs.

Older people

Older adults aged 65+ make up 9.6% of the Lewisham population.

Maintaining healthy habits for physical activity has countless benefits for individuals, these benefits deliver billions of pounds of value to our healthcare systems, society and economy.

We know that maintaining physical activity becomes harder as we get older, so this will require us to focus on creating the conditions that make healthier lifestyle choices easier for our older residents.

Physical activity in older age creates healthy ageing, by maintaining muscle and bone strength and reducing the pace of mental decline.

We will aim to provide the support for older people to live well and independently for as long as they can. We will work with all physical activity providers to ensure their services cater to the needs of our borough's under-represented groups. Our Be Active scheme will continue to be offered at each of our leisure centres, reducing the cost of access to activities for Lewisham residents that meet the criteria of the scheme.

Diversity

According to Lewisham's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), Lewisham is the 15th most ethnically diverse local authority in England, with 27% of our residents coming from Black ethnic groups; so we need to ensure everything delivered through this strategy considers and reflects the ethnic diversity of our borough.

We know that the COVID-19 pandemic widened existing inequalities and affected our minority ethnic community residents more than any other ethnicity. This trend extended to the gap in activity rates. The Active Lives survey shows that between May 2019 and May 2020, White British residents were 10% more active than their Black counterparts (73.9% vs 63.8% respectively) however, this gap widened to 20% in November 2020-21 (74.3% vs 54.2% respectively).

Our goals



- We will seek to tackle physical and mental health inequalities and celebrate the rich diversity in our borough
- We will work collaboratively with internal and external partners to tackle health, wellbeing and economic inequalities
- We will ensure older residents have a variety of activities available to help encourage uptake and maintenance of regular physical activity
- We will encourage uptake of sport and physical activity by women and girls
- We will reduce the number of children registered as overweight or obese
- We will increase opportunities for people with disabilities to access physical activity

Active environments

Now, more than ever, we recognise how important it is to understand how and where people like to get fit and healthy. The COVID-19 pandemic shed light on how important our local environment is to us.

With the more traditional health and fitness facilities such as gyms and leisure centres closed, residents had to find new places and new ways to be physically active. Parks and open spaces in our borough became the place to be throughout those difficult lockdown months and we want to build and develop on the usage of these places. We want residents to re-imagine how they use the environment around them to assist them in becoming or remaining fit and healthy.



Our aims

We will seek to ensure that all our residents have access to high quality, safe and affordable places which are designed and managed with the aim of helping people to be active, no matter who they are or where they live. We need to respond to people's real lives and circumstances to make sure that everyone has options and opportunities that work for them.

Our leisure centres

We will continue to work with our current leisure providers – Greenwich Leisure Limited (operating as Better) and 1Life to ensure that these facilities are at the centre of our residents' needs by continuing to improve the pools, gyms, sports halls, sauna and steam room facilities to keep them open. We also need to ensure that we are working as hard as we can to reduce the carbon footprint our centres are producing. Exploring options to upgrade the energy systems operating within each centre will be a focus across the life of this strategy and beyond.

With a shortage of pool water space in our borough when compared to our population, we felt it important to work alongside the local community to protect and re-provide the pool water at Wavelengths Leisure Centre. We aim to continue to protect the current pool water space whilst exploring opportunities to re-provide pool water space in the south of the borough.

Parks and open spaces

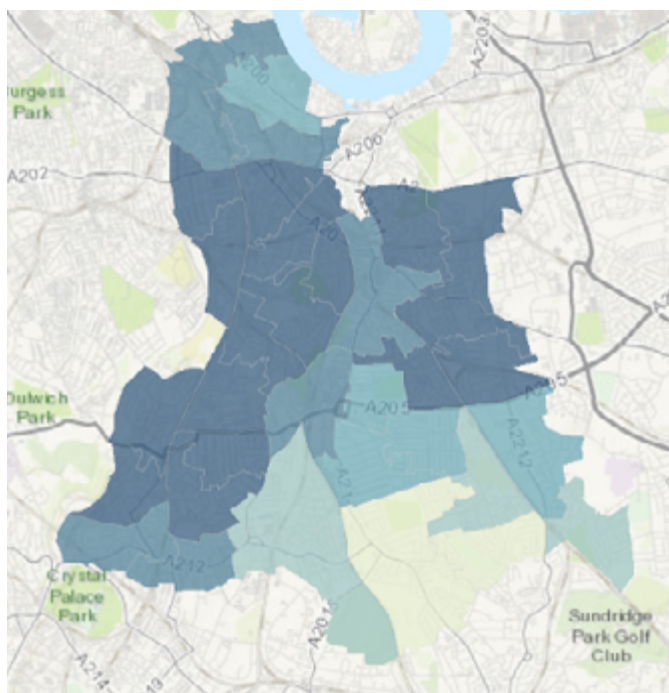
Lewisham's natural environment has a major role in how local people get active and maintain their wellbeing, particularly considering the number of our residents that live in flats or high-rise buildings. We need to recognise this and capitalise on the increased interest in using parks and open spaces as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, Good Parks for London ranked Lewisham as number 1 borough for having the best parks in London. Over 95% of respondents to the Parks and Green Space consultation expressed that quality parks and open spaces made

neighbourhoods good places to live in. Feeling safe, providing good sports areas and facilities such as toilets, cafés and good infrastructure (e.g. bins and benches) and good play provision for children were all highly important and deemed to encourage greater use by the whole community.

We aim to build on the successful Health Walks and Play Tennis Lewisham programmes, further activating these spaces to make it easier for residents to book, use and enjoy our parks for grassroots sport and physical activity.

Place-based solutions



Activity levels by area

- Darker shaded areas indicate higher levels of activity
- Lower activity levels in the south of our borough
- High activity levels in the east and west of the borough
- Correlation can be seen between the areas with the highest deprivation levels and the lowest activity levels

The correlation between inactivity and economically impacted areas is stark. We will take a 'place-based' approach to targeting the most inactive areas in our borough. In particular, this will focus on the most economically impacted areas in the south of the borough, considering how we can ensure the most appropriate programmes and assets are in place, no matter who is providing them and better utilise existing assets to help these areas to become more active.

Active travel

As stated in our Transport Strategy (2018), we must acknowledge the importance of encouraging our residents to travel by more sustainable modes of transport. This includes increasing the number of people walking, cycling or even scooting to, from and within our borough. We will work with schools and work places to develop and promote active travel plans ensuring the message is consistent throughout our borough.

Non-traditional spaces

The solutions to unlocking inactive and under-represented groups are likely to involve 'nontraditional' partners, settings and locations. Utilising the active environment, providing active play opportunities and embracing the role of technology in helping people to get active will be key to delivering the strategy.



Our goals



- Ensure all residents benefit from clean, safe and trusted environments for physical activity
- Make more and better use of the parks and open spaces in our borough by activating the communities that surround them
- Work towards improving access to school facilities for community use
- Support our Cleaner, Greener agenda by promoting opportunities for active travel
- Make use of more non-traditional spaces to encourage the least engaged members of our community to have easier access to sport and physical activity
- Continue to provide clean and well maintained leisure facilities and explore opportunities for new provision in the south of our borough

Active systems

Physical activity can play a major part in helping to address a number of societal challenges including closing the gap on health issues such as childhood obesity, increasing levels of employment, skills and employability and reducing crime and antisocial behaviour. We will aim to use physical activity to help deliver improvements in these areas, particularly focused on young people.

We understand that there are a wealth of organisations operating across Lewisham that can contribute to achieving a more active, more connected borough. We aim to act as a central point of contact, linking organisations together to create a more cohesive place to live.

Our aims

We will work with partners to target activities towards particular groups who might otherwise not be active, seeking to build activity into people's everyday lives. In Lewisham particularly, this means people from minority ethnic communities, care givers and people who live in our most most challenging neighbourhoods. We will seek to change the way our community thinks and feels about physical activity by addressing social norms and attitudes through the provision of information so that our residents understand and buy into the multiple benefits of leading an active life.

Communications

We need to work with partners to address the barriers that local people feel prohibit them from being active. One of the ways to do this is to ensure that residents can easily find out how and where they can get active. We aim to improve the provision of this information through the use of online tools and social media as well as having respected and trusted local advocates in the right places, championing the benefits of physical activity.

Internal and external partners

Sport and physical activity can provide a fun and sustainable way for people to channel their energies into positivity. We aim to ensure strong and clear pathways between antisocial behaviour agencies, local sports clubs and organisations that are formed to provide opportunities for young people to engage in positive activities.

We will ensure that care pathways are clear and resilient, creating visibility for physical activity opportunities, proactively promoting our services in health and social care settings to improve physical and mental health and wellbeing.

With the landscape of Lewisham constantly developing and evolving to align with our population growth, it is now more important than ever to ensure that sport and physical activity are factored into how our environments are being shaped. We will endeavour to continually give input when it comes to planning and regeneration.



Workforce development

We aim to work with our local further education providers to unlock the potential of our future leaders, providing pathways to increase the number of registered coaches and volunteers in our borough. We will particularly focus on female coaches and male volunteers to help to support the great work our sports clubs and organisations provide for the community.

We will work with partners to ensure that people's physical activity needs are catered for across the life course, from early years, youth provision and education settings, to active workplaces and care homes.



Our goals



- Ensure residents understand the strong links between physical activity and health and wellbeing
- Invest in the activity workforce to ensure they gain the confidence and skills needed to support and encourage residents to lead active lives
- Physical activity will be a visible and proactive health and social care pathway
- Support clubs and organisations to increase the number of people volunteering to deliver physical activities
- Ensure sport and physical activity are at the forefront of options for antisocial behaviour and crime interventions
- Support leisure activity providers to engage in training, apprenticeship and employment opportunities

Strategy Implementation

This strategy must be owned and delivered in collaboration with a range of stakeholder organisations across our borough. We will facilitate the formation of a stakeholder forum made up of key internal departments as well as external partner organisations that see the value in physical activity creating a healthy and cohesive borough. The forum will work collaboratively to produce and deliver an annual physical activity action plan, meeting periodically throughout the year to monitor progress.







LEWISHAM INDOOR BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES – INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT

2021 - 2033

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM COUNCIL



FMG CONSULTING LTD

JULY 2021

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Appendices

Appendix A - Assessment of Need and Evidence Base for Swimming Pools

Appendix B – Assessment of Need and Evidence Base for Sports Halls

Appendix C – Assessment of Need and Evidence Base for Indoor Tennis

Appendix D - Assessment of Need and Evidence Base for Indoor Bowls

Appendix E - Assessment of Need and Evidence Base for Squash

Appendix F - Assessment of Need and Evidence Base for Studios

Appendix G - Assessment of Need and Evidence Base for Health and Fitness

Basis of Information

It is not possible to guarantee the fulfilment of any estimates or forecasts contained within this document, although they have been conscientiously prepared on the basis of our research and information made available to us at the time of the study. Neither FMG as a company, nor the authors, will be held liable to any party for any direct or indirect losses, financial or otherwise, associated with any contents of this document. We have relied in a number of areas on information provided by the client and have not undertaken additional independent verification of this data.

Executive Summary

- ES1 This document sets out the vision for indoor built sports facilities in Lewisham for the period 2021 – 2033. It has been undertaken to inform the development of the Council’s Physical Activity Strategy which will identify how the Council can encourage people to be more active in the Borough by taking a whole-systems approach to the challenge, incorporating the provision of facilities with appropriate programmes and services, delivered by a range of partners.
- ES2 The overall objective of this independent assessment is to ensure that the Borough’s indoor sports and leisure facilities are in the right locations, of the right scale, of high quality, which are accessible to the residents of the Borough to enable them to improve and maintain their health and well-being and help achieve the vision being developed through the Physical Activity Strategy for the Borough.
- ES3 This assessment has been undertaken to identify the long-term facility needs of residents up to 2033, whilst also taking into account the context of the immediate financial pressures that the Council are facing and how the Council’s portfolio of facilities can play its part (along with facilities provided by the private and third sectors) in meeting current and future demand levels whilst reducing the unsustainable financial costs of leisure centre provision which the Council is currently facing.
- ES4 The assessment has been undertaken following Sport England’s best practice ANOG methodology (‘Assessing Needs and Guidance’). The recommendations have been developed based on the results of the supply and demand modelling data but also reflect the reality of the challenging economic climate that the Council is working within. In light of this, it may not be possible for the Council to immediately provide everything which the data suggests is required. Instead, the Council may need to take some difficult decisions and prioritise where it wishes to invest its money for maximum results in the short-medium term and simultaneously work with a range of external partners to strive to ensure that the long-term requirements of local residents are fulfilled through a mixed-economy of providers and facilities.

The Assessment – Lewisham Needs Analysis and Action Plan

- ES5 The assessment set out a summary of the needs analysis for each facility type and identifies a number of resulting recommendations contained in the action plan. The key recommendations for each facility type are summarised in the table below (the accompanying justification is set out in Section 10). This focusses on facility types as a whole, regardless of the supplier, and not just Council-owned assets.

Table ES1 – Key Action Plan Recommendations

Facility Type	Recommendations
Swimming Pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and retain the level of public swimming pool water provided in the Borough. Continue to invest in maintaining and modernising the existing public leisure centre swimming pool stock. Investigate the scope to develop access to St Dunstan’s College swimming Pool for wider community use. Consider providing a new public leisure centre swimming pool site to serve the Lower Sydenham area and south east of the Borough (as a replacement for the Bridge Leisure Centre).

Facility Type	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the provision of a swimming pool within the Surrey Canal Triangle development (in conjunction with reviewing the future offer from Wavelengths to ensure that the needs of the residents in the north of the Borough are met).
Sports halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with education establishments to provide public access to and continue to modernise the existing sports halls stock on their sites. Consider including sports hall space within a new public leisure centre in the southern area of the Borough to replace the Bridge Leisure Centre (if a viable business case can be identified). Support for the provision of a sports hall within the Surrey Canal Triangle development.
Indoor Tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the LTA to investigate the feasibility for an indoor tennis centre in the Borough.
Indoor Bowls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre in the short-term, working with the centre operator and the club to increase its membership and broaden the participation base, so as to make the centre viable in the medium to long-term. If a sustainable model cannot be identified and the Council decides to close the centre, it should work with other centres in the neighbouring local authorities to identify alternative facilities for the bowlers to utilise. Investigate the scope to increase the short mat game to a longer version, to be able to play a hybrid indoor bowls game at the recreational level.
Squash Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep squash under review, and if there are plans to provide new/adapt existing leisure centres, then review the need for squash, as part of the feasibility study for such a project.
Studios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the existing supply of studios at public leisure centres. Consider the need for further studios at the public leisure centres as opportunities to enhance provision arise. Consider support for provision of studios as part of the Surrey Canal Triangle project.
Health and Fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the existing supply of health and fitness at public leisure centres. Provide gyms as part of any new public leisure centre project, based on location catchment latent demand modelling, in order to cross-subsidise the wetside offering.

The Assessment – Implications for Council Built Indoor Facilities

ES6 Based on the findings in the needs analysis and action plan set out above, the Council's other related plans (e.g. for parks and open spaces and playing pitches), site visits, consultation undertaken, the current condition and financial performance of the Council's leisure centres, we have summarised the specific implications for the Council's leisure stock in the table overleaf.

Table ES2 – Recommendations for the Council's Leisure Centres

Leisure Centre	Recommendations	Justification
The Bridge Leisure Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not reopen. Consider developing a new leisure centre on the existing site or, if not, on another site in the south of the Borough such as Bellingham Leisure and Lifestyle Centre. Carry out feasibility study and business case work to identify the preferred site and facility mix for a new replacement facility. 	<p>The existing centre is in poor condition, is not fit for purpose in terms of the facilities it offers and the design (it was originally a private sports club with an outdoor pool which was covered and the facility converted into a leisure centre), requires significant investment to reopen (circa £2.395m for dilapidations, even before longer-term costs are factored in) and is the most expensive site in the Borough to operate.</p> <p>The case to provide a new leisure centre is set out in the needs analysis and action plan. It is clear that a replacement facility is necessary from a strategic demand perspective, to be located on the most suitable site in the south of the Borough.</p>
The Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre in Sydenham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre in the short-term, working with the centre operator and the club to increase its membership and broaden the participation base, so as to make the centre viable in the medium to long-term. If a sustainable model cannot be identified and the Council decides to close the centre, it should work with other centres in the neighbouring local authorities to identify alternative facilities for the bowlers to utilise. 	<p>Indoor bowls is an important indoor facility type for people aged over 60 (a growing cohort in Lewisham) however the sport is losing popularity and participation has declined in recent years at most indoor centres across England. This trend is reflected in the membership levels for the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Club which are extremely low at 160 – 200 and not strong enough to make the centre financially viable in its current form.</p>

Leisure Centre	Recommendations	Justification
The Bellingham Leisure and Lifestyle Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is not a Council owned facility but independent plans are being developed by the owners to redevelop the site with enhanced sport and leisure facilities on the site (although not specifically a new leisure centre). Consider whether the replacement for the Bridge LC could be located here (either replacing or extending the existing facility) through the development of a feasibility study. There may be potential for a 3G pitch on this site or at Downham Health and Leisure Centre (see the Council's Playing Pitch Strategy for analysis and justification). 	This is an ageing site with c£200k of dilapidations works required and is in need of significant refurbishment. It is an expensive to operate for the Council and would benefit from investment, potentially turning it into a wet and dry leisure centre. It is in a deprived area with low levels of physical activity locally so, with investment, has the potential to make a significant impact on the achievement of the Council's targeted outcomes within its Physical Activity Strategy.
Forest Hill Pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the operator, GLL, to maximise the quality and range of facilities and thereby sustainability of the site. No specific investment recommendations at this stage. 	The facility is not old (opened in 2012) and is the most financially successful of all of the Council's leisure centres. It needs to stay fresh and follow trends to retain and attract new customers. Circa £398k is estimated as being required for dilapidations works which should be combined with consideration of additional income generating investments. The scope to expand the offer within the building is limited so these will likely focus on refreshing, upgrading and maximising the current offer.
Ladywell Arena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain the athletics track. Consider income-generating opportunities to help make the site more financially viable. Consider options for a change in management model if possible / viable (e.g. asset transfer). 	Retention of the track is recommended within the Council's playing pitch strategy. The track is predominantly used by a number of core clubs and has not been maximised as an asset under the management of an external leisure operator. There may be interest from the core club users to take a more formal role in the management of the track.

Leisure Centre	Recommendations	Justification
Glass Mill Leisure Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the operator, GLL, to maximise the quality and range of facilities and thereby sustainability of the site. • Consider conversion of underutilised spaces for physical activity offer. 	<p>This is a relatively new site (opened in 2013) however has been underperforming financially and requires circa £225k of dilapidations works. There are no specific investment recommendations to justify at this stage (in terms of the ANOG facility types) however there are a number of designs features which have resulted in 'dead space' which should be considered for providing additional physical activity uses if there is a sustainable business case e.g. the reception / atrium / café area and the first-floor mezzanine area.</p>
Wavelengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the operator, GLL, to maximise the quality and range of facilities and thereby sustainability of the site. • Short-term consideration of cost / benefit analysis regarding the future of the leisure pool and medium-term consideration of future options for replacing the facility. 	<p>There are no specific investment recommendations to justify at this stage (in terms of the ANOG facility types) however it is an ageing facility (although refurbished in 2013) and will be the next leisure asset that the Council will need to consider ongoing investment to maintain it effectively.</p> <p>Wavelengths requires £700k of investment into the leisure pool to enable it to reopen in the short-term. The Council should carry out a cost benefit analysis on the future of the leisure pool based on the significant costs needed to refurbish it and the high revenue cost associated with managing it. There may be alternative dryside uses for this space which could be considered instead however this would leave a significant deficit of water supply in this area of the Borough (this could be addressed through the Surrey Canal Triangle development as long as there is <u>guaranteed sufficient public pay and play access</u> secured to the proposed wetside facilities).</p>
Downham Health and Leisure Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the operator, 1Life, to maximise the quality and range of facilities and thereby sustainability of the site. • No specific investment recommendations at this stage. • There may be potential for a 3G pitch on this site or at Bellingham Leisure and Lifestyle Centre (see the Council's Playing Pitch Strategy for analysis and justification). 	<p>There are no specific investment recommendations to justify at this stage (in terms of the ANOG facility types). This facility is provided through a long-term PFI agreement and is well maintained. However, there is the potential to consider whether current uses of spaces are maximising the centre and could be converted into spaces that encourage people to be more active and increase income e.g. the ex-citizens advice area.</p>

- ES7 Whilst not part of the official ANOG methodology for developing facility strategies, early consultation undertaken as part of developing the Physical Activity Strategy has evidenced a clear need to provide **facilities that engage younger people, particularly teenagers**. It is recommended that any future considerations of replacing or upgrading the Council's leisure facilities or discussions with developers and operators about facilities to be provided in the Borough should always **include consideration of developing facilities with a fun / play adventure element** to attract this demographic to become more active.
- ES8 It is noted that priorities will change over time as the Physical Activity Strategy is delivered and new issues and challenges emerge. It is also essential to evaluate the implications of actions taken and the knock-on effect on the overall strategy and its associated priorities. While the strategy vision should therefore remain consistent over the defined period, the action plans should be dynamic and responsive to change.

1. Introduction to the Assessment

Introduction

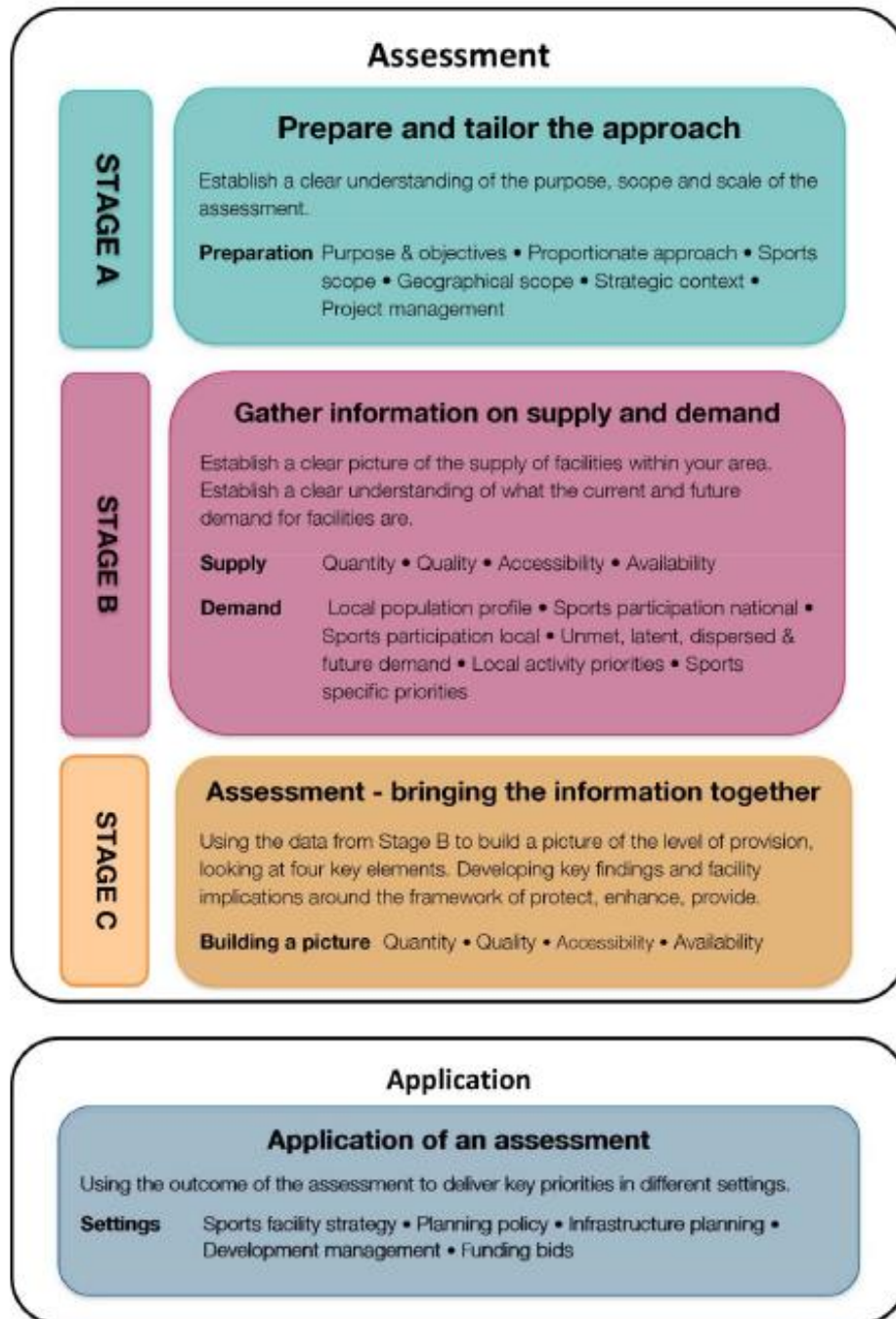
- 1.1 In December 2019 the London Borough of Lewisham ('the Council') appointed FMG Consulting to work with the Council to prepare a Physical Activity Strategy and to include an Indoor Built Sports Facilities Assessment for the Council area for 2021 – 2033.
- 1.2 The work has involved:
- **An Evidence Base Needs Assessment** – to provide the evidence base for each of the facility types along with the consultations and the key findings. This work applies the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance and methodology (ANOG);
 - **The Indoor Built Sports Facilities Assessment 2021 – 2033** - the recommendations arising from the evidence base assessment have been carried forward into this document, along with an action plan for implementation.
- 1.3 The assessment is required to assess the current and future need for a range of community level indoor sport and leisure facilities, with an evidence base which underpins the Physical Activity Strategy.
- 1.4 The assessment includes the planned extensive housing growth in the Borough and its impact on the future demand for community sports facilities and changes in the distribution of demand.
- 1.5 The overall objective is the provision of indoor sports and leisure facilities in the right locations, of the right scale, of high quality, which are accessible to the residents of the Borough to enable them to improve and maintain their health and well-being.

Scope

- 1.6 The Indoor Built Facilities Assessment has been developed in line with Sport England's published guidance for developing a local assessment of need and evidence base for indoor sports and recreational facilities called 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance' (ANOG) and includes an assessment of the following facility types (in line with ANOG):
- Swimming pools;
 - Sports halls;
 - Indoor tennis centres;
 - Indoor bowls centres;
 - Squash courts;
 - Studios;
 - Health and fitness facilities (gyms).
- 1.7 ANOG takes as its lead from the first National Planning Policy Framework, published in 2012. ANOG is intended to provide detailed guidance to local authorities on how to develop a local evidence base for all types of sport and recreational facilities indoor and outdoor (Paragraphs 73 and 74 of the 2012 guidance). Outdoor facilities are covered within Lewisham's Playing Pitch Strategy.

- 1.8 ANOG has four stages of work as shown in Figure 1.1. The work for this project has followed the ANOG stages. The assessment for each of the facility types follows the same ANOG sequence of **QUANTITY, QUALITY, ACCESSIBILTY AND AVAILABILITY**.

Figure 1.1 - Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance Sport England 2014



- 1.9 It should be noted that there are many places and ways to be physically active which fall outside of the scope of ANOG however these are considered through a combination of Council strategies which should all be considered holistically when considering the issue of how to help people become more active e.g. the Physical Activity Strategy, the Playing Pitch Strategy, the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, the Cycle Strategy and others.

- 1.10 The recommendations within this Indoor Built Sports Facility Assessment will directly feed into the Council's overarching Physical Activity Strategy.
- 1.11 Whilst this Indoor Built Sports Facility Assessment covers the provision of sport and leisure facilities across the Borough (irrespective of the provider), the Council directly controls a portfolio of facilities via two leisure management contracts.
- 1.12 The Council has 8 leisure facilities in its portfolio, as summarised in the table below. Seven of the leisure facilities are operated by GLL on a short-term contract (two years plus possible three-year extension) which started 8th October 2020. The other Council-owned leisure facility in the Borough is Downham Health and Leisure Centre which is operated by 1Life on a 32-year PFI contract which expires in 2039.

Table 1.1 – Council Leisure Centres

Leisure Centre	Details
The Bridge Leisure Centre	Wet and dry leisure centre in Sydenham, operated by GLL.
Forest Hill Pools	Wet and dry leisure centre in Forest Hill, operated by GLL.
Glass Mill Leisure Centre	Wet and dry leisure centre in Lewisham, operated by GLL.
Ladywell Arena	Athletics track and health and fitness facility in Catford, operated by GLL.
Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre	Indoor bowls centre in Sydenham, operated by GLL.
Wavelengths Leisure Centre	Wet and dry leisure centre in Deptford, operated by GLL.
Bellingham Leisure and Lifestyle Centre	Dry leisure centre in Bellingham, operated by GLL. Owned by a local charity, the Bellingham Community Project, and leased to the Council, who sub-lease to GLL.
Downham Health and Leisure Centre	Wet and dry leisure centre in Downham, operated by 1Life.

- 1.13 The seven facilities managed by GLL were previously managed by Fusion Lifestyle on a long-term contract which was terminated in 2020. The facilities have been closed for much of the period between late March 2020 and January 2021 because of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 1.14 There has been a large decrease in membership numbers during the Covid-19 enforced closures so the Council is likely to be facing significant additional revenue costs moving forward.
- 1.15 The same challenge of reduced income and membership numbers applies to the PFI contract for Downham Health and Leisure Centre, which is likely to result in further pressures on the Council's budgets for this service.
- 1.16 This Assessment has been developed to identify the long-term facility needs of residents up to 2033, whilst also taking into account the context of the immediate financial pressures that the Council are facing.
- 1.17 This assessment should be read in conjunction with the Council's emerging Physical Activity Strategy which identifies how the Council can encourage people to be more active in the Borough

by taking a whole-systems approach to the challenge, incorporating the provision of facilities with appropriate programmes and services, delivered by a range of partners.

Assessment Structure

1.18 The remainder of the assessment contains:

- Section 2 – Overview of the Borough;
- Section 3 – Swimming Pools;
- Section 4 – Sports Halls;
- Section 5 – Indoor Tennis Centres;
- Section 6 – Indoor Bowls Centres;
- Section 7 – Squash Courts;
- Section 8 – Studios;
- Section 9 – Health and Fitness;
- Section 10 – Action Plan for Delivery and Implementation;
- Section 11 – Monitoring and Review.

1.19 The evidence base needs assessments for each facility type are included as appendices to this document. Sections 3 – 9 summarise the key findings from these evidence base needs assessments.

2. Overview of the Borough

Introduction

2.1 In this section, we will set out the following:

- The Vision and Objectives for the Indoor Built Sports Facilities;
- Profile of the Borough.

Vision and Objectives

2.2 The vision is:

To provide, plan and work in partnership with other organisations to ensure a network of high quality, accessible and affordable indoor community sporting and leisure facilities, to meet the needs of Lewisham Borough residents both now and in the future.

This is to be achieved by the combined efforts of the Council and other providers. The focus is one of balance and in providing new facilities that are required, at the correct scale and in the right locations, plus retain and enhance existing facilities, to ensure they continue to meet the physical activity needs of Lewisham residents.'

2.3 The objectives are:

- To plan and provide indoor facilities so that Lewisham residents can develop an active and healthy lifestyle, with access to modern and high-quality facilities for all;
- To plan and provide facilities on the basis of evidence and need, so as to ensure there is a balanced distribution in terms of, population, size of settlements, type, and scale of facilities - both large and small;
- To plan and provide facilities on the basis of evidence and need which includes the projected changes in the Lewisham Borough population and new residential development. Thereby, maximising the opportunities for contributions to meet some of the cost of provision, through the Lewisham Local Plan and the Community Infrastructure Levy;
- To develop an assessment that is clear to external organisations about what the Council is aiming to achieve, so there are maximum opportunities for collaborative working and investment;
- To provide an evidence base for the physical activity assets required to help deliver the vision and priorities being developed through the Physical Activity Strategy.

Profile of the Borough

- 2.4 A detailed demographic analysis has been carried out as part of the production of this assessment and the nascent Physical Activity Strategy. It is contained in the supporting documents to these strategies. A summary of the key findings is set out below.

Summary of the Borough Demographics

The key information from the Borough analysis is as follows:

- The ONS mid-year estimates in 2018, highlighted circa 303,536 people in the Borough.
- There is an above national average number of people aged 15 years and a low number of people aged over 65 years in comparison to the national averages.
- There has been significant population growth in Lewisham, above the national average, according to the ONS Mid-year estimates in 2017.
- The ONS Population Projections 2016 estimates the population increase to 318,225 by 2025 (5-year increase). This is expected to continue to increase to circa 332,947 by 2035 (15 years' time). The 5-year increase is a 4.8% increase which is above the national average of 3.7% but in line with the London average (4.2%).
- In terms of the ethnicity, there is diverse population in Lewisham. The 2011 Census found that 41.5% of the borough identified as White British, lower than the national average of 79.8%. In total, 46.5% of residents identify as non-white (compared to 14.6% nationally) whilst a further 27.2% were identified as Black (higher than the England average of 3.5%). There is also an above average number of white-non-British, mixed, Asian, black and other ethnic groups. The Census data has also outlined that a below average number of residents were born in England (64% compared to 83.5% nationally), with a lower-than-average number of people with English as their first language (80% compared to 90.9% nationally). This suggests a diverse number of languages spoken within its Borough. There is also a significantly above average number of people with Muslim (6.4% compared to 5% nationally), Hindu (2.4% compared to 1.5% nationally) and Buddhist (1.3% compared to 0.5% nationally).
- The data shows that married and pensioner households are the two groups below the average in types of households, whilst lone-parent households are higher than the national average. The remaining households similar to the national average. This indicates that there are many families living in the area, when combined with the high number of 0-14- and low over 65 age groups.
- For those who own their own properties (44%), this is below the national average (64%) and as a result indicates that there is a high proportion of people renting. The main source of renting is social rented apartments and a private landlord or letting agency.
- In addition, purpose-built flats and flats combined to create circa 55.4% of the dwelling type, significantly above the national average of 22%. This suggests that many may move to the area for an easy commute into Central London and this potentially has contributed to the reduction in deprivation in the area as many of these groups will be part of the higher socio-economic groups.
- Life expectancy is above average for females (nationally but not compared to London average) but below average for males (nationally and London).

- Lewisham has the 5th highest rate of premature deaths across all London boroughs for men and 7th highest for women.
- According to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), the main cause of death in Lewisham is cancer, followed by circulatory disease and respiratory illnesses. It also noted that Lewisham's Black and Minority Ethnic communities are also at greater risk from health conditions such as diabetes, hypertension and stroke.
- There is also concern over obesity levels which can lead to more serious long-term health complications.
- Lewisham has significantly higher rates of serious mental illness (1.3%) compared to England (0.9%).
- In Lewisham, the Proportion of all-cause adult mortality attributable to air pollution is 6.5%, this is in line with London, but higher than England.
- There is a higher number of people economically active, including an above average percentage of people in full-time work. This is positive for the borough as it suggests good job security and is therefore likely to have a positive impact on levels of disposable income available for leisure activities.
- Lewisham has a high number of AB and C1, which indicates disposable income available for leisure activities however there are significant areas of deprivation.
- In Lewisham, there are more people living in the most deprived neighbourhoods in England than the least deprived neighbourhoods (circa 82% of the population living in the top 5 deciles of deprivation). However, when comparing the 2015 IMD data to the most recent 2019 IMD data, statistics show that deprivation within the borough has improved and is now ranked 35th most deprived (compared to 28th in 2015). This is likely to be due to affluent residents moving to area, such as commuters.
- Sport England data has shown a very active population with below average levels of inactivity, suggesting that the older population within the borough are also active.
- For those who are active, males are significantly more active than females and there is an above average number of black people who are active (over 150 minutes per week) in Lewisham (59.9% compared to black people in London 56.2% and nationally 56.9%). There is an above average number of people who are South Asian, Black and Mixed ethnicities who are inactive compared to the same ethnicity stats for England.
- Low activity levels are more prominent in the south of the borough (55-60% compared to 64% nationally). Whereas high activity is recorded to the east and west of the borough (70-75%). Additionally, the statistics for Lewisham across all key activities are above average, except for walking.

3. Swimming Pools

Introduction

- 3.1 This section provides a summary of the findings from the swimming pools assessment under each of the ANOG headings. The full needs assessment can be found in Appendix A to this document.

Swimming Pools Assessment Summary

- 3.2 The assessment includes all indoor swimming pool sites and individual pools located within the Borough. The minimum size of pool for inclusion is 160 sq metres of water (20m x 4 lane pool). The assessment includes all providers of swimming pools where there is community use.
- 3.3 This assessment is based on Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (fpm) report of swimming pools, commissioned by the Council in June 2020. The data, analysis and findings from that study are applied in this assessment. This follows the same structure and sequence of reporting as for the other facility types in the Lewisham Borough Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment.

HEADLINE FINDINGS FOR LEWISHAM

- 3.4 Lewisham Borough has an extensive and quite modern supply of 5 public leisure centre swimming pools. The average age of all the swimming pool sites in 2020 including St Dunstan's College Sports Centre, is 15 years. Two of the pool sites are over 20 years old (St Dunstan's (opened in 1996) and the Bridge Leisure Centre (which is the oldest swimming pool site in the Borough, having opened in 1994).
- 3.5 The quality of the public leisure centre swimming pool offer in Lewisham is very extensive, with all public swimming pool sites having two pools (a main pool and a learner pool, with the exception of Wavelengths which has a main pool and a leisure water pool). The scale of each pool site means they can provide for all swimming activities in dedicated pools, the activities being: learn to swim, public recreational swimming, lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs. Furthermore, the Wavelengths Leisure Centre (opened in 2008) has an extensive leisure pool.
- 3.6 Of significance is that ALL the public leisure centre sites are located close to the Lewisham boundary with neighbouring local authorities. This means their catchment area extends into neighbouring local authorities. Based on residents using the nearest pool to where they live. 60% of the Lewisham satisfied demand is retained within the Borough and 40% is exported.
- 3.7 So, there is a reasonable correlation with the swimming pool locations/catchment area and the location of the Lewisham demand for swimming pools, with six out of ten visits to a pool by a Lewisham resident retained within the Borough. The largest exported demand is in order to, Greenwich at 14% of the Lewisham satisfied demand and Bromley with 13% Greenwich with 8% and the remainder to the other authorities or outside the area.
- 3.8 The Lewisham total unmet demand is low at 4.7% of total demand in 2020, increasing to 7.4% in 2033 and this equates to 157 and 265 sq metres of water, respectively (for context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on individual lane width).

- 3.9 The majority of unmet demand is located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool, 75.5% of total unmet demand in 2020 and 57.2% based on the 2033 demand for swimming. The percentage of unmet demand as a result of being located outside of the catchment area of a swimming pool decreases by 2033 because the pools are projected to be fuller by 2033 so there is an increase in the percentage of unmet demand as a result of lack of capacity.
- 3.10 Unmet demand in both years and from both sources, is highest in the Bermondsey/Deptford areas of the Borough. In 2020, unmet demand is between 55 - 60 sq metres of water, but this increases in 2033 to between 75 - 85 sq metres of water. There is not an area of the Borough which has a cluster of unmet demand, in sufficient quantity, to consider increasing swimming pool provision on grounds of increasing accessibility for residents. This would require a single location with at least 160 sq metres of water.
- 3.11 In 2020, the swimming pools, as an authority wide average, are estimated to be 97% full at peak times and this increases to 99% in 2033.
- 3.12 In large part the used capacity findings reflect:
1. the location and catchment area of the Lewisham swimming pool locations being on the periphery of the Borough. This means their catchment extends into the neighbouring Boroughs and they are accessible to residents in these Boroughs;
 2. the Lewisham public swimming pools are more modern and provide for more flexible use than the pools in the neighbouring local authorities;
 3. the combination of 1 and 2 means there is a draw and attraction to the Lewisham pools and the finding is that 40% of the used capacity of the Lewisham pools is imported in 2020. The major source of imported demand is from Greenwich with 12% of the used capacity of the Lewisham pools and Southwark with 10%.

QUANTITY

- 3.13 There are 6 swimming pool sites and a total of 11 individual pools. The total supply of water space available for community use in the weekly peak period is 2,396 sq metres of water (Note: for context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 and 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 3.14 There are 5 public leisure centre swimming pool sites, and they make up 89% of the total water space available for community use in the weekly peak period. The sixth pool site is St Dunstan's College swimming pool (opened in 1996) and which has a 25m x 6 lane main pool.
- 3.15 Glass Mill Leisure Centre has the largest capacity of the sites in Lewisham, providing 24% of the water space available for community use across the Borough. St Dunstan's College Sports Centre has 7 hours available for community use per week. There are no commercial swimming pool facilities located in Lewisham.
- 3.16 The Surrey Canal Triangle development is currently planning to provide two swimming pools, a main pool and a learner pool. However, the final facility mix has not been confirmed at this stage, the timescales are uncertain and the development has been a potential new addition to the local facility stock for over ten years now. For these reasons, it has not been taken into account in the FPM modelling but the potential of the development has been noted in a qualitative fashion as a potential future solution where the results are analysed and recommendations made later in this section.

Swimming Pool Supply per 1,000 Population

- 3.17 In 2020 Lewisham had 8.9 sq. metres of water per 1,000 population. This decreases to 8.3 sq metres of water based on the increase in the projected population changes 2020 – 2033.

- 3.18 The findings for the London Region and England wide in 2020 are 10.7 and 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population, respectively. So, the Lewisham supply is lower than the London Region and England wide supply.
- 3.19 The findings on water space per 1,000 population are set out because some local authorities like to compare their quantitative provision with elsewhere, it is not setting a standard of provision.

QUALITY AND THE SWIMMING OFFER

- 3.20 The quality of the public leisure centre swimming pool offer in Lewisham is very extensive, with all the public swimming pool sites having both a main pool, plus a separate teaching learner pool (with the exception of Wavelengths which has a main pool and a leisure water pool). So, each pool site is of a scale to provide for all swimming activities in dedicated pools, the activities being: learn to swim, public recreational swimming, lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs. Furthermore, the Wavelengths Leisure Centre (opened in 2008) has an extensive leisure pool.
- 3.21 The average age of the six current swimming pool sites in 2020 is 15 years, which means it is a relatively modern stock of swimming pools. Of the six pool sites, two are over 20 years old (St Dunstan's (opened in 1996) and the Bridge Leisure Centre (which is the oldest swimming pool site in the Borough, having opened in 1994).

ACCESSIBILITY

- 3.22 Accessibility is measured by:
1. how much of the demand for swimming pools is satisfied; and
 2. how accessible the swimming pools are to residents based on their location and travel patterns.
- 3.23 Both assessments are based on (1) the demand within the catchment area of swimming pool and (2) the capacity of the swimming pool to accommodate the demand in the catchment area.

Accessibility Satisfied Demand

- 3.24 In terms of satisfied/met demand, 95.3% of total demand is met in 2020 and 93.8% in 2033. Both are very high figures, and the finding is that between 93% - 95% of the Lewisham demand for swimming pools is contained within the catchment area of a swimming pool (pool sites located inside and outside the Borough) and there is enough capacity at the pools to meet this very high percentage.
- 3.25 Bromley has the highest level of satisfied demand, at just below 96% of total demand in both years, with Croydon next highest at around 95% of total demand in both years.

Accessibility Retained Demand

- 3.26 A subset of satisfied demand is the Lewisham demand for swimming retained at the pools located within the Borough. This assessment is based on the catchment area of pools and residents using the nearest pool to where they live, and it is a pool located in the Borough.
- 3.27 In 2020 retained demand is 60.1% of the total 95.3% satisfied demand and 57.9% of the total 93.8% satisfied demand in 2033. So quite high, at around six out of ten visits to a pool by a Lewisham resident being retained within the Borough.
- 3.28 However, it also means a significant proportion of the Borough's satisfied demand for swimming is exported to neighbouring authorities.

Accessibility Exported Demand

- 3.29 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand. Again, based on residents travelling to and using the nearest pool to where they live but which is now a pool located outside the Borough.
- 3.30 In 2020 just under 40% of the Borough's demand for swimming is exported and met at pools in neighbouring local authorities and this increases to 42.1% of satisfied demand in 2033. The largest exported demand in 2020 is to Greenwich with 14% of the exported demand, Bromley with 13%, Southwark with 8% and Croydon with 5%.

Accessibility Travel Patterns

- 3.31 It is possible to measure how many swimming pools can be accessed by Lewisham residents, based on where they live and the:
- 20-minute drive time catchment area of the swimming pool locations - This includes pool sites located in neighbouring authorities, and where the catchment area extends into Lewisham Borough; and
 - 20 minute/1-mile walking catchment area of the swimming pool locations.
- 3.32 All of the Borough is located within a 20-minute drive time catchment area of 25+ swimming pools in both 2020 and 2033. The finding is that between 45% - 46% of all visits to swimming pools by Lewisham residents are by car in 2020. In short there is access to a high number of pools for residents who travel by car.
- 3.33 Overall, around 60% of the land area of the Borough is within the 20 minutes/1-mile walking catchment area of the swimming pool locations. There are two narrow central areas running north to south in the Borough, that are outside the walking catchment area of a swimming pool. This reflects that most of the swimming pool sites are located on the periphery of the Borough. The finding is that 37% of all visits to swimming pools in 2020 are by walking.

AVAILABILITY

- 3.34 Availability is a measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. Sport England includes a 'comfort factor', beyond which the venues are too full. The pool itself becomes too busy to be able to swim comfortably, plus the changing and circulation areas become too crowded. The assumption is that usage over 70% of capacity used in the weekly peak period is busy, and the swimming pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- 3.35 In 2020, the swimming pools, as an authority wide average, are estimated to be 97% full at peak times in 2020 and this increases to 99% in 2033.
- 3.36 Of note is that the estimated used capacity for the Bridge Leisure Centre is lower and this is because it is the oldest pool site in the Borough. It has decreasing attraction to residents, compared with more modern pools which share some of the same catchment area, Forest Hills Pools and Downham Health and Leisure Centre.
- 3.37 The other public leisure centre swimming pools are estimated to be 100% full at peak times with a slightly lower level at the St Dunstan's Sports Centre for the seven hours it is available for community use. The public sites provide (1) the full range of swimming activities (2) highest access for public and club swimming use; (3) highest hours of availability; and (4) proactive programmes for increasing participation.

Re-allocation

- 3.38 When the finding is that a swimming pool has an estimated used capacity of 100%, it is important to know if there is demand that would like to access the pool but cannot do so because it is estimated to be full.
- 3.39 The Sport England model tries to re-allocate this demand to other pools in the same catchment area and this is an iterative process until there is no more capacity at the other pools to absorb demand. The demand that remains is known as “demand re-distributed after initial allocation”.
- 3.40 Glass Mill Leisure Centre is the centre which has most demand which cannot be allocated at 2,247 visits per week in the weekly peak period. To provide context this represents 49 visits for every hour of the weekly peak period. This is followed by Forest Hill Pools with 1,284 visits in the weekly peak period or 28 visits per hour.
- 3.41 It is likely that these pool sites and their catchment area includes the areas of the Borough with the highest population density and this is driving the demand which cannot be allocated.

DEMAND

- 3.42 The Lewisham Borough population in 2020 is 308,427 people and is projected to increase to 333,006 people by 2033, an approximate 8% increase.
- 3.43 The Borough total demand for swimming in 2020 equates to a total demand for 3,356 sq metres of water (for context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq. metres of water, depending on individual lane width). Total demand is projected to increase to 21,422 visits in the weekly peak period in 2033 and this equates to a demand for 3,555 sq. metres of water, an increase of 199 sq metres of water, or 5.9%.
- 3.44 In short, there is a projected 8% increase in the total population across Lewisham from 2020 to 2033 and a projected 5.9% increase in the total demand for swimming.
- 3.45 The most likely reason for the lower percentage increase in the total demand for swimming, compared with the population percentage increase, is because the total demand for swimming in 2033 is made of (1) the resident population and (2) the growth in population between 2020 and 2033.
- 3.46 The ageing of the resident population between 2020 and 2033 will influence the demand for swimming. It can mean there are fewer people in the main age bands for swimming (14 – 54 and for both genders) in 2033 than in 2020.
- 3.47 So, the increase in demand for swimming from population growth, can be offset by the ageing of the much larger resident population. The modelling is based on the frequency of swimming participation being unchanged between both years.

Satisfied Demand for Swimming Pools

- 3.48 The findings on how much of the Lewisham Borough demand for swimming pools is met, how much demand is retained within the Borough and how much demand is exported and met outside the Borough are all set out under the accessibility heading.

Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools

- 3.49 Unmet demand has two parts to it - demand for pools which cannot be met because:
1. there is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its catchment area; or

2. the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 3.50 The Borough total unmet demand is 4.7% of total demand in 2020 increasing to 7.4% of total demand in 2033 and this equates to 157 and 265 sq metres of water, respectively (again, for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on individual lane width).
- 3.51 The majority of unmet demand is located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool, 75.5% of total unmet demand in 2020 and 57.2% based on the 2033 demand for swimming. In 2033, a slightly larger proportion of unmet demand is due to lack of capacity, equating to 42.8% of unmet demand
- 3.52 The key findings on unmet demand are that:
- In both years unmet demand is low in percentage and more importantly in sq. metres of water, within a range of 157 – 265 sq metres of water. For context, the total available supply of water space in Lewisham Borough in 2020 is 2,397 sq metres of water.
 - Unmet demand from definition 2 – demand located outside catchment will always exist, because it is not possible to get complete spatial coverage, whereby all areas are inside the catchment area of a swimming pool.
 - This is especially true for the 20 minutes/1-mile walking catchment area. As identified in the accessibility section, some 47.3% of Lewisham Borough residents do not have access to a car and either walk or use public transport to access a pool. These residents account for 73.2% of the demand located outside catchment in 2020.
 - Unmet demand in both years and from both sources, is highest in the Bermondsey/Deptford areas of the Borough. In 2020, unmet demand is between 55 - 60 sq metres of water and increases in 2033 to between 75 - 85 sq metres of water. There is no one area of the Borough which has a cluster of unmet demand, in sufficient quantity, to consider increasing swimming pool provision on grounds of increasing accessibility for residents. This would require a location with at least 160 sq metres of water.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are based on two questions which arise from the assessment

1. Does Lewisham need more swimming pools?

In terms of meeting the projected demand for swimming up to 2033 and beyond, the answer is no. This is because:

1. demand is projected to increase by only 6% over the period to 2033;
2. unmet demand up to 2033 is projected to be 265 sq metres of water (for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on individual lane width. However;
3. there is no single location where unmet demand is clustered to justify considering increasing swimming pool provision. This would require a single location with at least 160 sq metres of water and the highest unmet demand is located in the Bermondsey/Deptford where it is between 55 - 60sq metres of water in 2020 and 75 - 85sq metres of water in 2033.

The small deficit in the Bermondsey/Deptford may be filled by the Surrey Canal development in the future (if that development is delivered with a swimming pool as currently planned). This would likely more than meet the demand in that area however should be considered in conjunction with a review of the offer provided at Wavelengths in the future as the facility is ageing and will be in need of future replacement.

2. Is there a need to replace the current swimming pools in Lewisham?

The pool stock is modern, apart from the Bridge Leisure Centre, which is the oldest pool site in the Borough, and which opened in 1994. It was originally an outdoor swimming pool built as part of a corporate social club which has since been covered and incorporated into an extension of the leisure centre building. It is not fit for purpose in design or condition.

The Bridge Leisure Centre is the most expensive site for the Council to operate and requires additional investment if it is to be reopened following the Covid-19 closure. If the Bridge Leisure Centre does not re-open, there are other swimming pools within Lewisham that share part of the same catchment area, notably Downham Health and Leisure Centre and Forest Hill Pools (the actual nearest swimming pool site to the Bridge Leisure Centre is Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, which is the second largest swimming pool site in London).

Whilst the other Lewisham pool sites are accessible for the southern part of the Borough and provide alternative venues to the Bridge, the finding is that these pools are estimated to be full at peak times. Therefore, accommodating demand displaced from the Bridge is challenging.

So, on criteria of:

- retaining swimming pool capacity across the Borough;
- retaining a modern stock of swimming pools across the Borough;
- meeting the demand for swimming in the Sydenham and southern part of the Borough; and
- not adding to the demand to be accommodated by other pools estimated to be full at peak times...

...if the Bridge is to close, there is an evidence base case for a new swimming pool site in the Sydenham/southern area of the Borough. The demand for swimming in the Sydenham area equates to between 160 – 180 sq metres of water in 2020 and projected to be between 180 – 200 sq metres of water in 2033.

Reviewing the location and access findings for the swimming pool sites and the demand for swimming pools, an alternative location to re-providing a swimming pool site at the Bridge Leisure Centre location is the Bellingham Leisure Centre site.

This site provides a better overall balance in terms of supply, demand, and access to swimming pools for the Bellingham/Lower Sydenham area and is in a target location for the delivery of wider outcomes such as health, deprivation and physical activity. There is also a planned redevelopment of the wider site at Bellingham so this presents an opportunity to investigate the feasibility of including a pool on an extended or redeveloped leisure centre on the site and reducing the number of facilities the Council operates whilst still protecting the provision of pool water space. The issue of the Council not owning this site and any impact on Downham Health and Leisure Centre will need to be considered as part of a feasibility study / business case for the site.

The evidence base case is for a minimum 25m x 6 lane pool or for a 25m x 4 lane pool with a teaching/learner pool of at least 100 sq metres of water.

4. Sports Halls

Introduction

- 4.1 The section outlines a summary of the findings for the assessment of need and evidence base for sports halls in Lewisham. The full needs assessment can be found in Appendix B to this document.

Sports Halls Assessment Summary

- 4.2 The assessment includes all sports halls which are at least three badminton courts size (27m x 18m). The rationale being this is the minimum size of sports hall to play a range of indoor hall sports at the community level of participation. The assessment includes all providers of sports halls and where there is community use.
- 4.3 This assessment is based on Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (fpm) assessment of sports halls, commissioned by the Council in April – May 2021. The data, analysis and findings from that study are applied in this assessment.
- 4.4 The work has been expanded to include consultation surveys and the findings with sports clubs, secondary schools with sports halls and community centres/community hall providers and operators. Plus, consultations with the National Governing Bodies for hall sports and their views about the development of their sport in Lewisham.
- 4.5 The assessment follows the same structure and sequence of reporting as for the other facility types in the Lewisham Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment and applies the Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance and methodology.

HEADLINE FINDINGS FOR LEWISHAM

- 4.6 Lewisham Borough has an extensive supply of sports halls with 19 sites and 27 individual sports halls. Sixteen of the 27 individual sports halls are a four badminton court size sports hall. A four badminton court size sports hall can accommodate all the indoor hall sports at the community level of participation. There are also 3 sports halls that are three-court halls and eight venues which have a smaller activity hall as well as a main hall.
- 4.7 The sports halls are mainly located in the south and centre of the Borough, there are eleven sites in the south of the Borough, from Forest Hill to the southern boundary. There is only one site on the eastern side of the Borough which is Trinity School. Fortunately, the catchment area of sports halls located in Greenwich extend into Lewisham and provide some access for Lewisham residents. There are five sites in the Bermondsey/Deptford area which is the area of highest demand for sports halls.
- 4.8 The most significant finding is that 15 of the sites are owned by education and located on school and college site. So, access for Lewisham residents to be able to play hall sports at these sites is dependent on the policy of schools and colleges to community use and the community access hours/types of use. Lewisham Council only has direct ownership and control of one of the sports hall sites, the Bridge Leisure Centre.
- 4.9 Across the 19 sports hall venues there are a total of 99 courts in 2020, of which 65 courts are available for community use. There is an aggregate total, across the education sites, of 34 badminton courts which are unavailable for community use. This represents 34.3% of the total supply, or put another way, just over 8 sports halls each of four badminton court size.

- 4.10 It is not realistic to be able to access all of this supply but combining the findings on (1) the areas of highest demand for sports halls in the Borough with (2) the education sites with the least access for community use, the most important sites to focus on are set out below (note: the sites are a combination of location and highest demand plus the hours available for community use).
- St Dunstan's College Sports Centre, (with only 4.5 hours of community use per week). This is the only sports hall site in the Catford area and Catford does have a high demand for sports halls.
 - Deptford Green School (20 hours of community use per week) a modern sports hall having opened in 2013 and is located in an area of high demand for sports halls.
 - Tidemill Academy (20 hours of community use per week) has the same set of findings as for Deptford Green School, this sports hall is also modern having opened in 2012.
- 4.11 The most important Borough wide finding is that all the sports hall sites are estimated to be full at peak times, based on the hours they are available. This is not a finding specific to Lewisham or the surrounding local authorities. A GLA study of sports hall provision in 2017 found there was a shortage of sports halls across nearly all London Boroughs and demand exceeds supply in nearly all London Boroughs. Hence the importance of increasing access to the existing sports hall sites in Lewisham and providing more community access from these venues.
- 4.12 In terms of new provision to address this finding, the proposed Surrey Canal Triangle development located in the Bermondsey area of the Borough and close to the Southwark boundary, does include sports hall provision. The findings from this assessment very much supports the provision of a sports hall in this part of the Borough. Demand for sports halls is highest in the Bermondsey/Deptford area of the Borough.
- 4.13 It is understood this development may also include an indoor arena and this may also "double up" as the sports hall space for community use. To accommodate indoor hall sports hall events, requires the sports hall to be 6 badminton courts, or possibly 8 courts, depending on the scale of events proposed.
- 4.14 It is acknowledged the London Thunderdome is a 12 badminton court size sports hall but most of the space and time is for basketball use. Based on agreement with the Council, the assessment has applied 4 badminton courts being available for wider non - basketball sports community use. It is also acknowledged that Crystal Palace National Sports Centre does have a 12 badminton court sports hall, and which also stages major hall sport events, but this venue is co-located with the intersection of 5 London Boroughs and its use is shared across all these Boroughs, it is not a Lewisham only venue.

QUANTITY

- 4.15 There are 19 sports hall sites and 27 individual sports halls located in the Borough in 2020. The total number of badminton courts in the Borough is 99 courts in 2020 of which 65 are available for community use in the weekly peak period (weekday evenings up to 5 hours per day and weekend days up to 7 hours per day).
- 4.16 The reason for the difference in the two sets of figures, results from the number of courts which are unavailable for community use, aggregated across the education venues. There is an aggregate total of 34 badminton courts which are unavailable for community use, and this represents 34.3% of the total supply. It is a key finding and providing more access to this unavailable supply helps meet the Lewisham demand for sports halls.

Sports halls per 10,000 population

- 4.17 A comparative measure of sports hall provision is badminton courts per 10,000 population and Lewisham has 3.2 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2020. This decreases to 3 badminton courts in 2033 based on the increase in demand for sports halls from the projected population change 2020 - 2033.
- 4.18 In comparison to the neighbouring authorities, Lewisham is mid table, with provision being higher in Bromley at 3.5 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2020 and 3.3 courts in 2033 and in Croydon, where there are 3.3 courts per 10,000 population in 2020 and 3 courts in 2033.
- 4.19 Lewisham has a higher supply than Greenwich, which has 2.7 courts in 2020 and 2.2 courts in 2033 and Southwark which has 2.6 courts in 2020 and 2.3 courts in 2033.
- 4.20 London Region and England wide are both 1.6 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2020 and so Lewisham has a much higher supply than the regional or national average.

QUALITY AND THE SPORTS HALL OFFER

- 4.21 The quality of the sports hall offer in Lewisham is good with 16 of the 27 individual sports halls in 2020 being a four badminton court size sports hall. This size of venue can accommodate all the indoor hall sports at the community level of participation and provide for club sport development. There are also 3 sports halls that are three-court halls, and eight venues have a main hall plus a smaller activity hall.
- 4.22 Ten of the education main sports halls have dimensions of 33m x 18m and three of the education main sports halls have dimensions of 34.5m x 20m, Prendergast Vale School, Tidemill Academy and Trinity School.
- 4.23 Lewisham does have a major sports hall venue which is the London Thunderdome which is a twelve court sports hall with dimensions of 58m x 17m. It is an events venue and home for basketball and in the assessment, with the agreement of the Council it has been reduced to a 4 badminton court size sports hall, to reflect its availability for wider community use, other than for basketball.
- 4.24 The average age of all the sports hall sites in 2020 is 19 years, the oldest centre is Sydenham High School, which opened in 1965. The most recent sports hall to open is Prendergast School sports hall which opened in 2013. Two of the older facilities have been modernised, the Lions Centre 1994 and modernised in 2005, and the London Thunderdome, opened in 1977 and modernised in 2014. Modernisation is defined as one or more of - the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting upgraded, the changing accommodation modernised.

ACCESSIBILITY

- 4.25 Accessibility is measured by:
1. how much of the demand for sports halls is satisfied and;
 2. how accessible the sports halls are to residents based on their location and travel patterns.
- 4.26 Both assessments are based on (1) the demand within the catchment area of sports halls and (2) the capacity of the sports halls to accommodate the demand in the catchment area.

Accessibility Satisfied Demand

- 4.27 In 2020 82% of the Lewisham Borough total demand for sports halls is met, and 78% is met in 2033. Both are reasonably high figures, and the finding means that between 82% - 78% of the Lewisham demand for sports halls is contained within the catchment area of a sports hall (sites located inside and outside the Borough) and there is enough capacity at the sports halls to meet these levels.

Accessibility Retained Demand

- 4.28 A subset of satisfied demand is the Lewisham Borough demand for sports halls retained at the sports halls located within the Borough. This assessment is based on the catchment area of sports halls and residents using the nearest sports halls to where they live, and it is a venue located in Lewisham Borough.
- 4.29 In 2020 retained demand is 58.5% of the total 82% satisfied demand and it is 56.5% of the total 78% satisfied demand in 2033. So six out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Lewisham resident retained within the Borough.
- 4.30 This does mean a significant proportion of Lewisham Borough's satisfied demand for sports halls is exported and met in neighbouring authorities.

Accessibility Exported Demand

- 4.31 Based on Lewisham residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live and which is a sports hall located outside the Borough, the model's findings are that 41.5% of the Lewisham Borough demand for sports halls is exported, this increases slightly to 43.4% of satisfied demand in 2033.
- 4.32 The largest export is to Greenwich at 3,007 visits in 2020 and 2,899 visits in 2033., followed by 2,250 visits per week exported to Southwark in 2020 and 2,238 visits in 2033. The Greenwich findings can be explained by there being only one Lewisham sports halls located in the eastern side of the Borough. The Southwark findings are explained by there being few sports hall located in the Bermondsey area, and where demand for sports halls is the highest in the Borough. Plus, there are a cluster of sports halls in Southwark quite close to the boundary with Lewisham and where the catchment area extends into Lewisham.

Accessibility Travel Patterns

- 4.33 The accessibility travel patterns are measured by how many sports halls can be accessed by Lewisham residents, based on where they live and the:
- 20-minute drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations;
 - 20 minute/1-mile walking catchment area of the sports hall locations.
- 4.34 All of Lewisham Borough is within a 20-minute drive time catchment area of 25+ sports halls in both years. The finding is that in 2020 some 51% of all visits to sports halls by Lewisham residents are by car.
- 4.35 Around 90% of the land area, of the Borough is within the 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area of at least one sports hall location. The finding is that walking to sports halls by Lewisham residents, represents 33% of all visits.

AVAILABILITY

- 4.36 Availability is a measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/full facilities are. Sport England includes a 'comfort factor', beyond which the venues are too full. Their modelling Hey model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity used in the weekly peak period is busy, and the sports halls is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- 4.37 The Lewisham Borough sports halls are estimated to be 100% full at peak times in 2020 and 2033.
- 4.38 There are several factors which explain this finding:
- When the assessment is based on the catchment area of sports halls and across local authority boundaries, 82% of the Lewisham demand can be met and 18% of the Lewisham demand is unmet demand and which equates to 17 badminton courts in 2020.
 - In 2033 78% of the Lewisham demand for sports halls can be met and 22% of the Lewisham demand is unmet which equates to 21 badminton courts.
 - When comparing the Lewisham Borough demand for sports halls with the Lewisham supply available for community use, the Borough has a negative supply in both years with demand exceeding supply by 26 badminton courts in 2020 and by 31 badminton courts in 2033.

DEMAND FOR SPORTS HALLS

- 4.39 The Lewisham Borough population in 2020 is 308,427 people and is projected to increase to 333,006 people by 2033, an approximate 8% increase.
- 4.40 The Lewisham Borough total demand for sports halls in 2020 is 26,317 visits per week in the weekly peak period and this equates to a total demand for 90 badminton courts. Total demand is projected to increase to 27,966 visits in the weekly peak period in 2033 and this equates to a demand for 96 badminton courts.
- 4.41 So, there is a projected 8% increase in the total population across Lewisham from 2020 to 2033 and a projected 6.2% increase in the total demand for sports halls.
- 4.42 The most likely reason for the slightly lower percentage increase in the total demand for sports halls, compared with the population percentage increase, is because the total demand for sports halls in 2033 is made of (1) the resident population and (2) the growth in population between 2020 and 2033.
- 4.43 If the population is ageing between 2020 and 2033 this will influence the demand for sports halls. It can mean, there are fewer people in the main age bands for hall sports participation (14 - 59 for males and 14 - 49 for females) in 2033 than in 2020.

Greater London Authority Indoor Sports Hall Study

- 4.44 As part of the development of the new London Plan, the GLA in 2016, undertook a spatial London wide assessment of the supply and demand for sports halls, using Sport England facilities planning model. This study identified that London wide, the demand for sports halls exceeds supply.
- 4.45 The London wide unmet demand in 2016 equated to 389 badminton courts, of which 52% is because of lack of sports hall capacity. In short, the demand for sports halls exceeds supply London wide and not just in Lewisham or the Lewisham study area.

How can the used capacity be reduced and some of the demand met?

- 4.46 When the finding is sports halls are estimated to be at 100% of used capacity in the weekly peak period, the Sport England model goes through a process of re-allocation. The purpose being to see if the demand which cannot access a sports hall because it is full, can be accommodated at other sports halls within the same catchment area. This is an iterative process and carries on until no more demand can be re -distributed.
- 4.47 The sites with the unallocated demand are set out (Note: the capacity of one badminton court in the weekly peak period equates to 210 visits.
- 4.48 Prendergast School and Prendergast Vale School located in Lewisham and Ladywell respectively, have unallocated demand of 209 visits and 443 visits. They are the only sports halls sites in this area and whilst the demand for sports halls is slightly lower than elsewhere. It may well be that the population density is higher here than elsewhere in the Borough and contributing to the findings.
- 4.49 The next highest site is Tidemill Academy with 371 visits per week which are unallocated. This school is also a modern sports hall, having opened in 2012 and has the full size four badminton court sports halls. It is also located in Deptford which is the area of highest demand for sports halls in the Borough. According to the data returned by the Borough, the site has up to 20 hours of community use per week and so there is some but limited scope to increase the hours for community use and accommodate more demand.
- 4.50 There are similar findings for Deptford Green School which has the next highest unallocated demand at 303 visits per week in the weekly peak period. Again a recent sports hall having opened in 2012 and according to the data it has up to 31 hours of community use a week, so limited scope to increase the hours for community use.
- 4.51 St Dunstan's College sports hall is located in Catford and there are no other sports hall sites in Catford. It has an unallocated demand of 193 visits per week. This is a smaller sports hall of 3 badminton courts and according to the data there is only 4.5 hours of community use a week. So there is scope to increase access for community use and in an area where there are no immediate alternative sports hall sites.
- 4.52 Bonus Pastor School is located in the Southend part of the Borough and it has an unallocated demand of 179 visits in the weekly peak period. Another of the more recent sports halls to open, being 2012 again and it has a 4 court main hall. Demand in this area is amongst the lowest in the Borough and according to the data the sports hall is available for community use and provides 28 hours for community use a week. So limited scope to increase.
- 4.53 The Bridge Leisure Centre's is that it has an unallocated demand of 109 visits in the weekly peak period. This is lower than elsewhere and reflects the lower demand for sports halls in the Lower Sydenham area. Plus, there is a cluster of education sports hall sites located in the south of the Borough and so the unallocated demand is much lower than elsewhere.
- 4.54 The overall conclusion from the used capacity set of findings could well be, that there is a need to increase further the provision of sports halls within Lewisham Borough, so as to meet demand and reduce the used capacity findings at individual centres. This will ensure some of the unallocated demand can be met.
- 4.55 However, the findings set out in the bullet points earlier plus the GLA study findings London wide, indicate the scale of the unmet demand in both the Lewisham study area and London wide. In short, more provision will accommodate some of the unmet demand but not all.

- 4.56 The second approach is to increase access to the sports halls on education sites. As set out in the quantity section, the total number of badminton courts in the Borough is 99 courts of which 65 are available for community use in the weekly peak period (weekday evenings up to 5 hours per day and weekend days up to 7 hours per day).
- 4.57 There is an aggregate total of 34 badminton courts which are unavailable, and this represents 34.3% of the total supply of badminton courts in the Borough. The equivalent of over 8 more sports halls, each of 4-badminton court size, which are unavailable for community use. It is recognised it is not realistic to achieve complete access to all the sites, but the potential scale is significant.
- 4.58 The education sports halls with the least hours for community use are, St Dunstan's College Sports Centre, (with 4.5 hours of community use per week). As set out, this is the only sports hall site in the Catford area and Catford does have a high demand for sports halls.
- 4.59 The other education sports hall sites listed above in the areas of highest unallocated demand paragraphs 4.48 – 4.51 have much higher levels of availability for community use. However the detailed work is to investigate if this availability is actually taken up, or, if there is more scope to accommodate community use. The sites identified are the key education sports hall sites to focus on, to increase access for community use and provide more sports hall capacity from the existing provision of sports halls.

Surrey Canal Triangle Development

- 4.60 The proposed Surrey Canal Triangle development is located in the Bermondsey area of the Borough and close to the Southwark boundary, does include sports hall provision. The final scale of the sports hall provision will be set out in the detailed development for the project. The findings from the facility planning model assessment very much supports the provision of a sports hall in this part of the Borough. Demand for sports halls is highest in the Bermondsey/Deptford area of the Borough.
- 4.61 It is understood the development may also include an indoor arena and this may also "double up" as the sports hall space for community use. To accommodate indoor hall sports hall events, requires the sports hall to be 6 badminton court, or possibly 8 courts, depending on the scale of events proposed.
- 4.62 The provision of a sports hall which can accommodate multi sports use at the same time is very much supported by the facility planning mode assessment. It is acknowledged the London Thunderdome is a 12 badminton court size sports hall but most of the space and time is for basketball use. Based on agreement with the Council the assessment has applied 4 badminton courts being available for wider non - basketball sports use. It is also acknowledged that Crystal Palace National Sports Centre does have a 12 badminton court sports hall, and which also stages major hall sport events, but this venue is co-located with the intersection of 5 London Boroughs and its use is shared across all these Boroughs, it is not a Lewisham only venue.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are based on two questions which arise from the assessment.

1. How can the demand for sports halls in Lewisham be met?

The focus is on increasing access to the education sports halls for community use. There is an aggregate total of 34 badminton courts (34.3% of the total supply and which equates to nearly 8 sports halls each of 4 badminton court size) at the education venues which are unavailable for community use.

It is not realistic to be able to access all of this supply but combining the findings on (1) the areas of highest demand for sports halls in the Borough with (2) the education sites with the least access for

community use, the most important sites to focus on are, in order (Note the sites are a combination of location and highest demand plus the hours available for community use):

- **St Dunstan's College Sports Centre** (with only 4.5 hours of community use per week). This is the only sports hall site in the Catford area and Catford does have a high demand for sports halls.
- **Deptford Green School** (20 hours of community use per week) which is a modern sports hall having opened in 2013 and is located in an area of high demand for sports halls.
- **Tidemill Academy** (20 hours of community use per week) which has the same set of findings as for Deptford Green School, this sports hall is also modern having opened in 2012.

2. Is there a need to provide more sports halls in Lewisham?

Based on the hard evidence findings and consultations then the answer is **yes**. However, this has to be placed in the context that the GLA 2016 sports hall study identified a shortfall of sports hall across London, not just in Lewisham or the wider Lewisham study area. So, providing more sports halls in Lewisham will address this issue but it is likely that any new sports hall will also become full at peak times.

The most pragmatic approach is support for the Surrey Canal Triangle development which has two major benefits (1) it is located in the Bermondsey area which has the highest demand for sports halls in the Borough (2) the current proposals suggest the provision could be a 6 or even 8 badminton court sports hall which would also be an events venue for hall sports, especially basketball.

The Bridge Leisure Centre and demand for sports halls in the Sydenham area

The Lower Sydenham area has the lowest demand for sports halls, 1.5 badminton courts in 2020. However, there is a deficit of sports hall space across the Borough. So, at a strategic level, should the Council consider development of a new public leisure centre in this area then a 4-court sports hall should be provided if the business case shows that it is affordable. If not affordable, a flexible space (e.g. studios), could be provided which can accommodate a range of physical activities, dance, exercise, soft play etc. This would be subject to a feasibility study for any such new leisure centre and the demand assessment for this range of activities.

If the Bridge Leisure Centre does not re-open post Covid-19 and a new sports hall is not provided in the area, the Council should negotiate increased access to Sedgehill Academy for community use. The school has a 4 badminton court main hall plus a large activity hall which opened in 2012. There is also, further away, Bonus Pastor Catholic College (4 badminton court sports hall opened 2012) to the west which has a 4 badminton court main.

5. Indoor Tennis

Introduction

- 5.1 The section outlines the findings for the assessment of need and evidence base for indoor tennis in Lewisham. The full needs assessment can be found in Appendix C to this document.

Indoor Tennis Assessment Summary

Types of Indoor Tennis Centres

- 5.2 There are three types of indoor tennis centres, all three can either be temporary or permanent structures
- **Air structures** - more commonly known as bubbles are inexpensive and efficient to construct. Air structures usually comprise single or multi-layered fabric, which are erected and supported using air pressure, provided by substantial air blowers, which are also used to ventilate and control the climate within the bubble.
 - **Fabric frame structures** - comprise a steel, aluminium or wood framework, with a fabric similar to the fabric used on air structures, stretched tightly over the framework. An inner lining is often used in places where the climate is variable, to help retain the heat in winter and resist it in summer. Fabric frame structures are modular and usually cover between one and four courts. However, they can be designed to cover as many courts as needed.
 - **Permanent structures** - steel is the most common material used to construct the frame of an indoor tennis centre. Steel buildings cost more to construct than air or fabric framed structure but will offer better insulation and therefore provide savings on the overall running costs. A steel framed building can last up to 65 years.

HEADLINE FINDINGS FOR LEWISHAM

- 5.3 There are no indoor tennis centres in the Borough
- 5.4 The nearest venues are located in Bromley, which has five venues and Bexley, with 2 venues. There are a total of 27 indoor courts located at these venues.
- 5.5 The 20-minute drive time catchment area for these venues does not extend to all of Lewisham Borough. The catchment area for the nearest venue, the David Lloyd Centre in Beckenham, extends to the southern half of the Borough.
- 5.6 None of the neighbouring centres are owned/operated by local authorities and there is no pay and play access. Access to the two club venues and four commercial venues is by membership (one centre only has private access). So, there are no opportunities for recreational and casual play. Access is for players who want to play regularly and pay the membership. This further limits accessibility for Lewisham residents, who may wish to develop an interest in the sport and play occasionally.
- 5.7 There is no accepted methodology for assessing the demand for indoor tennis participation. The LTA measure is one indoor court has the capacity for 200 players.

- 5.8 Adult participation in indoor tennis, based on the Active People survey, is available for England wide and London Region 2012 – 2016. The London Region rate of participation is higher than for England wide and has increased from 0.27% of adults playing at least once a week in 2012 to 0.36% of adults in 2016. Around 75% of adult participation is in the 15 – 44 age range.
- 5.9 To provide a proxy guide to participation and applying the London Region rate of adult participation of 0.36% of adults participating, to the Lewisham population aged between 15 – 44 generates 151,000 people playing. Assuming the play once a week, this would generate 543 visits per week.
- 5.10 This visit rate, would, in turn, equate to provision of between 2 – 3 indoor courts, based on the LTA measure of 1 indoor court equating to 200 players. This is the scale of indoor tennis court provision at five of the seven indoor tennis centres located in Bromley and Bexley.
- 5.11 It should be noted that the Council has recently worked with the LTA to drive participation in outdoors park courts across the Borough. This has involved installing floodlights and gate access systems across four park venues in the borough and putting on tennis activities to attract more players. This has proved to be very successful and may help strengthen the case for indoor provision within the Borough if participation continues to increase.
- 5.12 In 2019 the LTA published a strategy for indoor tennis centre provision. The target locations have been prioritised according to the number of potential players in each area, with demographic profiles of the population for each target community. This is used to ensure new facilities are developed in a way that also helps to broaden the participation base of the game.
- 5.13 The strategy identifies 72 potential locations in England, and these are ranked in priority order, Lewisham is ranked number 4 out of 72, and hence a high priority location for the LTA.

QUANTITY

- 5.14 In 2020 across London, there are 57 individual indoor tennis centres located on 41 sites. Nine of these centres are permanent air halls, 18 are summer seasonal air halls over outdoor courts; 2 are framed fabric structures and 28 are traditional structures.
- 5.15 In South East London, there are 7 indoor tennis centres of which 5 centres are located in Bromley and 2 are in Bexley. These centres are the nearest sites to Lewisham Borough and the nearest sites west of Lewisham are located in Merton and Hammersmith and Fulham.

ACCESSIBILITY

- 5.16 The catchment area of an indoor tennis centre for regular participation is defined by the Lawn Tennis Association as 20 minutes' drive time.
- 5.17 All of the centres located in Bromley and Bexley are outside the drive time catchment area for all of the Borough. The nearest venues to Lewisham are the centres in Beckenham, the Park Langley Club and the David Lloyd Centre. The 20-minute drive time catchment area of the David Lloyd Centre extends to the southern half of Lewisham Borough.
- 5.18 In effect the Lewisham population has limited accessibility to the indoor tennis centres located in both Bromley and Bexley. Furthermore, based on the 2011 Census 47% of the Lewisham population do not have access to a car (the London Region average is 40% of the population) and so further limiting accessibility to indoor tennis centres by the Lewisham population.

AVAILABILITY

- 5.19 Availability is defined in terms of the type of use at the centres, options are club membership through a commercial centre or a sports club venue; or pay and play most usually at public centres. None of the seven venues in Bromley or Bexley are owned or operated by the local authority and there is no pay and play availability.
- 5.20 All but one of the venues are available through membership of the centre, there are three sports club venues, with a total of six indoor courts, three commercial venues with seventeen indoor courts. The four courts located at Newstead Wood school are unavailable for wider community use.

DEMAND AND PARTICIPATION

- 5.21 There is no one consistent source/methodology to calculate the demand for indoor tennis. The LTA 'Priority Project Funding, Policy and Operational Procedures', states that one indoor court can serve 200 regular tennis players.
- 5.22 The Active People surveys by Sport England 2006 – 2016 provides data on the level of participation in indoor tennis. The caveat, as with all facility types, is that this does not equate exactly with demand, as the latter may be affected by levels of provision. However, the regularity of the surveys from 2006 to 2016 does provide consistent survey data on trends in indoor tennis participation.
- 5.23 The Active People benchmark measure to measure participation is, 1 x 30 minutes of activity, at least once a week. For indoor tennis, data is available at the England wide and London Region level for 2012 – 2016. In 2012 some 0.27% of adults in both England wide and London Region participated in indoor tennis at least once a week.
- 5.24 The rate of participation in London Region declined to 2014, when it was 0.18% of adults participating at least once a week. It increased in the next two years and was 0.36% of adult playing indoor tennis at least once a week in 2016, so an upward trend. In contrast the England wide rate of adult indoor tennis participation was 0.22% of adults in 2016.
- 5.25 A proxy guide to demand is to apply the London Region 2016 rate of adult participation of 0.36% of adults participating to the Lewisham population (ONS source) aged between 15 – 44 (this is the main age bands for indoor tennis participation), of 151,000 people. Assuming they played once a week, this would generate 543 visits per week.
- 5.26 This visit rate equates to provision of between 2 – 3 indoor courts based on the LTA measure of 1 indoor court equating to 200 players. This is the scale of indoor tennis court provision at five of the seven indoor tennis centres located in Bromley and Bexley

Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) Strategy for Indoor Tennis

- 5.27 The LTA's indoor tennis strategy, announced in June 2019, identified 72 priority target areas in England for the development of new indoor courts. The analysis overlays population data against the locations of existing indoor tennis facilities and is part of a new strategic approach to investment by the LTA
- 5.28 A review of the LTA strategy does identify Lewisham as a potential location for an indoor tennis centre and this is ranked at number 4 in the list of 72 potential locations in England – so evidently a high priority area for the LTA.

LTA Consultation

- 5.29 Lewisham (alongside Greenwich and Southwark) has been identified as one of the LTA's priority sites – 8 areas in London deemed a priority in total for an indoor tennis centre.

- 5.30 The LTA have not identified a preferred site within Lewisham and after discussions with the Council, it appears there are currently no suitable leisure centre sites at this stage where indoor tennis could be 'bolted on'.
- 5.31 Land is the main barrier to indoor tennis centres in London. Often funding is available through developers but the floorspace is not available. In addition, often the LTA needs local authorities to come to the LTA with possible site options

RECOMMENDATIONS

The indoor tennis assessment does identify sufficient demand for provision of an indoor tennis centre in Lewisham. Based on the methodology applied, this is for between 2 – 3 indoor courts.

The LTA's indoor tennis strategy (2019) identifies Lewisham as a very high priority area (ranked 4th out of 72 locations in England) for an indoor tennis centre. So, there is Governing Body strategic support to provide an indoor tennis centre in the Borough.

The recommendation is to continue discussions with the Lawn Tennis Association, this may then lead to more detailed investigation and feasibility, should the Council wish to investigate the business case and participation case for an indoor tennis centre located in the Borough and should a suitable site become available. The Council should work with partners such as local schools to identify potential sites and models that could provide an indoor tennis centre facility without having a negative impact on the Council's financial position.

6. Indoor Bowls

Introduction

- 6.1 The section outlines the headline findings for the assessment of need and evidence base for indoor bowls in Lewisham. The full needs assessment can be found in Appendix D to this document.

Indoor Bowls Assessment Summary

- 6.2 Indoor bowls is played in a similar way to lawn bowls and although there are slight differences between the two, it is essentially an indoor version of the outdoor game. The length of a rectangular green is between 31 metres and 40 metres. The width of a green can vary from 8 metres (enough for one rink) to 60 metres or more. The width of a rink for indoor play is a minimum 4.6 metres.
- 6.3 Indoor bowling centres are purpose built dedicated centres and are completely different from short mat bowls which is played on a rectangular carpet (15m x 2m) that is rolled out. Short mat bowls can be accommodated in any indoor space large enough to fit the carpet. Carpet mat bowls tends to be played at a recreational level

HEADLINE FINDINGS FOR LEWISHAM

- 6.4 The Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre has 6 indoor rinks and operates over the winter season September – April. The club has between 140 – 160 members who bowl on a regular basis, plus around 20 -30 bowlers who play on a pay and play basis. The membership has stabilised at these numbers in recent years, the membership is split equally between males and females. The centre has been modernised and is accessible to the Lewisham population.
- 6.5 The capacity of the centre is 600, based on at one time playing capacity of 100 bowlers per rink (English Indoor Bowling Association guideline).
- 6.6 Based on applying the indoor bowls participation rates from a 2013 Sport England survey to the Lewisham 2020 population, identifies a potential indoor bowls population, across all age bands from 16 – 79, of 959 people.
- 6.7 The challenge for the club is to increase its participation base and membership from the 140 -160 members to 300 plus, and which can be accommodated by the centre's capacity. This is needed to make the centre viable over the long term.

QUANTITY

- 6.8 There are 22 indoor bowls centres in London and there are 7 indoor centres located in South East London. There are three indoor centres located in Croydon, two indoor centres in Lambeth and one in Bromley and Lewisham.
- 6.9 The Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre is located in Lower Sydenham. The centre has one indoor green of 6 rinks, it was opened in 1999. The centre is owned by Lewisham Council and it is managed by the Council's leisure operator. The programme of use is managed by the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Club.
- 6.10 The centre was modernised last in 2018, when a new carpet and underlay were installed along with LCD lighting over the rinks.

ACCESSIBILITY

- 6.11 The catchment area for an indoor bowls is based on the England Indoor Bowling Association is a 20-minute drive time catchment area. The southern half of the Borough is within an up to 10-minute drive of the centre location and all of the Borough is within an up to 15-minute drive of the centre location accessibility map in Appendix D. These findings are based on the Sport England data for travel times and application of the AA road network travel data analysis

AVAILABILITY

Lewisham indoor Bowls Club

- 6.12 The Lewisham Indoor Bowls Club manages the indoor bowls programme of use. The club has a membership of between 140 – 160 members split equally between males and females. The membership has stabilised around this number in recent years.
- 6.13 The club participates in county and national completions for both males and females and has its own internal club competition and inter club competitions. The club also provides rinks for casual pay and play.
- 6.14 The club operates for the winter season from September to April and is closed over the summer months, apart from being open for 2 sessions a week for use by a visually impaired group of bowlers.
- 6.15 Peak time usage is weekdays Monday – Thursday 10am – 4.30pm and increasingly competitions are held on weekday afternoons, rather than evening match play times. The catchment area for the centre membership, who play on a regular basis, is Lewisham with some bowlers from Bromley and Southwark, the nearest centre to the Lewisham centre is the one located at Crystal Palace.

DEMAND AND PARTICIPATION

- 6.16 In 2013, Sport England undertook a national indoor bowls facility assessment, the study sets out participation rates for indoor bowls for a range of age bands and for both genders. This provides more detailed information on the profile of participation than the Active People survey. However, the two sources have a different basis and so cannot be compared.
- 6.17 The highest rates of participation for both genders are in the 65+ age ranges. Perhaps surprising is that participation is highest in the 75+ age group. Up until age 64 participation is below 1% of the adult population for females and is 1% for males.
- 6.18 The advantage of this assessment is that it allows Sport England participation rates to be applied to the Lewisham male and female population in 2020 and for the 6 age bands. Applying these participation rates to the Lewisham population identifies the number of potential bowlers.
- 6.19 It provides a more informed view of the potential demand for indoor bowls by the Lewisham population. This is based on the Lewisham population in 2020, using the GLA 2016 population projections released in 2017.
- 6.20 The key findings are:

- The total potential indoor bowls population, across all age bands from 16 – 79, is 959 people in 2020.
- At an assumed per rink capacity of 100 bowlers per rink, this equates to between 9 and 10 rinks in 2020.
- The age band with the highest number of bowlers is the 65 – 74 age band for both females and males with 213 male bowlers and 183 female bowlers
- Participation in the 65 – 74 age band is higher than for the combined 16 – 64 age range for females and only exceeded by 16 for males. This reinforces both the narrow age range and significance of the age band with the highest participation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Indoor bowls centres are important facilities for people aged over 60. There are contrasting directions:

1. the sport is losing popularity and participation has declined in recent years at most indoor centres across England;
2. but the percentage of the population in the 60 – 75 age range is increasing in Lewisham and there is the potential to increase participation based on demographic change.

Indoor bowls offers a lot of scope to increase physical activity through health and wellbeing programmes and short mat carpet bowls is played in many Lewisham community halls. There is the potential to increase physical activity and turn the casual players into participating in the real thing.

The quantitative assessment for indoor bowls, is of stable membership at the Lewisham Centre, but which is around a third of the total capacity of the centre – has to be seen in this wider potential contribution indoor bowls can make for increasing physical activity. The challenge for the Council is to find an operating model that can operate at zero cost as the centre is currently operating at a significant deficit.

There are three recommendations:

- Retain the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre in the short-term, working with the centre operator and the club to increase its membership and broaden the participation base, so as to make the centre viable in the medium to long-term.
- If a sustainable model cannot be identified and the Council decides to close the centre, it should work with other centres in the neighbouring local authorities to identify alternative facilities for the bowlers to utilise. This option has been followed at other locations, notably Central Bedfordshire who provided revenue support for the membership of the Dunstable Indoor Bowls Clubs to continue bowls at other centres, after the Dunstable centre closed. However, this option tends not to be supported by bowlers because they have strong loyalty to their centre and participate in competitions (a very strong motivation for bowls) as their club.
- Investigate the scope to increase the short mat game to a longer version, to be able to play a hybrid indoor bowls game at the recreational level. This option is unlikely to be supported by regular bowlers as it is not the game they play. It may however provide a boost for indoor bowls at the many community halls which provide for short mat bowls.

7. Squash

Introduction

- 7.1 The section outlines the headline findings for the assessment of need and evidence base for squash in Lewisham. The full needs assessment can be found in Appendix E to this document.

Squash Assessment Summary

HEADLINE FINDINGS FOR LEWISHAM

- 7.2 With the closure of The Bridge Leisure Centre following the Covid-19 pandemic and its 3 squash courts, there are now no squash court venues in Lewisham
- 7.3 In the neighbouring local authorities there are a total of 30 squash venues and 76 individual courts. Bromley has the highest supply with 20 squash venues and 52 courts, the highest supply of any London local authority. Bexley has 1 venue and 5 courts; Croydon 5 venues and 9 courts and Southwark 4 venues and 10 courts.
- 7.4 The Bridge Leisure Centre is one of only two squash venues in Lewisham and the surrounding Boroughs which are owned by a local authority, the other being the Walnuts Centre in Orpington, which has 2 courts. With the closure of the Bridge Leisure Centre, there is now only one venue, located in Bromley, which provides for pay and play use. All other venues require players to become members of the club/centre. Some venues may provide for pay and play at off peak times, as a way of encouraging players to become members.
- 7.5 For Lewisham residents, who are interested in taking up the sport or are displaced by closure of The Bridge Leisure Centre courts, and who want to play squash on a recreational basis, and not take-out membership of a venue, there are, in effect, very limited opportunities to play.

QUANTITY and QUALITY

- 7.6 As set out, there is a very extensive number of squash venues in the neighbouring local authorities: Bromley has 20 squash venues and 52 courts; Bexley 1 venue and 5 courts; Croydon 5 venues and 9 courts and Southwark 4 venues and 10 courts.
- 7.7 There are a total of 19 glass back courts and 57 normal courts. There are no venues which have double courts or movable walls.
- 7.8 The highest provision is at venues with 4 courts, located at, Beckenham Sports Club, Blundells Fitness Sports and Leisure, Nuffield's Health, St Olaves Grammar School and the Sundridge Park Club, venues in Bromley. There is one 4 court venue in Southwark at the Dulwich Sports Club and one 4 court venue in Croydon at the Whitgift Sports Centre.
- 7.9 There are seven 3 court venues of which 4 are in Bromley and 1 each in Bexley, Croydon, and Southwark. There are 12 venues which have 2 courts of which 7 are located in Bromley, 2 each in Croydon and Southwark and 1 in Bexley. There are 5 venues which just have 1 court, with 3 venues in Bromley and one each in Croydon and Southwark.
- 7.10 The oldest squash venue is located at The Dulwich Sports club, opened in 1957. The most recent squash venue to open, is the Whitgift Sports Centre which opened in 2005. Most of the venues opened in the 1980's when 6 venues opened and the 1990's when 11 venues opened.

ACCESSIBILITY

- 7.11 All of Lewisham Borough is within the 20-minute drive time catchment area of at least one squash venue in the neighbouring local authorities. The highest accessibility is to the south of the Borough with the courts located at Crystal Palace and the 2 venues in Beckenham. The least access is for residents in the west of the Borough as the Southwark venues are not close to the Lewisham boundary.

AVAILABILITY

- 7.12 With closure of the Bridge Leisure Centre, there is now only one venue owned by a local authority and which is available for pay and play, this is The Walnuts Centre in Orpington, which has 2 courts.
- 7.13 The largest ownership category is sports clubs, with 11 venues and 33 courts, there are 10 commercial venues with 24 courts, 3 venues are owned by a health authority, police or government agency and have 6 courts, finally there are 4 education venues with a total of 13 courts.
- 7.14 All but two of these venues are available through membership, there are 2 venues, the HSBC sports club and St Olaves School which are unavailable and have private use.
- 7.15 So out of the very extensive provision of squash court venues courts there is only one venue, The Walnut Centre in Orpington, which is owned by the local authority and is available for pay and play as well as membership of the centre.

DEMAND AND PARTICIPATION

- 7.16 There is no established methodology for estimating the level of total demand, satisfied and unmet demand as with other planning tools. The benchmark measure used in Active People is 1 x 30 minutes of activity, at least once a week. The Active People survey findings for squash are only available at an England wide level and London Region.
- 7.17 The England participation rate was 0.69% of adults playing at least once a week in 2008, and 0.43% participating in 2016.
- 7.18 The London Region once a week adult participation rate was 0.59% of adults playing in 2008 and 0.44% of adults playing in 2016,
- 7.19 Applying the London Region 2016 participation figure of 0.59% of adults playing at least once a week, to the 2020 Lewisham adult population from ONS (16 -55) of 192,300 people, would generate 1,134 squash players.
- 7.20 Given there is only one squash venue in Lewisham, then applying the London Region rate of squash participation is evidently an overestimate of squash participation for the Borough. It is much more applicable to Bromley and to a lesser extent the other neighbouring local authorities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The biggest challenge is projecting the level of squash participation in the future. It has declined nationally for several years and appeals most to committed players who started participating in the squash boom and have continued playing. Participation by younger age groups is low, and squash does not appear to be a sport which appeals.

Lewisham has no squash club venues with the current closure of the Bridge Leisure Centre and there are now virtually no opportunities for Lewisham residents who might just want to take up the sport/play occasionally at the venues in the neighbouring local authorities.

By contrast, there are extensive opportunities and accessible venues in the neighbouring local authorities, for residents who are committed players and want to take out membership of a squash venue. Their needs can be met by joining one of these venues.

The central question that remains is does the Council want to be a provider or facilitator of squash courts? The purpose being to provide opportunities for residents to play the sport on a pay and play and occasional basis. Given the declining rates of squash participation, and that such provision would have to build up participation, from a near zero base, then even with a minimum supply of 2 courts, it looks to be very challenging to achieve this purpose, as evidenced by the low numbers of people playing squash at the site before it closed.

Furthermore, squash courts are a fixed type of provision in design and configuration and offer limited scope for flexibility and adaption to other types of use (although movable walls can provide some flexibility).

If the Council wishes to continue being a provider of pay and play squash activities, the recommendation is:

- To keep squash under review, and if there are plans to provide a new leisure centre to replace the Bridge, then review the need for squash, as part of the feasibility study for such a project. This would involve looking at the trends in participation and the business case for provision for squash.
- Any new squash provision within the Borough would be based on creating opportunities for pay and play and utilising flexible designs and establishing a viable business case.

There are very extensive opportunities for committed squash players to join one of the 30 squash venues in the neighbouring local authorities.

8. Studios

Introduction

- 8.1 The section outlines the findings for the assessment of need and evidence base for studios in Lewisham. The full needs assessment can be found in Appendix F to this document.

Studios Assessment Summary

- 8.2 Studios serve a range of specific activities pilates, yoga, spinning, dance exercise aerobics and kickbox/ boxing-aerobics, to mention the most popular. Increasingly studios are becoming dedicated for one particular activity, such as spinning studios with immersive and interactive programmes and with national branded programmes. There are no fixed dimensions for studios, and they can range in size from 13m x 10m to 27m x 18m.
- 8.3 There is no established methodology for assessing the demand for studios and it is a subject being researched by Sport England to try and develop some demand parameters, which can be applied to the population nationally and in individual local authority areas.
- 8.4 Demand seems to be influenced by trends and changes in all the range of activities provided by studios, so provision of studios is very much following a demand lead.

HEADLINE FINDINGS FOR LEWISHAM

- 8.5 There are 26 individual studios located at 20 sites In Lewisham in 2020, this includes The Bridge Leisure Centre which has 2 studios (although they are extremely poor-quality studios with poor flooring which are not in line with modern expectations of a high-quality studio offer).
- 8.6 Six sites and 12 studios are provided by Lewisham Council as part of the leisure centre network, (46% of the total number of studios). There are 5 commercial studio sites with 5 individual studios, Pure Gym is the only commercial operator with 2 studios with one at each of its sites (19% of the supply). There are 7 sites and 7 studios provided at school/college/higher education sites (27% of the total supply) and there are 2 studios provided by community organisations, the Abbotshall Healthy Lifestyle Centre and Goldsmith's Community Centre (8% of the supply).
- 8.7 The average age of the 20 studio sites is 13 years. Eight studios opened pre-2000, then 6 in the 2000 decade and 6 sites post 2010. The oldest studio is at The Bridge Leisure Centre, opened in 1994 and the most recent studio to open is located at Sydenham School, opened in 2015. Modernisation of studios requires replacing/upgrading the floor surface, lighting, and sound systems.

ACCESSIBILITY

- 8.8 There is at least one studio site located in most of the main settlements, apart from the west side of the Borough in New Cross, Brockley, and Honor Oak Park.
- 8.9 Taking the Glass Mill location as being central within the Borough provides an approach to measuring accessibility. This shows all the Borough is within a 15-minute drive time of this location. This catchment assessment is based on application of the AA measurement of travel times on the road network. The dispersal of studio sites across the Borough, means there is good accessibility to at least 4-5 venues based on the studio locations and their drive time catchment area.

AVAILABILITY

- 8.10 There are 16 individual studios at 10 sites which are available to residents for pay and play. The commercial venues are available by membership of the centre and there is private availability only at Prendergast Ladywell School and Sydenham School.

DEMAND AND PARTICIPATION

- 8.11 As studios serve a variety of purposes from dance, exercise and fitness classes, aerobics, Pilates, yoga and spinning, there is no one source of data that defines or collects participation “in studios”.
- 8.12 Participation for each of the activities which take place in studios is only available for some of the activities, and for these it is only available at the England level. The Active People data for keep fit classes which includes Pilates and yoga, is available for only some of the Active People survey years.
- 8.13 This shows an increasing rate of participation, it being 1.4% of adults who did these activities in 2011 and increasing to 2.8% in 2016. These findings illustrate the limitations of the data, rather than trying to develop a participation rate for studios.
- 8.14 The trend is participating in sports and activities which require little organisation and are available at times that suit the lifestyle of participants and this applies to studio activities. The activity has a health benefit/motivation, with a recreational not a competitive focus.
- 8.15 It maybe the appeal of informality, ease of just being able to do the activity without learning skills to be able to participate and participating at times which suit residents’ lifestyles, are now big drivers for participation
- 8.16 All the activities which take place in studios are consistent with the trends identified in Active Lives (1) increases in female participation and (2) activities which are fun to do and recreational and can be fitted in around the lifestyle of residents. This along with the much-publicised health benefits from - simply being active.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The challenge is how to assess the future demand for studios, when the range of activities they provide for are very diverse. It can be up to 10 different types of activities that change frequently.

There are also specialist studios which provide for one activity – immersive studios - which is a fixed cycling workout in a digitally created world and which is developed/promoted by brands, e.g., Les Mills UK. So, a particular type of dedicated studio for one activity.

Understanding the participation profile for the full range of activities that take place in studios is also challenging. The age range is from 12 to 70+, with younger ages doing the dance exercise/spinning activities, through to older people doing yoga and pilates. This is however blurring with all ages doing all activities, so developing demand and participation rates in this dynamic changing environment is very challenging.

The recommendations are:

- In the absence of an established demand methodology, plus a changing profile in types of studios and studio activities, assessing the need for future studio provision in Lewisham has to be pragmatic, on a case-by-case basis.
- The approach/methodology is to monitor the programmes and classes at the leisure centres, given provision seems to be demand led. If there is a sustained demand for classes over time,

which cannot be met the current supply of studios, or, by changing the programming to accommodate more classes, then this identifies the possible need for more studios.

- This may lead to the “adaption approach” adopted at several centres, with an increase in the number of studios based on (1) sustained demand (2) providing for new activities with specialist studios (often by converting existing spaces into studio space).
- In terms of any new leisure centres, the recommendation is to carry out a bespoke catchment area analysis at that time. Along with a review of the demographic profile and participation rates for dance and exercise. Then review that assessment against the capacity of a studio for a range of studio activities, then review those findings in the business case to determine a scale of provision.
- Current trends for exercise support the need to ensure that any future Council developed leisure centres provide at least two studio spaces in order to support the health and fitness offer which cross-subsidises the wetside offer.
- The Surrey Canal Triangle development will most likely include studio(s), and this is supported as the provision of studios in the Deptford/Bermondsey area is the lowest in any part of the Borough.

9. Health and Fitness

Introduction

- 9.1 The section outlines the findings for the assessment of need and evidence base for studios in Lewisham. The full needs assessment can be found in Appendix F to this document.

Health and Fitness Assessment Summary

- 9.2 Sport England defines health and fitness as facilities that provide for both cardiovascular and strength training. Health and fitness exclude spaces/studios for aerobics and dance activities. The assessment below is an audit and accessibility assessment for health and fitness in Lewisham Borough in 2020.

HEADLINE FINDINGS FOR LEWISHAM

- 9.3 In 2020 Lewisham Borough has an extensive supply of health and fitness centres (gyms) with 26 health and fitness venues, providing a total of 1,661 stations, with an average of 60 stations per venue.
- 9.4 The 2020 demand for fitness stations is 1,560, which is lower than the total number of stations in Lewisham (1,661) but slightly above the total number of stations, when excluding education sites (1,523).
- 9.5 Lewisham Brough has 0.18 stations per 1,000 population and despite having the fewest number of venues in comparison with the neighbouring local authorities, it has the highest supply of stations per 1,000 population, Croydon 0.16, Greenwich and Bromley 0.11 stations per 1000 population.
- 9.6 Membership is projected to increase from 39,000 in 2020 to 43,200 by 2035. Many large commercial operators will be able to accommodate up to 35 members per station due to the size of the gym, opening hours and studio space, and this will increase the capacity of gyms across Lewisham. If we were to assume the 7 large health and fitness sites (99 stations or more) could accommodate up to 35 members per station, this equates to 983 of the current 1,661 stations (59%).
- 9.7 The 7 sites with 983 stations catering for 35 members per station would equate to 34,400 members, with the remaining 678 stations catering for 25 members per station would equate to 16,950 members. Totalling capacity for 51,350 members, which comfortably provides provision for the gym users both now and projected to 2035.

QUANTITY

- 9.8 There are 26 health and fitness venues in Lewisham in 2020 and they provide a total of 1,661 health and fitness stations. Across the 26 centres, there is an average of 60 stations per venue
- 9.9 The largest health and fitness Centre are Pure Gym located in Sydenham, and which has 220 stations, followed by The Gym, located in Lewisham Town Centre and which has 219 stations.
- 9.10 There are four venues with between 100 – 125 stations and these are, Anytime Fitness, Grove Park with 125 stations, The Gym Catford with 120 stations, Glass Mill Leisure Centre with 100 stations and NRG Gym with 100 stations and also located in Lewisham Town Centre.

- 9.11 There are seven public leisure venues with a health and fitness centre, and they have a total of 452 stations, 27.2% of the total supply of stations. The largest public leisure centre venues are The Glass Mill Leisure Centre with 100 stations, and Downham Health and Fitness Centre with 99 stations.
- 9.12 There are ten commercial health and fitness venues, and they have a total of 1071 stations, which is 64.4% of the total number of stations. The average size of the commercial venues is 107 stations, and they range in scale from Pure Gym in Sydenham, with 220 stations, to Anytime Fitness in Hither Green with 22 stations.
- 9.13 There are nine education venues, and they are all small scale, they have a total of 138 stations with an average size of 19 stations. The education venues represent 8.3% of the total number of health and fitness stations located in the Borough. The largest education venue is located at Forest Hill School with 22 stations and the smallest is Sydenham High School with 7 stations.
- 9.14 In terms of age, four venues opened pre-2000, then ten venues opened in the 2000 – 2009 decade and twelve venues post 2010. The oldest venue is located at Wavelengths Leisure Centre, which opened in 1992 and the most recent venue to open is NRG Gym which opened in 2019.
- 9.15 Six of the ten commercial venues have opened post 2010 and the only public leisure centre venue to open post 2010, is Glass Mill Leisure Centre in 2013. Four education venues have opened post 2010 as part of new secondary school developments.
- 9.16 A benchmark measure used in sports facilities assessments is facilities per 1,000 population. In comparison with the neighbouring local authorities, Lewisham despite having the fewest number of venues (26) has the highest supply of stations per 1,000 population. The range across all four local authorities is however quite narrow from 0.18 stations per 1,000 population in Lewisham to 0.11 stations per 1,000 population in Greenwich and Southwark.

ACCESSIBILITY

- 9.17 Based on the Sport England GIS system, all the Borough is within the ten-minute drive time catchment area of at least one health and fitness venue
- 9.18 The correlation between the health and fitness sites and the land area of the Borough, shows that nearly all the Borough is within 0 – 15 walk from a railway or light transit station to a health and fitness venue.
- 9.19 Similarly, all the land area of the Borough is within 0 – 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop and this correlates closely with the location of the health and fitness venues.
- 9.20 Overall, there is very good accessibility to the health and fitness sites by use of public transport.

DEMAND AND PARTICIPATION

- 9.21 Based on Sport England Active Lives data, there is currently 38,500 people 15 years or older participating in gym sessions in Lewisham at least twice a month.
- 9.22 In addition, there are up to 49,000 people participating in fitness classes at least twice a month. This may be as part of a gym membership or as a casual class users.
- 9.23 Our assessment has detailed we believe the current demand for fitness stations is 1,560. This is lower than the total number of stations in Lewisham (1,661) but slightly above the total number of stations when excluding education sites (1,523). This details there is currently an appropriate balance between supply and demand.

- 9.24 Many large commercial operators will be able to accommodate up to 35 members per station due to the size of the gym, opening hours and studio space, and this will increase the capacity of gyms across Lewisham. If we were to assume the 7 large health and fitness sites (99 stations or more) could accommodate up to 35 members per station, this equates to 983 of the 1,661 stations (59%).
- 9.25 The 7 sites with 983 stations catering for 35 members per station would equate to 34,400 members, with the remaining 678 stations catering for 25 members per station would equate to 16,950 members.
- 9.26 Totalling capacity for 51,350 members, this comfortably provides provision for the gym users both now (39,000) and by 2035 (43,200).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The gym sites across the Borough are accessible to the Lewisham population, based on their location catchment area in 2020.

As set out, our assessment is that the current supply of gyms and stations across Lewisham almost matches demand. The 2020 demand for fitness stations is 1,560, which is lower than the total number of stations in Lewisham (1,661) but slightly above the total number of stations when excluding education sites (1,523).

Based on large commercial operators being able to accommodate up to 35 members per station due to the size of the gym, opening hours and studio space, this could increase the capacity of gyms across Lewisham to 51,350 members, and this comfortably provides provision for the gym users both now (39,000) and by 2035 (43,200).

Given the findings on current supply, accessibility, and the current and projected future demand the recommendations are:

- There is no need to specifically develop more commercial health and fitness centres in the Borough unless a strong local catchment latent demand can be evidenced on a site-by-site basis;
- Should the Council decide to re-furbish or replace any existing public leisure centre, with a swimming pool, and studio provision then the need and scale of the gym provision (local drivetime catchment) should be assessed as part of the feasibility – at that time. As an outline the benchmark provision could be a minimum 75 - 100 station facility.
- Current trends for exercise support the need to ensure that any future Council developed leisure centres provide a health and fitness space of a minimum 75 – 100 stations in size in order to cross-subsidise the wetside offer.

10. Action Plan for Delivery and Implementation

Introduction

- 10.1 The action plan recommendations are categorised under the headings of 'Protect', 'Enhance' and 'Provide', as recommended by Sport England in the ANOG guidance.
- 10.2 These categories are not mutually exclusive, and some options may sit within 'Enhance' and 'Provide' for example.
- 10.3 A description of each heading is:



- Protect**
- 10.4 To protect and maintain the overall balance of facilities where the needs assessment has identified a continuing need.
- Enhance**
- 10.5 To upgrade and enhance existing sports facilities for community use, so as to ensure that sports facility needs are met by the provision of appropriate, high quality facilities in the future.
- 10.6 To manage and programme facilities effectively and sustainably across sites and promote partnership working to enable greater use of existing sports facilities.
- 10.7 To improve accessibility to sports facilities, in order to encourage greater participation by all sectors of the community.
- Provide**
- 10.8 To provide facilities where, based on the needs assessment, there is a gap in the existing supply and/or a demand which exists now, and which is projected to be sustained and possibly increase.
- 10.9 The suggested recommendations arising from the assessment and what could be done under each of these headings are set out in Table 10.1 below.

Table 10.1 – Lewisham Action Plan

Swimming Pools

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
PROTECT	<p>Recommendation - Protect SW 1</p> <p>Protect and retain the level of existing public swimming pool water</p>	<p>Retain the existing level of public leisure swimming pool water, replacing the Bridge Leisure Centre (replacement considered under 'provide'), so as to meet the projected demand for swimming over the strategy period. Demand for swimming is highest in the Bermondsey/Deptford areas of the Borough (this may be met in future by the Surrey Canal development).</p> <p>Of significance, is that the public leisure centre sites are located close to the Lewisham boundary with neighbouring local authorities. This means their catchment area extends into neighbouring local authorities and vice versa, pools located in these authorities extend into Lewisham and are accessible to Lewisham residents, notably swimming pool sites in Bromley.</p> <p>There is a reasonable correlation with the swimming pool locations/catchment area and the location of the Lewisham demand for swimming pools, with six out of ten visits to a pool by a Lewisham resident retained within the Borough (based on residents swimming at the swimming pool nearest to where they live). The largest exported demand is, in order, to; Greenwich at 14% of the Lewisham satisfied demand, Bromley with 13%, Southwark with 8% and 5% to Croydon or outside the neighbouring local authorities.</p> <p>Overall, the Lewisham public leisure centre swimming pools are located in the right places to be accessible and meet the majority of the Lewisham demand for swimming pools in 2020 and projected forward to 2033.</p> <p>This means retention of the pool water is very important, to keep the overall supply and demand balance and maintain access to swimming pools for Lewisham residents.</p> <p>The areas with lower access to swimming pools are in order, Catford (reviewed under the enhance heading) and the Lower Sydenham/Bellingham areas, should the Bridge Leisure Centre not re-open (reviewed under the 'provide' heading).</p>	On-going	LBL	High

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
ENHANCE	Recommendation Enhance SW 2 Continue to invest in maintaining and modernising the existing public leisure centre swimming pool stock	<p>The Borough has a modern supply of public leisure centre swimming pools, excluding the Bridge LC. The average age of the public swimming pool sites, is 10 years, excluding the Bridge Leisure Centre, which is the oldest swimming pool site in the Borough, having opened in 1994.</p> <p>The quality of the public leisure centre swimming pool offer in Lewisham is very extensive, all public swimming pool sites having two pools. The scale of each pool site means they can provide for all swimming activities: learn to swim, public recreational swimming, lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs.</p> <p>There will be an on-going need to continue to maintain the existing stock (excluding the Bridge Leisure Centre) to retain the existing high-quality offer.</p>	On-going	LBL and GLL	High
	Recommendation SW 3 Investigate the scope to develop access to St Dunstan's College swimming Pool for wider community use	<p>The St Dunstan's College swimming pool site is the only other swimming pool site in the Borough. It is located in Catford where there are no public leisure centre swimming pools.</p> <p>The College has a 25m x 6 lane main pool which was opened in 1996. The pool scale is suitable for club use and for other organised swimming activities.</p> <p>The Council may wish to investigate a partnership arrangement with the College to provide access for organised use (not pay and swim) and consider the scope to create a dedicated home for swimming clubs at the site, thereby releasing time for other swimming activities at the public leisure centre sites.</p>	In the next 2 years.	LBL and St Dunstan's College	Medium
PROVIDE	Recommendation Provide SW 4 Consider providing a new public leisure centre swimming pool site to serve the Lower Sydenham area and south east of the Borough	<p>If the Bridge Leisure Centre should not re-open, then the nearest Lewisham public leisure centre swimming pools for the demand displaced are, in order of closest locations, Forest Hill Pools and Downham Health and Leisure Centre. The catchment area for these pool sites does overlap with the Bridge Leisure Centre site and catchment, so they are accessible to residents in the Lower Sydenham area.</p> <p>However, whilst the other Lewisham pool sites are accessible for the southern part of the Borough and provide alternative venues, the finding is that these pools are estimated to be full at peak times. Therefore,</p>	Through follow up work to the existing Bridge Leisure Centre feasibility study (2020). To also include an appraisal of development at Bellingham	LBL	High

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
		<p>accommodating demand displaced from the Bridge Leisure Centre is challenging.</p> <p>So, on criteria of (1) retaining swimming pool capacity across the Borough (2) retaining a modern stock of swimming pools across the Borough (3) meeting the demand for swimming in the Lower Sydenham and southern part of the Borough and (4) not adding to the demand to be accommodated by other public leisure pool sites, there is an evidence base case for a swimming pool site in the Sydenham/southern area of the Borough.</p> <p>Reviewing the location and access findings for the swimming pool sites and the demand for swimming pools, an alternative location to re-providing a swimming pool site at the Bridge Leisure Centre location is the Bellingham Leisure Centre site.</p> <p>This site provides a better overall balance in terms of supply, demand, and access to swimming pools for the Bellingham/Lower Sydenham area and is in a target location for the delivery of wider outcomes such as health, deprivation and physical activity. There is also a planned redevelopment of the wider site at Bellingham so this presents an opportunity to investigate the feasibility of including a pool on an extended or redeveloped leisure centre on the site and reducing the number of facilities the Council operates whilst still protecting the provision of pool water space. The issue of the Council not owning this site and any impact on Downham Health and Leisure Centre will need to be considered as part of a feasibility study / business case for the site.</p> <p>The evidence base case is for a minimum 25m x 6 lane pool or for a 25m x 4 lane pool with a teaching/learner pool of at least 100 sq metres of water.</p>	Leisure Centre and the option to provide a swimming pool as part of this site.		
	<p>Recommendation Provide SW 5</p> <p>Support for the provision of a swimming pool within the Surrey Canal Triangle</p>	<p>The proposed Surrey Canal Triangle development located in the Bermondsey area of the Borough and close to the Southwark boundary, does include swimming pool provision. The final scale of the swimming pool provision will be set out in the detailed development for the project. The evidence base does not suggest a particular need for additional swimming pools however it does identify the Deptford / Bermondsey area as being the greatest area of deficiency and there will be a need to review</p>	To dovetail with the detailed development of the Surrey Canal Triangle project	LBL and the Surrey Canal Triangle developers.	Medium

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
	development (in conjunction with reviewing the future offer from Wavelengths to ensure that the needs of the residents in the north of the Borough are met).	<p>the future offer provided by Wavelengths within the medium-term as the facility ages so there is an opportunity to align the provision between the two sites (Wavelengths and the Surrey Canal Triangle development) to ensure that the overall swimming pool offer continues to meet demand.</p> <p>If the level of water space provided at Wavelengths is decreased in the future, it will be important to secure public pay and play access to the swimming facilities at the Surrey Canal Triangle development.</p>			

Sports Halls

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
PROTECT	None	The Bridge Leisure Centre is the only public leisure centre sports hall in the Borough. The facility is old, expensive to operate, requires investment and only provides a 3-court hall which is not fit for purpose. Should the centre not re-open post Covid-19 then there are no recommendations under protect, in respect of public leisure centre sports halls (new provision to replace the Bridge Leisure Centre set out under provide).	NA	NA	NA
ENHANCE	<p>Recommendation Enhance SH 1.</p> <p>Work with education establishments to provide public access to and continue to modernise the existing sports halls stock on their sites.</p>	<p>The Borough has quite an extensive supply of sports halls with 19 sites and 27 individual sports halls. Sixteen of the 27 individual sports halls are a four badminton court size sports hall. There are also 3 sports halls that are three-court halls and eight venues which have a smaller activity hall as well as a main hall.</p> <p>The sports halls are mainly located in the south and centre of the Borough, there are eleven sites in the south of the Borough, from Forest Hill stot the southern boundary. There is only one site on the eastern side of the Borough which is Trinity School. Fortunately, the catchment area of sports halls located in Greenwich extend into Lewisham and provide some access for Lewisham residents. There are five sites in the</p>	Over the next 2- 3 years to negotiate and secure community use agreement at education sports hall sites.	LBL, St Dunstan's College, Deptford Green School and Tidemill Academy	High

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
		<p>Bermondsey/Deptford area which is the area of highest demand for sports halls.</p> <p>The most significant finding is that 15 of the sites are owned by education and located on school and college site. So, access for Lewisham residents to be able to play hall sports at these sites is dependent on the policy of schools and colleges to community use and the community access hours/types of use. Lewisham Council only has direct ownership and control of one of the sports hall sites, the Bridge Leisure Centre.</p> <p>In terms of (1) meeting the projected demand for sports halls by Lewisham Borough residents and (2) having a network of accessible sports halls across the Borough for community use, then the recommendation is to work in partnership with school and college sites, to negotiate increased access for community use.</p> <p>It is not realistic to be able to access all of this supply but combining the findings on (1) the areas of highest demand for sports halls in the Borough with (2) the education sites with the least access for community use, the most important sites to focus on are set out below (note: the sites are a combination of location and highest demand plus the hours available for community use):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Dunstan's College Sports Centre, (with only 4.5 hours of community use per week). This is the only sports hall site in the Catford area and Catford does have a high demand for sports halls. • Deptford Green School (20 hours of community use per week) a modern sports hall having opened in 2013 and is located in an area of high demand for sports halls. • Tidemill Academy (20 hours of community use per week) has the same set of findings as for Deptford Green School, this sports hall is also modern having opened in 2012. 			
PROVIDE	<p>Recommendation Provide SH2</p> <p>Consider providing a new public leisure</p>	<p>The Lower Sydenham area has the lowest demand for sports halls, 1.5 badminton courts in 2020. However, there is a deficit of sports hall space across the Borough. So, at a strategic level, should the Council consider development of a new public leisure centre in this area then a 4-court</p>	Over the next 2- 3 years.	LBL	Medium

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
	centre with sports hall space in the southern area of the Borough.	<p>sports hall should be provided if the business case shows that it is affordable. If not affordable, a flexible space (e.g. studios), could be provided which can accommodate a range of physical activities, dance, exercise, soft play etc. This would be subject to a feasibility study for any such new leisure centre and the demand assessment for this range of activities.</p> <p>If the Bridge Leisure Centre does not re-open post Covid-19 and a new sports hall is not provided in the area, the Council should negotiate increased access to Sedgemoor Academy for community use. The school has a 4 badminton court main hall plus a large activity hall which opened in 2012. There is also, further away, Bonus Pastor Catholic College (4 badminton court sports hall opened 2012) to the west which has a 4 badminton court main.</p>			
PROVIDE	<p>Recommendation Provide SH 3</p> <p>Support for the provision of a sports hall within the Surrey Canal Triangle development</p>	<p>The proposed Surrey Canal Triangle development located in the Bermondsey area of the Borough and close to the Southwark boundary, does include sports hall provision. The final scale of the sports hall provision will be set out in the detailed development for the project. The evidence base does support the provision of a sports hall in this part of the Borough. Demand for sports halls is highest in the Bermondsey/Deptford areas of the Borough.</p> <p>It is understood the development may also include an indoor arena and this may also “double up” as the sports hall space for community use. To accommodate indoor hall sports hall events, could require a venue which equates to a 6-badminton court, or possibly 8 courts, depending on the scale of events proposed.</p> <p>The provision of a sports hall which can accommodate multi sports use at the same time is very much supported by the facility planning mode assessment.</p>	To dovetail with the detailed development of the Surrey Canal Triangle project	LBL and the Surrey Canal Triangle developers.	High

Indoor Tennis

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
PROVIDE	<p>Recommendation IT 1</p> <p>Work with the LTA to investigate the feasibility for an indoor tennis centre in the Borough.</p>	<p>There are no indoor tennis centres located in Lewisham Borough. The nearest venues are located in Bromley, which has five venues and Bexley, with 2 venues. There are a total of 27 indoor courts located at these venues.</p> <p>The 20-minute drive time catchment area for these venues does not extend to all of the Lewisham Borough. The catchment area for the nearest venue, the David Lloyd Centre in Beckenham, extends to the southern half of the Borough (and this is a private member club).</p> <p>None of the neighbouring centres are owned/operated by local authorities and there is no pay and play access. Access to the venues is by membership and so there are very limited opportunities for recreational and casual play. Access is for players who want to play regularly and pay the membership. This further limits accessibility for Lewisham residents, who may wish to develop an interest in the sport and play occasionally.</p> <p>The indoor tennis assessment does identify sufficient demand for provision of an indoor tennis centre in Lewisham. Based on the methodology applied, this is for between 2 – 3 indoor courts.</p> <p>The LTA’s indoor tennis strategy (2019) identifies Lewisham as a very high priority area (ranked 4th out of 72 locations in England) for an indoor tennis centre. So, there is Governing Body strategic support to provide an indoor tennis centre in the Borough. Discussions to date between the LTA and LBL have not identified a potential site for a centre.</p> <p>The recommendation is to continue discussions with the Lawn Tennis Association, this may then lead to more detailed investigation and feasibility, should the Council wish to investigate the business case and participation case for an indoor tennis centre located in the Borough. The Council should work with partners such as local schools to identify potential sites and models that could provide an indoor tennis centre facility without having a negative impact on the Council’s financial position.</p>	<p>Over the next 2 years, should the Council decide to support provision of an indoor tennis centre in the Borough.</p>	<p>LBL and the Lawn Tennis Association</p>	<p>Low</p>

Indoor Bowls

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification and Recommendation	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
<p>PROTECT, ENHANCE, PROVIDE</p>	<p>Recommendation IB 1</p> <p>The recommendation for indoor bowls is in three parts:</p> <p>(1) work with the centre operator and the club in the short-term to make the centre viable.</p> <p>(2) if not possible, to work with the members to access alternative provision (3) investigate the opportunity for short mat bowls provision</p>	<p>The Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre is located in Lower Sydenham. The centre has one indoor green of 6 rinks, it was opened in 1999. The centre is owned by Lewisham Council and it is managed by the Council’s leisure operator. The programme of use is managed by the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Club. There are three indoor centres located in Croydon, two indoor centres in Lambeth and one in Bromley.</p> <p>Indoor bowls is an important indoor facility type for people aged over 60. There are contrasting directions, (1) the sport is losing popularity and participation has declined in recent years at most indoor centres across England but (2) the percentage of the population in the 60 – 75 age range is increasing in Lewisham and there is the potential to increase participation based on demographic change.</p> <p>Also, indoor bowls offers a lot of scope to increase physical activity through health and well-being programmes and short mat carpet bowls is played in many Lewisham community halls. There is the potential to increase physical activity and also turn the casual players into participating in the real thing.</p> <p>The quantitative assessment for indoor bowls, is of stable membership at the Lewisham Centre, but which is around a third of the total capacity of the centre at around 160 – 200 members. There are also residents who play in indoor bowls on a casual pay and play basis.</p> <p>There are three recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre in the short-term, working with the centre operator and the club to increase its membership and broaden the participation base, so as to make the centre viable in the medium to long-term. • If a sustainable model cannot be identified and the Council decides to close the centre, it should work with other centres in the neighbouring local authorities to identify alternative facilities for the bowlers to utilise. This option has been followed at other locations, notably Central Bedfordshire who provided revenue support for the membership of the Dunstable Indoor Bowls Clubs to continue bowls at 	<p>The timescale is then determined by decisions on the future of the indoor bowls centre and the recommendations set out.</p>	<p>LBL, Lewisham Indoor Bowls Club and the England Indoor Bowling Association</p>	<p>High</p>

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification and Recommendation	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
		<p>other centres, after the Dunstable centre closed. However, this option tends not to be supported by bowlers because they have strong loyalty to their centre and participate in competitions (a very strong motivation for bowls) as their club.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the scope to increase the short mat game to a longer version, to be able to play a hybrid indoor bowls game at the recreational level. This option is unlikely to be supported by regular bowlers as it is not the game they play. It may however provide a boost for indoor bowls at the many community halls which provide for short mat bowls. 			

Squash Courts

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
PROTECT	There are no recommendations under Protect, if the Bridge Leisure Centre does not re-open – see justification for explanation	<p>The 3 squash courts at The Bridge Leisure Centre, represent the only squash courts in the Borough, their use is for pay and play. In the neighbouring local authorities there are a total of 30 squash venues and 75 individual courts.</p> <p>Bromley has the highest supply with 20 squash venues and 52 courts. Bexley has 1 venue and 5 courts: Croydon 5 venues and 9 courts and Southwark 4 venues and 9 courts.</p> <p>The Bridge Leisure Centre is one of only two squash venues which are owned by a local authority, the other being The Walnuts Centre in Orpington, which has 2 courts (and is also currently being considered for replacement).</p> <p>For Lewisham residents, who are interested in taking up the sport or are displaced by closure of the Bridge Leisure Centre courts and who want to play squash on a recreational basis, there are, in effect, very limited opportunities to play.</p>			

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
		By contrast, there are extensive opportunities and accessible venues for Lewisham residents in the neighbouring local authorities, who are committed players and want to take out membership of a squash venue. Their needs can be met by joining one of these venues.			
PROVIDE	Recommendation SQ 1 to keep squash under review, and if there are plans to provide new/adapt existing leisure centres, then review the need for squash, as part of the feasibility study for such a project	<p>The central question is does Lewisham Borough want to be a provider of squash courts to provide opportunities for residents to play the sport on a pay and play and occasional basis?</p> <p>Given the declining rates of squash participation, and that such provision would have to build up participation, from a near zero base, then even with a minimum supply of 2 courts, it looks to be very challenging to achieve this purpose. Furthermore, squash courts are a fixed type of provision in design and configuration and offer limited scope for flexibility and adaption to other types of use (although moveable walls can be incorporated).</p> <p>If the Council wishes to continue being a provider of pay and play squash activities, the recommendation is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep squash under review, and if there are plans to provide a new leisure centre to replace the Bridge, then review the need for squash, as part of the feasibility study for such a project. This would involve looking at the trends in participation and the business case for provision for squash. Any new squash provision within the Borough would be based on creating opportunities for pay and play and utilising flexible designs and establishing a viable business case. <p>There are very extensive opportunities for committed squash players to join one of the 30 squash venues in the neighbouring local authorities.</p>	On-going	LBL	Low

Studios

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
PROTECT	<p>Recommendation ST 1</p> <p>Protect the existing supply of studios at public leisure centres.</p>	<p>The provision of studios is driven by demand and changes in the types of activities that take place in studios – this is dynamic It will be important to adapt to the changing demands and activities and adapt the studio supply to meet demand.</p> <p>Studios provide for dance/exercise classes, yoga Pilates and increasingly there are dedicated studios for activities such as kick bowing or spinning.</p> <p>There are 26 individual studios located at 20 sites in Lewisham in 2020 and this does include The Bridge Leisure Centre.</p> <p>In terms of ownership, there are 6 sites and 12 studios which are provided part of the leisure centre network. There are 5 commercial studio sites with 5 individual studios, Pure Gym is the only commercial operator with 2 studios with one studio at each of its sites. There are 7 sites and 7 studios provided at school/college/higher education sites and there are 2 studios provided by community groups.</p> <p>The average age of the studio sites in 2020 is 13 years. As studios serve a variety of purposes, there is no one source of data that defines or collects participation “in studios”.</p> <p>The challenge is how to assess the future demand for studios, when the range of activities they provide are very diverse. It can be up to 10 different types of activities and these change frequently.</p> <p>There are also specialist studios which provide for one activity – immersive studios - which is a fixed cycling workout in a digitally created world and which is developed/promoted by brands, e.g., Les Mills UK. So, a particular type of dedicated studio for one activity.</p> <p>Understanding the participation profile for the full range of activities that take place in studios is also challenging. The age range is from 12 to 70+, with younger ages doing the dance exercise/spinning activities, through to older people doing yoga and Pilates. This is however also a blurring, with all ages doing all activities. Developing demand and participation rates in this dynamic changing environment is very challenging.</p>	On-going	LBL	Medium

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
ENHANCE	Recommendation ST 2 consider the need for further studios at the public leisure centres as opportunities to enhance provision arise.	<p>To expand on the recommendation and in the absence of an established demand methodology, it means assessing the need for future studio provision in Lewisham has to be pragmatic</p> <p>The approach/methodology is to monitor the programmes and classes at the leisure centres, given provision is demand led. If there is a sustained demand for classes <u>over time</u>, which cannot be met the current supply of studios, or, by changing the programming to accommodate more classes, then this identifies the possible need for more studios.</p> <p>This may lead to the “adaption approach” adopted at several centres, with an increase in the number of studios based on (1) sustained demand (2) providing for new activities with specialist studios (often by converting existing spaces into studio spaces).</p> <p>In terms of any new leisure centres, the recommendation is to carry out a bespoke catchment area analysis at that time. Along with a review of the demographic profile and participation rates for dance and exercise. Then review that assessment against the capacity of a studio for a range of studio activities and develop the findings in the business case to determine a scale of provision.</p> <p>Current trends for exercise support the need to ensure that any future Council developed leisure centres provide at least two studio spaces in order to support the health and fitness offer which cross-subsidises the wetside offer.</p>	On-going	LBL	Medium
PROVIDE	Recommendation ST 3 Consider support for provision of studios as part of the Surrey Canal Triangle project	The Surrey Canal Triangle development will most likely include studio(s), and this is supported, as the provision of studios in the Deptford/Bermondsey area is the lowest in any part of the Borough.	On-going	LBL, and the Surrey Canal Triangle developers.	Medium

Health and Fitness

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
PROTECT	<p>Recommendation HF 1</p> <p>Protect the existing supply of health and fitness at public leisure centres.</p>	<p>There are 26 health and fitness venues in Lewisham in 2020 and they provide a total of 1,661 health and fitness stations. Across the 26 centres, there is an average of 60 stations per venue</p> <p>The largest health and fitness centres are Pure Gym located in Sydenham, and which has 220 stations, followed by The Gym, located in Lewisham town centre, which has 219 stations.</p> <p>There are four venues with between 100 – 125 stations and these are, Anytime Fitness, Grove Park with 125 stations, the Gym Catford with 120 stations, Glass Mill Leisure Centre with 100 stations and NRG Gym with 100 stations, located in Lewisham Town Centre.</p> <p>In terms of age, four venues opened pre-2000, then ten venues opened in the 2000 – 2009 decade and twelve venues post 2010. The oldest venue is located at Wavelengths Leisure Centre, which opened in 1992 and the most recent venue to open is NRG Gym which opened in 2019.</p> <p>Six of the ten commercial venues have opened post 2010 and the only public leisure centre venue to open post 2010, is Glass Mill Leisure Centre in 2013. Four education venues have opened post 2010, as part of new secondary school developments</p> <p>Based on Sport England Active Lives data, there are currently 38,500 people 15 years or older participating in gym sessions in Lewisham at least twice a month.</p> <p>In addition, there are up to 49,000 people participating in fitness classes at least twice a month. This may be as part of a gym membership or as a causal class users.</p> <p>Our assessment has detailed we believe the current demand for fitness stations to be for circa 1,560 stations. This is lower than the total number of stations in Lewisham (1,661) but slightly above the total number of stations when excluding education sites (1,523). So, in 2020 there is currently an appropriate balance between supply and demand.</p>	On-going	LBL	High

Heading	Recommended Action	Justification	Timescale	Lead organisation and partners	Importance
		<p>Many large commercial operators will be able to accommodate up to 35 members per station due to the size of the gym, opening hours and studio space, and this will increase the capacity of gyms across Lewisham.</p> <p>Based on the 7 large health and fitness sites (99 stations or more) accommodating up to 35 members per station, total capacity increases to 51,350 members, this comfortably provides provision for the gym users both now (39,000) and by 2035 (43,200).</p>			
PROVIDE	<p>Recommendation HF 2</p> <p>Provide gyms as part of any new leisure centre project, based on location catchment latent demand modelling, in order to cross-subsidise the wetside offering.</p>	<p>Given the findings on current supply, accessibility, and the current and projected future demand, the recommendations are that there is no need to specifically develop more commercial health and fitness centres in the Borough unless a strong local catchment latent demand can be evidenced on a site-by-site basis;</p> <p>Should the Council decide to re-furbish or replace any existing public leisure centre, with a swimming pool, and studio provision then the need and scale of the gym provision should be assessed as part of the feasibility – at that time. As an outline the benchmark provision could be a minimum 75 - 100 station facility.</p> <p>Current trends for exercise support the need to ensure that any future Council developed leisure centres provide a health and fitness space of a minimum 75 – 100 stations in size in order to cross-subsidise the wetside offer.</p>	On-going	LBL	Medium

10.10 Based on the findings in the above needs analysis and action plan, the Council's other related plans (e.g. for parks and open spaces and playing pitches), site visits and consultation undertaken and the current financial performance of the Council's leisure centres, we have summarised specific actions for the Council's leisure stock in the table overleaf.

Table 10.2 – Recommendations for the Council’s Leisure Centres

Leisure Centre	Recommendations	Justification
The Bridge Leisure Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not reopen; Consider developing a new leisure centre on the existing site or, if not, on another site in the south of the Borough such as Bellingham Leisure and Lifestyle Centre; Carry out feasibility study and business case work to identify the preferred site and facility mix for a new replacement facility. 	<p>The existing centre is in poor condition, is not fit for purpose in terms of the facilities it offers and the design (it was originally a private sports club with an outdoor pool which was covered and the facility converted into a leisure centre), requires significant investment to reopen (circa £2.395m for dilapidations, even before longer-term costs are factored in) and is the most expensive site in the Borough to operate.</p> <p>The case to provide a new leisure centre is set out in the needs analysis and action plan. It is clear that a replacement facility is necessary from a strategic demand perspective, to be located on the most suitable site in the south of the Borough.</p>
The Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre in Sydenham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Centre in the short-term, working with the centre operator and the club to increase its membership and broaden the participation base, so as to make the centre viable in the medium to long-term. If a sustainable model cannot be identified and the Council decides to close the centre, it should provide support to the membership to bowl at other centres in the neighbouring local authorities. 	<p>Indoor bowls is an important indoor facility type for people aged over 60 (a growing cohort in Lewisham) however the sport is losing popularity and participation has declined in recent years at most indoor centres across England. This trend is reflected in the membership levels for the Lewisham Indoor Bowls Club which are extremely low at 160 – 200 and not strong enough to make the centre financially viable in its current form.</p>

Leisure Centre	Recommendations	Justification
The Bellingham Leisure and Lifestyle Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is not a Council owned facility but independent plans are being developed by the owners to redevelop the site with enhanced sport and leisure facilities on the site (although not specifically a new leisure centre). Consider whether the replacement for the Bridge LC could be located here (either replacing or extending the existing facility) through the development of a feasibility study. There may be potential for a 3G pitch on this site or at Downham Health and Leisure Centre (see the Council's Playing Pitch Strategy for analysis and justification). 	This is an ageing site with over £200k of dilapidations works required and is in need of significant refurbishment. It is an expensive to operate for the Council and would benefit from investment, potentially turning it into a wet and dry leisure centre. It is in a deprived area with low levels of physical activity locally so, with investment, has the potential to make a significant impact on the achievement of the Council's targeted outcomes within its Physical Activity Strategy.
Forest Hill Pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the operator, GLL, to maximise the quality and range of facilities and thereby sustainability of the site. No specific investment recommendations at this stage. 	The facility is not old (opened in 2012) and is the most financially successful of all of the Council's leisure centres. It needs to stay fresh and follow trends to retain and attract new customers. Circa £398k is estimated as being required for dilapidations works which should be combined with consideration of additional income generating investments. The scope to expand the offer within the building is limited so these will likely focus on refreshing, upgrading and maximising the current offer.
Ladywell Arena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain the athletics track. Consider income-generating opportunities to help make the site more financially viable. Consider options for a change in management model if possible / viable (e.g. asset transfer). 	Retention of the track is recommended within the Council's playing pitch strategy. The track is predominantly used by a number of core clubs and has not been maximised as an asset under the management of an external leisure operator. There may be interest from the core club users to take a more formal role in the management of the track.

Leisure Centre	Recommendations	Justification
Glass Mill Leisure Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the operator, GLL, to maximise the quality and range of facilities and thereby sustainability of the site. • Consider conversion of underutilised spaces for physical activity offer. 	<p>This is a relatively new site (opened in 2013) however has been underperforming financially and requires circa £225k of dilapidations works. There are no specific investment recommendations to justify at this stage (in terms of the ANOG facility types) however there are a number of designs features which have resulted in 'dead space' which should be considered for providing additional physical activity uses if there is a sustainable business case e.g. the reception / atrium / café area and the first-floor mezzanine area.</p>
Wavelengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the operator, GLL, to maximise the quality and range of facilities and thereby sustainability of the site. • Short-term consideration of cost / benefit analysis regarding the future of the leisure pool and medium-term consideration of future options for replacing the facility. 	<p>There are no specific investment recommendations to justify at this stage (in terms of the ANOG facility types) however it is an ageing facility (although refurbished in 2013) and will be the next leisure asset that the Council will need to a consider ongoing investment to maintain it effectively.</p> <p>Wavelengths requires £700k of investment into the leisure pool tank to enable it to reopen in the short-term. The Council should carry out a cost benefit analysis on the future of the leisure pool based on the significant costs needed to refurbish it and the high revenue cost associated with managing it. There may be alternative dryside uses for this space which could be considered instead however this would leave a significant deficit of water supply in this area of the Borough (this could be addressed through the Surrey Canal Triangle development as long as there is sufficient public pay and play access secured to the proposed wetside facilities).</p>

Leisure Centre	Recommendations	Justification
Downham Health and Leisure Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the operator, 1Life, to maximise the quality and range of facilities and thereby sustainability of the site. • No specific investment recommendations at this stage. • There may be potential for a 3G pitch on this site or at Bellingham Leisure and Lifestyle Centre (see the Council's Playing Pitch Strategy for analysis and justification). 	<p>There are no specific investment recommendations to justify at this stage (in terms of the ANOG facility types). This facility is provided through a long-term PFI agreement and is well maintained. However, there is the potential to consider whether current uses of spaces are maximising the centre and could be converted into spaces that encourage people to be more active and increase income e.g. the ex-citizens advice area.</p>

10.11 Finally, whilst not part of the official ANOG methodology for developing facility strategies, the consultation undertaken as part of developing the Physical Activity Strategy has evidenced **a clear need to provide facilities that engage younger people, particularly teenagers**. It is recommended that any future considerations of replacing or upgrading the Council's leisure facilities or discussions with developers and operators about facilities to be provided in the Borough should always include **consideration of developing facilities with a fun / play adventure element to attract this demographic to become more active**.

11. Monitoring and Review

- 11.1 It is recognised that this assessment is a series of recommendations for Lewisham Borough Council to consider, consult on, adopt, and then deliver the Physical Activity Strategy. Given the current status, the monitoring and review section focuses on the key evidence base requirements that need to be reviewed and updated.
- 11.2 Monitoring and review of the assessment is as important as the creation of the initial assessment. Monitoring is essential if the assessment is to successfully deliver improved provision of indoor sports and leisure facilities over the long term. Monitoring and review represents the final stage in the ANOG Guidance produced by Sport England.
- 11.3 The needs assessment report applies data compiled in 2020. For the facility types there is an extensive evidence base that projects the future demand up to 2033.
- 11.4 Overall, it is a robust evidence base, however, it is essential to keep this under review and to monitor changes, and the implications of these changes.
- 11.5 Priorities will change over time as the recommendations are delivered and new issues and challenges emerge. While the vision should therefore remain consistent over the defined period, the action plans should be dynamic and responsive to change.
- 11.6 Monitoring and review tasks are:
- **Ongoing monitoring of changes to the facility stock.**
 - This is usually regarded as an onerous and tedious task. However, for all the facility types Sport England does update the database for each facility type as part of either (1) their annual update of swimming pools and sports halls for facility planning model purposes or (2) for the other facility types as part of the continuous update of Active Places Power.
 - The Active Places Power database for all the facility types is available online to the Council. In effect therefore it is not about reviewing and updating data but much more about ensuring that an officer in the Council is: aware of the Sport England Active Places Power database, knows how to access it and understands how the database works and can interrogate the data.
 - In effect, it is an electronically updated source of data for the facility types (and other facility types), which can be accessed and manipulated for any particular purpose from now on. Should the Council wish to undertake a refresh of any findings for any facility type then it will be important to use the latest database but also do a bespoke review of the data at that time.
 - **Assessing the impact of demographic changes and new population estimates.**
 - The needs assessment is based on the Council's own bespoke population and its distribution across the Borough. The Council working in conjunction with the GLA will be updating and projecting forward over a long-term period its population projections. This will include residential development to that already approved and included in the GLA 2018 population projections. Should the population projections change significantly, and if there is significant new residential development over and above that included in the GLA projections, then the assumptions about demand should be reviewed.

- **Reviewing participation/frequency of participation rates.**
 - The needs assessment is based on Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport participation and frequency of participation rates. This is based on Sport England's own research and the data from Active Lives. Sport England does regular updates of participation rates for swimming and indoor hall sports and this includes minor changes to these rates.
 - Over a longer-term review, of five years ahead, it will be important to review and use the participation rates for specific sports and for specific facility types. The findings on facility needs are valid within a 5% change in participation up or down. It is unlikely that there will be this magnitude of change, but it will still be important to monitor the changes in the rates and frequencies of participation, as there can be specific changes caused by the popularity of particular activities. This is evidenced in relation to studios and health and fitness.
- **Monitoring the delivery of the recommendations and identifying any changes that are required to the priority afforded to each action.**
 - This is the most important part of monitoring and, in effect it is monitoring the delivery of the assessment. It is assumed that the Council will take the responsibility for doing this work. It should be an annual review, set against the facility specific recommendations. A refresh of the major findings, delivery and directions could be undertaken in 3 years' time, or, in line with any local planning reviews and the need to update local planning policies

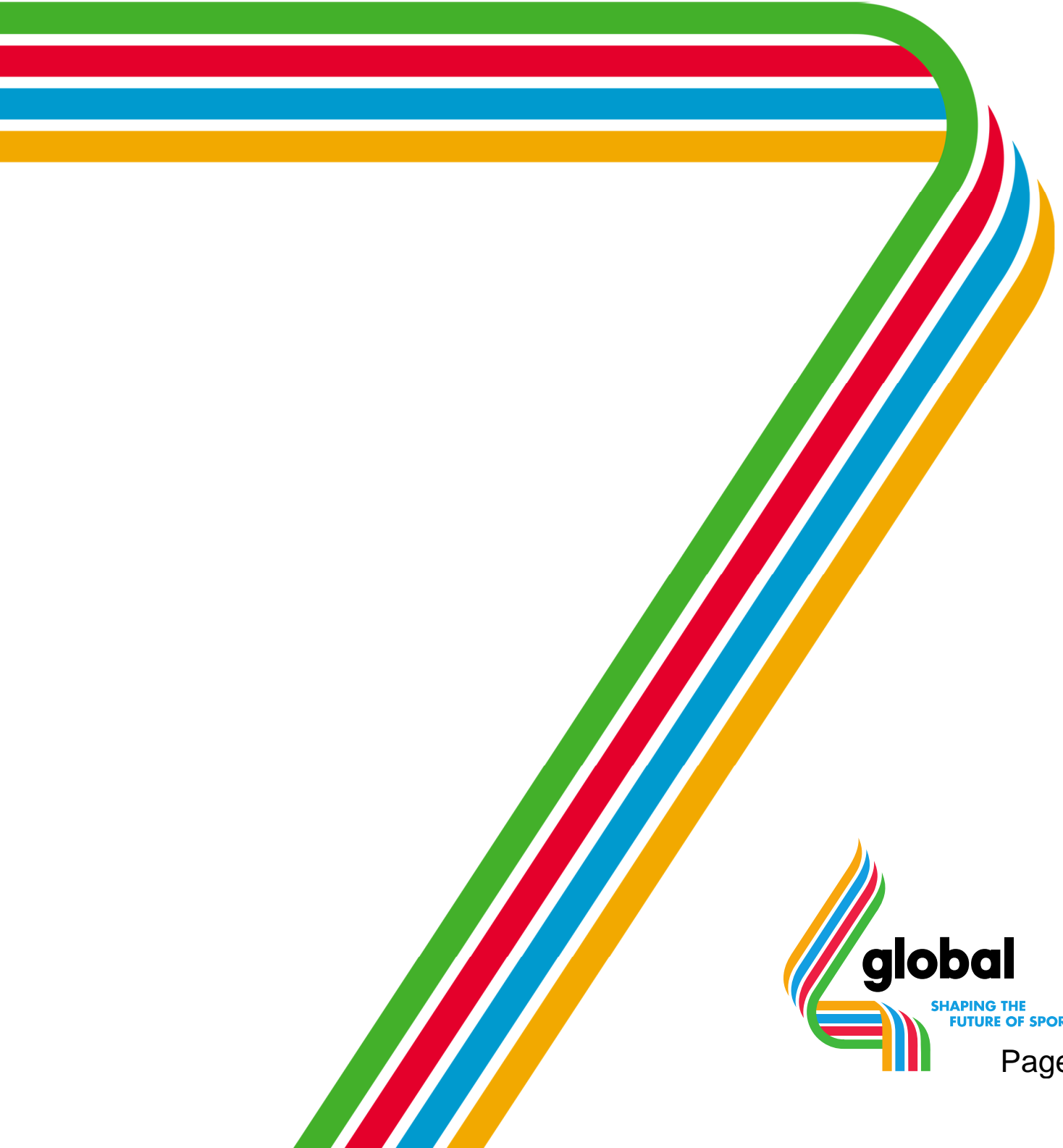
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**Lewisham Council Playing Pitch Strategy
Strategy Document**

Final Version

25th June 2019



SHAPING THE FUTURE OF SPORT



4global Consulting Terms of Reference

Estimates and forecasts contained within this report are based on the data obtained at that time and the accuracy of resultant findings and recommendations is dependent on the quality of that data.

The author(s) will not be held liable for any data provided by third party organisations as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) delivery process. While the data and recommendations have been conscientiously reviewed through the PPS governance process followed throughout project delivery, it has not been possible for the author to independently review every element of data provided by third parties.

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'Disclaimer: If any playing field sites, sport facilities, and/or pitches are not contained within this Playing Pitch Strategy, this is due to an oversight, and does not in any way mean that they can be redeveloped. Planning applications to develop any omitted sites will still need to be considered against Paragraph 97 of the NPPF.'

Section 1: Introduction and strategic context

1 Introduction and scope

1.1 Project scope and objectives

1.1.1 Lewisham Council (hereafter referred to as the Council, or LC) has commissioned 4global Consulting to prepare a Playing Pitch Strategy, to provide the Council with a clear evidence base and set of recommendations for future outdoor sports facility development across the study area.

1.1.2 A PPS is a strategic assessment that provides an up to date analysis of supply and demand for playing pitches (grass and artificial) in a local authority area. The strategy and the evidence base upon which it is based is delivered using national guidance and facility insight from specific Governing Bodies of Sport.

1.1.3 The assessment will focus on facilities used by the following sports as they were identified as the key sports which use facilities within Lewisham.

- Football;
- Rugby Union;
- Cricket;
- Hockey.;
- Netball;
- Tennis; and
- Athletics.

1.1.4 Within these sports, the strategy will seek as far as is practicable to include consideration of all forms of play, whether:

- Club and league based (formal) play and training;
- Less formal programmed forms of the respective sports (e.g. turn up and play 'products' such as Rush Hockey, Mash-up Football, Last Man Stands Cricket, Cage Cricket and Touch Rugby); and
- Informal and un-programmed play by groups of residents, workers, students, school friends (out of school).

1.1.5 The PPS provides a holistic analysis of outdoor sports facilities across the study area, leading to a comprehensive set of recommendations for the future development of facilities, in line with the needs of local residents and sports clubs

1.1.6 The consultant team has worked with the Council to provide a strategy that is fit-for-purpose and addresses the specific issues and risks for the area. It is key that this Playing Pitch Strategy reflects the local context and enables the Council to maximise the amount of high-quality sporting provision for its residents, while understanding the need to meet planning and housing requirements. The Strategy will therefore aim to deliver against the following drivers:

- Contribution to the LC planning process through identifying deficiencies and needs within the study area;
- Inform and investment priorities and decisions which in turn can also help inform developer contribution decisions;
- Align with the London Plan Framework, as well as the sport and physical activity programmes that are currently being delivered across the region;
- Recognition of the importance of outdoor physical activity and sport and the clear

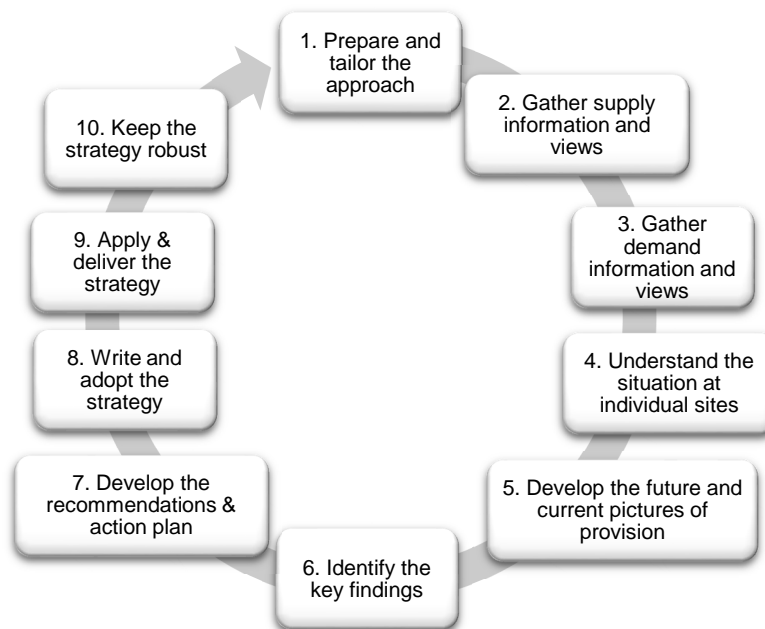
demonstration of how these should be prioritised within any development or regeneration project;

- Provision of an evidenced based approach and the management of a clear sign-off and governance structure for key stakeholders; and
- Evidence to support a wider review into sport and physical activity provision, including housing and population growth projected in neighbouring local authorities.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 The assessment methodology utilised for the PPS follows the published guidance from Sport England. The guidance used is the 2013 version, Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance – An Approach to Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy¹. Figure 1 summarises the approach proposed in this guidance and is broken down into 10 steps.

Figure 1.1: Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy – The 10 Step Approach (Sport England, 2013)



1.2.2 The findings in this report are based on data collected from several credible sources, including but not limited to;

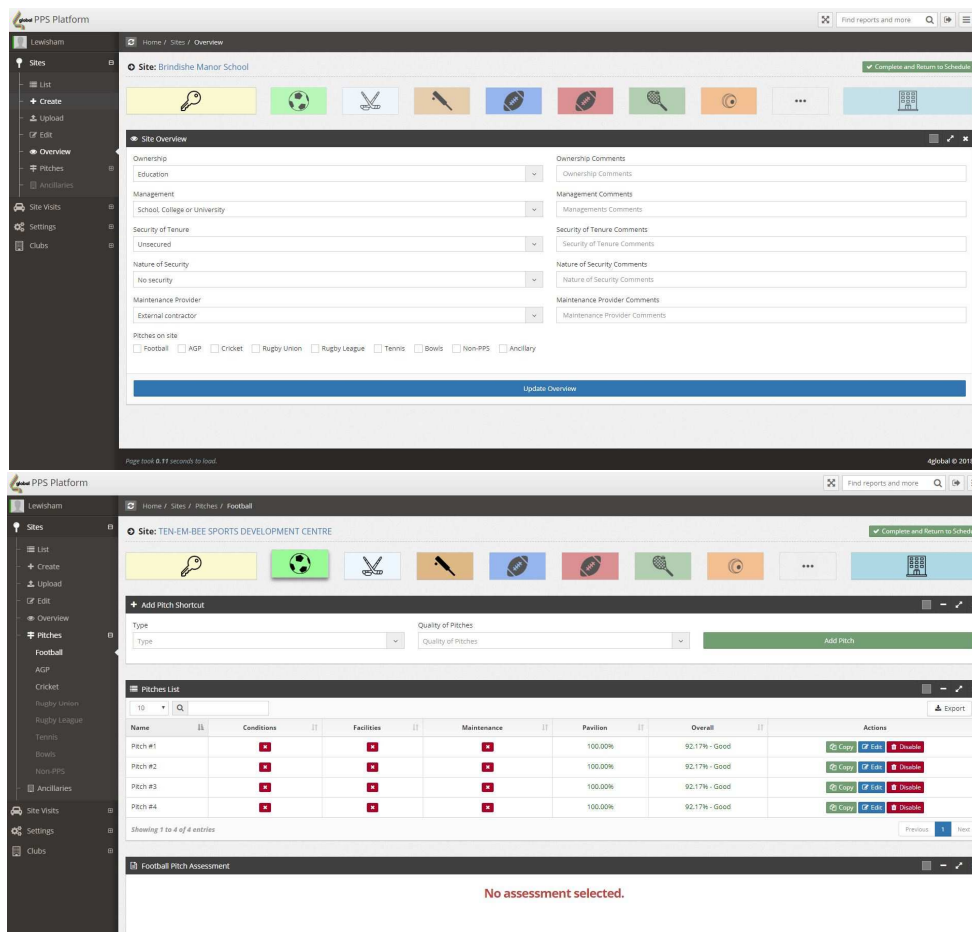
- Local authority and public policy strategic documentation;
- Sport England tools, including the Facility Planning Model (FPM), Active Places Power, the Active People Survey, Market Segmentation and the Sports Facility Calculator;
- Stakeholder consultation, including LC Officers and Members, Sport England, Relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport, key user clubs; and
- Site visits, undertaken at all sites across the Study Area.

1.2.3 To facilitate information gathering and help ensure PPS reports are based on a robust evidence base, 4global has developed an online data entry and assessment platform (see example below),

¹ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/3522/pps-guidance-october-2013-updated.pdf>

which contains all site and club information. This will enable the Council to keep supply and demand information and the strategy up to date through to the end of the strategy and beyond.

Figure 1.2 - 4global's Online Playing Pitch Platform



1.2.4 A Project Steering Group comprising representation from the Council, Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) has guided the study from its commencement. At critical milestones, the Steering Group members have reviewed and verified the data and information collected to allow the work to proceed efficiently through each stage.

1.3 The structure of the Strategy Document

1.3.1 The structure of the strategy document is as follows;

- Section 1 - Introductory
- Section 2 – Strategic context
- Section 3 – Scenario testing
- Section 4 – Recommendation and action plan
- Section 5 - Delivering the PPS

1.3.2 In addition to the Strategy, a detailed needs assessment has also been produced, which provides a full evidence base for the analysis and a clear methodology for the project. The needs assessment contains a detailed strategic review of relevant local regional and national policy.

1.4 Strategic context

- 1.4.1 This section summarises the most important policies and context that impact upon the strategy and its interpretation. It also gives an overview of the demographics of the study area, which provides contextual background to sport participation and the need for provision now and in the future.
- 1.4.2 Sport specific strategies and policy documents published by NGBs are included within each sport's section to provide more relevant context to each sport.

1.5 National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 1.5.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement of local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local needs. Paragraphs 96 and 97 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities:

“Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate”.

- 1.5.2 Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
 - The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
 - The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

Protection, Enhancement and Provision of facilities

- 1.5.3 The key drivers for the production of the strategy as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide sports facilities, as follows²:
- **Protect** sports from loss as a result of re-development
 - **Enhance** existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management
 - **Provide** new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future.

² Further information is provided via Sport England's Planning Aims and Objectives guidance: <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/aims-and-objectives/>

1.6 Local Context- Lewisham

- 1.6.1 Lewisham is Inner London's third largest borough in terms of population and area. Located south-east of central London, Lewisham is home to over 309,000 people and many different communities, living in an area of approximately 13.4 square miles.
- 1.6.2 Lewisham is the 15th most ethnically diverse local authority in England and 130 different languages are spoken. The local population is forecast to rise to over 342,000 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%.
- 1.6.3 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 centers 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.
- 1.6.4 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. Lewisham, Catford, New Cross and Deptford are identified as opportunity areas in the London Plan and are expected to be able to accommodate substantial new jobs and/or homes.
- 1.6.5 A number of current strategic policies, strategies and factors influence current and future supply and demand for sport and recreation facilities in the Borough of Lewisham. As well as providing the context for future facility provision, e.g. health improvement, improving accessibility, increasing participation, these strategies provide opportunities to link priority areas and needs, and ensure that outcomes are aligned with identified local objectives. The relevant strategies and policies include:
- Lewisham Core Strategy (2018 – 2033)
 - London Plan (2018 – 2036)
 - Thames Gateway Kent Partnership (TGKP)
 - Site Allocations Local Plan
 - Lewisham Town Centre Local Plan
 - Development Management Local Plan

1.7 Population and Demographic Analysis

- 1.7.1 The current and future population profile within Lewisham and the locations of population growth are important to understand in planning for the future provision of sport and physical activity.

Population Projections

- 1.7.2 Table 2.1 below provides a summary of the key population and demographic trends for Lewisham. The BPO is based upon the 2016-based BPO projection used by the Council.

Table 2.1: Population and demographics analysis for Lewisham.

Sub Area	2018 (BPO)			2033 (BPO)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
North	74,026	74,198	148,224	87,588	86,414	174,002
South	79,757	81,964	161,721	84,416	83,939	168,355
Total	153,783	156,162	309,945	172,004	170,353	342,357

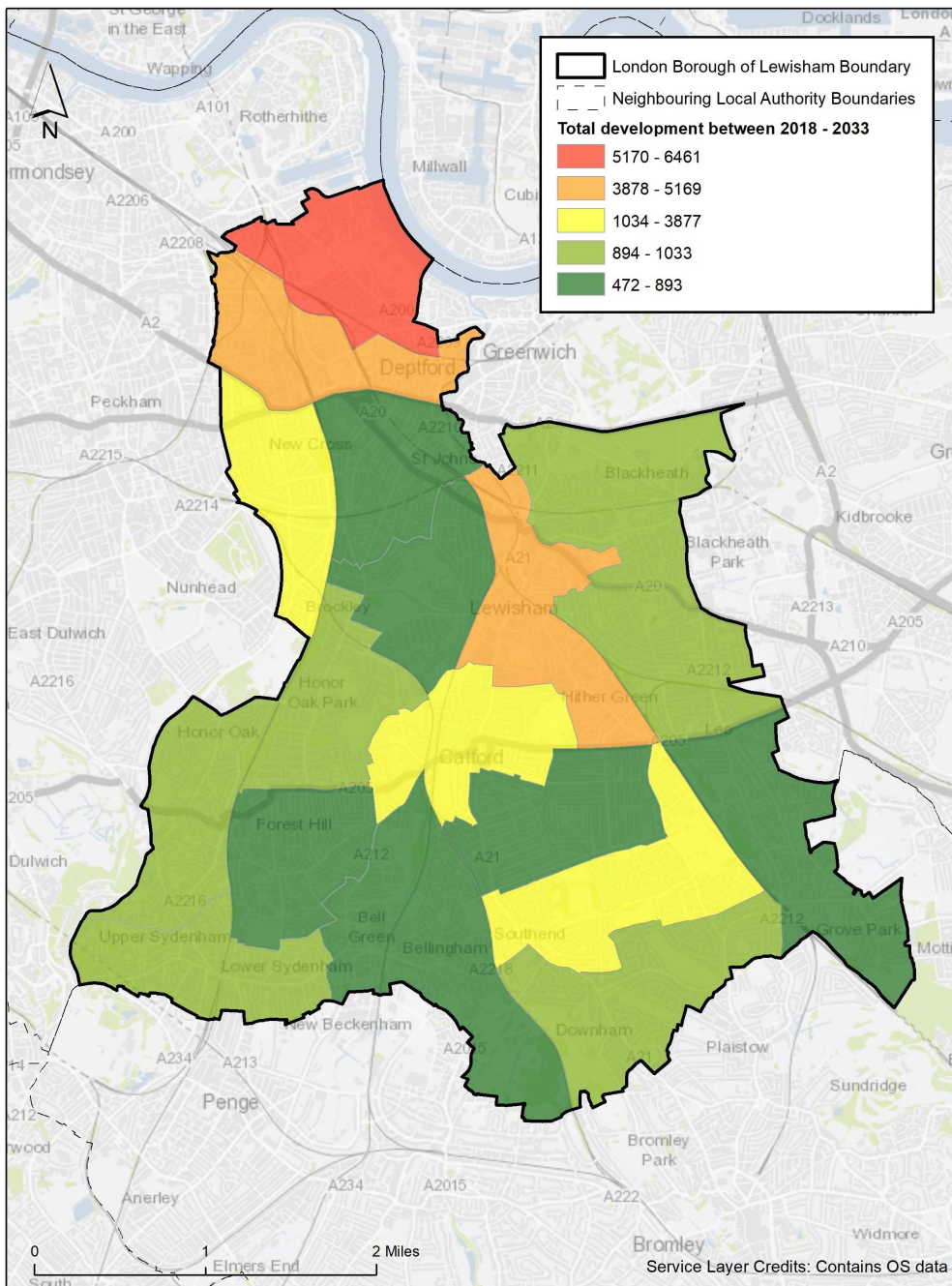
1.7.3 To provide greater detail on the specific trends and local population characteristics, table 2.2 provides an overall summary of the Lewisham’s demographic profile.

Table 2.2: Summary of Lewisham’s demographic profile – population, deprivation, health and sporting assets

Analysis area	Commentary
Locality Description	The Borough of Lewisham is a large local authority that sits within the wider region of Greater London. The borough is adjoined by four other London boroughs and Lewisham occupies a key position on important transport routes with London, Kent and Sussex.
Population Profile	Population of 309,945 (2018) of which 51% are female, focusing on ages between 41-53. The 2033 projected population is expected to increase to 342,357 (9.5% increase)
Ethnicity	57% White British, 43% BME
Housing	Majority of new development (10,000+) dwellings will be located in the North and North West section of the borough over the lifetime of the strategy (2033).
Deprivation	Lewisham is ranked 48 out of 326 local authorities in England on overall deprivation (where 1 is the highest level of deprivation). There are 169 LSOAs in Lewisham, with 65 of them being amongst the most deprived 20% in England.
Health	Lewisham Physical Activity and Health statistics are slightly higher than the national averages. 52% of residents in Lewisham are physically inactive which is lower than the national average but higher than the regional average of 47.5%. The health costs due to physical inactivity are also higher than the national average.
Overall Implications for Future Sports Facility Provision	A growing population will mean increased demand for facilities. The population is ageing which means facilities will need to be accessible and provide appropriately for older people e.g. day time access will be important because some elderly people do not like going out at night and travel by public transport may be easier during the day. Sports facilities need to be well-located to public transport and local communities, and be accessible and affordable, so all of the community have access. Sports facilities need to continue to improve the level of childhood obesity and improve health in overweight adults across the Borough.

1.7.4 Map 2.2 below indicates the housing growth over the lifetime of the strategy, broken down spatially into local wards. The map shows the significant development projected to occur in the north and centre of the borough, with the rest of the development projected to be spread across the remaining wards. It is vital that future sports facility development is planned and implemented in a way that meets the future needs of the local authority and provides high quality, accessible and fit-for-purpose facilities in suitable locations for all residents.

Map 2.1 – Projected housing development (2018 - 2033)



Assumed development in housing numbers for Lewisham Wards



1.8 Physical Activity and Participation

The Value of Participation

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

- Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more 'active living'
- Health benefits - cardio-vascular, stronger bones, increased mobility

- Health improvement
- Mental health benefits
- Social benefits – socialization, communication, interaction, regular contact, stimulation

1.8.2 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability/performance, and provide a ‘disciplined’ environment in which participants can ‘grow’ and develop.

1.8.3 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in Lewisham. There is an existing audience in the Borough, which already recognise the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the Borough can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of Borough Strategic priorities and objectives.

1.9 Participation Trends and Rates

Current Participation Rates Across Lewisham

1.9.1 In terms of the Public Health England definition for physical activity (150 minutes or equivalent of at least moderate intensity activity per week) 18.3% of adults are doing enough physical activity to benefit their health (i.e. exercising three or more times per week), which is above the national average of 17.5%.

1.9.2 The Sport England Active Lives survey shows that participation levels are consistently higher than the regional and national levels. As the Active Lives survey is a new way of measuring physical activity (following the replacement of Active People in 2015), there are only two datasets available for analysis. While this makes trend analysis difficult, Table 2.3 below shows that Lewisham is slightly below the regional and national figures for physical activity and a slight decrease in activity. For inactivity Lewisham is lower than the national average but slightly greater than the London average of 24.8%.

Table 2.3: Sport England Lives – proportion of ‘Active’ people (150+ minutes a week).

Rate	Lewisham	London	England
% Active	60.3 %	62.3 %	61.8 %
% Inactive	25.5 %	24.8 %	25.7 %

1.10 The Economic Value of Sport

1.10.1 Sport has a valuable role to play in benefitting the health and social economy of the nation and at local level. It is estimated (Source: Sport England Local Profile 2015, and the Economic Value of Sport, 2013) that sport makes an £11.3 billion contribution to the health economy of England. In 2013, sport contributed gross value-add (GVA) of £20.3 billion to the economy in England. In Lewisham, the total GVA value was £58.9m (£47.3m accounts for participation in sport). Overall, sport generates £113m of health benefits in the Borough.

2 Key supply and demand findings

- 2.1.1 This section summarises the key findings identified within the needs assessment, which should be used as the evidence base for this strategy. A comprehensive supply and demand analysis has been undertaken for all sports across the study area, with the project steering group engaged at all stages of the process.
- 2.1.2 The following section provides a summary of the key findings for each of the sports analysed within the main report. The format of these tables follows the five key questions that are asked as part of the PPS Guidance Document for Stages A – C of the process.

2.2 Football key findings

Table 3.1 – Key PPS findings for football in Lewisham

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of football provision across the Study area is good – with no poor pitches identified as part of the site assessments - and appears to have stayed at a consistent level over the past years. Even though there are no poor rated pitches in the study area there a number of sites that are close to the poor rating. If maintenance procedures are not continued, then a number of pitches will fall into the poor category. The level of demand has also stayed at a relatively consistent level, with the majority of teams being in the Adult and Youth 11v11 age groups. Both the supply and demand for football facilities is dominated by the South Sub Area, which is home to 72% of football sites and 97% of football clubs within the Borough. There are no pitches that are surplus to requirements, but some might be better used to reconfigure for youth football or mini soccer
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	The current supply and demand analysis for secured and accessible pitch provision shows there is a large amount of deficit across the Study area for all pitch typologies. This is due to the very low level of provision - only 3 sites - that is currently secured via a long-term security use agreement. Consequently, all pitch typologies at secured sites have no spare capacity during the peak period and therefore do not provide capacity for further growth. There is a deficit of two full sized 3G AGPs in the area and a requirement to increase provision, with some of the major clubs expressing their need for additional training facilities. Borough wide there is a deficit of pitches available for community use that have long term security of tenure.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	While several clubs have identified issues with drainage and maintenance, the overall quality of facilities and the robustness of maintenance regimes is standard. There are no poor-quality sites within Lewisham, this is contributed to by well-maintained club sites, in the majority. A number of sites are at risk of falling to poor quality if maintenance standards are not maintained.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	With the projected growth (32,412) in population during the lifetime of the study, the requirement for youth and mini pitches is likely to increase. When considering sites that are available to the community, there is spare capacity on all pitch typologies, excluding youth 11v11. When considering pitches with long term security of tenure there is no spare capacity, so the current stock should be retained. There are expected to be 5 new teams formed, due to future population increases. There is also a reduction, by 3 teams, in three key youth football ages, due to the changing nature of the population profile. It is also important to take into account informal demand which is significant in Lewisham. Even though these statistics are hard to capture there is a large amount of informal demand within the study area from primary schools and minority groups. As a result, this increases demand within the area and adds further to the lack of spare capacity.
Is there enough accessible and secured	The future supply and demand analysis for secured and accessible pitch provision shows there is a significant total deficit for secured provision equivalents across all pitch typologies, except for mini soccer 7v7. This is attributed towards a large amount of local

Key Question	Analysis
community use provision to meet future demand	authority owned sites, where clubs often establish use at the start of and for the duration of a season.

2.3 Cricket key findings

2.3.1 This section summarises the findings from the cricket analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewisham.

Table 3.2 – Key PPS findings for cricket in Lewisham

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of cricket provision across the Study area is standard in the majority, with no good scoring facilities identified. The lowest rated elements of cricket provision across the Study area are artificial wickets and non-turf practice nets, which is reducing the ability of clubs to train and play on non-turf pitches during the season. The demand for cricket across Lewisham is high. The area has 9 clubs, however only one club has a junior section present.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	Due to the amount of security at a number of the larger sites, there is inadequate accessible and secured provision for cricket. While there is enough provision when all facilities that are available for community use are taken into consideration, the lack of security throughout the borough means that the data can represent an unclear picture. There is limited capacity across the Study area in the peak period also, which ensures that when there is spare capacity, it may not be available at the times when it is required by residents.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Overall, the provision is of standard quality. There are however pockets of poor provision within the borough, these are such as Whitefoot Playing Field and The Healthy Lifestyle Centre. Maintenance is largely undertaken by the authority, through the use of grounds maintenance contractors. Clubs have identified a need to outfield and ancillary provision
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	The future demand for cricket is projected to increase across the Study area, with 3 new adult teams (2 Men’s and 1 Women’s) and 1 new junior team. With the projected increase in demand from both population growth and conversion of latent demand, as well as the expected growth that will be realized following the success of All Stars Cricket, the increase in demand is likely to have a moderate impact on the level of demand for cricket across Lewisham. The future level of supply across the Study area is relatively uncertain. A number of key sites are owned and managed by the authority. Women’s cricket is a priority area for the ECB and although there are no women’s teams currently playing in the Study area, the number is expected to increase over the lifetime of the strategy. In turn, this will increase the future requirement for playing, practice and associated changing facilities for women and girls.

2.4 Rugby key findings

2.4.1 This section summarises the findings from the rugby analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewisham.

Table 3.3 – Key PPS findings for rugby in Lewisham

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of provision across the Study area for rugby is good, with the general level of maintenance fit for purpose along with suitable artificial drainage installed on key rugby education sites. The demand for rugby is poor, with no community clubs playing in the study area.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use	There is currently no formal Rugby Union demand present within Lewisham. The RFU is looking to work with local authorities to increase participation in urban areas, either through collaboration with schools or clubs in neighboring local authorities. In terms of supply, there is a lack of secured and accessible rugby provision across the

Key Question	Analysis
provision to meet current demand	study area, with no secured sites being present. The St Dunstan's college site represents a useful facility and contributes significantly to the good quality level of provision in the borough, however it is only home to educational demand.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	The maintenance regime for non-education sides across Lewisham is adequate to ensure that pitches are fit for purpose, however often these pitches struggle from a lack of suitable artificial drainage which is not easily corrected by maintenance procedure
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	The future trend for rugby demand cannot be predicted due to there being no demand within Lewisham. However, from a national perspective, women and girls rugby demand is projected to increase, in line with the RFU's national strategic priorities.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	The future trend for rugby demand cannot be predicted due to there being no demand within Lewisham. However, should demand be apparent, there is suitable and accessible provision within Lewisham, to provide a high quality of facility.

2.5 Hockey key findings

2.5.1 This section summarises the findings from the hockey analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewisham.

Table 3.4 – Key PPS findings for hockey in Lewisham

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of provision across the Study area for hockey is high , given the existence of a high-quality facility at Kings College, Brockley Rise. This facility is utilised as a home ground by four clubs within Lewisham, who have a large amount of demand for senior and junior hockey. Additional sand-based provision is available in the borough; however, this is not current used by community clubs. Consultation has indicated that there may be nomadic hockey teams currently playing within the Local Authority, however this demand has not been identified as part of the Stage B process of the PPS.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	None of the five Hockey pitches in Lewisham are secured for long-term community use, therefore the analysis shows a large deficit of secured provision, which represents a risk for future club growth and facility development. It is recommended to work with site owners and users to put in place long-term community use agreements. Given the increasing rate of change for hockey provision, with sand-based facilities being converted to 3G provision across the country, there is a risk that the loss of facilities will reduce the amount of provision available for hockey clubs, therefore having a negative impact on participation. This is also the case for major facilities in neighbouring local authorities, as closure of facilities that have part of the catchment area in Lewisham, will have on resulting impact on facility availability in the study area
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	The existing facility at King College, Brockley Rise, represents a high-quality facility. This facility is well maintained by the site, with key investment being carried out by the club in recent years. It acts as a home for multiple teams performing at a high standard, as a consequence.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	Future demand for hockey in Lewisham is projected to have very little change, through a combination of population growth and the conversion of latent demand. It is important to recognize that the sport has also enjoyed significant growth since the Women's gold medal at the Rio Olympics, which it is hoped will stimulate further growth at both junior and adult age groups across the country.

Key Question	Analysis
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	The projected increase in demand can be satisfied at the existing Kings College site, however consultation has indicated that this would reduce accessibilities for clubs at the peak time. The future peak time analysis indicates that over the lifetime of the strategy, Kings College are likely to have limited spare capacity for demand during the peak period. As a result, it is recommended that additional sites are sought and secured for long-term community use, to not only diversify the supply of hockey in Lewisham, but also to address potential future shortages in supply during the peak period

2.6 Non-core PPS key findings

2.6.1 This section summarises the key findings for the three non-core PPS sports included within the brief for the project. Due to the amount of investment that has been made into grass-roots tennis provision across the borough, the same 5 key questions have been assessed as for the core PPS sports.

Tennis key findings

2.6.2 This section summarises the findings from the tennis analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewisham.

- 20% of tennis courts are located on sites run by community Tennis Clubs and a further 3 courts are accessible for the community through membership to sports clubs. 25% of all courts in Lewisham are floodlit.
- 64% of all floodlit courts are available for community access
- Sport England's Market Segmentation Tool indicates that 3,888 people currently play tennis in Lewisham. Membership figures provided by the LTA indicate that 6.4% of this demand is taken up by Clubs (201). It is thought that much of the demand is generated by the non-membership holding tennis players
- It is estimated that should the LTA be successful in converting 10% of its latent demand in Lewisham it would produce a further 231 regularly active tennis players
- 111% of the capacity of members Clubs in Lewisham is utilised. There are is one club within the study area that is operating over capacity and with the estimated member increase, the club sites will still be over capacity. Future sites should be invested in with long term tenure agreements in place to allow the community to use the greatest number of courts as possible
- The current quality of provision across the borough is adequate, with 29% of sites being of good rating and 29% being of standard rating. This leaves 35% as poor. To protect future use these sites should be maintained to a high quality.
- Lewisham has been identified as one of 72 optimal locations for indoor courts in England, which the LTA will then be targeting to grow the number of indoor courts across the country.

Netball key findings

- The majority of courts are accessible predominantly on educational sites, with 6 out of 11 courts being floodlit.
- Of these 11 courts only 10% are in good condition with the rest being rated as

standard

- The audit has also highlighted the lack of high-quality outdoor facilities in the Borough, with 90% of courts being of standard condition. Ensuring these facilities are improved is of importance to maintaining high quality of provision in the study area
- England Netball have raised an interest in developing multi-use sand dressed artificial surfaces alongside hockey and tennis to enable grass roots and recreational netball to be played outdoors at leisure centres and other community facilities. However, there is yet to be an agreement between England Netball and the other NGBs on the specification for a surface appropriate for all three sports. If such an agreement were to be made, then St Dunstan's College could be a good candidate to trial this solution.

Athletics key findings

- There is only one track located in the study area at Ladywell Arena, and this meets all the demand in the area.
- The club consultations and input from England Athletics highlighted the need to improve the maintenance of the existing facility and ensure that capital investment is planned appropriately.

Section 3: Scenario testing and options appraisal

3 Scenario testing and options appraisal

- 3.1.1 The supply and demand analysis undertaken in each of the previous sections provides a clear view of the capacity for sports facilities across Lewisham, based on the existing supply of facilities and the demand for these facilities from residents, both now and in the future.
- 3.1.2 This data provides an accurate evidence base, on which future planning and investment decisions can be made, using the guidelines outlines in the 'Delivering the Strategy' chapter of the strategy.
- 3.1.3 To complement the analysis that has been undertaken in each of the sport-specific sections, this chapter contains detailed further analysis on a small number of key scenarios, which have been identified by the project steering group throughout the development of the PPS.
- 3.1.4 For each of the scenarios identified below, a short summary is provided to explain why the scenario needs to be tested. Following this, a needs assessment for each of the relevant facility types is undertaken and explained.

3.2 Scenario 1: Ensuring all available sites have security of tenure for football

- 3.2.1 As identified through stakeholder consultation, ensuring all available sites also have security of tenure for future football provision is vital for the sustainability and growth of football within the study area and in regard to supply and demand in Lewisham.
- 3.2.2 The current supply and demand analysis for available and secure sites is showing a deficit in all pitch types, excluding mini 7v7, which is highlighted in the table 3.1 below. The largest deficit can be seen in youth 11v11 pitches with a deficit of 15 match equivalents.
- 3.2.3 This scenario tests the potential impact on pitch supply and demand, should all sites that are not currently secured for community use be secured over the lifetime of the strategy,
- 3.2.4 As highlighted in table 3.1 below, this scenario significantly changes the supply and demand picture for grass provision, with a deficit of 23.5 match equivalents moving to 128 match equivalents of spare capacity. Even with the scenario test, however, there is still a deficit in the youth 11v11 age group due to the lack of appropriate youth 11v11 pitch provision in the study area. Even though there will produce more capacity for pitches it does not mean that these pitches are spare and should carry on being protected for future playing pitch provision. As the scenario indicates there is still future provision of youth pitches required to cope with the demand in this particular age group. As a result, all future secured pitches should be protected and made available to community use.

3.3 Scenario 2: Reconfiguring Adult football provision to Youth 11v11

- 3.3.1 Due to the growth in youth 11v11 in the future supply analysis and the current lack of appropriate provision, the recommendation section of this strategy identifies a need to re-configure pitches to meet this demand.

- 3.3.2 This scenario assumes that the security of tenure (as evaluated in the previous scenario) remains consistent.
- 3.3.3 To address the deficit of youth 11v11 provision, it is assumed that 10 of the 11 adult pitches are re-marked as youth 11v11 provision (highlighted in pink), leaving one adult pitch (highlighted in green). This results in a reduction in the deficit of youth 11v11 provision however it does not have any impact on the total deficit as no new pitches will be created.

Table 3.2: Scenario 2 – Reconfiguring pitches for appropriate use

Balance per Pitch Type	Adult	Yth 11v11	Yth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total
Current Supply and Demand of available and secured site (2018)						
Total supply (no. of pitches)	11	0	4	6	6	27
Total demand	16	15	7.5	3.5	8.5	50.5
Balance (total)	-5	-15	-3.5	2.5	-2.5	-23.5
Scenario 1: Future Analysis of all secured sites available to the community with pitch reconfiguration						
Total supply (no. of pitches)	1	10	4	6	6	27
Change in number of pitches	-10	+10	No change	No change	No change	N/a
Current demand	16	15	7.5	3.5	8.5	50.5
Additional demand from TGR	1	1.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	1
Latent demand	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	4
Total demand	18	17.5	8	43	8.5	55.5
Balance	-17	-7.5	-4	-37	-2.5	-68

- 3.3.4 In practice, a combination of scenario 1 and 2 will be required, in order to improve security of tenure in parallel to re-marking existing adult 11v11 provision to youth 11v11 provision.

3.4 Scenario 3: Use of 3G artificial grass pitches for affiliated football

- 3.4.1 During the last decade, 3G FTPs have played an increasing role within the national game. They are regarded by the Football Association (FA) and Football Foundation (FF) as the optimum facility for training by clubs. In recent seasons, they have also become more popular for competitive matches. With this in mind, before developing the recommendations and action plan for this PPS, a key scenario has been looked at to help with understanding what demand there may be for full size floodlit 3G FTPs in Lewisham, if increased amounts of play were to take place on them.
- 3.4.2 In line with national priorities, to get more young people playing football on 3G AGP's this scenario considers the likely total demand if all youth 9v9 and mini demand that is currently being played during the period of peak demand is moved from grass pitches to 3G AGP.
- 3.4.3 While it is understood that in practice it is unlikely that 100% of demand will transfer for these age groups, it provides a valuable assessment of the potential impact on pitch capacity, if the FA and FF are successful in changing player and coach behaviour and moving clubs from natural grass to 3G AGP provision.
- 3.4.4 Table 3.3 takes information from the assessment stage of this PPS to present the number of youth 9v9 and mini teams playing on natural grass pitches during the relevant peak

periods. This then calculates an estimated number of matches at peak time and associated 3G AGP requirement.

Table 3.3: Number of 3G AGP's that would be required to meet demand if all mini and youth 9v9 match play was moved to AGP

Format	No Teams per time (x)	No matches at PEAK TIME (y)= x/2	3G units per match (z)	Total units required formats (A)=(y)*(z)	3G pitches required B= (A)/64
5v5	14	7	4	28	0.4
7v7	12	6	8	48	0.8
9v9	20	10	10	100	1.6
11v11(Y)	0	0	32	0	0.0
11v11(A)	0	0	32	0	0.0
					2.8

3.4.5 Table 3.3 illustrates that if all mini and junior (7v7 and 9v9) football matchplay is to be moved to 3G AGP, then 2.8 (rounded to 3) full sized facilities will be required in order to meet demand. Given the existing provision of 1 full sized 3G AGP that is available to the community, a further 2 full sized facilities are required in order to meet demand.

3.4.6 It should be noted that this the results of this scenario align with the findings from the needs assessment report, which calculates that a total of 3 full sized 3G AGP's are required to meet current demand.

3.5 Scenario 4: Potential 3G AGP provision – Drive time catchments and Supply and Demand Modeling

3.5.1 As identified in the previous scenario and the needs assessment document, there is a current deficit of 2 x 3G AGP's within the study area, which is reducing the ability of residents to utilise high-quality artificial grass facilities, which has been proved to be a popular and sustainable pitch type across the rest of the UK.

3.5.2 The study area currently has one full sized 3G AGP located at Prendergast Ladywell School. This pitch is available for community use and used heavily through periods of peak demand (weekday evenings and weekends). The facility is also floodlit and therefore can be used by the community at peak times throughout the winter. However, it has been identified as unsecured for long term community use, this issue needs to be addressed.

3.5.3 In addition to the full-size pitch, there are 10 small sided 3G pitches. Nine of these are available for community and can therefore be used for training and junior match play.

3.5.4 As part of the PPS assessment and consultation process, a number of sites have been identified as potential locations for 3G AGP investment. This scenario tests the potential impact of two of these sites and evaluates the potential success of investment programmes.

3.5.5 When selecting the sites that are appropriate for 3G AGP development, sites should have the following characteristics;

- Be available for significant use by local community clubs
- Have good access and ancillary facilities to service the pitch(es)
- Be financially sustainable
- Be able to be maximised for training and match play provision during peak time
- Be well positioned to deliver wider football development programmes, including coach education and a recreational football offer, using spare off-peak capacity to deliver this
- Be able to explore shared projects with the Rugby Football Union (RFU), Rugby Football League (RFL) and school sites where infrastructure and vision align.

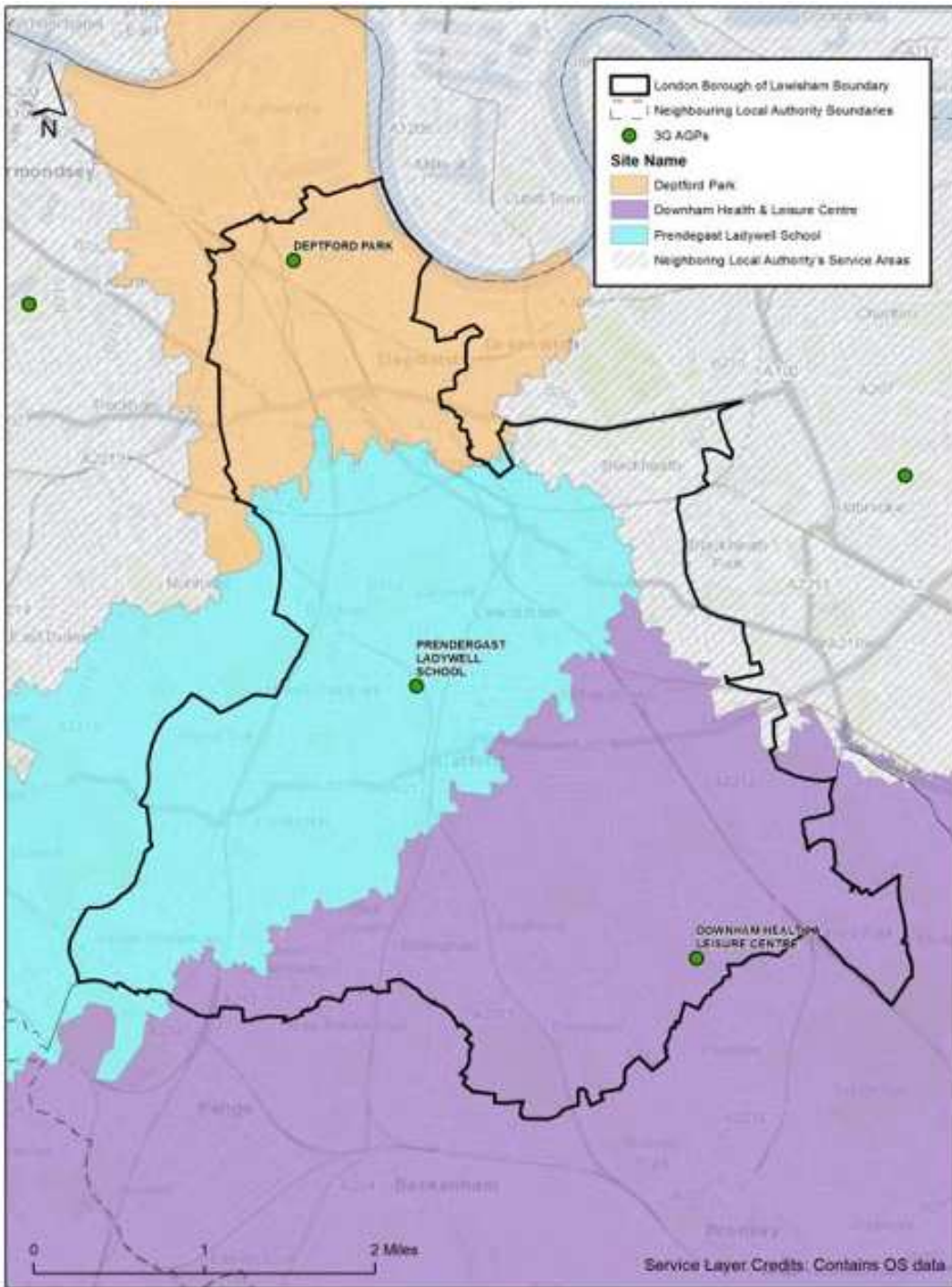
3.5.6 The five possible sites that could be considered for a new full size 3G AGP. The sites that have been chosen for this analysis are identified below, along with the justification for selection. For further analysis we have selected Deptford Parka and Downham Leisure due to their proximity within the study area, land available, population demographics of the area and also ability to service future clubs/teams etc.

- **Deptford Park:** Although the site has previously been the subject of an unsuccessful attempt to invest in a full size 3G AGP, the location has been identified as being ideal to meet the current needs of residents, as well as servicing the significant number of new residents which are expected in line with housing projections. The site is also in the North sub area, which currently has a deficit of provision across all pitch typologies. There is also the possibility of adding additional tennis courts onto this development to increase tennis provision in the borough, depending on the relevant planning permission.
- **Downham Leisure Centre:** This site is in the far south of the borough and is currently operator by LB Lewisham and the Council's selected contractor. The site is likely to serve a large amount of the south of the borough, which currently has a large amount of formal football demand and a deficit of supply..
- **Bellingham Leisure Centre:** Popular community accessible leisure centre which is by a number of local clubs such as Greenwich Mariners, Dulwich Village and Rutland Rangers FC. The site is currently operating over capacity so a new 3G AGP might help to reduce this deficit by converting match day demand to an AGP. Current smaller AGP is on site and the construction of a new facility may result in the rationalisation of existing grass provision.
- **Whitefoot Playing Fields:** The current site is not available to community use, but the school are supportive to change this by making the provision available to the community. As a result, a new 3G AGP on site should be supported due to the location of the site and also the access to local community. The only issue with this site would be the exact size and configuration of the AGP to make it effective as a full-size option.
- **Elm Lane:** The site is currently used by AFC Lewisham which is used as their current home ground. Located in the southern portion of the study area with a

large local residential population around the site. Only issues for this site would be the current car park spaces and also accessibility of site.

- 3.5.7 Map 3.1 below shows a potential catchment map, should 3G facilities be installed at Deptford Park and Downham Leisure Centre. The map illustrates that the north, centre and south of the borough would have good access to 3G AGP provision, with none of the local authority falling outside of a 20-minute drive time. Furthermore, the Deptford Park facility would meet the need of the fast-growing population, while the Downham Leisure Centre facility would meet the large and growing demand for formal football in the south of the borough.
- 3.5.8 These specific locations have potential risk associated with them in terms of planning issues and public consultation, however they provide the greatest potential opportunity to improve the overall provision.
- 3.5.9 It should be noted that in addition to the two sites identified on the map below, there are three further sites that have been identified as possible development sites in the south of the study area. The map, and subsequent analysis, only factors in the two sites as Deptford Park and Downham Leisure Centre as they represent an example of how sites may be able to meet future demand in the future.
- 3.5.10 It is important that wherever possible, at least one of the 3G AGP development sites is located in the north sub-area, as this will satisfy the growing amount of latent demand for football and also provide sustainable facilities in an area of high projected population growth.
- 3.5.11 These two sites are identified as sites that could be viable for investment however further feasibility work is required to confirm that the site is available and could be a sustainable 3G AGP facility in the future.

Map 3.1 – Potential 3G AGP sites to be included within scenario test



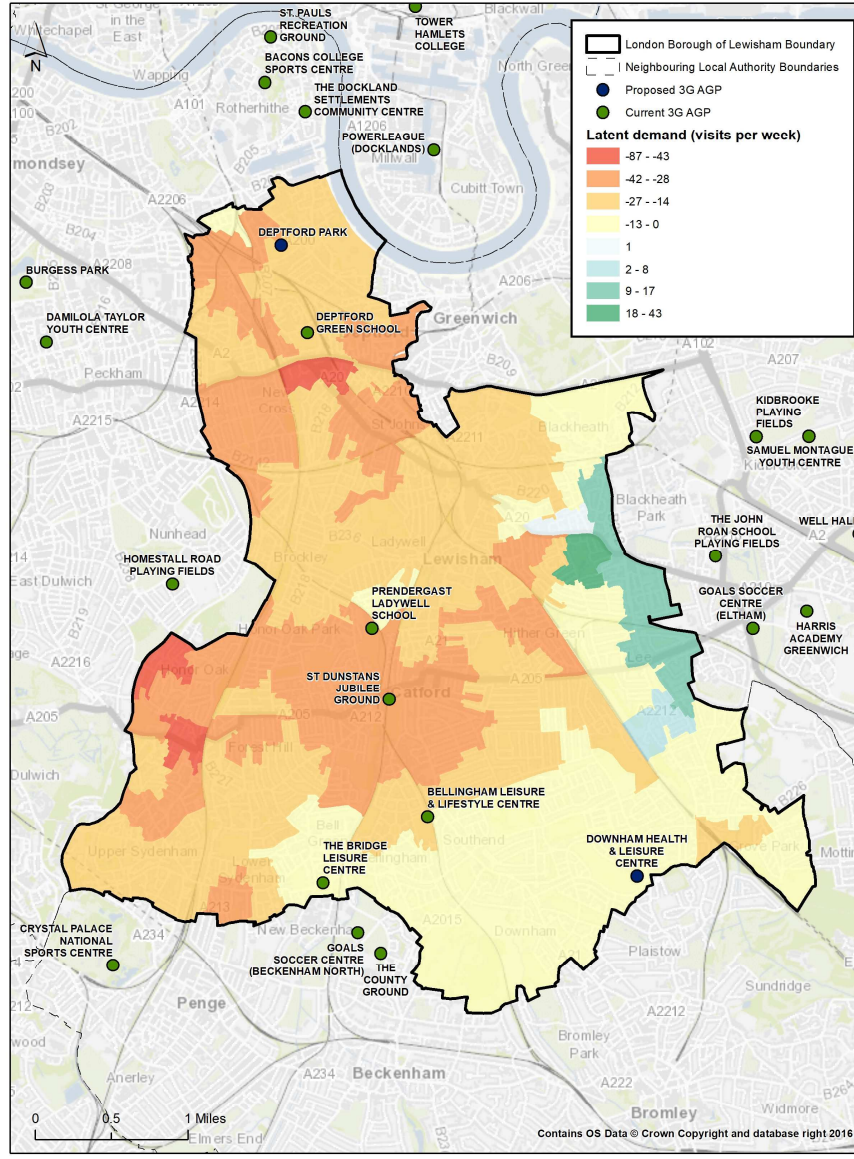
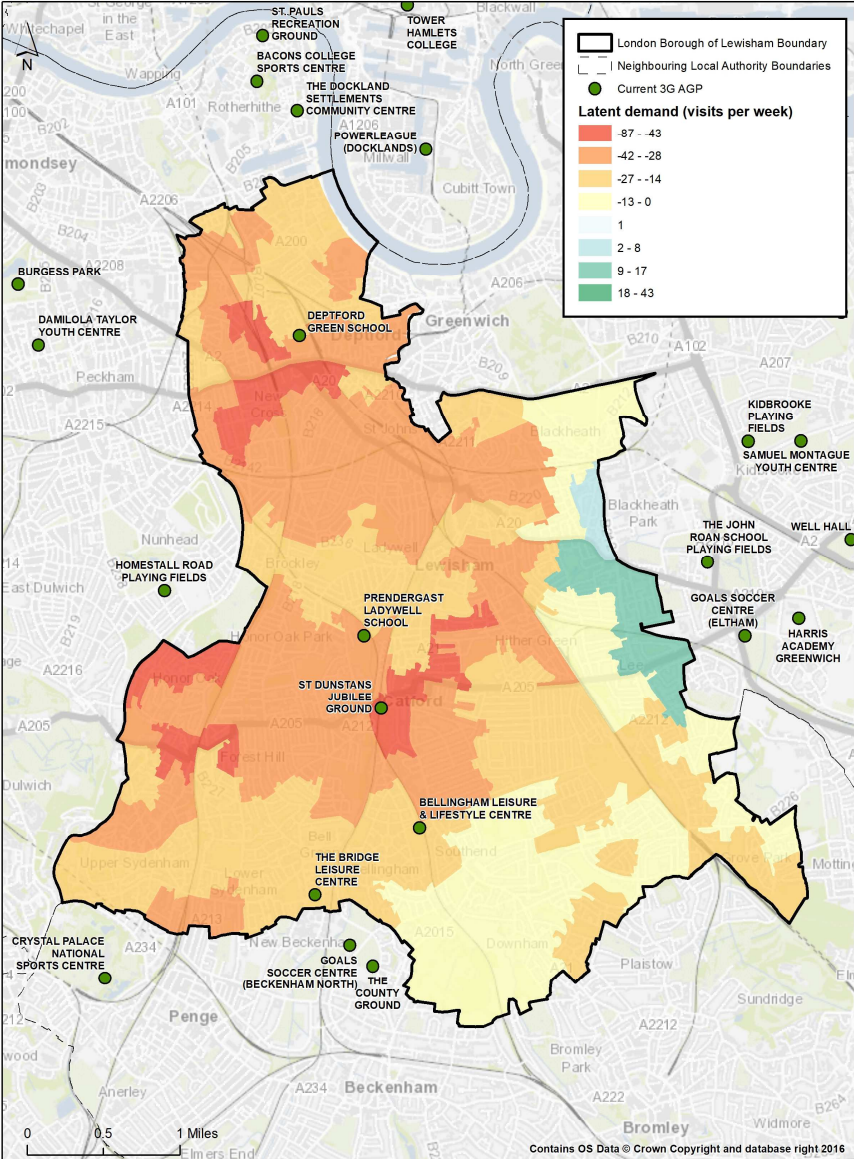
Potential Full size 3G AGP sites with community use catchment areas in Lewisham, PPS (up to 20-minute drive time)

3.5.12 It should also be noted that Tenn-Em-Bee Sports Club has been identified as a site where possible improvement could be invested in for improvements to the sites' current sand based AGP.

Scenario 4 supply and demand modelling

- 3.5.13 Additional supply and demand modelling has also been undertaken to test the impact the proposed new AGP's at Deptford Park and Downham Leisure Centre have to meet the deficit identified in the borough. Realistically only two new AGPs have been chosen for further supply and demand modeling due to the cost of constructing new AGP's and the lack of available land across the study area. Deptford Park and Downham Leisure Centre have been selected due to their location (one in each sub-area) and following an initial assessment of land that may be available to use for this type of development.
- 3.5.14 It is worth noting that three additional sites (Bellingham Leisure Centre, Whitefoot Playing Fields and Elm Lane) have also been identified as alternative sites in the south sub-area. Further feasibility and supply and demand modelling is required to determine whether these are more suitable sites than Downham Leisure Centre.
- 3.5.15 This modelling provides an objective assessment of the relationship between the likely demand for AGP's in an area and the available supply. The model takes into account the distribution of the local population, its demographic structure and participation trends, as well as the capacity, availability and quality of facilities, and their catchment areas. Using this data, the model is able to distribute demand from the study area to available facilities on the basis of catchment areas, linking people (demand) to facilities (supply) in terms of realistic travel patterns.
- 3.5.16 When all of the demand is allocated to those facilities within the travel times the model uses, it is possible to identify whether there is any 'unmet demand' i.e. demand which cannot be accommodated by existing facilities, and where this unmet demand is located geographically. This demand can be either within the catchment area of existing facilities (i.e. these facilities are estimated to be 'full to capacity' and therefore cannot accommodate all of the demand within their catchment) or outside the catchment area of existing facilities.
- 3.5.17 The projected demand for AGP use and frequency of visits has been calculated using DataHub intelligence from real world physical activity data coupled with Experian Mosaic lifestyle and demographic data, to accurately understand the demand and an individual's propensity to participate. This demand considers match play, training and informal use for football on artificial surfaces.
- 3.5.18 The supply of AGP's considers all 3G pitches that are available for use by the community (i.e. not private use) from Playing Pitch Strategy data and Sport England's Active Places Power providing the most comprehensive national picture of across the UK. All pitch sizes are included in the analysis. The access type, ownership type, management type, capacity and quality of each facility is all factored in to determine the distribution of demand based on a facilities catchment area, competing sites and travel patterns of the projected users.
- 3.5.19 The model has been run using the current supply of 3G AGP's and with the new 3G full sized AGP's at Deptford Park and Downham Leisure Centre included in the supply.
- 3.5.20 Map 3.2 show the supply and demand modeling geographically with the current situation shown and the impact of the additional pitches calculated.

Map 3.2: Supply and Demand modeling with additional 3G AGP facilities at Deptford Park and Downham Leisure Centre. Left hand map is showing the modeling prior to additional sites and the right hand map shows modeling with the additional sites calculated.



Latent demand in visits per week per lower super output area in Lewisham (current 3G AGP provision)

Latent demand in visits per week per lower super output area in Lewisham (current 3G AGP provision and proposed new sites at Downham Leisure Centre and Deptford Park)

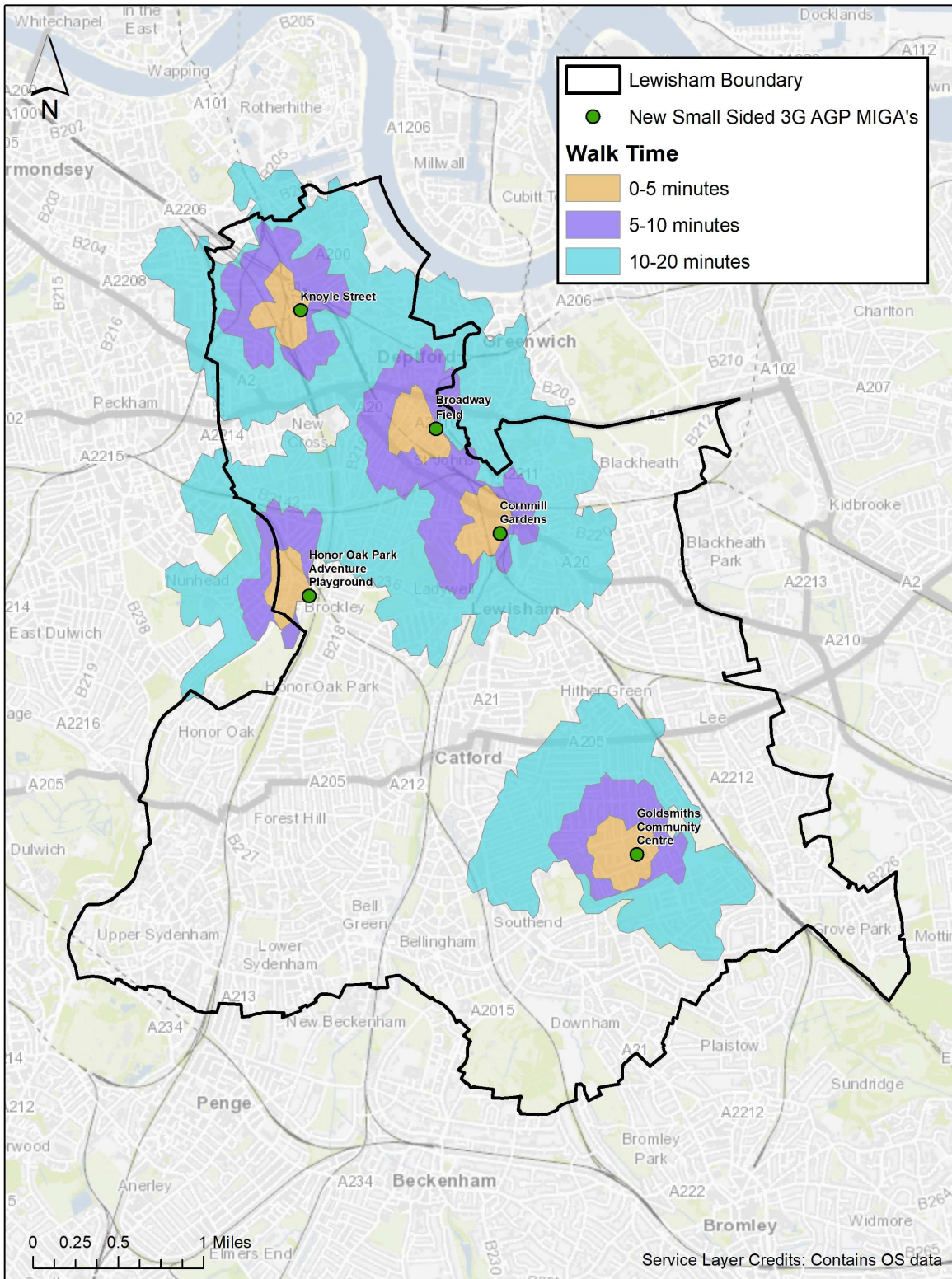
- 3.5.21 Map 3.3 indicates that the unmet demand across Lewisham is not satisfied with the addition of the new pitches, however, the additional AGP's at Deptford Park and Downham Leisure Centre reduce the unmet demand in the North and the South of the borough, as well as around other 3G AGP's. This is illustrated by the change of colour (lightening of red and orange shades) in the catchment areas of the dark dots in the far north and far south of the study area.
- 3.5.22 A key reason for the sites modelled as part of this scenario not having a radical impact on the supply and demand position is that they are both located very close to the border and are therefore likely to service a significant amount of demand from neighbouring local authorities. In the case of Deptford Park, there is a current deficit of provision in both LB Southwark and LB Greenwich and therefore it is expected that significant demand would be imported from these local authorities. Likewise, the location at Downham Leisure Centre is likely to import significant demand from LB Bromley, which has a current deficit of AGP provision and high population growth projections.
- 3.5.23 In terms of the potential long-term sustainability of these facilities, the supply and demand analysis identifies that and the user and visit projections at each of the pitches is projected to be enough to operate a full sized AGP facility. The modelling projects a maximum of 2,335 users and 2,669 visits per week at Deptford Park and 1,249 users and 1,422 visits per week at Downham Leisure Centre, indicating both sites have sufficient demand in their catchment areas and would be high performing and sustainable facilities.

3.6 Scenario 5: MUGA/Small-sided facilities

- 3.6.1 With Lewisham being one of the 32 London boroughs, there are additional issues that borough faces in terms of space and relocation of playing provision. With space at a premium due to land development and transportation links throughout the city the FA has agreed they must adapt in order to meet the needs of the population for playing provision, especially in the junior and mini game.
- 3.6.2 As a result of this issue the FA and local authorities should look into developing and maintaining smaller 3G AGP's within the study area, converted from MUGA's for use by the local population. These MUGA's typically are used greatly by minority groups so this will hopefully increase activity within these social sectors.
- 3.6.3 If this scenario was to occur then it is important to not take away provision from other sports that's these MUGA's serve such as basketball, netball and tennis Typically these MUGA's are used by community groups so should be consulted prior to make sure they will not be affected if the playing surface was to change.
- 3.6.4 This scenario will identify how much of the population will be served by creating these small AGP provisions within the study area in a 5, 10- and 20-minute walk time of the sites. 4global have also created the MUGA strategy for Lewisham and consulted with many clubs and community groups to advise this strategy of which MUGA's are best fit for altering.

- 3.6.5 A large number of the MUGA sites are used by local community and club groups for other sports and activities other than football. It is suggested that the FA and Football foundation form community use partnerships with local schools and use these sites for small sided 3G AGP's. Currently a large number of these sites are not made available to the community and as result do not have other community groups using the sites.
- 3.6.6 These new 3G AGP facilities will need to properly run and managed due to the floodlit accessibility and the costs associated with maintaining an AGP site.
- 3.6.7 A selection of sites has been identified below:
- **Knogle Street:** Close to local population and also growth zones within the northern sub area of the study region for future growth. Football is currently heavily played on site and the surface needs further investment to improve the overall quality. Site is also currently owned by the local authority and open to community use.
 - **Broadway Field:** Currently available for community use and in a large area of future development adding to the correct demographic of who would use the MUGA. There has been other sport being played at this site such as basketball.
 - **Cornmill Gardens:** Well used and service MUGA within a high area of local population. No formal evidence of other sports being played on site apart from football.
 - **Honor Oak Park Adventure Playground:** Close to local estates and a large segment of the local population are between the age of 5-15. The current surface needs improvement so should be changed to a 3G surface type. No other sports recoded playing on the site. The site is also open freely to community use.
 - **Goldsmiths Community Centre:** Large housing numbers and also schools located close the site, within the south sub area. Well serviced by the local population. Standard quality surface so investment is needed to upgrade the quality score. Currently managed by a community group so would need the support of this group for a change of use.
- 3.6.8 Some of these school sites already have a 3G synthetic grass surface type such as Grinling Gibbons School and Haseltine Primary School. The biggest issue with this scenario would be to form community use agreements with the school and FA for access and staff provision, a number of these sites would also need investment in floodlighting as this is an issue at a number of sites.
- 3.6.9 Map 3.3 below indicates the 5, 10 and 20-minute walk time of potential sites within the study area, particularly in the north of the borough which are not used by local community groups for other activities.

Map 3.3: Potential MUGA sites for development with catchment analysis



MUGA sites in Lewisham by community availability and walk time catchment (up to 20 minute)



Section 4: Strategic recommendations and action plan

4 Strategic recommendations and action plan

4.1.1 To facilitate the development of sport and physical activity across Lewisham, it is advised that the Steering Group, set up as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy project, continues to work together to deliver the recommendations defined as part of this strategy.

4.1.2 This section of the report provides a set of strategic recommendations, to guide future governance and investment into pitch sport provision across the study area.

4.2 Strategic recommendations

4.2.1 This section brings together the complete evidence base and analysis that has been developed as part of the PPS and provides a clear strategy for the future delivery of sports provision in Lewisham.

4.2.2 At a strategic level, the following key recommendations have been identified for each of the sport typologies, as well as for general sports provision.

General recommendations

- **Recommendation 1:** Work with well-run sports clubs to utilise the existing volunteer network across Lewisham and providing more autonomy for clubs, allowing those organisations that have adequate governance and financial stability to develop facilities and participation
- **Recommendation 2:** Address the issue of poor ancillary and changing pavilion quality through the refurbishment and replacement of existing ancillary facilities, prioritising those on multi-pitch sites that are currently well used. Utilise the action plan to identify specific sites for development.
- **Recommendation 3:** Enhance the drainage and maintenance of pitches that are currently operating over-capacity, to increase the pitch capacity to accommodate demand of current user clubs, especially on council-maintained pitches. Utilise the action plan to identify specific sites for development.
- **Recommendation 4:** Work with clubs based at council owned sites, to establish long-term security use agreements, ensuring that clubs and participants have security of tenure and are able to grow and develop through grant funding wider investment.
- **Recommendation 5:** Work with educational establishments that provide playing pitches for use by community teams, through artificial provision, to secure formal community use of pitches and ancillary facilities through a Community Use Agreement. Where these community use agreements currently exist, work with education establishments and users to ensure that requirements for community use are being enforced

Football

- **Recommendation 6:** Protect all grass pitches for future football use and develop further capacity through improved maintenance and the development of 3G AGP provision, to ensure there is spare capacity for football over the lifetime of the strategy
- **Recommendation 7** Ensure sites that have community use available also have security of tenure to protect the future provision of football, allowing clubs based on council sites to apply for grants and investments from various governing bodies.
- **Recommendation 8:** Reconfigure a number of adult pitches to youth 11v11 to address the deficit of youth 11v11 provision and meet the growing demand for this pitch typology. Utilise the action plan to identify the specific sites that should be reconfigured.
- **Recommendation 9:** Lewisham currently has very little community available AGP provision within the study area. Identify at least 2 sites, one being in the north, to develop full sized 3G AGP provision, to meet the growing demand for this pitch type and meet the needs of local clubs and residents
- **Recommendation 10:** Increase the level of maintenance at sites identified as being close to the poor rating, in order to mitigate the risk of pitches falling into disuse and lowering the carrying capacity of pitch provision in the borough
- **Recommendation 11:** Identify MUGA/small sided sites, particularly in the north of the borough, that could be converted or used for football via changing the surface to a 3G surface type. Develop a network of high-quality facilities that can be used for small sided provision and meet the strategic objectives of LB Lewisham, The Football Foundation, the FA and Sport England. Where high quality floodlit provision is developed, determine an access control policy that can ensure these facilities remain sustainable while having low barriers to entry. It should be noted that any resurfacing of sites should work alongside England Hockey so Hockey does not lose a supply of available pitches.
- **Recommendation 12:** Focus on the development of ancillary facilities located at Blackheath in terms of changing room provision. This should be in conjunction with the London Marathon Charitable Trust and the Football Foundation.

Cricket

- **Recommendation 13:** There are currently no good rated pitches within the study area. Further investment and improved maintenance programmes are needed, especially on council owned pitches, to improve this quality rating of both the pitches and outfield. This is relevant for both the north and south sub areas, especially with the increased planned development to the north of the study area.
- **Recommendation 14:** Work with the key stakeholder to invest in non-turf pitch provision, to meet the growing demand for informal cricket and service clubs with training and matchplay facilities. Focus on sites in the north of the borough, where population increase is projected to be the most significant

- **Recommendation 15:** Invest in ancillary facilities and the use of better security systems in order to decrease the amount of anti-social behaviour. Utilise the action plan to identify the specific sites where this should be a priority.

Rugby

- **Recommendation 16:** Continue maintenance regimes for education sites as there is expected to be growth in the women's and girls' demand which is in line with the RFU projections
- **Recommendation 17:** Collaborate with other sports such as rugby league or Gaelic Football to facilitate the use of unused rugby sites within the borough.

Hockey

- **Recommendation 18:** Ensure long term community use agreements are in place, especially at educational sites, to further develop hockey within the area. This will allow for allow for great club growth and facility development.
- **Recommendation 19:** Safeguard sand based AGP provision for future use and not allow the conversion from sand based to 3G AGP's to occur unless offset with new development. England hockey should be consulted for any potential of resurfacing at a site. If resurfacing does occur at a site then the loss of a hockey pitch should be mitigated at a similar facility so the supply does not decrease.

Netball

- **Recommendation 20:** Establish long term community use agreements with educational sites and netball clubs, as well as continued maintenance improvements to surfaces.

Tennis

- **Recommendation 21:** Utilise an excellent working relationship with the LTA, developed through previous capital investment projects, to invest in further local authority facilities, focussing on poor quality facilities that service the north of the borough
- **Recommendation 22:** Work in conjunction with the FA and Football Foundation when applying for new 3G surfaces and sites as Tennis courts can be added onto such applications and better serve a wider aspect of the community.

Athletics

- **Recommendation 23:** Protect the existing synthetic athletics facility at Ladywell Park and continue to work with the resident club to increase usage throughout peak and off-peak times.

4.3 Action plan

- 4.3.1 Through a detailed supply and demand analysis of the sports included in the scope of the strategy, as well as stakeholder consultations across the study area, an action plan has

been created, which will guide the steering group in their delivery of sports provision and facility decisions over the next 10 years. The action plan is broken down by site with clear owners, timescales and expected resources. This is shown Table 4.1.

4.3.2 The table identifies potential sources of external funding. It should be noted that funding for the actions below could come from one, or a combination, of funding sources shown below. This is not an exhaustive list and could be extended to other sources, depending on availability.

- CIL monies
- Section 106 funding
- Community Grant Schemes

4.3.3 The Action Plan does not identify all those clubs that may be partners or provide resources in relation to its delivery. It is assumed that where clubs have a long-standing interest in a specific site that they will be a partner in delivering the actions and contribute financially or in-kind where appropriate.

4.3.4 The Action Plan does not identify Lewisham Council as a key resource either in terms of officer time or finance, except for those sites owned and/or managed by the Council. However, the Council has an interest in all those projects delivered within the local authority area and may contribute towards them either financially or in-kind, as appropriate and subject to available resources. It should be noted that not all sites have actions allocated to them, as it is unrealistic to expect funding partners to contribute to improvements at all facilities across a local authority.

Action plan terminology

- Issue/ opportunity: The issue or opportunity that can be addressed
- Key Actions: Numbering indicates order of preference
- Partners: Top listed partner is identified as lead partner
- Resources: Key resource implications (time and money)
- Timescale: Short: 0–2 yrs. Medium: 2-5 yrs. Long 5-10 yrs.
- Priority: Low, Medium and High, depending on overall impact for sports participation
- Acronyms: LC (Lewisham Council), FA (Football Association), FF (Football Foundation), ECB (England & Wales Cricket Board), Lawn Tennis Association (LTA), EH (England Hockey), RFU (Rugby Football Union), English Netball (EN).

4.3.5 All costs are estimated, based on 4global desktop research and consultation with industry experts. These are not based on firm pricing or quotes from reputable contractors, unless stated otherwise

4.3.6 All maintenance costs represent the full cost for maintaining the pitches. They do not, therefore, reflect any maintenance that is currently being undertaken at the site and the cost incurred for these services. In reality, the cost for additional maintenance would be reflected by an increase of the current maintenance cost, rather than the full price stated as part of this action plan

- 4.3.7 There is not unlimited funding to invest in sports facilities, for any of the identified partners. As a result, actions have been prioritised on sites that are currently either not fit-for-purpose, showing a deficit of provision, or those that represent a viable investment opportunity that will significantly increase the quality, quantity or accessibility of sports provision in Lewisham.
- 4.3.8 To provide the Council and Steering Group with a clear identification of 'strategic' investment priorities across the study area, high profile strategic investment projects have been identified overleaf in bold. These projects are likely to be limited in number due to their size but will deliver a significant level of benefit for grass-roots sport and physical activity. These projects are likely to cost approximately £250,000 or more and will include a number of different stakeholders and funding partners.

Table 4.1: Lewisham’s PPS Action Plan (2018-2033)

Site	Sub Area	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Resources/ Costs	Timing	Priority
Blackheath	North	Football-Enhance	Site is used heavily by primary schools within the local authority and currently with no ancillary facilities or toilets located on site and poor pitch maintenance	Investment needed for the supply of toilet and ancillary facilities on site as well as better surface provision. Communicate with London Marathon trust as this is also a key site.	FA/FF	Cost dependant on scope of works Approximately £50,000 for adequate changing provision.	Long	High
					LC			
					London Marathon Trust			
Blackheath Hockey and Catford Cyphers Cricket Club	South	Cricket – Enhance ment and Provision	Anti-social behaviour trouble on the ground and lack of security provision and a lack of supply on site compared to demand especially with a strong junior section.	Support the club to install new CCTV on site and explore the option of investing in a non-turf pitch for junior match play	ECB	To be defined by further feasibility work	Medium	Medium
Chinbrook Meadows	South	Cricket-Enhance ment	Surface issues on the outfield and playing surface	Investment and improvement to the pitch quality as well as the NTP to allow for a greater usage by the community.	LC	To be defined by further feasibility work	Medium	Medium
		Tennis - Enhance ment	The LTA’s gate access programme has proved to be a major success and new sites are being sought for potential development.	Undertake further feasibility work to explore the potential of future investment.	LTA LC	LTA officer time	Short	Medium
Deptford Park	North	Football - Provide	There is a deficit of 3G AGP provision across the borough and Deptford Park represents one of the only open spaces that could accommodate a full sized 3G AGP.	Explore the potential of re-commencing discussions to invest in 3G AGP provision at the site	FF LC	Officer time	Short	High
		Cricket - Provide	The ECB’s non-turf pitch investment programme, associated with Cricket Unleashed, is looking for urban parks that may be suitable for non-turf pitch investment	Explore potential investment into non-turf pitch provision as part of the ECB’s Cricket Unleashed programme. The ECB has identified Deptford in their phase 2 of the project with construction on 1 NTP pitch on site.	ECB LC	ECB facility investment	Medium	Medium
Beckenham Place Park	South	Tennis – Provide	Currently disused site that is no longer formal tennis provision, following initial development of the Beckham Place Park.	Re-provide provision elsewhere in local authority or mitigate loss through investment at appropriate tennis site. This site is also important for informal football within the area. As a result future investment should	LC	Costs dependant on scope of work.	Long	Medium
		Football - Provide			FA			
					LTA			

Site	Sub Area	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Resources/ Costs	Timing	Priority
				be targeted into this area for new MUGA or smaller AGP pitches.				
Bellingham Leisure and Lifestyle Centre	South	Football – Provide and Enhance	Lack of available 3G facilities within the area and the current AGP on site is too small.					
Downham Leisure Centre	South	Football - Provide	There is a sever lack of available full size 3G AGP's within the study area.	Explore the potential of developing a new 3G AGP on site as it will serve the southern part of the borough.	FA, LC and FF	Cost dependant on scope of work	Long	Medium
Elms Lane Playing Field	South	Football-Enhance	Configuration and quality of the pitch cannot support all games for AFC Lewisham who wish to use the site as their home site and play all games in one location.	Reconfigure and adjust current pitch layout to allow for a new 7v7 pitch as there is spare capacity from other pitch types. Explore the option also of this being a site for a new 3G AGP pitch pending further feasibility work as to whether this will have any impact from other sites or if it's the optimal location.	FA/FF	Minimal cost for pitch reconfiguration and site allocations. Procurement of suitable goal posts. Cost dependant on scope of works for AGP, estimated cost of smaller AGP ranges from £400,000 to £600,000.	Short Long	High Low
		Cricket-Enhance	Current NTP pitch is unsafe for play and cannot be used by teams for either formal or informal games.	Invest and resurface current NTP pitch as this will allow teams to play and train on site and other forms of cricket to utilize the site such as last man standing.	ECB	Cost dependant on scope of works for NTP	Medium	Medium
Firhill Recreation Ground	South	Football-Enhance	Current deficit of youth 11v11 pitches on site	Reconfigure surplus adult 11v11 pitches to youth 11v11	LC	Procurement of suitable goalposts	Short	Medium
Forster Memorial Park	South	Cricket-Enhance	Lack of current NTP facilities on site for the use of junior cricket or informal demand by local communities	Support the ECB in the construction of 2 NTP pitches on the site as a result of phase 2 of the LCT investments	ECB	Minor- LA Support the ECB in the planning process	Medium	Medium
Haka Sports Complex	South	Football - Enhance	Surface damage and other issues with the current AGP surface	Resurfacing and development plans should be supported if a	LC FF	Resurfacing of the AGP facility: £250K	Medium	Medium

Site	Sub Area	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Resources/ Costs	Timing	Priority
				community use agreement is included and there is adequate demand for this site. It is currently a sand based 3G but no current hockey demand on site, potential investment in 3G surface for football following feasibility study. If there is future hockey demand the site should be improve with the current sand-based surface, both options are a significant investment.				
Hilly Fields	North	Tennis - Enhancement	The LTA's gate access programme has proved to be a major success and new sites are being sought for potential development.	Undertake further feasibility work to explore the potential of future investment	LTA LC	LTA officer time	Short	Medium
		Cricket - Enhancement	Improvements to future ancillary facilities for demand	A sinking fund should be in place for future investment and improvement of ancillary facilities.	LC ECB	Costs dependant on scope of the works	Long	Low
Home Park	South	Football - Enhance	Currently no 7v7 demand on site which could be used for other pitch types. Currently site is disused.	Reconfigure current 7v7 pitch to youth 11v11 to reduce overall deficit.	LC	Negligible - Council maintenance team to change pitch type and procurement of goal posts	Short	High
Kings College Ground	South	Hockey – Protect	Large amount of demand currently on site for hockey with the majority of the local teams playing at this site.	Key site for hockey to protect and develop due o the high amount of demand from clubs that occurs on site	EH	Negligible – England Hockey and School communication and long-term agreement	Medium	Low
					LA			
Ladywell Arena	North	Football-Enhance/Provision	Poor drainage and overall maintenance of the site as well as parking issues for a large community club. As a result of this the club can only hold two games on a weekend.	Undertake feasibility work with the IOG or a suitable organisation to identify the root cause of drainage issues. Invest appropriately following this work in order to increase carrying capacity of the site, as well as establish formal parking on site.	LC FF IOG	Cost dependant on scope of works for drainage and car park construction.	Medium	Medium

Site	Sub Area	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Resources/ Costs	Timing	Priority
Mountsfield Park	South	Football-Enhance/Provision	Used by Dynamo Youth heavily and the site currently has poor drainage and significant waterlogging leading to game cancellations.	Increase the maintenance regime on site to improve carrying capacity on site.	FA/FF LC	To be defined by further feasibility work	Long	Medium
			Poor ancillary facilities on site with subpar toilets and changing rooms.	Support the club in their aspirations to knock down and rebuild a new ancillary facility on site that will include changing rooms and amenities such as a Café.	FA/FF LC	To be defined by further feasibility work and scope of project	Long	Medium
		ECB-Enhancement	Lack of NTP provision on site, particularly which can be sued for informal cricket by BAME communities.	Support the ECB with phase 2 of their LCT investment which identifies two NTP pitches at Mountsfield	ECB	Minor- Support from local authority.	Medium	Medium
Northbrook Park	South	Football-Enhance	The site is currently disused due to no formal demand with the adult pitch not being used by any other team and this no longer maintained.	The site should be reconfigured to a youth 11v11 pitch due to the current deficit in this section throughout the study area.	LC	Grounds team time to reconfigure pitch and procurement of youth 11v1 goalposts.	Short	High
Sedgehill School	South	Hockey-Enhance and Protect	The school currently does not allow community use on site and the AGP surface is getting older and needs regenerating.	Negotiate and agree a long-term community use agreement for use of the school pitches by the community. Depending on the outcome of this agreement, support the school in the regeneration of the AGP surface and also development priorities of the grass pitches, Protect this school for Hockey use in the future if community use does become available.	LC	Resurfacing of the AGP facility: £250K	Medium	Medium
					Sedgehill School			
St Dunstan's Jubilee Ground	South	Football-Enhancement and Provision	Issues with the current ancillary facilities as well as security of tenure at the site as well as reduced carrying capacity due to no AGP on site.	Negotiate and agree a long-term community use agreement for use of the school pitches by the community. Depending on the outcome of this agreement, support the school in the development in a new 3G AGP	FA/FF	Defined by further defeasibility work and scope of project for the school. Council assistance in planning support	Long	Medium

Site	Sub Area	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Resources/ Costs	Timing	Priority
				and a smaller 7v7 3G AGP in order to help with the AGP deficit that is currently in Lewisham. This will be paired with a community use agreement to allow clubs to access the site which the school will also support.				
Sydenham High School	South	Football – Provision and Enhancement	Surface issues and vegetation build up on current AGP and size of current AGP as at present it is not suitable sized facility to host formal senior games as per FA guidelines.	Support the school in the removal of trees around the AGP to limit vegetation damage and also support the school in carrying out potential feasibility work to increase the size of the AGP and create a community use agreement.	FA/FF	To be defined by further feasibility work – mainly planning support from the council.	Long	Low
					LC			
					Sydenham School			
Ten-Em-Bee Sports Development Centre	South	Football-Provision and Enhancement	Due to the large demand on site from 21 teams, the surface of pitches can be poor and there is a not an adequate maintenance regime to cope with this demand. The surface of the AGP is also experiencing issues as it its coming to the end of the lifespan due to poor maintenance program.	The club should be supported in acquiring suitable equipment to create better quality pitches and increase the carrying capacity.	FA/FF	To be defined by further feasibility work	Long	Medium
				The sports centre should be supported in the resurfacing on the AGP or being resurfaced to a 3G site depending on current demand of hockey and football teams.	LC			
				A community use agreement should be put in place in order to allow more community access	Tenn-Em-Bee Sports Club			
Warren Avenue Playing Fields	North	Football-Provision and Enhancement	The area of concern is regarding the ancillary facility which falls victim to vandalism on a regular basis and therefore requires significant investment in order to make it suitable for community hirers. Security of tenure should be changed.	The site is supported in establishing suitable storage facilities on site as this would reduce the crime threat, as well as installing better security systems to decrease vandalism issues.	LC	To be defined by further feasibility work	Medium	Medium

Site	Sub Area	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Resources/ Costs	Timing	Priority
Whitefoot Playing Field	South	Football – Enhancement and Provision	No community use agreement with the school at the moment and a new 3G AGP is needed for the school. Currently disused for cricket as there is no formal demand and the pitch needs major repairs.	The school is keen to create a community use agreement for use of the grass pitches and AGP. Due to the demand of youth provision it is recommended to reconfigure the adult pitches to youth 11v11.	FA/FF	Support by the council for AGP construction and pitch reconfiguration. To be defined by further feasibility work of 3G AGP construction via the school.	Short	Medium
				The council should also support the construction of a new 3G AGP on site due to the lack of AGP availability within the borough. This AGP should also have a community use agreement associated with it.	LC		Long	

Section 5: Delivering the Playing Pitch Strategy

5 Delivering the Playing Pitch Strategy

- 5.1.1 To facilitate the development of sport and physical activity across Lewisham, it is advised that the Steering Group, set up as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy project, continues to work together to deliver the recommendations defined as part of this strategy.
- 5.1.2 The success of a PPS will be determined by how it is used. It is recommended that the delivery of the strategy is led by the Council, with close support by the steering group that has been developed as part of this project. Further guidance is provided in Sport England's PPS Guidance in the form of the Stage E commentary and associated checklist. Further detail on how a PPS can be used is included in Technical Appendix G – Applying the Playing Pitch Strategy.

5.2 Keeping the PPS relevant and up-to-date

- 5.2.1 To ensure that the Playing Pitch Strategy stays relevant and continues to support stakeholders in the delivery of sport and physical activity facility investment and development, an annual review should be undertaken. This review, which if undertaken regularly will have a reduced scope than the full PPS, will allow the steering group to review progress against the PPS recommendations and action plan. The review will also identify any emerging issues and apply any lessons learnt through recent development or investment projects.
- 5.2.2 Through the development of the PPS, data has been stored and analysed on the 4 global Playing Pitch Strategy Platform, which has up to date supply and demand data for pitch sports across the borough. This data is available to Lewisham MBC and it is recommended that this is used as the starting point for future strategy refresh projects.

Figure 5.1: Lewisham Council Playing Pitch Platform

The screenshot shows the 'PPS Platform' interface for Lewisham. It features a sidebar with navigation options like 'Sites', 'Site Visits', 'List', 'Create', 'Upload', 'Edit', 'Settings', and 'Clubs'. The main content area displays 'Schedule date filters' (Future, Today, Tomorrow, This Month, Next Month, This Week, Next Week, Passed) and a 'Visits List' table. The table includes columns for Site Name, Site Address, Site Assessor Name, Scheduled At, Completed At, Responded, Confirmed, Time to visit, and Actions. The data shows various sites across London with their respective visit dates and statuses.

Site Name	Site Address	Site Assessor Name	Scheduled At	Completed At	Responded	Confirmed	Time to visit	Actions
BELLINGHAM LEISURE & LIFESTYLE CENTRE	Talbot Place, London, SE3 0TZ	Brooke Butler	2018-01-29 09:40:00	2018-11-20	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
DOWNHAM HEALTH & LEISURE CENTRE	Glenbow Road, Bromley, BR1 4RL	Sam James	2018-01-29 12:20:00	2018-11-20	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
ST DUNSTONS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Canadian Avenue, London, SE6 4SW	Brooke Butler	2018-06-19 11:20:00	2018-11-08	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
THE HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRE (ABBOTSHALL ROAD)	Whitefoot Lane, Bromley, BR1 3SQ	Brooke Butler	2018-06-18 10:30:00	2018-09-25	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
TEN-EM-BEE SPORTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	Kangley Bridge Road, London, SE26 5AQ	Sam James	2018-01-20 12:00:00	2018-09-25	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
DEPTFORD GREEN SCHOOL	Evelyn Street, London, SE8 5RJ	Sam James	2018-01-25 10:30:00	2018-09-19	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
THE BRIDGE LEISURE CENTRE	Abbotshall Road, London, SE6 1SQ	Sam James	2018-01-26 11:20:00	2018-07-24	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
CATFORD WANDERERS SPORTS CLUB	Amblecote Road, London, SE12 9TN	Sam James	2018-01-26 13:00:00	2018-07-24	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
Perrymount Primary School	BR1 5LL	Brooke Butler	2018-01-26 09:00:00	2018-07-12	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit
Warren Avenue Playing Fields	97 Dowderry Rd, Bromley BR1 9QE	Brooke Butler	2018-06-19 13:00:00	2018-07-12	Yes	Yes	Data passed	View Edit

5.2.3 In the short term, it is advised that the Council sets up an implementation group (which should be a continuation of steering group set up as part of the PPS), to co-ordinate preparation of a short-term action plan, as well as undertaking further sub-regional needs assessment for major cross-boundary development projects. The PPS has identified, on a site by site and sub-area level, the needs for pitch and ancillary provision across Lewisham. Where the current level of supply does not meet the current or future needs of residents for specific sports, pitch typologies and ancillaries have been identified as requiring further capacity to meet demand.

5.2.4 In order to provide this additional capacity, guidance has been provided as to whether the steering group and partner organisations should look to;

- Enhance existing pitches to increase their capacity and ensure adequate maintenance to maintain the higher use, and/or
- Secure greater community access to sites and undertake necessary works to allow for such use to occur, and/or
- Provide new playing pitches on new sites (natural or artificial grass pitches).

5.2.5 Where the third option has been recommended, further guidance is available from Sport England and National Governing Bodies to advise on the best course of action for local authorities and delivery organisations.

5.3 Securing additional or improved pitch provision through development

5.3.1 In addition to the specific site by site recommendations identified throughout needs assessment, it is also key that the strategy provides a clear approach to securing playing pitch provision in the case new development, or utilising Section 106 (S106) of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contributions to improve the quantity or accessibility of existing provision.

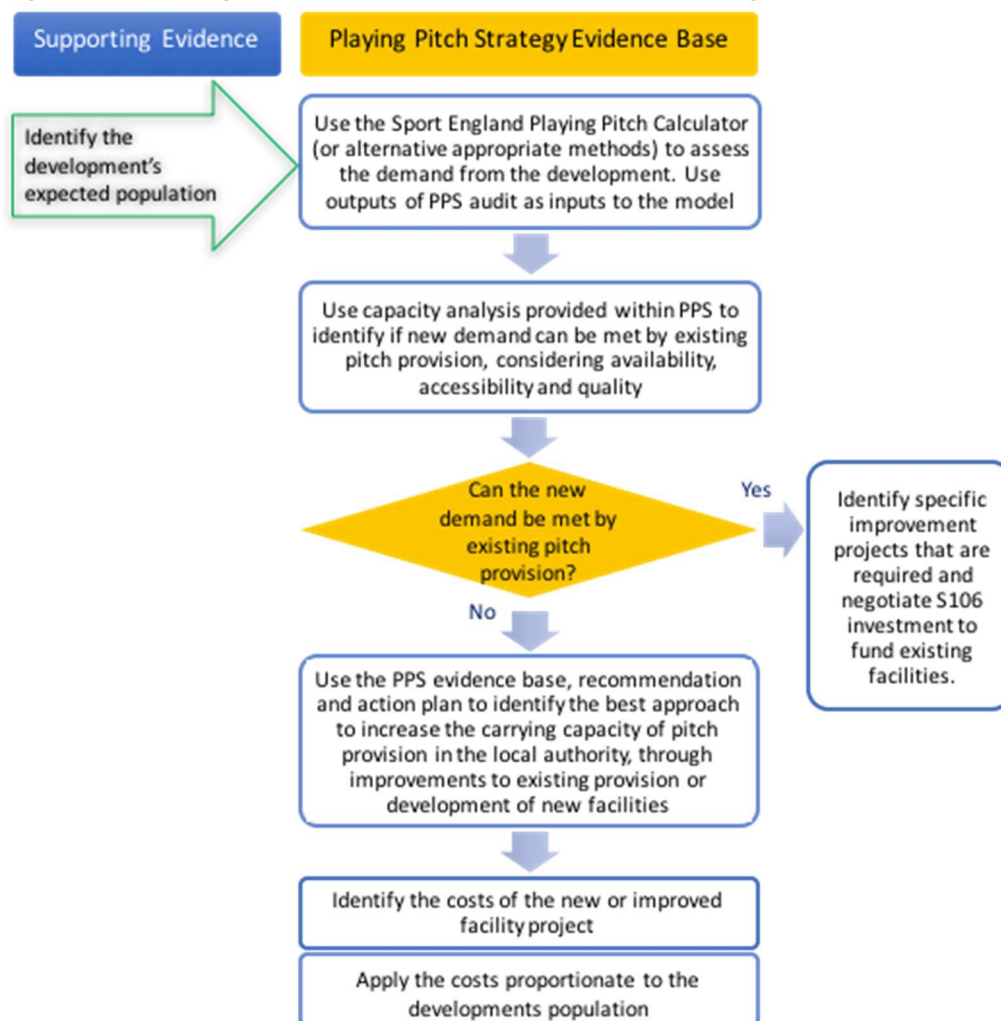
5.3.2 It is important to note that for any contribution secured through S106, a clear and tailored approach is required, to demonstrate how the contribution will be used to benefit residents. Specifically, the Playing Pitch Strategy's evidence base and action plan should be used to justify the need arising from the specific development and how these are to be met.

5.3.3 While S106 investment should typically be used for improvement projects nearby new development, or for developing new provision on new sites, CIL contributions are typically more appropriate for key strategic investment projects.

5.3.4 It should be noted the LB Lewisham Council's Regulation 123 list (available on the Council's website) assumes all publicly owned leisure facilities will be supported through CIL rather than S106.

5.3.5 The graphic overleaf and associated commentary identifies the stages that should be followed, when utilising the Playing Pitch Strategy to secure additional or improved pitch provision through development.

Figure 5.2: Securing additional or improved pitch provision through development



5.3.6 Although the population of a single development may not in itself generate the demand for a full pitch, it will still generate additional demand which should be quantified and be met. An example of how the Playing Pitch New Development Calculator can be used to calculate the need for new pitch provision arising from new development is included within the scenario testing section of this strategy,

5.4 Using the Community Infrastructure Levy to invest in pitch sport provision

5.4.1 If a Local Authority uses CIL to invest in community projects, there are a range of resources available to support the development of these investment cases, alongside the evidence from this Playing Pitch Strategy.

5.4.2 Sport England continue to keep the advice note for CIL and Planning Obligations updated³, with the latest version found on the organisation's website. The following key points have been updated and are particularly relevant to the outcomes of this PPS.

³ <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/community-infrastructure-levy-and-planning-obligations-advice-note/>

Top tips for using CIL

- Develop and maintain a robust and up to date evidence base for sporting provision.
- Use the evidence base to:
 - Estimate the nature and level of needs that may be generated from new development(s) for sporting provision;
 - establish clear deliverable actions (with associated costs) that have the potential to help meet the needs that will be generated from new development in the area.
- Based on the nature of the actions, the level of new development in an area, and the realistic ability to secure investment into sport through CIL or planning obligations, decide how best to use CIL and planning obligations alongside one another to deliver sporting infrastructure and to support development.
- Where CIL is in place ensure any sporting provision to be placed on the Reg 123 list is:
 - Project specific so it does not unnecessarily restrict the use of planning obligations;
 - focused on high level priority projects of a strategic nature that CIL has potential to deliver rather than a long list of projects that CIL will never be able to fund. This will allow the potential for other projects to be funded by planning obligations;
 - backed by strong high level officer and political support within the LA so that there is some confidence that CIL funds will be directed to the sporting provision.
- Where CIL is not in place, or where the wording of a Reg 123 list allows for the use of planning obligations, ensure that:
 - any obligations sought are based on a tailored approach to each development, using the robust evidence base to help with clearly justifying the needs arising and how they are to be met;
 - a proactive approach is taken to planning for the use of planning obligations in the context of the current pooling restrictions (i.e. as far as is practical matching specific developments to identified projects). This could be through the use of a Planning Obligations SPD which identifies potential projects from a playing pitch strategy or sports facility strategy that could help meet the need arising from planned developments in a Local Plan.

5.4.3 Further information is available as part of Sport England's CIL and Planning Obligations Advice Note, however it is key to note that in relation to the 1st top tip identified above, the development and delivery of this PPS is the first stage in utilising CIL to leverage grass roots sport investment.

5.5 Securing additional or improved pitch provision through development

5.5.1 In addition to the new or improved pitch provision that is identified in line with the process demonstrated above, the cost for maintenance of new facilities should also be sought for

both on-site and off-site provision. For example, where 3G facilities are installed, the carpet will require replacement (approximately every 10 years depending on level of usage and maintenance) and costs towards a sinking fund should also be sought.

- 5.5.2 Where a pitch or pitches are required on-site, this may include requiring delivery through a planning policy and a masterplan approach for the whole area. This can ensure that enough suitable land is planned from the outset and provided at no cost. This is particularly important where there is a need for a large land-take associated with pitches.
- 5.5.3 Planning policy should seek to ensure that where sites are developed in phases or through multiple applications, and where the pitch provision is required on-site, that this provision is coordinated and delivered by the landowners/developers. In some circumstances, a single site for pitches serving all the development or all its phases can be required.
- 5.5.4 The timing and delivery of the pitches and related changing and parking facilities should be considered in relation to development phasing to achieve a balance between ensuring provision is in place in time to meet the needs of the residents, avoiding pressure being placed on existing facilities, and the financial viability of the development.
- 5.5.5 Where there are separate developments in close proximity that taken together generate a need for a whole pitch, contributions need to be made towards new provision or improving, existing pitches. For new pitches, the planning policy therefore also needs to identify where that pitch and related changing and parking facilities are to be located, how sufficient land is to be secured, and (where known) the individual developments that need to contribute to it. This also applies to where there is a need for a larger strategic site serving a large catchment. This may require the developers to provide the land on-site or for the local planning authority to identify the land through the Local Plan process.

5.6 Securing appropriate land provision from new development

- 5.6.1 Suitable land needs to be provided by developments, in line with the guidelines below;
- Where the investment need is for a new pitch and related changing and parking facilities to meet the demand directly generated by the population of the new development(s), then the developer is expected to meet all these costs. These include provision, maintenance and land costs
 - Where the demand is for the majority (50% or more) of a pitch and related changing and parking facilities, that is to be provided on site, suitable land will be provided by the developer at no cost, as well as the population-related proportion of the cost of the pitch
 - Where the demand is for less than 50% of a pitch and related changing and parking facilities, that is to be provided on-site, then suitable land needs to be planned into the development, however only a proportionate amount of this land will be provided for free and the remainder will need to be funded from other sources (e.g. from pooled contributions from other developments, from grants or other sources)
 - Where the land cannot be provided for on-site because of proven master-planning constraints, financial viability or other relevant reasons, then the local authority may

negotiate an appropriate alternative contribution, where this is S106 compliant.

5.7 Identifying the appropriate provision for contribution

5.7.1 As identified in the policy context for this document, the Council will secure developer contributions where appropriate towards future sports infrastructure to support future development in accordance with Local Plan policies and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Developer contributions will primarily be sought through S106 agreements, but other funding sources may also be secured where possible. The Council will continue to work with partners and infrastructure providers in order to secure improvements to sport infrastructure to meet the future needs of the borough.

5.7.2 In the case of S106 contributions, the following should be noted;

- No more than five contributions may be pooled towards the provision of any single infrastructure project or type of infrastructure
- Section 106 contributions must be directly related to the development in question, however the impact of any development can affect the wider community. This means that S106 contributions can be used to deliver improvements to facilities that are located some distance away from the development, such as a local town centre or major sports facility hub site
- Development that is funded through S106 contribution should be focussed on specific projects, identified through the strategic need's assessments (such as this Playing Pitch Strategy) that have been issued by the Council.

5.8 Calculating contributions

5.8.1 To calculate the scale of a developer's financial contributions for the provision of pitches and related facilities, the following should be used;

- Sport England's Playing Pitch New Development Calculator should be used to assess pitch and related facilities arising from specific developments. This can be supported and evidenced by Sport England's latest facility costs for pitches and related facilities, as well as detailed feasibility work and support from qualified cost consultants. The latest version of this calculator can be found here: <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator>
- The cost of maintenance and sinking funds, where justified, should be calculated using Sport England or NGB advice and supporting documents, however local knowledge and previous costs from similar maintenance contracts should be considered. Maintenance and sinking costs can also be provided by Sport England's 'Lifecycle Costs' (2017) however where specific and robust knowledge is available it is recommended that this is used
- Where a land cost is justified this cost will be based on the local market cost for the relevant sport/leisure land use. There may also be a need to add the cost of other local and site-specific costs (e.g. abnormal ground conditions, site access needs etc.)
- All costs should date related and inflation needs to be considered (e.g. if a facility is

to be delivered in 3 years' time the planning condition must apply an appropriate inflation index).

- 5.8.2 If the PPNCDC is to be used, the Council should ensure that the most recent template is used, as financial data changes regularly. Further support is available from Sport England as required.

SHAPING THE FUTURE OF SPORT



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Healthier Communities Select Committee

Report title: Dementia Strategy

Date: 20 June 2023

Key decision: No

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Contributors: Tristan Brice, Associate Director, Community Support and Care, Lewisham Integrated Commissioning Team

Outline and recommendations

This report provides an update to the Healthier Communities Select Committee on the proposed Dementia Strategy.

Members of the Healthier Communities Select Committee are recommended to:

- Note the content (including key outcomes) included within the Dementia Strategy
- Note the next steps that will be undertaken to ensure a successful launch of the Dementia Strategy

Timeline of engagement and decision-making

- June 2022 – March 2023 via weekly steering group meeting
- 8-week consultation with over 1000 responses (Mar – April 2023)

1. Summary

In common with the national picture, Lewisham is expecting to see a rise in the number of people with dementia in our borough over the years and decades ahead as the size of our older population increases. We have thus worked with local healthcare and social care providers on a new strategy to support people with dementia, and their family and carers.

The strategy sets out our shared ambitions to improve the diagnosis, care and support provided to people with dementia. Key outcomes include:

- Increased public awareness of the link between dementia and lifestyle.
- Increased uptake of healthy lifestyle choices.
- Increased diagnosis rates
- Reduced antipsychotic prescribing rates for people with dementia
- Improved quality of life of people with dementia.
- Increased proportion of people with dementia who feel encouraged to make decisions about their future care.

- Increased proportion of people with dementia who are aware they can update their advance care plan at each care review.
- Increased proportion of people with dementia who participate in activities to promote their wellbeing.

2. Recommendations

Members of the Healthier Communities Select Committee are recommended to:

- Note the content (including key outcomes) included within the Dementia Strategy
- Note the next steps that will be undertaken to ensure a successful launch of the Dementia Strategy

3. Policy Context

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

- Cleaner and greener
- A strong local economy
- Open Lewisham
- Health and wellbeing

4. Background

4.1. See attached strategy

5. Financial implications

5.1. To be added

6. Legal implications

6.1. To be added

7. Equalities implications

7.1 People with dementia and their carers are amongst our people who require the most support from our society. It is therefore vital that they are informed and supported to access the full range of services available to them, in order that they live and die as well as possible when their lives have been impacted by dementia.

7.2 We are currently undertaking an Equality Analysis Assessment.

8. Climate change and environmental implications

8.1. If any.

9. Crime and disorder implications

9.1. If any.

10. Health and wellbeing implications

10.1. If any.

11. Report author and contact

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Lewisham Dementia Strategy –

‘reducing the risk of dementia (or delaying its onset) and enabling people living with dementia and their carers to live well’

2023 – 2026

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What is Dementia?

'My brain is just... well it's just leaving me and I don't think you can do anything about that'

'Life's completely changed. I'm not very independent. I have to rely on others. Life's going very slowly. Time goes very slowly'

Dementia is not a disease in itself. Dementia is a word used to describe a group of symptoms that occur when brain cells stop working properly.

Dementia affects memory, thinking, behaviour and emotion.

Early symptoms of dementia can include memory loss, difficulty performing familiar tasks, problems with language and changes in personality

There is currently no cure for dementia, but a range of support is available for people with dementia and their carers.

Dementia knows no social, economic, or ethnic boundaries.

Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia. Other causes include vascular disease, dementia with Lewy bodies and fronto-temporal dementia

'In the UK, Black African and Caribbean people develop dementia more often and at younger ages than their White counterparts. Despite this, Black African and Caribbean people tend to use dementia services much later, often when they are in a crisis or no longer able to cope alone. They are also less likely to receive drug treatments, take part in dementia research and move into a care home.'

Approach

'In developing and implementing our Dementia strategy for Lewisham, we must constantly focus on these three questions:

- Do lifestyle factors reduce your risk of Dementia?*
- If your parents develop Dementia, how would you like them to be treated?*
- If you develop Dementia, how would you like to be treated?'*



Continuous and meaningful involvement of people with Dementia and their unpaid carers

Coproduction

‘With a little bit of support, stimulation and encouragement most people with dementia can do it’

Our strategy has been developed and will be implemented and monitored through ongoing meaningful engagement with people with dementia and their unpaid carers. Only by ensuring that our key outcomes continue to address the needs of people with dementia and their unpaid carers, will we succeed in giving them the sense of respect, dignity, purpose and outcomes they seek and deserve.

Key actions:

- Quarterly updates on impact of the strategy
- Ongoing community consultations and workshops
- An annual survey to seek feedback on the experiences of people living with dementia in their community and changes they would like to see put in place
- Resources (for example, how to communicate with people with dementia and information on dementia) to support the inclusion of the views and voices of people living with dementia in their community

Foreword

In common with the national picture, we're expecting to see a rise in the number of people with dementia in our borough over the years and decades ahead as the size of our older population increases. That's why Lewisham Council is working with local healthcare and social care providers on a new strategy to support people with dementia, and their family and carers.

This strategy will set out our shared ambitions to improve the diagnosis, care and support provided to people with dementia

Our aim is that all people living with dementia and their carers are empowered and know the risk factors for dementia, and where to seek information, advice and help.

It is also our aim that people should have access to the care and support that enables them to live well for as long as possible.

To help us achieve these overall aims, our dementia strategy has identified some key things that we will track to ensure that we are making progress towards our goals. We want to make sure we've got these right – which is why we're encouraging people to share their views on these proposed outcomes. It's important that we hear from people who have direct and indirect experience of dementia so that we can better understand if we're focusing on the outcomes that will really make a difference.

Please take part in our consultation. Responses will help shape the further development of the strategy and we'll share an update on this important work later this year.

What our residents want from the Dementia strategy – consultation

How strongly do you agree with the 8 proposed outcomes of the Lewisham Dementia strategy:

- Agree strongly
- Agree, but would like the outcome to go further
- Neutral
- Disagree because the outcome is going in the wrong direction
- Strongly disagree because the strategy should not focus on that outcome

<https://www.rsph.org.uk/static/uploaded/b0d54256-80fa-4a9e-9beb700936daa61a.pdf>

Key outcomes:

1. Increased public awareness of the link between dementia and lifestyle.
2. Increased uptake of healthy lifestyle choices.
3. Increased diagnosis rates
4. Reduced antipsychotic prescribing rates for people with dementia
5. Improved quality of life of people with dementia.
6. Increased proportion of people with dementia who feel encouraged to make decisions about their future care.
7. Increased proportion of people with dementia who are aware they can update their advance care plan at each care review.
8. Increased proportion of people with dementia who participate in activities to promote their wellbeing.

Executive Summary

Preventing Well

There's no certain way to prevent all types of dementia, however, there is good evidence that a healthy lifestyle can help reduce your risk of developing dementia as you get older.

Diagnosing Well

Getting a diagnosis of dementia can give you a better understanding of the condition and what to expect. Timely diagnosis can help you make important decisions about treatment, support and care.

Supporting Well

Recent research has demonstrated that people can live well with dementia if provided with the right support when needed. We will also continue to improve the quality of health and social care with the expectation that improving care and treatment will reduce consumption of antipsychotic medicines amongst people with dementia.

Living Well

People living with dementia also need support from our communities in order to enjoy the best quality of life possible, ensuring that Lewisham is a great place to live for residents with dementia and their relatives.

Dying Well

Enabling person to die in the way that they would have wanted, giving priority to the things that matter most to them. It also supports family and carers during the final stages, as well as after the person has died.

Introduction

Dementia is often associated with older people, but dementia affects adults of all ages. When talking about dementia, the term 'younger' usually covers people below 65 years of age. It is estimated that around xxx Lewisham residents below 65 are diagnosed with dementia.

Dementia is currently the seventh leading cause of death and one of the major causes of disability and dependency among older people globally. Dementia has physical, psychological, social and economic impacts, not only for people living with dementia, but also for their carers, families and society at large.

The risk of developing dementia increases exponentially with age. As population ageing continues to accelerate in the UK and worldwide, the number of people living with dementia is set to rise sharply in the decades to come.

Since 2011, successive UK Governments have identified dementia as a national policy and focused on:

- Driving improvements in health and care
- Creating dementia friendly communities
- Promoting better research

Our Lewisham Strategy provides us with an opportunity to:

- Review local progress on implementing the national recommendations
- Collectively agree and monitor the most effective way of reducing the risk of dementia (or delaying its onset) and enabling people living with dementia and their carers to live well'

'I'm a different person to the one my wife married...I can't get through to the part of my brain that wants to ask her how she is, give her a kiss and a cuddle'

Through implementing the Strategy, we will achieve the following 8 outcomes:

1. Increased public awareness of the link between dementia and lifestyle.
2. Increased uptake of healthy lifestyle choices.
3. Increased diagnosis rates
4. Reduced antipsychotic prescribing rates for people with dementia
5. Improved quality of life of people with dementia.
6. Increased proportion of people with dementia who feel encouraged to make decisions about their future care.
7. Increased proportion of people with dementia who are aware they can update their advance care plan at each care review.
8. Increased proportion of people with dementia who participate in activities to promote their wellbeing.

Dementia in Lewisham

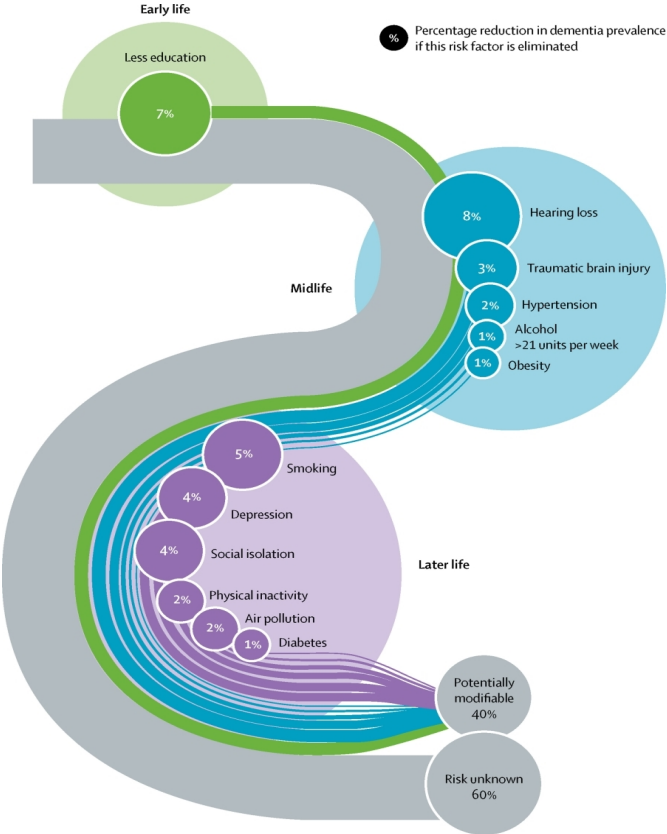
Local context

- There were 59,597,300 people living in England and Wales on 21 March 2021, the day of the latest census. This is over 3.5 million more (6.3%) than in 2011 and is the largest census population ever recorded. In Lewisham, the population size has increased by 9.0%, from around 275,900 in 2011 to 300,600 in 2021. At 9.0%, Lewisham's population increase is higher than the increase for London (7.7%). Lewisham is now ranked 44th for total population out of 309 local authority areas in England, moving up one place in a decade. As of 2021, Lewisham is the 13th most densely populated of London's 33 local authority areas, with around 61 people living on each football pitch-sized area of land.
- The population has continued to age. Across England, more than one in six people (18.4%) were aged 65 years and over on Census Day in 2021. This is a higher percentage than ever before. Within Lewisham there has been an increase of 9.8% in people aged 65 years and over, an increase of 10.8% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and an increase of 1.8% in children aged under 15 years.



Reducing the risk of dementia

Preventing Well



Risk factors

Risk factors in early life (education), midlife (hypertension, obesity, hearing loss, Traumatic Brain Injury, and alcohol misuse) and later life (smoking, depression, physical inactivity, social isolation, diabetes, and air pollution) can contribute to an increased risk of dementia.

By modifying these risk factors through adopting a healthy lifestyle, risk of dementia could be reduced by around a third.

However, just a third (33%) of UK adults think it's possible for people to reduce their risk of dementia. Women are less likely to think it's possible to influence their dementia risk than men (30% compared to 37%). Despite limited understanding of the ability to reduce dementia risk, three quarters (75%) of people believe it's possible for a person to influence their brain health, suggesting that positively reframing dementia risk reduction as 'protecting brain health' represents a major opportunity to increase public engagement.

Stages of dementia

Early stage: the early stage of dementia is often overlooked because the onset is gradual

Common symptoms may include:

- **Forgetfulness**
- **Losing track of the time**
- **Becoming lost in familiar places.**

Middle stage

The signs and symptoms become clearer and may include:

- **Becoming forgetful of recent events and people's names**
- **Becoming confused while at home**
- **Having increasing difficulty with communication**
- **Needing help with personal care**
- **Experiencing behaviour changes, including wandering and repeated questioning**

Late stage: the late stage of dementia is one of near total dependence and inactivity

Physical signs and symptoms become more obvious and may include:

- **Becoming unaware of the time and place**
- **Having difficulty recognising relatives and friends**
- **Having an increasing need for assisted self-care**
- **Experiencing behaviour changes that may escalate and include aggression.**

Dementia diagnosis

Diagnosing Well

You can help reduce stigma

You are in a better position to speak out

You can make empowering choices

Your family will be better able to support you

You can focus on what's important

You get an accurate diagnosis so you will know what to expect

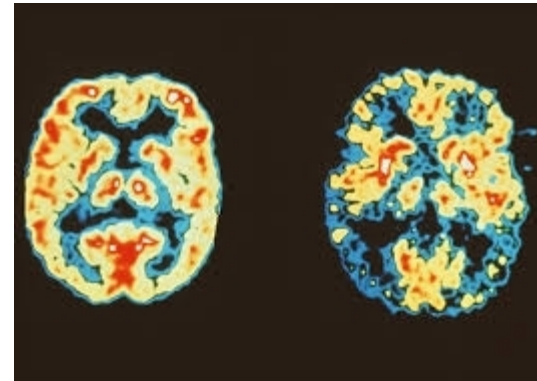
You can make empowering choices

You can become more actively involved in your personal decisions, including health and social care

You can lift heavy cloud from your face

Dementia affects each person in a different way, depending upon the underlying causes, other health conditions and the person's cognitive functioning before becoming ill.

Although there is no cure for dementia at the moment, an early diagnosis means its progress can be slowed down in some cases, so the person may be able to maintain their mental function for longer. A diagnosis helps people with dementia get the right treatment and support. It can also help them, and the people close to them, to prepare for the future. With treatment and support, many people are able to lead active, fulfilled lives with dementia.



Lewisham Memory Service

Comprehensive assessment, treatment and support options

The Lewisham Memory Service offers comprehensive assessment, treatment and support options to anyone over the age of 18 with memory problems likely to indicate dementia. The aim of the service is to assess dementia early and provide a timely diagnosis, so people with dementia and their carers can understand the condition, learn of treatment options and opportunities to participate in research, and connect with appropriate support resources to facilitate living well.

Our multidisciplinary team works in collaboration with the memory clinics at University Hospital Lewisham to provide high quality specialist care. The service is unable to directly support those with serious behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia but can refer on to other community mental health teams for such support.

Following assessment, staff will coordinate individualised care planning. This may include prescribing medication if appropriate, post diagnostic support and sign-posting, problem solving strategies and referrals to relevant support services such as the Lewisham Dementia Support Hub.

Phone: 0203 228 0939

Email: memoryservicelewisham@slam.nhs.uk

Website: <https://slam.nhs.uk/service-detail/service/memory-service-lewisham-148/>

Person Centred Care

Supporting Well

It has made me feel isolated in a way, because I haven't got anything to talk about. And the other thing is, because I do try and act normal, but I don't feel that I am.

In the beginning – maybe I shouldn't have, but: 'Well, I'm sorry, I can't do that because I've got dementia'. And they're like: 'Uh, uh...' So I panicked. I thought people would understand in this day and age.

We went into the consultation husband and wife and came out person suffering from dementia and carer

Support should be sensitive to the person as an individual. This is called person-centred care.

One of the foundations of the Strategy is the expectation that all services and businesses will embed the principles of person-centred care into all aspects of service delivery. The principles promote:

- The human value of people living with dementia (regardless of age or cognitive impairment) and their families and carers
- The individuality of people living with dementia, and how their personality and life experiences influence their response to dementia
- The importance of the person's perspective
- The importance of relationships and interactions with others to the person living with dementia, and their potential for promoting wellbeing.

The principles also emphasise the importance of taking account of the needs of carers and supporting and enhancing their input.

Lewisham Dementia Support Hub

Single point of access

Currently being worked up as service will be provided by the Alzheimer's Society from 01 April 2023

Caring (unpaid) for someone with Dementia

Caring Well - the capacity to care is the thing which gives life its deepest significance

'The care of dementia is actually the care of two people: the person with the illness and the person taking care of them'

'Although your loved one may not remember you or might do things that frustrate you, this is the time when he or she needs you the most'

'No matter who you are, what you've accomplished, what your financial situation is – when you're dealing with a parent with dementia, you yourself feel helpless. The parent can't work, can't live alone, and is totally dependent, like a toddler. As the disease unfolds, you don't know what to expect'

It is estimated that one in three people will care for a person with dementia in their lifetime. Half of them are employed and it's thought that some 66,000 people have already cut their working hours to care for a family member, whilst 50,000 people have left work altogether.

We know from carers locally that peer to peer support is vital and often the information they gain from other carers is more valuable and relevant than information provided by health and social care professionals.

People respond well to the opportunity to share positive and negative experiences with those who understand. The Dementia Hub within Lewisham ... (to add)

Carers Lewisham

Supporting unpaid carers who care for a friend or family member who couldn't manage without them

If you are an unpaid carer, Carers Lewisham provide a range of services that you can access:

- Advice and Information,
- Emotional support
- Short breaks
- Opportunities to meet other carers
- Relaxation days and well-being sessions
- Specialist support for carers of people with dementia, carers of people with mental health problems, older carers and carers who are caring for someone nearing the end of their life.

Phone: 020 8699 8686

Email: info@carerslewisham.org.uk

Website: <https://www.carerslewisham.org.uk/about-us/>

Hospital care

Supporting Well

Ensuring all people with dementia admitted to hospital have a comprehensive assessment of cognition, delirium, pain, continence and nutritional needs

Ensuring all people with dementia with social care needs who are in hospital have a named discharge coordinator to ensure a safe and planned discharge from hospital

Ensuring all health and social care hospital staff encourage and enable people (living with dementia) to give their own views and opinions about their care

Ensuring all people with severe dementia have an assessment prior to admission that balances the person's current medical needs with the additional harms they may face in hospital, such as a longer length of stay and increased mortality.

- At any one time 1 in 4 hospital beds are occupied by people living with dementia.
- Hospital admission can trigger distress, confusion and delirium for someone with dementia. This can contribute to a decline in functioning and a reduced ability to return home to independent living.
- Before admitting a person living with dementia to hospital, the value of keeping them in a familiar environment as well as any advance care and support plans should be taken into account.



Effective management of behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia

Supporting Well

Antipsychotic drugs are a group of medications that are usually used to treat people with Severe Mental Illness (SMI) such as schizophrenia. In some people antipsychotics can eliminate or reduce the intensity of certain symptoms. However, they also have serious side effects for people living with dementia.

An independent review of the use of antipsychotic medication for people with dementia (The Banerjee Report, Time for Action, 2008) concluded that:

- Antipsychotic use was too high in patients with dementia, and that the associated risks outweighed the benefits in most of these patients because these drugs seemed to have only a limited positive effect in managing dementia symptoms.
- Antipsychotics seemed to be used too often as a first-line response to difficult behaviour in dementia (most often agitation), rather than as a considered second-line treatment when other non-pharmacological

NICE advice states that a person living with dementia should only try an antipsychotic if they are at risk of harming themselves or others, or if they are severely distressed. The antipsychotic should be tried alongside other activities to try to help their distress. Risperidone is the only licensed anti-psychotic of choice for short-term use which is licensed for 6 weeks use, after which a review should follow.

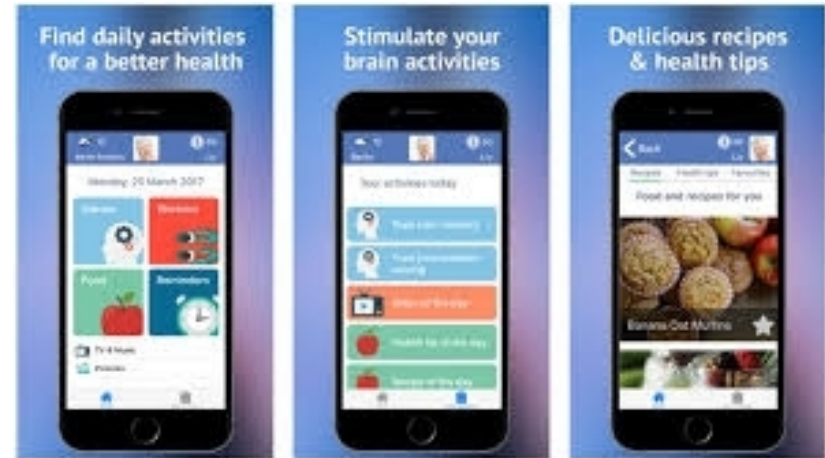


Remaining at home for as long as is possible

Living Well

Most people with dementia live at home (Alzheimer's Disease International, 2018) and want to remain at home for as long as possible as the home environment provides a sense of familiarity and safety. Remaining at home also enables people with dementia to engage in typical everyday activities e.g. shopping, talking with neighbours etc.

However, findings from an Alzheimer's Society survey of over 350 people living in the community with dementia reported that over half experience loneliness (58%) and isolation (56%), and are losing touch with people since being diagnosed (56%). Around a third said they felt unable to spend time with friends now they have dementia (29%) and around a quarter (27%) feel they are not part of their community and have disclosed that they feel people avoid them (23%).



Feeling part of the community

Living Well

People with dementia face challenges with memory, thinking, concentration and language. This can make it difficult for them to do everyday tasks we might take for granted, such as taking the bus.

Less than half (47%) of people with dementia say they feel part of their community.

There is a need to tackle the stigma and social isolation associated with dementia through strategies to engage and include people with dementia in community activities. The availability of accessible community activities that are appropriate to the needs of people living with dementia, along with suitable transport options, are important for a community to become dementia friendly. The engagement of people living with dementia in existing community activities rather than only specialised activities is also important. Providing people with dementia the opportunity to remain in their homes and within their communities should be a guiding principle.

Key actions:

- Working with schools to raise awareness in younger people about dementia
- Showcasing the stories of people with dementia volunteering within the community
- Programmes to support people with dementia to remain in employment
- Collaborations with local community organisations to provide education on dementia in order to support continued involvement of people with dementia in community activities



Travelling by public transport

Living Well

Being able to travel by public transport can be a key factor in helping people with dementia retain their independence and live well.

What public transport operators can do:

- Become Dementia Friends
 - Make spaces dementia friendly - Be aware of how the physical environment in travel hubs can affect people living with dementia. making it easier for someone to board the bus
 - Be patient while they find their travel pass
 - Waiting for them to sit down before moving
 - Improve accessibility when creating new stock
-
- 'In a dementia friendly Lewisham'...get quote



Physical environment

Living Well

The physical environment, from streetscape to individual shops, plays a key role in determining the extent to which people with dementia find their community dementia friendly. People with dementia have said that a physical environment in which they can find their way around, know where they are, and that makes them feel safe, is a huge advantage and an ideal gateway to their communities.

Key actions:

- An assessment of the local environment to identify key spaces and ways to improve them for people with dementia
- Identification of opportunities for collaboration with other initiatives

- 'In a dementia friendly Lewisham.... Get quote

Dementia friendly Lewisham

Living Well

A dementia friendly Lewisham is defined as a place or culture in which our residents with dementia and their carers are empowered, supported and included in society, understand their rights and recognise their full potential.

Key outcomes include:

1. Increased awareness and understanding of dementia
2. Increased social and cultural engagement for the person with dementia
3. Legal and other measures in place to empower people with dementia to protect their rights
4. Increased capability of health and care services to develop services that respond to the needs of people with dementia
5. Actions to improve the physical environment whether in the home, residential care, hospitals or public places

- 'In a dementia friendly Lewisham, ... need to define

Last year of life

Dying Well

'Our worst fear isn't the end of life but the end of memories'

'End of life decisions should not be made at the end of life'

'The end of life deserves as much beauty, care and respect as the beginning'

It can be difficult to recognise when someone with dementia is nearing the end of their life, in part because the disease progression is so unpredictable. You can support the person by communicating with them and helping them with any symptoms they have.

While it may be upsetting to think about, having important conversations with the person with dementia, and planning ahead, can mean they have a better experience at the end of their life. This includes whether they should be resuscitated if they have a heart attack, and any religious practices they want observed.

As dementia progresses, carers may find it difficult to provide emotional or spiritual comfort to a person who has severe memory loss. However, even in advanced stages of dementia, a person may benefit from such connections.

Palliative or hospice care teams may be helpful in suggesting ways for people with dementia and their families to connect at the end of life. They also may be able to help identify when someone with dementia is in the last days or weeks of life.

Palliative care team

Dying Well

To be added

Alzheimer's Journey

By Ruth Murphy

There are no more happy birthdays or happy anniversaries
They are in the past now, just fading memories.
This journey changes everything, nothing is the same
The person you shared your life with no longer knows your name.

Some friends who have known you no longer do you see
What is the point, they say, he doesn't remember me.
Don't ask him to remember, just reminisce stories of the past
He will enjoy your company while that moment lasts.

He sits alone in his room with no one else around

I wonder what is on his mind, what memory has he found?
He stands at the mirror conversing with a friend.
He doesn't know the reflection speaking back is him.

He whiles away the hours standing or sitting there
Does he ever wonder why he is left alone right here?
There are strangers who approach him wanting him to go
He is reluctant, they're people he doesn't know.

They want him to shave & shower. He doesn't understand.
Give him patience & comfort, try to hold his hand.
Speak slowly & speak clearly, do not try to hurry
Rushing this process will only cause him worry.

Assure him he can do it himself, if he needs your help
you're here.

Let him have his dignity. It will alleviate his fear.
Warm the water, close the curtain. Give him privacy
Pass him soap & shampoo. He'll do a good job, you'll see.

He spent his life with people, likes to interact pleasantly.
When he's left alone in his room, there's no one there to see.

His eyes light up with joy when little children come around
He doesn't have to know them. It's happiness he's found.

Come out to visit him, while away an hour.
To provide company & happiness: it is your power.
He is robbed of the future, can't remember the past
Give him pleasure in the moment, is that too much to ask?

Don't stay away & avoid this person you once knew.
Reach out, still be a friend, you know, this could be you.

Measures of success

Preventing Well

Structure	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence that service specifications for behaviour change interventions and programmes include actions to raise awareness of lifestyle changes that could reduce the risk of developing dementia.• Evidence that training for practitioners delivering behaviour change interventions and programmes includes how to advise and support people to reduce the risk of developing dementia.• Evidence that information about the link between unhealthy behaviours and the risk of developing dementia is included in local health promotion materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of people attending behaviour change interventions and programmes in mid-life who are advised that the risk of developing dementia can be reduced by making lifestyle changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased public awareness of the link between dementia and lifestyle.• Increased uptake of healthy lifestyle choices.

Measures of success

Diagnosing Well

Structure	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Evidence of local referral criteria and pathways to ensure that people with suspected dementia are referred to a specialist dementia diagnostic service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Proportion of people with dementia who have a record of attending a specialist dementia diagnostic service up to 12 months before entering on to the GP practice register.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Self-reported or carer-reported quality of life of people with dementia.

Measures of success

Supporting Well

Structure	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that people with dementia and people involved in their care have early and ongoing opportunities to discuss advance care planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people with dementia who are given information about advance care planning at diagnosis. Proportion of people with dementia having a health or social care review who have a documented discussion about advance care planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people with dementia who feel encouraged to make decisions about their future care. Proportion of people with dementia who are aware they can update their advance care plan at each care review.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that people with dementia have a single named health or social care practitioner to coordinate their care. Evidence of local agreement of the role and functions of the named practitioner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people with dementia who have a named practitioner responsible for coordinating their care. Proportion of people with dementia who have a care and support plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-reported or carer-reported quality of life of people with dementia. Carer-reported quality of life of carers of people with dementia.

Measures of success

Living Well – promoting wellbeing

Structure	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that a range of activities are available that promote wellbeing for people with dementia.• Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that people offering activities to promote wellbeing to people with dementia discuss the person's preferences with them and tailor the activities to these.• Evidence of local arrangements to support access to a range of activities that promote wellbeing for people with dementia, such as transport options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of people with dementia who discuss activities to promote wellbeing at a review of their care plan.• Proportion of people with dementia who take part in activities to promote wellbeing that are tailored to their preferences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-reported or carer-reported level of satisfaction with activities to promote wellbeing.• Self-reported or carer-reported quality of life of people with dementia• Level of independence of people with dementia.

Measures of success

Living Well – managing distress

Structure	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Evidence of local arrangements to ensure that people with dementia have a structured assessment before starting non-pharmacological or pharmacological treatment for distress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Proportion of people with dementia who have started non-pharmacological or pharmacological treatment for distress who had a structured assessment before starting treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Antipsychotic prescribing rates for people with dementia.Self-reported or carer-reported quality of life of people with dementia.

Measures of success

Living Well – supporting carers

Structure	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence that education and skills training are available for carers of people with dementia.• Evidence that education and skills training are tailored to the needs and preferences of carers of people with dementia.• Evidence that support is available for carers to be able to attend training knowing that the person they care for will be safe and cared for.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of carers of people with dementia who have a discussion about education and skills training.• Proportion of carers of people with dementia who take part in education and skills training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carer-reported quality of life of carers of people with dementia.• Carer-reported level of satisfaction with the tailoring of the support to their needs and preferences.• Self-reported or carer-reported quality of life of people with dementia.

Measures of success

Dying Well

Structure	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence that education and skills training are available for carers of people with dementia.• Evidence that education and skills training are tailored to the needs and preferences of carers of people with dementia.• Evidence that support is available for carers to be able to attend training knowing that the person they care for will be safe and cared for.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of carers of people with dementia who have a discussion about education and skills training.• Proportion of carers of people with dementia who take part in education and skills training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carer-reported quality of life of carers of people with dementia.• Carer-reported level of satisfaction with the tailoring of the support to their needs and preferences.• Self-reported or carer-reported quality of life of people with dementia.

Measures of success

Annual survey

We will undertake an annual survey of people with dementia asking them to rate on a scale of 1 - 5 whether they agree or disagree with the following statements

1. I have personal choice and control or influence over decisions about me
2. I know that services are designed around me and my needs
3. I have support that helps me live my life
4. I have the knowledge and know-how to get what I need
5. I live in an enabling and supportive environment where I feel valued and understood
6. I have a sense of belonging and of being a valued part of family, community and civic life
7. I know there is research going on which delivers a better life for me now and hope for the future.

In relation to carers – an annual survey will be undertaken within the Maximising Wellbeing of Carers service

NHS ENGLAND TRANSFORMATION FRAMEWORK – THE WELL PATHWAY FOR DEMENTIA

PREVENTING WELL	DIAGNOSING WELL	SUPPORTING WELL	LIVING WELL	DYING WELL
 <p>Risk of people developing dementia is minimised</p>	 <p>Timely accurate diagnosis, care plan, and review within first year</p>	 <p>Access to safe high quality health & social care for people with dementia and carers</p>	 <p>People with dementia can live normally in safe and accepting communities</p>	 <p>People living with dementia die with dignity in the place of their choosing</p>
<p>"I was given information about reducing my personal risk of getting dementia"</p>	<p>"I was diagnosed in a timely way"</p> <p>"I am able to make decisions and know what to do to help myself and who else can help"</p>	<p>"I am treated with dignity & respect"</p> <p>"I get treatment and support, which are best for my dementia and my life"</p>	<p>"I know that those around me and looking after me are supported"</p> <p>"I feel included as part of society"</p>	<p>"I am confident my end of life wishes will be respected"</p> <p>"I can expect a good death"</p>
<p>STANDARDS:</p> <p>Prevention⁽¹⁾ Risk Reduction⁽⁵⁾ Health Information⁽⁴⁾ Supporting research⁽⁵⁾</p>	<p>STANDARDS:</p> <p>Diagnosis⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾ Memory Assessment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Concerns Discussed⁽³⁾ Investigation⁽⁴⁾ Provide Information⁽⁴⁾ Integrated & Advanced Care Planning⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾</p>	<p>STANDARDS:</p> <p>Choice⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾, BPSD⁽⁶⁾⁽²⁾ Liaison⁽²⁾, Advocates⁽³⁾ Housing⁽³⁾ Hospital Treatments⁽⁴⁾ Technology⁽⁵⁾ Health & Social Services⁽⁵⁾ Hard to Reach Groups⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾</p>	<p>STANDARDS:</p> <p>Integrated Services⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾ Supporting Carers⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ Carers Respite⁽²⁾ Co-ordinated Care⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾ Promote independence⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾ Relationships⁽³⁾, Leisure⁽³⁾ Safe Communities⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾</p>	<p>STANDARDS:</p> <p>Palliative care and pain⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ End of Life⁽⁴⁾ Preferred Place of Death⁽⁵⁾</p>

References: (1) NICE Guideline. (2) NICE Quality Standard 2010. (3) NICE Quality Standard 2013. (4) NICE Pathway. (5) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Dementia Pathway. (6) BPSD – Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of dementia.

RESEARCHING WELL

- Research and innovation through patient and carer involvement, monitoring best-practice and using new technologies to influence change.
- Building a co-ordinated research strategy, utilising Academic & Health Science Networks, the research and pharmaceutical industries.

INTEGRATING WELL

- Work with Association of Directors of Adult Social Services, Local Government Association, Alzheimer's Society, Department of Health and Public Health England on co-commissioning strategies to provide an integrated service ensuring a seamless and integrated approach to the provision of care.

COMMISSIONING WELL

- Develop person-centred commissioning guidance based on NICE guidelines, standards, and outcomes based evidence and best-practice.
- Agree minimum standard service specifications for agreed interventions, set business plans, mandate and map and allocate resources.

TRAINING WELL

- Develop a training programme for all staff that work with people with dementia, whether in hospital, General Practice, care home or in the community.
- Develop training and awareness across communities and the wider public using Dementia Friends, Dementia Friendly Hospitals/Communities/Homes.

MONITORING WELL

- Develop metrics to set & achieve a national standard for Dementia services, identifying data sources and set 'profiled' ambitions for each.
- Use the Intensive Support Team to provide 'deep-dive' support and assistance for Commissioners to reduce variance and improve transformation.

Dementia diagnosis

Referral route

Lewisham Memory Service is a memory assessment and diagnosis service. Many other agencies in Lewisham also provide services for people with dementia, depending on the presenting difficulties. This guide aims to help you identify the most appropriate service. To discuss any aspect of a potential referral, please phone our Duty Clinician on **020 3228 0939**. Referrals should be emailed to memoryservicelewisham@slam.nhs.uk

Has the memory problem been present for at least 6 months? If onset is acute, please rule out delirium, vascular events or head injury

YES

Have you ruled out reversible physical causes for memory difficulties? E.g. hypothyroidism, anemia, poor diabetes or blood pressure control, sleep apnoea

YES

Are there co-morbid mental health problems? Please screen for depression and optimise mood. Consider referral to IAPT (0203 049 2000) or Mind CSS (020 3228 0760). There is little value in memory assessment until mood has been stabilised. If the patient is currently under another SLaM team, please make them aware of the memory problem.

NO

Is the patient drinking alcohol to excess? Consider referral to alcohol cessation services (New Direction Lewisham - 020 8314 5566). Memory difficulties are common in intoxication and alcohol withdrawal. There is little value in memory assessment until the person abstains from alcohol or reduces their intake to recommended limits.

NO

If you have ruled out the above, refer to the Memory Service for assessment. Please include a history of the memory difficulties, medical history, medication, screening blood tests, details of anyone who will need to support the patient to attend an appointment and whether an interpreter is required.



Healthier Communities Select Committee

Healthcare & Wellbeing Charter

Date: 20th June 2023

Key decision: No

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: all

Contributors: Ceri Jacob, Lewisham Place Executive Lead, South East London ICS, Charles Malcolm-Smith, People & Provider Development Lead, South East London ICS, Ashley O'Shaughnessy, Associate Director for Primary Care, South East London ICS.

Outline and recommendations

The purpose of this paper is to provide members of the Committee with an update to the development the proposed Lewisham Health Care and Wellbeing Charter, and with improvement plans for primary care access and digital inclusion.

Timeline of engagement and decision-making

The committee agreed the approach to the key elements and development of the proposed Healthcare and Wellbeing charter at its June 2022 and February 2023 meetings, and updates on primary care including digital inclusion at its September 2022 meeting.

1. Summary

- 1.1. As agreed with the committee at its February meeting, a framework for the proposed Health and Wellbeing Charter was presented to the Lewisham Health & Care Partners (LHCP) People's Partnership group in May. A follow-up discussion is scheduled for its July meeting.
- 1.2. Led by the team in Lewisham, the South East London ICS is implementing the national delivery plan for recovering access to primary care.
- 1.3. A plan for improving digital inclusion for general practice is also in place in Lewisham, along with further joint work with other members of the LHCP and across south east London.

2. Recommendations

Members of the Healthier Communities Select Committee are recommended to note the development health and Wellbeing Charter and the primary care access

improvement and digital inclusion plans.

3. Policy Context

3.1. The contents of this report are consistent with the Council's policy framework. It supports the achievements of the Corporate Strategy objective:

- We will work with the local NHS to deliver the services Lewisham residents need and create the Lewisham Health Care and Wellbeing Charter.

4. Background

4.1. The accompanying presentation pack outlines:

- The perspective of the LHCP People's Partnership group to the proposed Health and Wellbeing Charter, including their overarching views of the charter and its purpose, and other key elements. Further discussion and review is scheduled for the group's July meeting.
- An overview of primary care in Lewisham, the national delivery plan for recovering access to primary care, including improving contact with practices and accompanying timeline
- The primary care digital inclusion plan, joint work with partners in Lewisham, and the SEL ICS digital offer

5. Financial implications

5.1. There are no direct financial implications arising from the implementation of the recommendations in this report.

6. Legal implications

6.1. There are no direct legal financial implications arising from the implementation of the recommendations in this report.

7. Equalities implications

7.1. Reducing inequalities and health inequalities through improving inclusion and access to services are integral to the Charter, primary care and digital plans.

8. Climate change and environmental implications

8.1. There are no direct climate change and environmental implications arising from the implementation of the recommendations in this report.

9. Crime and disorder implications

9.1. There are no direct crime and disorder implications arising from the implementation of the recommendations in this report.

10. Health and wellbeing implications

10.1. The development work and improvement plans outlined in this report will contribute to improved access to health and care services

11. Report author and contact

Charles Malcolm-Smith, People & Provider Development Lead, South East London ICS, charles.malcolm-smith@selondonics.nhs.uk

Healthcare & Wellbeing Charter

Healthier Communities Select Committee, June 2023

Charter Update

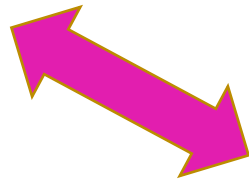
Lewisham Draft Health & Wellbeing Charter

- Lewisham People’s Partnership Meeting 11th May 2023
- Participants from a range of VCSE/community organisations and individuals
- Reviewed a draft framework for a Lewisham Health & Wellbeing Charter - see slide 2
- Initial discussion focus: “What is important to me? What do I expect from services?”
- Summary of feedback– see slides 3 and 4
- Follow-up discussion (July) focus: “what should I do? What are my responsibilities?”

Lewisham Health & Wellbeing Charter

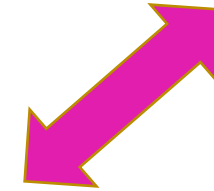
Dignity and respect

- Showing dignity and respect
- Equity & discrimination
- Privacy & confidentiality



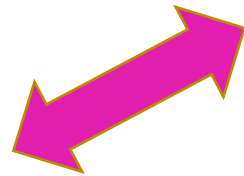
What is important to me?
What do I expect from services?

What should I do?
What are my responsibilities?



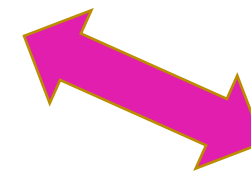
Receiving services

- Arrangements for all types of appointment
- Prescriptions & medicines
- Access to services, such as urgent and emergency services
- Preferences and different options for managing a condition



Communication

- Providing information and advice
- Making decisions
- Access to records



Quality and safety

- High quality and safe services
- Feedback & complaints

Anything else?

Draft Health and Wellbeing Charter

– Perspective from the Lewisham People’s Partnership

Overarching views:

For the proposed charter to serve its purpose there must be clarity on:

- That it is important to take account of what matters to people and communities
- How services acknowledge and take into account the diversity within Lewisham
- How inequalities and inclusion are addressed (BLACHIR, homeless, refugees, deprivation)
- The accountability and the power that members of the population would have if its terms are not being upheld
- Specifics and metrics, not more generalities
- Open conversations on what can be provided – what capacity is in the system

Draft Health and Wellbeing Charter

– Perspective from the Lewisham People’s Partnership (cont.)

Other elements needed in the Charter:

- There is dignity and respect and interactions are culturally and faith appropriate
- Partnership working that links health and social care and the wider system such as housing and safeguarding
- Information is accessible to all
- Services are individualised and co-produced
- Use of digital technology does not exclude people
- Privacy and confidentiality means information is not shared inappropriately with other agencies
- Development of community assets to optimise welfare and benefit
- Increased scope for self-referral to services
- Recognition for carers (paid and unpaid)

Primary Care in Lewisham

Primary Care overview - Lewisham

Overview of our current system

- There are **27 GP practices** in Lewisham with a combined registered patient list of approximately **330,000** patients delivering services out of **36 sites**.
- Lewisham's 27 GP Practices are grouped into **6** geographically coherent **Primary Care Networks (PCNs)**
- Lewisham has **2 super-practices** which are also PCNs in their own right
- Lewisham also has a single **borough wide GP Federation**, One Health Lewisham Ltd who provide a range of primary and community care services
- Practices range in size; **2 with <5000 patients, 10 with >5000<10000 patients, 8 with >10000<15000 patients and 7 with > 15000 patients** . The largest **practice has over 55,000** registered patients.
- **CQC ratings** of Lewisham practices are generally good with 25 **practices rated 'Good'** and 2 as **'Requires Improvement'** (as of April 2023).
- Lewisham has **52 community pharmacies (CP)** (as of April 2023). **This is an average of 17.0 pharmacies per 100,000 population**, lower than the London (20.7) and England (20.5) average. There are two "100-hour a week" pharmacies across the borough and at least one pharmacy provides Sunday opening from 7am to 9pm.
- Provision of current pharmaceutical services and locally commissioned services is well distributed, serving all the main population centres. As part of the 2022 published Needs Assessment, no gaps were identified in provision either now or in the future for pharmaceutical services

Strengths / opportunities

- **Clear sense of place**
- Strong local **primary care leadership**
- Established **local partnerships** – both within and across primary care providers
- **Innovative culture**, ready to embrace the benefits of new ways of working, including through the use of digital tools
- The **delegation** of community pharmacy, optometry and dental commissioning and contracting from NHS England to the ICB

Challenges

- **Demand** - Increasing workload including potentially inappropriate/unnecessary work generated across the system
- **Complexity** - Increasingly more complex care is being delivered in the community
- **Workforce recruitment and retention** – Ageing workforce (GPs and nurses), challenging to attract and retain new staff including GP Partners
- **Estates** – Varied GP estate with increasing challenges to accommodate an expanding workforce (particularly PCN staff)
- **Inequalities** – Significant variation in health outcomes based on geography and demography
- **Covid backlog** – Management of Long Term Conditions, immunisations, screening and onward referrals

What we've heard from the public

Through the GP Patient Survey, our local Healthwatch teams and from direct feedback, our patients have told us they trust their clinicians and generally have a positive experience once contact is made, but can be frustrated by the perceived difficulties in accessing general practice services in a convenient manner and especially in making contact via the phone.

National Delivery Plan for Recovering Access to Primary Care

- Plan on a page

To tackle the 8am rush and reduce the number of people struggling to contact their practice

For patients to know on the day they contact their practice how their request will be managed

1		Empower patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving NHS App functionality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing self-referral pathways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding community pharmacy
2		Implement new Modern General Practice Access approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll-out of digital telephony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easier digital access to help tackle 8am rush 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care navigation and continuity Rapid assessment and response
3		Build capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing multi-disciplinary teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More new doctors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention and return of experienced GPs Priority of primary care in new housing developments
4		Cut bureaucracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the primary-secondary care interface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building on the 'Bureaucracy Busting Concordat' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing IIF indicators and freeing up resources

Primary Care Timeline

July 2023

- 30th June - PCN local access improvement plans agreed with ICB
- 1st July – deadline for practices to commit to move to CBT & agree MOU
- NHSE to make high-quality OC, messaging & booking tools available to GP by via new set of funded products (Digital Pathways Lot) on Digital Care Services (DCS) catalogue & publish guidance on strengths

Autumn 23/24

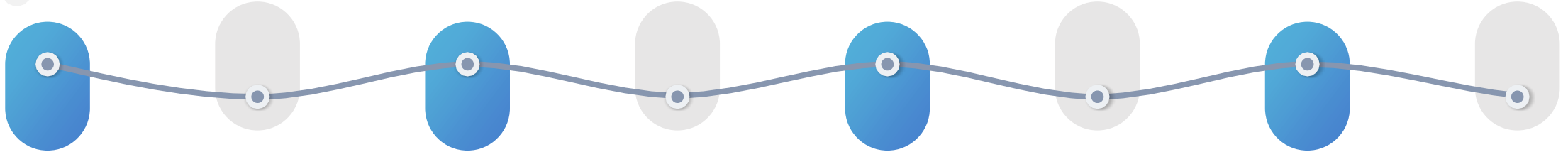
- Oct / Nov ICB Board reports on access improvement plans & improving the primary-secondary care interface*
- 31st October – deadline for practices to enable prospective record access for patients
- Zero rate of VAT extended to medicines supplied through PGDs by pharmacists
- Government will introduce an additional 4 months at the end of a visa for newly trained GPs to remain

Feb / March 2024

- ICB Board reports on access improvement plans

March 2024

- 31 March 2024 – All analogue practices moved to cloud based telephony



From May 2023

- Extend medical exemption for supervised pharmacy staff
- NHSE plan to publish guidance for PCNs & practices on different models of supervision for roles new to general practice
- Roll out General Practice Improvement & National Care Navigation Training programmes

September 2023

- ICBs to increase referrals into urgent community response and self-referral where GP involvement is not clinically necessary ([23/24 Priorities & Op planning guidance](#))

End 23/24

- Planned launch of Pharmacy First and expansion of pharmacy OC and BP services

During 23/24

- Long Term Workforce Plan
- NHSE guidance with support for DQ issues
 - QOF consultation
- Review of Enhanced Access service requirements
- Review of ARRS Scheme & facilitate ways in which doctors other than GPs, such as SAS doctors, can work in GP as part of an MDT
- Planned changes to VAT relief to support pharmacies
- Planned changes to pensions and tax rules to make it easier for doctors to return to practice

* 30 Nov 2023 – secondary care must have implemented capability to issue a fit-note electronically

Primary Care & Digital Inclusion

Primary Care Digital Inclusion Plan (1/2)

Action	Update (May 2023)	Category	Partnership links
<p>Set up PCN Digital Hubs to build skills and increase confidence</p> <p><i>Offer a free, safe space, for all patients to feel welcome to drop in as they wish to ask questions and seek support with the use of digital health tools.</i></p>	<p>Digital Inclusion Hubs have been established in all 6 PCNs.</p> <p>Working with the Lewisham Digital Changer Manager we will evaluate the efficacy of these hubs and consider the approach for 23/24 and beyond.</p>	Skills	Need to confirm if wider partners are offering similar support services and if any opportunity to align/collaborate
<p>Practices to continue to operate a hybrid consultation model of face to face and digital appointments</p>	<p>All practices have re-established the option of face to face appointments alongside digital offers to ensure patient choice and equity of access.</p> <p>The local borough primary care team continue to work with practices to review this offer and appropriate mix of appointments.</p>	Accessibility	Work with wider partners to understand their offer of digital/non-digital access options so that primary care are aware of these and can signpost as needed
<p>Free public Wi-Fi and NHS Guest</p>	<p>NHS Wi-Fi has been installed in all Lewisham practices which patients can use for free.</p> <p>Coverage of this WI-FI is currently being reviewed and additional access points are being installed as needed.</p> <p>We will need to make sure this facility is clearly advertised and promoted to patients.</p>	Connectivity	Need to confirm what wider partners are offering to support connectivity and if any opportunity to align/collaborate i.e. single sign-on

Primary Care Digital Inclusion Plan (2/2)

Action	Update (May 2023)	Category	Partnership links
Standardisation of GP practice websites	<p>20 out of our 27 practice's websites have been confirmed as meeting level 3 standardisation requirements.</p> <p>Work will continue with the remaining practices to achieve level 3 compliance and we will look to implement a regular review process to ensure websites remain up to date and useful for patients.</p>	Accessibility	Need to work with wider partners to ensure consistent information is presented on our respective websites including clear links between them as appropriate.
Investment in improved telephone systems which are fit for purpose	<p>Over the last few years we have directly funded 8 practices to implement new and improved telephony systems including the ability to monitor call volumes, dropped calls etc so that workforce can be aligned to periods of high demand.</p> <p>We will continue to work with practices in this area including the move to cloud based telephony systems.</p>	Accessibility	Work with wider partners to understand if any best practice that can be shared.
Social prescribing	5/6 PCNs have directly employed social prescribing link workers who can link patients up with services/organisations that provide digital inclusion support, where needed. The remaining PCN is currently recruiting.	Skills	Work with wider partners to understand all local digital support offers and signpost to these as appropriate
Identification of digital support needs	<p>No work yet started in this area but consider scoping what can be recorded in EMIS to capture patient needs/preferences in relation to digital tool utilisation.</p> <p>Would then need to confirm a process to routinely collect, review, update and act on this information.</p>	Accessibility	Need to work with wider partners to consider how any needs/preferences recorded in primary care might be shared and visa versa so this only needs to be done once.
Training for front line staff about digital tools and digital exclusion	No work yet started in this area but consider training for front line staff about promoting digital tools, how to identify digital exclusion and options for support.	Skills	Link with local Training Hub to consider options for this and if any opportunities across partners.

Developing Digital Inclusion

Primary care in Lewisham

- Supporting practices to optimise telephony systems to provide a high quality experience to patients
- Improving the quality and consistency of practice websites
- Supporting practices and PCNs to optimise access to patient records in a safe and robust way and so empowering patients to take control of managing their own health
- Working with system partners to integrate digital systems where possible and as a minimum ensure interoperability
- Efficient scaling and adoption of digitally sustainable solutions across the system
- Development and launch of local primary care intranet to support effective and timely access to up to date information and communications for clinicians and staff

Lewisham Health & Care Partnership

- Quality & Assurance review –health and care providers to review digital exclusion in their services, particularly arising from changes due to Covid pandemic response; how can benefits of digital access be optimised for those that want it; maintaining non-digital access for those who need it
- Ensure working jointly with other digital inclusion work (eg LSP)

SEL ICS Digital Offer

- **Improve communication while people are waiting for care.**

For example, planned care make a commitment to redouble efforts to communicate much more effectively, and invest in portals to allow patients to access advice when they need it – including being able to contact their clinical team.

- **Authorised health technology / digital tools to facilitate self-care**

To allow people to better manage their care / condition, to improve their health and also to reduce demand on services.

Approach:

- **Digital, virtual and telephone services designed around needs of users and in partnership with them.**

For example, explicit commitment for children and young people to design these around the needs of babies, parents and carers and fully implement and embed these in the early years model.

- **People who do not wish to use digital tools and/or are digitally excluded, can still access health and care services at the same level and standard.**

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Healthier Communities Select Committee

Report title: Select Committee Work Programme Report

Date: 20 June 2023

Key decision: No.

Class: Part 1

Ward(s) affected: All

Contributors: Director of Law and Corporate Governance (Scrutiny Manager)

Outline and recommendations

To ask members to discuss the committee's priorities for the 2023/24 municipal year and to agree an annual work programme.

The Committee is asked to:

- Consider the potential items set out in the draft work programme at **Appendix D**.
- Consider the policy context: the corporate strategy priorities.
- Discuss the committee's priorities and agree a work programme for 2023/24.
- Note opportunities for public engagement, site visits and expert witnesses.

Timeline of engagement and decision-making

The Healthier Communities Select Committee is scheduled to meet on the following dates in the municipal year 2023-24:

- Tuesday 20 June 2023
- Wednesday 6 September 2023
- Thursday 2 November 2023
- Wednesday 10 January 2024
- Tuesday 5 March 2024

1. Summary

- 1.1. This report asks members to discuss and agree priorities for the Select Committee's work programme for the year ahead and describes the process for its approval by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and ongoing monitoring by the Select Committee.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. The Committee is asked to:
 - Consider the potential items set out in the draft work programme at **Appendix D**.
 - Consider the policy context: the corporate strategy priorities.
 - Discuss the Committee's priorities and agree a work programme for 2023-24.
 - Note opportunities for public engagement, site visits and expert witnesses.

3. The role of the Select Committee

- 3.1. The role of the Healthier Communities Select Committee is to monitor the provision of health services in Lewisham. This includes adult social care and public health.
- 3.2. The committee fulfils the council's statutory health scrutiny functions and is responsible for holding NHS and council decision-makers to account. This includes scrutinising the work of the Health and Wellbeing Board and the delivery of the Lewisham Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
- 3.3. The committee works closely with Lewisham Healthwatch, the consumer champion for health and social care, which has non-voting representation on the committee.
- 3.4. The Committee's full terms of reference are set out in **Appendix A**.

4. Different types of scrutiny

- 4.1. It's important to think early on about the most effective way to scrutinise each item on the work programme. Some issues may only require an initial briefing, circulated by email, for information, some may require site visits and public engagement, and others may require detailed questioning at a formal committee meeting and input from stakeholders.
- 4.2. The *Effective Scrutiny Guidelines* at **Appendix C** set out 5 key principles to take into account when carrying out scrutiny: *Prioritise; Be independent; Work Collectively; Engage; make SMART recommendations*. This will help the Committee decide on the most appropriate approach for the issue at hand.
- 4.3. Members should also note the comments in the *Local Democracy Review* about how scrutiny can be even more effective, participative and open. Suggestions included:
 - Focusing on fewer issues more closely linked to council priorities
 - More engagement with the public outside of formal meetings
 - Individual scrutiny members leading on defined topic areas
 - Contributing to new policy proposals at an early stage
- 4.4. Some of the most common scrutiny methods are described below, but members are encouraged to try new ways of gathering evidence and engaging the public and these categories are not absolute or necessarily discrete from one another.
- 4.5. The majority of work programme items tend to involve the below mentioned activities, where scrutiny is carried out as part of a single meeting with members:

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- agreeing in advance the information and analysis needed
- receiving an officer report presenting the relevant information
- gathering additional evidence via activities outside of meetings
- asking questions of the presenting officers or external witnesses
- agreeing recommendations to Mayor and Cabinet and partners.

Pre-decision scrutiny

- 4.6. This is scrutiny undertaken in connection with a forthcoming decision. It may entail reviewing the policy area and issues to which the decision relates and making recommendations to inform the development of the executive's proposals or reviewing the executive's draft or final proposed decision and making recommendations regarding the proposals.

Policy review and development

- 4.7. This is where a committee reviews an issue and any relevant policy and develops policy recommendations to address the issue or improve any related policy.

Performance monitoring

- 4.8. Scrutiny can request a wide range of performance information to examine the effectiveness of council services. This includes monitoring data on key performance indicators and outcomes, financial performance and assessing the delivery of particular programme or projects against set targets, budgets or timescales.

Task and Finish Groups

- 4.9. For issues that require more extensive evidence gathering, members may put forward a proposal for a Task and Finish Group (TFG). The Overview & Scrutiny Committee will agree which TFGs should be established, their membership, terms of reference and duration. TFGs are independent of select committees and make recommendations directly to Mayor & Cabinet.

Information items

- 4.10. Some low-priority items may only require a briefing report to be circulated to committee members by email, with questions put to the report author for written response. There is no provision for discussion of information items at committee meetings.

5. Agreeing the Committee's work programme

- 5.1. A draft work programme is attached at Appendix D. It currently includes:
- suggestions made by the Committee at the last meeting of 2022-23
 - issues arising as a result of previous scrutiny
 - suggestions from Committee members, Cabinet Members and Council officers (further detail is set out in sections below).
- 5.2. It is for the Committee to set its own work programme and agree the priority issues it would like to include – the Committee does not have to look into everything officers, the public or other members suggest.
- 5.3. When deciding on issues to include in the work programme, the Committee should consider the key services and programmes within the Committee's remit, the criteria for selecting and prioritising topics (see flowchart below), upcoming Mayor & Cabinet decisions (Appendix E) and avoid duplicating the work of any agreed task and finish groups (TFGs).
- 5.4. The Corporate Strategy 2022-26 sets out how the Council will deliver for its residents up to 2026. The Corporate Strategy provides an overarching framework and focus for all council business; and items within the Committee's work programme should be linked to

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the priorities in the strategy (Appendix B).

- 5.5. The Committee is recommended to schedule no more than **two substantive items per meeting** to allow enough time for detailed discussions and the involvement of any invited witnesses or guests and to leave space for any Mayor & Cabinet responses that may arise throughout the year. The Committee should be responsive and if urgent business arises throughout the year the work programme can be amended with urgent business added and lower priority business removed.
- 5.6. Provision is made for meetings to last for up to 2.5 hours, but the Committee should aim to **manage its business within 2 hours**. In exceptional cases the Committee may decide to suspend standing orders and extend the meeting for a further 30 minutes to conclude any urgent business.
- 5.7. The Committee should specify the information it would like for each item to ensure that officer reports and other evidence meets its needs. This should be done under the work programme item at every meeting.
- 5.8. There is no provision at Committee for the discussion of information items (reports to note). If required, they will be circulated to members by email with questions put to the report author for a written response.
- 5.9. Some of the regular reports that fall under the Committee's remit, which are presented as reports to note and are circulated to members by email in the first instance, include the following. They are only taken as substantive items if wider engagement and scrutiny would add value, in line with the prioritisation process below.
 - Lewisham Adult Safeguarding Board (LASB) annual report
 - Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust (LGT) quality account
 - South London and Maudsley NHS Trust (SLaM) quality account
 - Adult Learning Lewisham (ALL) annual report
- 5.10. An informal work programme planning session was held on 16th of May 2023. This session enabled the Committee Members to hear from relevant Cabinet Members and Senior Officers regarding their priorities relating to Health & Wellbeing for 2023-24. The following suggestions for the work programme have been put forward by Committee Members, Cabinet Members and Officers, or have arisen as a result of previous scrutiny. They have been added to the provisional work programme attached at Appendix D, but it is up to the Committee to decide whether or not these items should be included in the final work programme.
- 5.11. Suggestions made by the Committee at the last meeting of 2022-23
 - Physical Activity Strategy
 - Healthcare & Wellbeing Charter
- 5.12. Suggestions from Officers in view of forthcoming developments
 - Dementia Strategy
 - Social Care Institute for Excellence's work on Co-Production
 - Local Care Partnerships- Priorities and Action Plan
- 5.13. Suggestions from relevant Cabinet Members based on their priorities for 2023-24
 - Whole Life Pathway and Intergenerational Care
 - Adult Social Care Strategy
 - Health Equalities (including update on recommendations from BLACHIR)
 - Role of Cultural Competency in Delivering Healthcare Services

Is this report easy to understand?

Please give us feedback so we can improve.

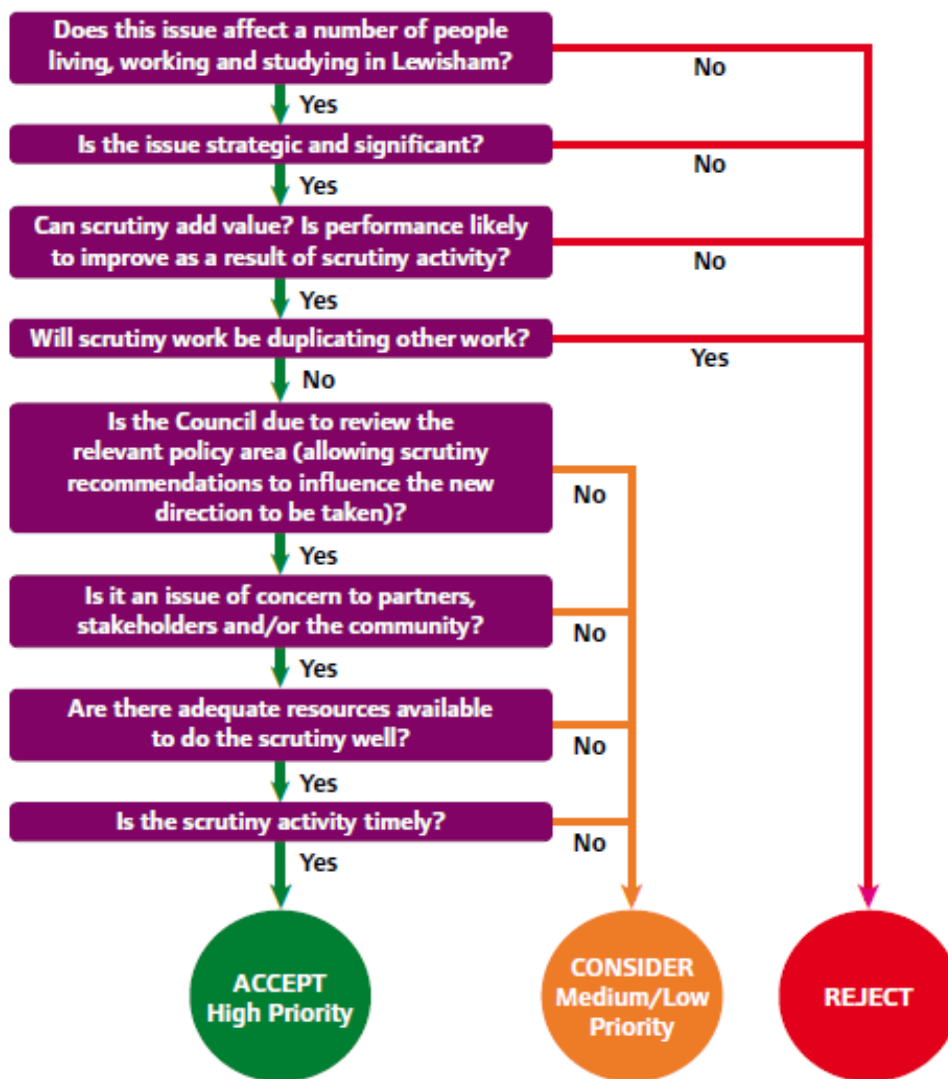
Go to <https://lewisham.gov.uk/contact-us/send-us-feedback-on-our-reports>

5.14. Issues arising as a result of previous scrutiny

- Improving our Mental Health Provision (Early intervention, prevention and the physical estate)
- Lewisham Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy

5.15. It is the Chair's responsibility to keep abreast of developments within the Committee's remit, liaise regularly with the relevant cabinet member(s) and escalate any issues that require action by the Committee to the work programme as appropriate.

Scrutiny work programme – prioritisation process



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6. Approval and ongoing monitoring of the work programme

- 6.1. Each select committee is required to submit its work programme to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for approval. This is to ensure a coordinated overview and scrutiny work programme across select committees that avoids duplication of effort and supports effective scrutiny. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will meet on 4 July 2023.
- 6.2. The committee's work programme can be reviewed at each meeting to allow urgent items to be added and lower priority issues to be removed. Any potential items should be considered against the priority criteria outlined earlier in this report. If a high-priority item is included, a lower-priority item should be removed. The Committee's work programme must be achievable in the time available.

7. Financial implications

- 7.1. There are no direct financial implications arising from the implementation of the recommendations in this report. Items on the Committee's work programme will have financial implications and these will need to be considered as part of the reports on those items

8. Legal implications

- 8.1. In accordance with the Council's Constitution, all scrutiny select committees must devise and submit a work programme to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee at the start of each municipal year.

9. Equalities implications

- 9.1. Equality Act 2010 brought together all previous equality legislation in England, Scotland and Wales. The Act included a new public sector equality duty, replacing the separate duties relating to race, disability and gender equality. The duty came into force on 6 April 2011. It covers the following nine protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 9.2. 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.
- 9.3. There may be equalities implications arising from items on the work programme and all activities undertaken by the Select Committee will need to give due consideration to this.

10. Climate change and environmental implications

- 10.1. There are no direct climate change or environmental implications arising from the implementation of the recommendations in this report. However, in February 2019 Lewisham Council declared a Climate Emergency and proposed a target to make the borough carbon neutral by 2030. An action plan to achieve this target was subsequently agreed by Mayor and Cabinet (following pre-decision scrutiny by the

Sustainable Development Select Committee)¹. The plan incorporates all areas of the Council's work. Items on the work programme may well have climate change and environmental implications and reports considered by the Committee should acknowledge this.

- 10.2. The Committee may wish to appoint a climate champion as suggested by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

11. Crime and disorder implications

- 11.1. There are no direct crime and disorder implications arising from the implementation of the recommendations in this report. Items on the Committee's work programme may have crime and disorder implications and these will need to be considered as part of the reports on those items.

12. Health and wellbeing implications

- 12.1. There are no direct health and wellbeing implications arising from the implementation of the recommendations in this report. Items on the Committee's work programme may have health and wellbeing implications and these will need to be considered as part of the reports on those items.

13. Report author and contact

- 13.1. If you have any questions about this report please contact:
Nidhi Patil, nidhi.patil@lewisham.gov.uk

14. Appendices

Appendix A – Committee terms of reference (see below)

Appendix B – Council corporate priorities (see below)

Appendix C – Effective scrutiny principles (see below)

Appendix D – Draft Work Programme for Healthier Communities Select Committee 2023-24 (see attached)

Appendix E – Forward Plan of Key Decisions (see attached)

¹ See <https://lewisham.gov.uk/TacklingTheClimateEmergency> for a summary of the Council's work in

Appendix A- Healthier Communities Select Committee Terms of Reference

The following roles are common to all select committees:

(a) General functions

- To review and scrutinise decisions made, and actions taken in relation to executive and non-executive functions
- To make reports and recommendations to the Council or the executive, arising out of such review and scrutiny in relation to any executive or non-executive function
- To make reports or recommendations to the Council and/or Executive in relation to matters affecting the area or its residents
- The right to require the attendance of members and officers to answer questions includes a right to require a member to attend to answer questions on up-and-coming decisions

(b) Policy development

- To assist the executive in matters of policy development by in depth analysis of strategic policy issues facing the Council for report and/or recommendation to the Executive or Council or committee as appropriate
- To conduct research, community and/or other consultation in the analysis of policy options available to the Council
- To liaise with other public organisations operating in the borough – both national, regional and local, to ensure that the interests of local people are enhanced by collaborative working in policy development wherever possible

(c) Scrutiny

- To scrutinise the decisions made by and the performance of the Executive and other committees and Council officers both in relation to individual decisions made and over time
- To scrutinise previous performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives/performance targets and/or particular service areas
- To question members of the Executive or appropriate committees and executive directors personally about decisions
- To question members of the Executive or appropriate committees and executive directors in relation to previous performance whether generally in comparison with service plans and targets over time or in relation to particular initiatives which have been implemented
- To scrutinise the performance of other public bodies in the borough and to invite them to make reports to and/or address the select committee/Business Panel and local people about their activities and performance
- To question and gather evidence from any person outside the Council (with their consent)
- To make recommendations to the Executive or appropriate committee and/or Council arising from the outcome of the scrutiny process

(d) Community representation

- To promote and put into effect closer links between overview and scrutiny members and the local community
- To encourage and stimulate an enhanced community representative role for overview and scrutiny members including enhanced methods of consultation with local people
- To liaise with the Council's ward assemblies so that the local community might participate in the democratic process and where it considers it appropriate to seek the views of the ward assemblies on matters that affect or are likely to affect the local areas, including accepting items for the agenda of the appropriate select committee from ward assemblies.
- To keep the Council's local ward assemblies under review and to make recommendations

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to the Executive and/or Council as to how participation in the democratic process by local people can be enhanced

- To receive petitions, deputations and representations from local people and other stakeholders about areas of concern within their overview and scrutiny remit, to refer them to the Executive, appropriate committee or officer for action, with a recommendation or report if the committee considers that necessary
- To consider any referral within their remit referred to it by a member under the Councillor Call for Action, and if they consider it appropriate to scrutinise decisions and/or actions taken in relation to that matter, and/or make recommendations/report to the Executive (for executive matters) or the Council (non-executive matters).

(e) Finance

- To exercise overall responsibility for finances made available to it for use in the performance of its overview and scrutiny function.

(f) Work programme

- As far as possible to draw up a draft annual work programme in each municipal year for consideration by the overview and scrutiny Business Panel. Once approved by the Business Panel, the relevant select committee will implement the programme during that municipal year. Nothing in this arrangement inhibits the right of every member of a select committee (or the Business Panel) to place an item on the agenda of that select committee (or Business Panel respectively) for discussion.
- The Council and the Executive will also be able to request that the overview and scrutiny select committee research and/or report on matters of concern and the select committee will consider whether the work can be carried out as requested. If it can be accommodated, the select committee will perform it. If the committee has reservations about performing the requested work, it will refer the matter to the Business Panel for decision.

Healthier Communities has specific responsibilities for the following:

- a) To fulfill all of the Overview and Scrutiny functions in relation to the provision of service by and performance of health bodies providing services for local people. These functions shall include all powers in relation to health matters given to the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee by any legislation but in particular the NHS Act 2006 as amended, the Health and Social Care Act 2012, the Care Act 2014 and regulations made under that legislation, and any other legislation in force from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, however, decisions to refer matters to the Secretary of State in circumstances where a health body proposes significant development or significant variation of service may only be made by full Council.
- b) To review and scrutinise the decisions and actions of the Health and Wellbeing Board and to make reports and recommendations to the Council and/or Mayor and Cabinet.
- c) To review and scrutinise in accordance with regulations made under Section 244 NHS Act 2006 matters relating to the health service in the area and to make reports and recommendations on such matters in accordance with those regulations
- d) Require the attendance of representatives of relevant health bodies at meetings of the select committee to address it, answer questions and listen to the comments of local people on matters of local concern.
- e) With the exception of matters pertaining to the Council's duty in relation to special educational needs, to fulfill all of the Council's Overview and Scrutiny functions in relation to social services provided for those 19 years old or older including but not limited to services provided under the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970, Children Act 2004, National Assistance Act 1948, Mental Health Act 1983, NHS and Community Care Act 1990, NHS Act 2006, Health and Social Care Act 2012 and any other relevant legislation in place from

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time to time.

- f) To fulfill all of the Council's Overview and Scrutiny functions in relation to the lifelong learning of those 19 years or over (excluding schools and school related services).
- g) To receive referrals from the Healthwatch and consider whether to make any report/recommendation in relation to such referral (unless the referral relates solely to health services for those aged under 19 years of age, in which case the referral from the Healthwatch should be referred to the Children and Young People Select Committee .
- h) To review and scrutinise the Council's public health functions.
- i) Without limiting the remit of this Select Committee, its terms of reference shall include Overview and Scrutiny functions in relation to: people with learning difficulties; people with physical disabilities; mental health services; the provision of health services by those other than the Council; provision for elderly people; the use of Section 75 NHS Act 2006 flexibilities to provide services in partnership with health organisations; lifelong learning of those aged 19 years or more (excluding schools and school related services); Community Education Lewisham; other matters relating to Health and Adult Care and Lifelong Learning for those aged 19 years or over.
- j) Without limiting the remit of the Select Committee, to hold the Executive to account for its performance in relation to the delivery of Council objectives in the provision of adult services and health and lifelong learning.

NB In the event of there being overlap between the terms of reference of this select committee and those of the Children and Young People Select Committee, the Business Panel shall determine the Select Committee which shall deal with the matter in question.

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Appendix B: Corporate Priorities 2022-2026

Cleaner and greener

- We will do everything we can to ensure that over the next four years we make the borough cleaner and greener for our residents. Working to tackle the climate crisis through every area of council policy, we will ensure Lewisham is rated as a ‘top tier’ council for our work on climate action.
- We will continue the excellent work we have done over the last four years on tree planting. By 2026 we will have planted more street trees, tiny forests and community orchards across our borough.
- We will strive to maintain our status as having the best parks in London, continuing to invest in our much-loved parks and using our upcoming Play Strategy to create exciting environments for children within them.
- We will enable more active travel, and aim to reduce reliance on cars, introducing new walking paths to connect our borough, making it easier and more pleasant to get about Lewisham by foot or bike.
- We will keep our high streets cleaner by supporting residents to do what they can and increasing our prosecutions for fly-tipping and street littering.

A strong local economy

- We will continue to expand our apprenticeship programme into new areas of work, building on the 260 apprentices that we placed during the 2018–2022 administration.
- We will invest in our high streets and create more pedestrianised spaces, doing what we can do ensure our borough is the best place in London for entrepreneurs to start their businesses.
- We will continue to promote Lewisham’s Shop Local Campaign, providing support for our independent businesses as well as protecting and improving our local street markets.
- We will actively work to attract jobs and businesses to Lewisham, building on the success of Lewisham Works and creating more spaces for pop-up stores and markets in shops that are temporarily empty.
- We will continue to work with businesses across the borough, encouraging them to become London Living Wage employers.

Quality housing

- We will deliver more social homes for Lewisham residents, working to provide as many people as possible with safe, comfortable accommodation that they can be proud of and happy living in.
- We will aim to improve the conditions in the borough’s housing stock, working with all housing providers to encourage retro-fitting as part of our drive to be carbon-neutral by 2030, and to develop a Lewisham Rent Repairs Charter that improves the quality and timeliness of repairs.
- We will provide more support to renters through further landlord licensing and enforcement of poorly managed homes, holding landlords to account and giving a voice to renters across the borough.
- We will safeguard our heritage by preserving and restoring our historic buildings and landmarks, ensuring Lewisham’s history is preserved and maintained for future generations.

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Children and Young People

- We will continue the fantastic work of the last four years, supporting our schools to improve and increasing the opportunities for young people in Lewisham.
- We will relentlessly focus on pupil achievement, working with our schools and communities to build on our inclusive and high-achieving system of local comprehensive schools.
- We will ensure the most vulnerable children are protected from harm, driving improvement in children's social care and aiming to reduce the number of children coming into care through earlier targeted support for families in crisis.
- We will help to create new breakfast clubs at schools and continue to lobby the government to expand their free school meals programme.

Safer Communities

- We will work with the police to implement our Violence Against Women and Girls strategy. This will include developing a new reporting tool that allows residents to map areas where they don't feel safe, and feed that back to the Council and police.
- We will continue to support the Mayor of London's Have a Word campaign, which encourages men to reflect on their own behaviour and the way they see, treat and talk about women.
- We will reduce the number of young people who enter the criminal justice system, focusing on prevention and expanding our trauma-informed approach, championed by our Youth Offending Service.
- We will continue to focus and develop our successful public health approach to youth violence, aiming to tackle knife crime and reduce sexual exploitation across the borough.

Open Lewisham

- We will celebrate Lewisham's diversity, ensuring we are a representative and inclusive council and workforce.
- We will maintain our status as a Borough of Sanctuary and London's leading borough for refugee resettlement.
- We will develop plans to build on our legacy as London's Borough of Culture, celebrating the diverse and creative communities within Lewisham. This will include creating a new Culture and Live Music Strategy and bringing artists, community groups and businesses together to launch a Black Arts Festival.
- We will maintain and strengthen the Lewisham Way of working in collaboration with our voluntary and community sectors and seek new areas where we can partner together.
- We will actively listen to our residents, being responsive to their concerns and communicative in our approach. We will co-design services with those affected by them and ensure strong consultation processes that reach out to people whose voices are seldom heard.

Health and Wellbeing

- We will partner with local food banks, food growing groups, schools and communities, through our joint Lewisham Food Action Plan. Together, we will ensure that everyone can access food and other essentials.
- We will learn from our Birmingham and Lewisham African and Caribbean Health Inequalities Review, aiming to mitigate and ultimately end, structural racism and

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discrimination as a driver of health inequalities.

- We will progress towards a fairer social care system, improving conditions for care workers to ensure they feel valued, and that Lewisham is known as an exemplary employer.
- We will work with the local NHS to deliver the services Lewisham residents need and create the Lewisham Health Care and Wellbeing Charter.
- We will collaborate with other organisations to deliver the places, activities and programmes our residents need to feel empowered to live a physically active lifestyle.

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Appendix C- Effective Scrutiny Guidelines

At Lewisham we:

1. Prioritise

It is more effective to look at a small number of key issues in an in-depth way, than skim the surface of everything falling within scrutiny's remit. We try to focus on issues of concern to the community and/or matters that are linked to our corporate priorities. We only add items to the work programme if we are certain our consideration of the matter will make a real and tangible difference.

2. Are independent

Scrutiny is led by Scrutiny Members. Scrutiny Members are in charge of the work programme, and, for every item, we specify what evidence we require and what information we would like to see in any officer reports that are prepared. We are not whipped by our political party or unduly influenced by the Cabinet or senior officers.

3. Work collectively

If we collectively agree in advance what we want to achieve in relation to each item under consideration, including what the key lines of enquiry should be, we can work as a team to question witnesses and ensure that all the required evidence is gathered. Scrutiny is impartial and the scrutiny process should be free from political point scoring and not used to further party-political objectives.

4. Engage

Involving residents helps scrutiny access a wider range of ideas and knowledge, listen to a broader range of voices and better understand the opinions of residents and service users. Engagement helps ensure that recommendations result in residents' wants and needs being more effectively met.

5. Make SMART evidence-based recommendations

We make recommendations that are based on solid, triangulated evidence – where a variety of sources of evidence point to a change in practice that will positively alter outcomes. We recognise that recommendations are more powerful if they are:

- Specific (simple, sensible, significant).
- Measurable (meaningful, motivating).
- Achievable (agreed, attainable).
- Relevant (reasonable, realistic and resourced, results-based).
- Time bound (time-based, time limited, time/cost limited, timely, time-sensitive).

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Healthier Communities Select Committee- DRAFT work programme 2023-24

Item	Type	Priority	20-Jun-23	06-Sep-23	02-Nov-23	10-Jan-24	05-Mar-24
Election of Chair and Vice Chair	Constitutional req	CP5					
Work programme 2023-24	Constitutional req	CP5					
Physical Activity Strategy	Pre-decision scrutiny	CP5					
Dementia Strategy	Pre-decision scrutiny	CP5					
Healthcare & Wellbeing Charter	Pre-decision scrutiny	CP5					
Adult Social Care Strategy	Performance monitoring	CP5					
Local Care Partnerships- Priorities and Action Plan	Policy review	CP5					
Lewisham Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy (to have a focus on Whole Life Pathway)	Pre-decision scrutiny	CP5					
Budget Cuts	Performance monitoring	CP5					
Health Equalities (to include update on recommendations from BLACHIR)	Pre-decision scrutiny	CP5					
Improving our Mental Health Provision (Early intervention, prevention and the physical estate)	Policy review	CP5					
Social Care Institute for Excellence's work on Co-Production	Performance monitoring	CP5					
Lewisham Safeguarding Adults Board- Annual Report	Performance monitoring	CP5					
Learning Disabilities Action Plan	Performance monitoring	CP5					
Role of Cultural Competency in Delivering Healthcare Services	Policy review	CP5					
CQC Assurance (TBC)		CP5					

Information reports, briefings and visits	Type	Priority					
Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust (LGT) quality account	Performance monitoring	CP5					
South London and Maudsley NHS Trust (SLaM) quality account	Performance monitoring	CP5					
Adult Learning Lewisham (ALL) annual report	Performance monitoring	CP5					
Site-visit to Gibbes Court, Mayow Road	Visit	CP5	18.04.23				
Extreme weather, advice and support	Information item	CP5	05.05.23				
Update on the work of POSAC	Information item	CP5					
Health and Wellbeing Board's work on Trans Healthcare	Information item	CP5					
Digitalization in Health Care	Information item	CP5					
GP Surgeries and Capacity (Safe Surgeries)	Informal briefing	CP5					
Update on the Lay Visitor's Scheme	Information item	CP5					

Corporate Priorities**Priority**

1	Open Lewisham	CP 1
2	Quality Housing	CP 2
3	Children and Young People	CP 3
4	A Strong Local Economy	CP 4
5	Health & Wellbeing	CP 5
6	Cleaner and greener	CP 6
7	Safer Communities	CP 7

FORWARD PLAN OF KEY DECISIONS

Forward Plan June 2023 - September 2023

This Forward Plan sets out the key decisions the Council expects to take during the next four months.

Anyone wishing to make representations on a decision should submit them in writing as soon as possible to the relevant contact officer (shown as number (7) in the key overleaf). Any representations made less than 3 days before the meeting should be sent to Emma Aye-Kumi, the Local Democracy Officer, at the Council Offices or emma.aye-kumi@lewisham.gov.uk. However the deadline will be 4pm on the working day prior to the meeting.

A “key decision”* means an executive decision which is likely to:

- (a) result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates;
- (b) be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards.

January 2023	Adventure Playgrounds: Procurement of Play Service and Site Maintenance and Development Service	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	and Councillor Chris Barnham, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
April 2023	Amersham Rd and Northover Conversion and Refurbishment Project Contract Award	21/06/23 Executive Director for Housing, Regeneration & Environment	Stephen Sealy and		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS					
Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
April 2023	Annual Complaints Report	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Maxine Gordon, Director of Resident and Business Services and		
April 2023	Decision on the proposal to open a new SEN provision at Launcelot Primary School	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Matthew Henaughan, Head of Business, Infrastructure, Compliance and Education and Councillor Chris Barnham, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
April 2023	Distribution of the government's household fund	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Mick Lear, Service Manager, Benefits and Councillor Amanda De Ryk, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategy		
April 2023	Housing Futures progress report	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Nazeya Hussain and Councillor Sophie Davis, Cabinet Member for Housing Management, Homelessness and Community Safety		
April 2023	Permission to award Maximising Wellbeing at Home contracts (Lots 1-4, 7)	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Tristan Brice, Associate Director, Community Support and Care and Councillor Paul Bell, Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care		
April 2023	Permission to award Maximising Wellbeing of	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Tristan Brice, Associate Director, Community		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
	Unpaid Carers contract		Support and Care and Councillor Paul Bell, Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care		
April 2023	Permission to Establish a Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) for the provision of travel assistance services	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Paul Creech, Senior Joint Commissioner • Joint Commissioning FQC and Councillor Chris Barnham, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
April 2023	Permission to procure Integrated Community equipment Services	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Tristan Brice, Associate Director, Community Support and Care and Councillor Paul Bell, Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care		
April 2023	Refugee Programme contract extension	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	and		
April 2023	Supported Accommodation sites and leases	21/06/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Iain McDiarmid, Assistant Director - Adult Integrated Commissioning and Councillor Paul Bell, Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care		
April 2023	Pay Policy Statement for 2023/24	05/07/23 Council	Claudia Menichetti, Head of Employee Services and Councillor Amanda		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			De Ryk, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategy		
April 2023	2023/24 Capital Programme for Highways and Transport - Borough-wide Footway Improvements & Carriageway Resurfacing and Local Implementation Programme	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Seamus Adams, Parking Service Manager and Councillor Louise Krupski, Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate		
April 2023	Affordable Workspace Strategy	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Joe Lee, Small Business and Enterprise Officer and Councillor Kim Powell, Cabinet Member for Businesses, Jobs and Skills		
May 2023	Afghan and Ukraine Refugee Housing Acquisition Programme (AURHAP)	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	fnugent, Strategic Housing and Growth Manager • Strategic Housing and Growth and		
March 2023	Approval of a 5 year Physical Activity Strategy and implementation plans	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Neville Graham, Sports and Leisure Service Manager and		
March 2023	Approval of the councils updated Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2023-26	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Fenella Beckman, Director of Housing and Councillor Sophie Davis, Cabinet Member for Housing Management, Homelessness and Community Safety		
April 2023	Cultural Strategy	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	James Lee, Director of Communities,		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			Partnerships and Leisure and Councillor Andre Bourne, Cabinet Member for Culture, Leisure and Communication (job share)		
March 2023	Dementia Strategy	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Tristan Brice, Associate Director, Community Support and Care and Councillor Paul Bell, Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care		
May 2023	Excalibur Phase 4 and 5 updates (Parts 1 & 2)	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	James Ringwood, Housing Delivery Manager and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development and Planning		
May 2023	Financial Monitoring Period 2	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Nick Penny, Head of Service Finance and Councillor Amanda De Ryk, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategy		
May 2023	Home Park and Edward Street Development	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	James Briggs, Head of Strategic Housing and Growth and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development and		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			Planning		
June 2022	Home Park and Edward Street Development Budget and Programme Update Report	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	James Briggs, Head of Strategic Housing and Growth and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development and Planning		
April 2023	Medium Term Financial Strategy 2024/25 - 2028/29	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Kathy Freeman, Executive Director for Corporate Resources and Councillor Amanda De Ryk, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategy		
April 2023	Millwall FC Lease	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Patrick Dubeck, Director of Inclusive Regeneration and		
May 2023	New Procurements for Oracle support and enhancement services	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Mark Froud, IT Procurement Manager - Digital Solutions and Councillor Amanda De Ryk, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategy		
May 2023	Permission to award Maximising Wellbeing at Home contracts (Lots 5,6,8,9)	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Tristan Brice, Associate Director, Community Support and Care and		
March 2023	Public Space Protection Order consultation outcome	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	James Lee, Director of Communities, Partnerships and Leisure		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS					
Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			and Councillor Louise Krupski, Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate		
March 2023	Sustainable Transport and Parking Improvements programme - recommendations for Phase 1	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Martha Lauchlan, Transport Planner and Councillor Louise Krupski, Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate		
May 2023	Update on the Annual Besson Street Business Plan	19/07/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Katharine Nidd, Head of Strategic Finance, Planning and Commercial and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development and Planning		
May 2023	Adventure Playgrounds Grant of Leases and Contract Award	20/09/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Harsha Ganatra, Joint Commissioner (FQC) and Councillor Chris Barnham, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
June 2022	Approval to appoint operator for concessions contract at Beckenham Place Park Lake	20/09/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Peter Maynard, Contract Officer, Green Scene and Councillor Andre Bourne, Cabinet Member for Culture, Leisure and Communication (job share)		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS					
Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
May 2023	Approval to procure: School Minor Works Programme 2023 (SMWP 23)	20/09/23 Executive Director for Children and Young People	Lemuel Dickie-Johnson, Project Manager Capital Delivery Programme and Councillor Chris Barnham, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
February 2022	BfL Programme - Approval to enter into contract Valentines Court	20/09/23 Mayor and Cabinet	James Ringwood, Housing Delivery Manager and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development and Planning		
May 2023	Children Centre commissioning	20/09/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Harsha Ganatra, Joint Commissioner (FQC) and Councillor Chris Barnham, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
November 2022	CIL Governance Proposals	20/09/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Julia Robins, BLE Planning Manager and		
March 2023	Contract award for Council Insurances	20/09/23 Executive Director for Corporate Services	Karen Eaton, Group Manager, Insurance and Risk and Councillor Amanda De Ryk, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategy		
May 2023	Contract Award Report for School Minor Works	20/09/23 Children and Young	Lemuel Dickie-Johnson, Project Manager Capital		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS					
Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
	Programme 2023 (SMWP 23)	People Select Committee	Delivery Programme and Councillor Chris Barnham, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
May 2023	Contract Award to a Registered Provider for Supported Accommodation for Young People -Site 1 and Site 2	20/09/23 Executive Director for Children and Young People	Chloe Vergara, CLA Placements Contract Manager and		
April 2023	Lewisham and Lee Green LTN monitoring update	20/09/23 Mayor and Cabinet	and Councillor Louise Krupski, Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate		
May 2022	On Street Advertising Contract Variation and Extension	20/09/23 Mayor and Cabinet	and Councillor Amanda De Ryk, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategy		
May 2023	to approve the annual Besson Street Business Plan	20/09/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Luke Riley, Head of New Initiatives and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development and Planning		
April 2023	Approval to enter into contract - Drakes Court development	01/11/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Eleanor Davies, Associate Director Joint Mental Health Commissioning and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS					
Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			and Planning		
April 2023	Grant of Leases for Adventure Playground Sites	01/11/23 Mayor and Cabinet	Harsha Ganatra, Joint Commissioner (FQC) and Councillor Chris Barnham, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
December 2022	Ladywell - Budget requirement	06/12/23 Mayor and Cabinet	James Ringwood, Housing Delivery Manager and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development and Planning		
December 2022	Mayfield - Budget Requirement	06/12/23 Mayor and Cabinet	James Ringwood, Housing Delivery Manager and Councillor Brenda Dacres, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Development and Planning		
January 2023	Annual progress update on the Autism Strategy Action Plan	24/01/24 Mayor and Cabinet	and		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials

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