

Appendix 6

Sport and physical activity in Southwark – the current picture

Introduction

- 1.1 In this section we provide a summary of the current picture of sport and physical activity in Southwark. We highlight some of the key features of 'demand' and 'supply'. Specifically we provide an overview of the key indicators of participation, and the opportunities that currently exist for participation in sport and physical activity participation. We outline the results of analysis and appraisal undertaken, specifically for those facility or provision types where recognised supply and demand modelling methodologies exist.
- 1.2 Additional to formal facilities, there are a vast number of sport and physical activity programmes, across many different providers currently operational in the borough. We provide an overview of the delivery partners involved and comment on the resources 'expended' on sport and physical activity programmes.

Current supply

- 1.3 Our consultation has highlighted a large number of 'partners' involved in the supply of facilities and provision of sport and physical activity opportunities. We provide more details of these later in this section in consideration to resources. In terms of providing an overview, we detail below the principal provision only. This is in part because of the findings of our audit and general availability of information which provides only a partial picture of what is available. We also found the current provision is particularly 'fragmented' regarding the number of partners and deliverers involved.
- 1.4 We have sought to report an overview of current supply using a logical structure shaped by the 'type' of provision. Within this though are a range of programmes, services and local projects where the primary aim or objective is not related to increasing participation in sport and physical activity. As highlighted through our strategic context review, many initiatives involve the use of sport and physical activity to meet community safety, educational and broader social objectives.
- 1.5 The supply audit is intended as an overview only. It has not been possible within the strategy development timeframe to complete a full audit. However, the following summary will provide an indicative overview of the range and type of current provision. It will help raise awareness among wider stakeholders and provide the foundation for more detailed auditing as the strategy is developed, delivered and monitored.

Formal Sports Facilities – Sports Halls, Swimming Pools and Health and Fitness facilities

- 1.6 Our audit of facilities has been compiled using the Sport England Active Places database, review of databases and facility listings held by key stakeholders, consultation findings (stakeholder survey) and the local knowledge of the strategy sponsors. One of the key issues for the strategy (explored in more detail later in this report) relates to the quality and availability of detailed information. Information is limited for some facility types. Additionally, our audit has focused on quantity and some access criteria, rather than providing a comprehensive picture of the quality of provision.

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- 1.7 In summary, the collective provision across the Borough is summarised in Figure below. We have also mapped these facilities (see Appendices) to show their distribution.

Figure 1 - Sports Halls, Swimming Pools, Health & Fitness Facility summary

Facility type	Comments
Sports Halls	A total of 55 sports halls identified collectively providing 126 badminton courts. 16 of these facilities are Sports Halls with 4 or more courts. Only 24% of all facilities identified have 'pay and play' access.
Swimming Pools	A total of 22 swimming pools identified. These include learner pools and those provided as part of health clubs. Only 5 facilities across the Borough have 'pay and play' access.
Health and Fitness	A total of 36 health and fitness suites identified collectively providing 1,422 fitness stations. Less than 40% of this provision has 'pay and play' access.

- 1.8 Southwark Council is the principal provider of formal sports facilities across the borough. This includes seven public leisure centres (operated on behalf of the Council by Fusion Lifestyle, a charitable Trust). The 'Investing in Leisure' programme is underway with £12.3m of investment in re-furbishing and developing some of the core facilities on offer. Much of this has been spent at Dulwich Leisure Centre (£5.5m). Camberwell Leisure Centre is due to undergo £1.2m of investment, and the remainder of the funding is earmarked for improvements across the portfolio.
- 1.9 Although Southwark Council is the principal provider, not all provision falls under the Leisure and Wellbeing Service. Facilities are provided through Education, through individual schools and via the Children and Families Service where sport and physical activity form part of the Youth Service and Play provision across the Borough. The Damilola Taylor Centre for example provides a three court sports hall and 3rd Generation 5-a-side synthetic pitch.
- 1.10 Our audit results also show a considerable amount of provision within the private sector, particularly within the Health and Fitness Market. Private Schools also contribute to the overall portfolio of facilities, along with London Southbank University, private sports clubs and some provision operated by major employers in the area (Guys Hospital for example).
- 1.11 To understand more fully what the levels of provision mean in terms of the adequacy of current facilities, we have completed an indicative assessment of need. We completed this through reviewing the results of the Sport England Facility Planning Model and undertook our own supply and demand analysis (using our own toolkit) to assess the adequacy of current provision. This has factored in the likely impact of future population growth but not the quality or 'appeal' of facilities. We have though taken account of the 'accessibility' of facilities by making a number of assumptions based on facility ownership about extent of community use facilitated. In summary, the results of facility modelling suggest:
- Unmet demand equivalent to between 17 and 24 badminton courts (4-6 sports halls);- Southwark Schools for the Future(4 Futures) may help to increase this opportunity
 - A surplus of Health and Fitness provision equivalent to 496 fitness stations when taking all provision into account – there is a deficiency of 449 fitness stations if modelling only includes 'pay

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and play' facilities.

- 1.12 Issues relating to facilities are explored in more detail in the following chapter of this report. This includes issues and challenges arising from supply and demand modelling. However, a number of observations can be made from the simple mapping exercise completed and the headline results of the audit. This includes all residents live within a mile catchment of sports halls, and the fact that provision is reliant on public, private and voluntary sector providers.

Formal Sports Facilities – Outdoor Sports facilities

- 1.13 We have used the Active Places database supplemented by local consultation to identify the provision of outdoor sports pitches. A full Playing Pitch Assessment using the *Toward A Level Playing Field* guidance¹ has not been completed as part of this study, but is expected to be part of the planned PPG17 assessment. This is about to be commissioned and will provide a more detailed appraisal and analysis in relation to the adequacy of formal sports pitch provision, in addition to assessments of all open space typologies.

Figure 2 - Outdoor Sports Facilities summary

Facility type	Comments
Sports Pitches (natural turf)	58 playing pitch sites identified accommodating 106 sports pitches. Around 66 of these pitches (62%) have 'pay and play' or free public access.
Synthetic Turf Pitches	8 full size synthetic turf pitches. Most have some form of community access. All but one of the pitches is sand based. There are several 5-a-side synthetic pitches across the borough, and a number on Youth Centre sites.
Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs)	65 MUGAs including 45 estate and park based facilities with open access.
Specialist sports facilities	Key facilities include an all weather 8-lane athletics arena at Southwark Park, an outdoor cycling velodrome at Herne Hill and a specialist watersports centre at Surrey Docks.

- 1.14 Although the quality of facilities, and a detailed appraisal of access has not been completed as part of our research, we are aware of a number of developments. A number of additional community venues have been developed in recent years through securing external funding. For example, new facilities have been developed at Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park, Mellish Fields and improvements made to provision at Burgess Park Sports Centre including the development of a Synthetic Turf Pitch.
- 1.15 Increasingly, providers outside of the Leisure 'function' are playing a larger role in facility provision. Current proposals are also in place to improve or re-instate provision at a number of other key sites across the borough and funding is increasingly also being allocated from services outside of Leisure. For example, part of the Youth Capital Programme involved the allocation of £400,000 for refurbishing a series of multi-use games areas. This programme, together with the Youth Opportunity Fund provides up to £700,000 per annum for projects led by Young People.

¹ Toward A Level Playing Field – Guidance published by Sport England on developing local Playing Pitch Strategies

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Informal facilities – Parks, Open Spaces and Play Facilities

- 1.16 While much of the formal sport and physical activity provision accommodated on parks sites (for example pitches, MUGAs) has been included in the figures above, parks and open spaces themselves provide potentially important facilities for less formal participation. Although parks and a number of open space typologies are clearly 'formal' facilities, we classify them as informal on the basis of the types of activities they (potentially) accommodate. Walking, jogging and cycling are among a range of activities accommodated. Consultation with Parks Managers also highlights activities such as in-line skating, the use of recumbent bikes and nature walks as potentially popular activities in some parks.
- 1.17 Although a Parks and Open Space Strategy is in place (2005-2008) this is based largely on audit data collated during the 2002 borough wide assessment of open space. The strategy makes little reference to the role and function of parks and open spaces in providing for sport, physical activity and health improvement. A summary of major parks and open space provision is summarised in the figure below.

Figure 3 - Parks, Open Spaces, Play Area summary

Facility type	Comments ²
Parks and Gardens	79 sites in total including 5 major parks, 41 local parks, 33 squares and gardens
Play Space	12 playgrounds (10 play areas and 2 adventure playgrounds) identified in the Strategy. 9 Adventure Playgrounds and 2 Community Playgrounds operated by Children's and Families Services
Allotments and City Farms	9 sites identified in the Open Space Strategy. Includes 8 allotments sites, some of which have waiting lists and specific residency based access criteria
Green Corridors	38 sites identified, including 8 green links and 30 restricted railway routes

- 1.18 The Open Space Strategy, and our consultation with parks managers highlights a number of key findings in relation to the adequacy of open space. Specific issues relating to these are explored in more detail in the following chapter of this report. However, it is clear from the report, and our own informal audit that much of the higher quality open space is located in the south of the Borough. In terms of access, the higher quality sites are located away from the Borough's most deprived areas. The study indicates that there are a number of pockets of deficiency in the north west, north east, eastern and southern parts of the Borough.

Informal facilities – Cycle routes

- 1.19 The Southwark Borough accommodates part of the London Cycle Network (LCN), a programme commenced in 1995. There are 5 recognised LCN routes in Southwark, and a map of these can be accessed via the Council website. Additional to this provision, there are other cycle routes serving local areas of the borough, and a number of projects proposed and under development. For example, a two mile (with an alternative 1.5 mile extension) signed walking and cycle trail runs through Rotherhithe, with all but a few hundred yards traffic free.

² Taken from 'An Open Space Strategy for Southwark' (Scott Wilson, 2002)

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- 1.20 Significant investment has been made recently in the cycling network across London. This included an investment of £371,000 in the London Cycle Network in Southwark, funding eight projects including installing signage on some routes and improving the general environment of others. With support from Sustrans the Council is working towards installing signage on all the LCN routes in the Borough.

Council led sport and physical activity development initiatives

- 1.21 In line with the offering of other local authorities, Southwark Council operates a sports development programme. A significant element of this is the Community Games programme, a year round programme of sports coaching and competition for young people aged seven to 16 years old. There is also sport related vocational training for teachers and young people aged 16 years and older. It takes place across the eight community council areas in schools, after school clubs, estate and community settings. A new structure has been put in place to improve the quality and capacity of the programme. This has included the appointment of ten new full time community sports coaches.
- 1.22 The community sports coaches work in dedicated areas of the borough, based on the community council areas. The delivery of coaching consists of school based work, the after school programme and coaching on community venues or housing estates.
- 1.23 The community sports development programme also comprises a dedicated Disability Sport programme, guided by a Disability Sports Action plan for the Borough, and a role in developing participants for the London Youth Games programme.
- 1.24 The Community Sports Development programme attracts in the region of 9,000–13,000 users a year. A number of internal and external partners are involved in planning and delivery, including the PCT, Police, local sports clubs and Housing Associations.

Council led health and wellbeing programmes

- 1.25 In addition to the more established and traditional sports development offering, the Council has recently invested (and is supported by the PCT) in a programme of free physical activity opportunities for local residents. A Healthy Living Manager is in place to co-ordinate this work-stream which includes fitness qualification training for local residents to teach free exercise classes. The programme includes an educational element where groups are visited and informed about local opportunities and the benefits of physical activity as part of a healthy lifestyle.
- 1.26 Specific initiatives include a programme of ante and post natal exercise classes, Dance Classes, Older Adults Exercise Classes and a Borough wide Walking programme. In the region of 800 residents benefit from the programme, which is part sponsored by Southwark PCT.

Southwark Health and Social Care led programmes

- 1.27 Southwark PCT directly, or via funding partners and commissioning arrangements, delivers a number of physical activity programmes across the Borough. These encompass programmes targeted specifically for the management of ill health, and a range wider public awareness initiatives and other prevention based programmes. The PCT is currently finalising its Healthy Weight Strategy and Health Inequalities Strategy. In addition a physical activity needs assessment has been commissioned. These workstreams, together with the recommendations of this strategy will identify additional priorities and actions and subsequent programmes and projects to address them.

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1.28 An overview of current programmes and initiatives is shown in the figure below.

Figure 4 - Health led sport and physical activity interventions

Service / Initiative	Comments
GP Referral Scheme	Targeted at Adults and Older People. Run in partnership with Fusion Lifestyles. Operates from facilities, takes referrals from borough wide
Cardiac Rehabilitation Scheme (Phase 3 and Phase 4)	Take referrals from across the Borough. Focus on adults and older people
GP Physical Activity Questionnaire and Walks Programme	Currently being piloted in several areas of the borough – plans for extending to the whole borough
MEND weight management programme	Currently operating in Peckham, Camberwell, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe
Physiotherapy rehabilitation sessions	Available to the whole community via referrals
Pulmonary Rehabilitation sessions	Targeted at adults and older people, referrals taken from the whole borough
Health Trainers	Two dedicated Health Trainers. Referrals taken from across the borough
Annual physiotherapy sports camp	Multi-sports project
Workplace Physical Activity programmes	Staff Wellbeing classes at Dulwich Hospital, the development of a multi-agency workplace health group and planned work place initiatives at all local authority and PCT premises
Awareness Raising Initiatives	Initiatives include <i>An Information and Resource Centre, Pharmacy Campaign, the Social Marketing ‘Step it up, Cook it Up, Keep it Up project, Map of Medicine (Obesity care pathway development), Health and Social Care website</i>

Other Initiatives on a local level

1.29 In completing an audit of local provision we have collected a significant amount of information about a range of initiatives operating in Southwark. Some of these are national initiatives operating locally within the borough. Others are locally developed, funded and managed projects. Stakeholders we consulted found it difficult to categorise many of these initiatives using a fixed list of ‘types of intervention’. In many cases initiatives cut across types or have a number of key objectives.

1.30 Our audit identified over 100 initiatives across the borough. Some of the programmes above are

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included in this number. In the figure below we outline some of the programmes and initiatives operating in the borough. These include examples of structured national programmes operated locally, and those developed specifically as a result of local demand.

Figure 5 – Example sport and physical activity initiatives

Service / Initiative	Comments
Sport Unlimited	National scheme managed in the Borough by Proactive Central CSP – covers whole borough and targets ‘semi-sporty’ young people across a range of settings (predominantly education)
HEAL (Healthy Eating, Active Living)	Healthy Walks and other healthy living projects operating from Burgess Park and other venues and targeting communities in Walworth, Peckham and Camberwell
Recycled Teenagers run by the Carl Campbell Dance Company	Contemporary Caribbean Dance activities for the Over 55, sessions at Peckham Pulse Leisure centre but targeting the whole community
Kickstart	Using sport to help prevent youth offending; football, boxing and gym sessions across a range of facilities in the Borough. Run jointly with Millwall Football Club
Rough Cricket programme	Informal cricket programme operated by <i>1st Framework</i> across the Borough targeting all ages and cultures
Estate Based Football and Street Dance activities	Run by Jubilee Hall Clubs Ltd across the a number of target areas for young people
Surrey Docks Farm	Gardening activities targeting socially disadvantaged communities in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe

- 1.31 A range of initiatives operate across the borough, including some of those detailed above, which although not driven exclusively by an objective to increase physical activity participation can help make a positive contribution. These include the work of the Council’s Transport Planning Team which runs a number of initiatives to increase travel awareness and offer cycle training. The team lead on travel plans for workplaces and schools, ensuring that new developments can be accessed via sustainable travel modes.

Sports clubs

- 1.32 It is not known how many sports clubs there are in the Southwark Borough. The Council club database comprises 70 clubs and we have used this as the basis for the consultation to inform our recommendations. However, we estimate there are significantly more than this. For example, the Local Area Data published by the Football Association highlights almost 100 football clubs alone. Club make up, operational requirements and access to facilities varies from club to club. Community football clubs in the main rely on Council facilities to provide for competition and training needs.

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At the time of writing sports club questionnaires were still being received. We did not have a sufficient sample from which to draw robust findings relating to resources, average membership or other key audit findings. However, issues and priorities have been identified, based on the views of around 30 sports clubs. These are included within our analysis and thematic summaries in the following chapter.

Current demand

- 1.33 We have reviewed the results of a number of data sets to build a picture of demand. These include a review of the general demographic make up of the Borough and consideration of this in relation to the findings of research into participation characteristics.

Demographic review – implications for sport and physical activity participation

- 1.34 A review of the Borough demography suggests there are many complex challenges for sport and physical activity. With a population of approximately 266,400, and one in five of the total population being below the age of 15, it has a relatively young population. The borough's population is set to rise to 285,000 by 2011 and some projections place population growth anyway between 280,000 and 340,000 in 20 years time. Clearly this has implications for planning services in the future.
- 1.35 Almost 40% of the borough population is from a black or minority ethnic community. This rises to 67% in the school population where more than 100 languages are spoken, and 43% of pupils speak English as a second language. This has implications for the profile of the future population, and given the obesity statistics (see later in this section) there are implications and clear challenges for some types of provision, particularly awareness campaigns. Consultation with Health Sector Staff also identifies challenges with differing levels of 'cultural acceptance' of being overweight or obese.

Active Peoples Survey – adult participation in sport and physical activity

- 1.36 The Sport England Active People Survey is a comprehensive telephone interview based survey into the adult populations sport and physical activity participation habits. The first 'run' of the survey (2005/06) involved interviews with a representative sample of 1000 residents of each local authority district in the country.
- 1.37 This has been followed by a second survey (2007/08) of 500 residents in each local authority area in the country. The survey collects information relating to six key performance indicators (KPIs), providing useful information about the 'demand' for sport and physical activity in Southwark. The survey also provides context in terms of comparing the performance of Southwark with other local authorities. The survey results for each KPI are summarised in Figure below.
- 1.38 Regular participation in sport and active recreation is defined as taking part on at least three days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation (at least 12 days in the last 4 weeks) for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session. Participation includes recreational walking and cycling. The other KPIs provide an indication of the levels of volunteering, club membership, the percentage of those receiving some form of tuition (such as formal coaching) and the percentage of adults involved in competitive sport.
- 1.39 Results of the two surveys provide an indication of the overall participation rate for Southwark adults, and show an emerging trend in relation to increases or decreases over the last two years. We highlight positive changes to results in green and negative changes in red in the figure below.

Figure 6 - Active Peoples Survey results

Key Performance Indicator	Active People Survey 1	Active People Survey 2
KPI1 Participation	18.4%	22.1%
KPI2 Volunteering	2.2%	3.8%

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Key Performance Indicator	Active People Survey 1	Active People Survey 2
KPI3 Club Membership	21.8%	21.0%
KPI4 Tuition	16.4%	18.5%
KPI5 Competition	10.7%	12.3%
KPI6 Satisfaction	59.6%	58.2%

- 1.40 The Active People's Survey 1 results showed significant divergence in participation across gender and disability, and participation among women is particularly low. A research study (see context review) conducted by Quadrant and Hall Aitken highlighted some of the low participatory groups within the overall population that were a large reason for the overall low participation rate. The results provide some indication of target audiences for future programme focus.
- 1.41 The Survey 2 results show positive changes in all but two of the indicators. While there have been increases in overall adult participation, a detailed breakdown of data is not available for sub-groups within the overall sample. As a result the survey findings do not show whether the increase is due to a general increase across the whole population, or a significant increase in participation among low performing populations. Although the results are positive in respect of participation, the reasons for this increase are not clear.
- 1.42 For example, it is not clear from our audit whether any of the increase is attributable to a shift in focus by the main providers, additional resources or specific initiatives targeted at low participatory groups.
- 1.43 Participation estimates for Middle Order Super Output Areas have been mapped by Sport England. This map is included within the appendices (Map 5) to this report. Based on the overall Borough results, it is estimated that there is a significant zone of low participation across the Peckham Community Council area and large parts of the Walworth and Camberwell Community Council areas. The map also shows estimated low participation across South Bermondsey.

Sport England Market Segmentation (Adult)

- 1.44 Sport England has developed a segmentation model to help understand the attitudes, motivators and perceived barriers to sports participation. The model is made up of nineteen 'sporting' segments based on the results of the Active Peoples survey and Taking Part Surveys (highlighted in the Strategy Context review section of this report) and relevant external data sources. These segments have been allocated a segment name to reflect the key characteristics of people within them. It is important to stress that participation within each segment varies significantly. The segmentation model can be used to help develop tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with target markets and better understand participation in the context of life-stages and life-cycles.
- 1.45 The segmentation model results for Southwark highlight a number of key considerations for the sport and physical activity strategy. These results, together with the implications of the Active Peoples results and findings of the local Physical Activity needs assessment should be used to target interventions more effectively.
- 1.46 The segmentation statistics highlight some key issues for planning future services in Southwark. Just 41.7% of the adult population in Southwark belong to segments which are more likely than average to participate in sport and physical activity. In England as a whole, 59.5% of the population are found to be in these segments. At the same time, 58.3% of the Southwark adult population belong to segments which are less likely than average to participate. This compares to 40.7% of the population across England as a whole.
- 1.47 Southwark has significantly higher percentage (more than double) of *pub league team mates* than the national population. 16.9% of adults are estimated to fall within this market segment. A review of the lifestyle characteristics of this group is key in the development of future programmes, particularly

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drawing on the characteristics of the active participants within this segment. This segment profile suggests the social aspects of sport and recreation are important and likely key drivers to participation. Team sports, especially football are likely to be popular with this segment. In terms of addressing non participants among the segment, help with childcare and better facilities are highlighted as key factors.

- 1.48 The *Older Working Women* segment is another where significantly more residents in Southwark fall than the national average. This segment is less likely to have taken part in organised competition or be a member of a sports club. Participants among this segment are more likely to participate in walking. A large number in this segment are not interested in participating in sport, or have difficulty finding the time. In terms of addressing non participation among this group, longer opening hours and cheaper admission fees would help.
- 1.49 The market segmentation data also shows a higher than average percentage of retirement home singles. There is not likely to be significant participation among this segment, but those that do will tend to participate in low intensity activities, such as walking, bowls and dance. Of those that do participate, safer neighbourhoods, improved transport and 'people to go with' are potentially key factors to encourage more from this segment to participate.
- 1.50 A set of maps developed by Sport England accompanies the market segmentation data. These are included within the appendices to this report. They show the prevalence of each segment across the Borough.

Young people's participation in sport and physical activity – school sport survey

- 1.51 The School Sport Survey provides an indication of the levels of activity among school age children. There are obvious limitations to the use of this data as an indicator, as the survey covers participation in physical education and school sport only. The survey is based on all schools included within a school sport partnership. In Southwark, all schools are included within this framework. As it is an annual survey, the results provide some indication of trends in participation.
- 1.52 Within the Harris Academy Partnership, 83% of pupils overall participated in two hours of PE and school sport weekly. This figure is higher among Years 1-6 but low among Year 10 and 11 (only 47%). The results for Bacons School Partnership show 90% of pupils overall participating in two hours of PE and sport. These results compare favourably with the national target of 85%.
- 1.53 The survey results provide a useful indication of where additional support may be required. In particular, individual schools within each partnership with particularly low participation figures may benefit from more targeted after schools programmes. The national results show clearly that the older age groups require more 'top up' time, or out of school provision to make up the two hours of sport.
- 1.54 The School Sport Survey also collects data around the numbers of pupils actively involved in sports volunteering and leadership activity. Results reported for Southwark suggest 8% of pupils are activity involved. This is below the national figure of 13%.

National Child Measurement Programme 2007/2008

- 1.55 The report summarises the results of the Government's national programme of weight measurement in children. It highlights the prevalence of 'underweight', 'healthy weight', 'overweight' and 'obese' children in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years). The national results show that 22.6% of children are either overweight or obese. The results on a local level show Southwark has the highest prevalence of childhood obesity in the country. Over 27% of Reception aged children and more than 40% of Year 6 children are overweight or obese.

Health Mapping

- 1.56 A number of mapping exercises have been undertaken by the local PCT. These include mapping the hotspots of children at risk of obesity (Year 6 and Reception Age children). These are included within the appendices to this report. Both maps show similar pictures of the potential risk of obesity among

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children. They are useful in targeting specific activity to tackle these indices and should be used alongside the results of the physical activity needs assessment in identifying targeting of resources.

- 1.57 The maps show high intensity of risk in the Borough and Bankside, Walworth, Bermondsey and Peckham Community Council areas. Pockets of moderate levels of intensity of risk are evidenced in the Camberwell, Rotherhithe and Nunhead and Peckham Rye Community Council areas. There are also pockets of risk in the other areas. Generally the risk of obesity appears to be greatest in areas of high deprivation. In areas where there is little recorded deprivation, such as parts of the Dulwich Community Council area, there is a low risk of childhood obesity.
- 1.58 A map has also been produced to indicate the prevalence of Strokes across the Borough. There is less of a pattern across the Borough in terms of synergy with deprived areas. There is an estimated high prevalence among adults in at least one area within each of the eight Community Council areas.

Deprivation mapping

- 1.59 A map of Super Output Areas by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation Index (2007) also highlights some potential challenges for the promotion and delivery of physical activity programmes. The north of the Borough is generally more deprived than the south. There are Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the 10% most deprived of all SOAs in England in the Wards of East Walworth, Peckham, Nunhea, The Lane and Rotherhithe. In the case of Camberwell Green Ward, all SOAs are in the top 30% of deprived SOAs. Village and East Dulwich Wards have the least prevalence of deprivation.

Resource Mapping

- 1.60 Any strategy needs to take stock of the resources available. Part of our consultation therefore sought to build an audit of resources expended on providing sport and physical activity interventions. At an early stage it was apparent that a comprehensive audit was not going to be achievable within the parameters of the strategy development.
- 1.61 Although we have not been able to build a complete picture of all resources expended, our consultation findings provide a number of headline findings which enable us to make some observations.

Spend on sport and physical activity

- 1.62 A rough estimate based on our audit is that in the region of £7million is spent annually on the sport and physical activity related facilities, programmes, services, and projects. This includes estimated expenditure on improving parks and allocations from service budgets where the core priority is not sport and physical activity. Education spend (in terms of an estimate of the cost of operating school sports facilities, and the resources required for the School Sport Coordinator programme) is not included within this figure. The sports budget for the University is also discounted from this figure, with some of the resource expended on supporting students and projects across a wider area than Southwark. This figure is obviously subject to fluctuation dependent on securing annual budgets and the levering in of external funding.
- 1.63 This is based on predominantly revenue funding, i.e the resources required to run specific development and awareness programmes, and operate facilities.
- 1.64 This figure is likely to be significantly less than the true expenditure on sport and physical activity. It does not include any allowance for the financial equivalent of volunteer time, or the expenditure from sports clubs and many private providers. In most cases the cost of providing these services is offset with income. The estimate does not include additional resources that are spent through national programmes such as the Change 4 Life campaign, where posters and other awareness initiatives are operating within the Borough.
- 1.65 It is estimated (based on the above figure) that in the region of £26 per resident per year is spent on providing services, facilities, programmes and other initiatives related to physical activity. Of this, it is

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estimated that in the region of 3% is spent on programmes to prevent or manage ill-health, or increase awareness of the benefits of physical activity. We have based this on the estimated PCT funding allocated to all Health led projects.

- 1.66 Through our audit we also sought to collect information about the ‘source’ of funding. On a basic level we have tried to build a picture of the extent to which resources for sport and physical activity related provision is core funding, or made up of short term external sources.
- 1.67 Our audit provides a snapshot only of which areas of the borough, and which population groups are the key beneficiaries. The same finding relates to the type of activity funded. In some cases this is because resources are spent on facilities, and are not necessarily geographically targeted.

Who is involved in providing sport and physical activity?

- 1.68 Our audit shows the mix of providers is potentially diverse. Our audit identified the following from stakeholders. Including individual teams within the Council and PCT there are well over 30 ‘partners’ involved in delivering sport and physical activity initiatives in the Borough. Most of the stakeholders consulted reported they work in partnership with another agency, service, or external partner.

Figure 7 – Snapshot of the range of agencies involved in delivering initiatives

‘Agencies’ involved in delivering sport and physical activity initiatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwark Council (various departments) • Fusion Lifestyle • Southwark Health and Social Care PCT (various departments) • Sport Action Zone • Proactive Central London • New Deal for Communities • Sport England • Youth Sport Trust • Learning and Skills Council • Police • Transport for London • Southwark Living Streets • Safer Southwark Partnership (WNF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Sport Partnerships (Bacons/Harris) • Private Schools • Local sports clubs • Local sports leagues • Local sports partnerships and forums • MEND (Mind Exercise Nutrition and Do it - an obesity intervention for young people and families) • Housing Associations • Funders • Southwark Cyclists • 50+ employment link • Millwall FC • The Salmon Centre • National Governing Bodies of Sport • Instructor.com

- 1.69 Some of the findings from our review of the local strategy and policy context are reflected in the mix and diversity of provision on the ground. Specifically, there is clearly a significant amount of facility provision where sport and physical activity opportunities are part of the core offer, but where increasing rates of physical activity participation is not necessarily the primary aim.
- 1.70 While most facilities within Council ownership are managed (directly or through a contract) by the Leisure and Wellbeing, Environment and Housing Directorate, other facilities are managed through other directorates.
- 1.71 For example, Youth Services (part of the Education and Children’s Services Directorate) operate a number of Youth Centre facilities with dedicated sports facilities. The Damilola Taylor Youth Project is one example providing a three badminton court sports hall and third generation five-a-side football pitch. These facilities support a programme of structured sports activities for young people between the ages of 11 and 19. Additionally, play facilities for children and young people provide outlets for less formal sport and physical activity. These include 11 Adventure Playgrounds across the borough.

Appendix 6 – Supply and Demand detail

Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2009-2013

Governance and Leadership for the strategy

- 1.72 'Proactive Southwark, the local Community Sport and Physical Activity Network (CSPAN) has recently formed. It is anticipated that this network will play a key role in delivering the strategy, through commissioning action and monitoring progress. We have explored the appropriateness of this and arrangements for it to happen effectively as part of the strategy development process.
- 1.73 Undertaking the role of Strategy lead fits within the agreed priority list developed at the recent CSPAN strategy planning event. Collaborative strategic planning leading to enhanced consultation and cohesive partnerships was agreed as a key priority for the network. CSPANs in other local authority areas are increasingly taking on the role as strategy lead. It accords with the terms of reference and the overarching objective of establishing CSPANs.

Summary

- 1.73 It is clear from our audit that current provision is diverse. The list of agencies and partners involved is also extensive. To a large extent this confirms the findings of our context review, with a range of 'uses' of sport and physical activity. The emerging issues, explored in more detail in the next section, is that although there is significant provision, much of it is not as part of a co-ordinated strategic approach.