

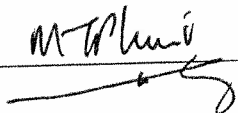
Haringey Council

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

On 14th September 2009

Report Title: Sport and Physical Activity Strategy Review

Report of : Mun Thong Phung, Director of Adult, Culture & Community Services.

Signed : 

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Wards(s) affected: All

Report for: Key Decision

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 This report is a critical review of the 2005 Sport and Physical Activity Strategy and Action Plan as well as identifying key developments at local, regional and national level, that have occurred since 2005 and impacted on the strategy.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1 I am pleased that Overview and Scrutiny Committee is undertaking this review of the 2005 Sport and Physical Activity Strategy and Action Plan.
2.2 This will enable proper consideration of a number of important issues for this service area and will help to inform the development of our new Strategy in 2010.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. The context in which the 2005 SPAS was produced was strongly aligned to the Haringey Strategic Partnership strategy 'Narrowing the Gap 2002 – 2012.' This policy set out to improve Haringey's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
3.2. Key themes had been identified through the then Community Plan and the sport and physical activity strategy sought to demonstrate how sport and physical

activity was central to meeting those key objectives for improving the lives of Haringey's community.

3.3. It is envisaged that the new strategy will link to the current Sustainable Community Strategy (2007 – 2016).

Haringey is 'A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong'.

The priorities of the new strategy are:

People at the heart of change, and Haringey will:

- 3.3.1 Have an environmentally sustainable future
- 3.3.2 Have economic vitality and prosperity shared by all
- 3.3.3 Be safer for all
- 3.3.4 Have healthier people with a better quality of life
- 3.3.5 Be people and customer focussed

3.4. Other internal strategy links include:

- Open Spaces Strategy
- Well-being Strategic Framework
- Children and Young People's Plan
- Sustainable Transport Plan
- Experience Counts: Haringey's strategy for improving the quality of life for older people
- Play Strategy

3.5 There are also national and regional strategies which impact on sport and physical activity:

- Sport England Strategy 2008 -2011
- National Governing Bodies of Sport – Whole Sports Plans
- Department of Health – 'Be Active Be Healthy' a plan for getting the nation moving
- A Sporting Future for London (Greater London Authority)

4. Recommendations

4.1. Overview and Scrutiny Committee are asked to consider this review and make recommendations that might inform future strategy development.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1. N/A

6. Other options considered

6.1 N/A

7. Describe the issue under consideration

- 7.1 The current Sport and Physical Activity Strategy (SPAS) and accompanying Action Plan was published in December 2005.
- 7.2 It was developed with the overall aim of providing a coherent plan to take sport and physical activity forward in Haringey and increase participation.
- 7.3 The vision enunciated in the policy was:

'To improve the quality of life of the people of Haringey through the development of high quality and affordable sporting and recreational activity and equality of opportunity either directly or in partnership with the community, voluntary and private sectors across Haringey'

- 7.4 The context in which the original SPAS was produced was strongly aligned to the Haringey Strategic Partnership strategy 'Narrowing the Gap 2002 – 2012.' This policy set out to improve Haringey's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
- 7.5 Key themes had been identified through the then Community Plan and the sport and physical activity strategy sought to demonstrate how sport and physical activity was central to meeting those key objectives for improving the lives of Haringey's community.
- 7.6 A partnership approach was required to deliver rising levels of participation, with the strategy's vision being that each and every resident would have access to sporting and physical activity opportunity.
- 7.7 It was identified that there was a need for a balance of locally accessible opportunities through parks, local schools and community facilities, through to high quality sports hubs that would provide for those wishing to take part more seriously and compete at higher levels.
- 7.8 The seven area assemblies were identified for providing the basis for developing access to sport and physical activity.
- 7.9 Nationally Sport England's vision for sport and physical activity was published in 2000 'A Sporting Future for All'. The aim was to encourage wide participation in sport and to achieve excellence in sport as part of the same package as it is from broad participation that talented stars emerge. The associated action plan centred on three areas:
 - 7.9.1 Sport in Education
 - 7.9.2 Sport in the Community
 - 7.9.3 Sporting Excellence
- 7.10 At this time Sport England was working on a baseline of 30% of the country participating in a range of sporting activity. With an aim to increase this to 50% by 2020.
- 7.11 Game Plan (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2002) acknowledged the need for additional facilities to act as a stimulus for increased participation. Therefore it was incumbent upon local authorities and local education authorities to clearly define what they required in terms of the demographics, geography and interests of their local population, and what they had available

at the time before embarking on facility development. The document also questioned whether existing facilities were optimally utilised for community provision.

- 7.12 Choosing Health (Department of Health, 2004) stated that it should be made easier for everyone to choose health in the way we live our lives. The action plan provided the basis for meeting many of the key priorities identified within Choosing Health.
- 7.13 The plans set out a major delivery role for Sport England and required active partnership with local authorities, the voluntary sector, schools and local health professionals.
- 7.14 School sport received a significant lift at this time 'A Boost for School Sport – The National Strategy for PE, School Sport and Club Links 2002' had an overall vision that by 2010 all children will be offered at least 4 hours of sport every week (including 2 hours of high quality PE).
- 7.15 In order to meet this objective significant funding was made available for training and development of teachers and others, supporting gifted and talented athletes in school, enhancing links between schools and clubs, increasing volunteering opportunities, developing and extending coaching and playing opportunities and community club development.
- 7.16 Other national strategies to impact on the 2005 SPAS were 'Every Child Matters' and 'Youth Matters'. Developing sport and physical activity is seen as key to delivering on the 5 outcomes detailed in Every Child Matters in particular 'Be Healthy' and 'Enjoy and Achieve'. Likewise sport and physical activity is seen as one of the key outlets for young people to engage in positive activities including sports volunteering.
- 7.17 At a regional level the London Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008 (Sport England) sought to drive up participation through the establishment of regional sports boards to advocate, develop and co-ordinate opportunity, it aims were to:
 - 7.17.1 Increase participation by 1% per year
 - 7.17.2 Increase participation by all under represented groups
 - 7.17.3 Provide the structures needed for individuals to realise their sporting potential.
- 7.18 In terms of disability sport the London Sports Forum for Disabled People – Strategic Plan 2004 -2008 had a vision to ensure that all disabled people in London have more opportunities to get involved in sport and physical activity at a level of their choice.

8 Why the need to Review?

On the one hand it is helpful to review what has been achieved or not achieved from the 2005 Strategy.

- 8.1 Examples of this include: (further analysis of the 2005 Action Plan – Appendix 1 and a summary of the achievements against the objectives in section 9)
- 8.2 The investment in the leisure centres ensuring a more viable and competitive service
- 8.3 The engagement of the annual Sport England bench marking survey (NBS) to measure the leisure centres against like facilities nationally

- 8.4 The success of the Active Card (formally Easy Card) with over 17,000 card holders or a commendable 7.5% market penetration
- 8.5 The establishment of the client function within Recreation Services allowing for an effective enabling approach to provision
- 8.6 The access to the Neighbourhood Regeneration Fund (now Area Based Grant) for a significant source of revenue to take forward programmes such as holiday activities to support the vision of the 2005 SPAS.
- 8.7 Members decision to retain the management of the leisure centres in house.
- 8.8 A pricing review with the result of ensuring the 'ability to pay' principle was embedded in individual pricing and support for quality assured sports clubs that sign up to capacity building and other council priorities enshrined in group pricing.
- 8.9 The development of a procurement system with 11 Approved Suppliers who deliver coaching services for the council and a bank of self employed coaches and instructors.

However there has also been a significant change to the context in which we operate both nationally, regionally and locally which has impacted on the sport and physical activity agenda. This is set out below:

National Policy

- 8.10 Recently there has been a clear separation of responsibilities at national level. Overall a target of a 2 million increase in adults participating regularly in sport and physical activity has been set to be achieved by 2012. This target is now split evenly between the Department of Health responsible for increasing physical activity and Sport England (in partnership with National Governing Bodies of Sport - NGB's) responsible for increasing sports participation.
- 8.11 This has meant that national bodies such as Natural England and NGB's have taken on enhanced roles.
- 8.12 This distinct change from the more holistic national policy approach we were operating under in 2005 promotes at a local level a consideration of the implications of this change. At a minimum it may well be that in Haringey we have two distinct tracks – firstly sport and secondly physical activity – down which we travel in our efforts to increase participation.

Measurement

- 8.13 We now also have a far more robust process for the measurement of progress. Nationally Sport England has commissioned Mori to conduct annual surveys of the nation's physical activity patterns.
- 8.14 These comprehensive surveys (Active People Survey - APS) have given sport's policy professionals a wealth of data unavailable hitherto. Haringey further invested in a more detailed analysis of the 05-06 results and this information along with a research conducted at a similar time by Recreation Services, into the activity patterns of year 6 and 9 students, has meant definitive baselines have been established. As well we now have a deeper appreciation of the specifics around activity levels and preferred activities in Haringey as related to the borough's demographics/market segments.
- 8.15 Prior to this; research into the population's physical activity had been rather piecemeal. Nonetheless what can be deduced, as a nationwide trend, is that there has been little increase in the numbers of adults who are physically active

for many years. Clearly these relatively low rates of activity allied with modern sedentary work lives have significant implications for general health, obesity levels and community cohesion.

8.16 Clear messages from the data are:

8.16.1 The firm correlation in a given locality between levels of sports participation and membership of sports clubs. Therefore where a good club structure exists (and there are good opportunities for receiving tuition and undertaking competitive sport) participation will be higher.

8.16.2 The activities that appeal to a broad range of people fall more into the 'physical activity' bracket such as; walking, swimming and cycling.

8.16.3 Of the 22.6% of the population meeting the participation target of 3x a week there is an estimated split of a maximum 15% participating in our leisure centres and 85% participating in other arenas (i.e. sports clubs, community settings, private gyms, parks etc).

8.16.4 In Haringey as one would regrettably expect rates of participation are much lower in the east of the borough compared to the west.

Haringey - Active People Survey Results and Targets to 2011

KPI no.	Target	Indicator	05/06	07/08
KPI 1	26.9%	Participating three times a week	22.9%	19.8%
KPI 1a	10%	Participating twice a week	7%	10%
KPI 1b	15%	Participating once a week	12%	12%
KPI 1c	45%	Not participating at all	49%	49%
KPI 2	5%	Volunteering in active recreation for at least one hour a week	2.7%	3%
KPI 3	26%	Membership of sports clubs	23%	21.4%

KPI 4	
21%	19.9%
Receiving tuition or coaching	20.6%

KPI 5	
15%	11.2%
Taking part in organised competitive sport	10.1%

KPI 6	
66%	62.2%
Very or fairly satisfied with sports provision in the local area	63.1%

KPI7	
50%	na
Increasing the percentage of children participating in 5 hours of sport per week	25%

KPI8	
90%	74.2%
Increasing the number of residents living within 20 minutes walk time of a quality assured leisure facility	90.2%

- 8.17 Using APS 05-06 results as a base an LAA target to increase the percentage of over 16 year old residents achieving 3 x a week of 30 minutes of moderate sport and physical activity from 22.9% (05-06) to 26.9% (10- 11) was set (NI8).
- 8.18 This most challenging target and the overall aspiration to continue to increase levels of physical activity year on year at the rate of 1% per annum to a level of 50% of the adult population; will require a clear focus and significant resources. This challenge is particularly so given the aging of the population as a whole and the clear correlation between age and levels of participation (which decline markedly with age).
- 8.19 To measure the direction of travel between surveys and specific project outcomes to help achieve this target a raft of local performance targets have been set.

Local

- 8.20 These performance indicators are monitored by Haringey's Community Sports and Physical Activity Network (CSPAN). The CSPAN was formed early this year and has five sub groups: (Appendix 2)
 - 8.20.1 Club, Coach and Volunteer Development
 - 8.20.2 Wellbeing and Health
 - 8.20.3 Facility Development
 - 8.20.4 PESSYP (Youth and school PE and sport)
 - 8.20.5 Marketing
- 8.21 CSPAN as well as acting as a Programme Board is a strategic structure which draws in partners to work collaboratively to achieve targets and connect more actively with the wider sports development and physical activity agenda as well as working towards the overall vision of Haringey's Community Strategy.

- 8.22 The Haringey Strategic Partnership's Community Strategy has changed since 2005. The vision of the new sustainable strategy (2007 – 2016) is ' A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong' . The priorities of the new strategy are:
- 8.22.1 People at the heart of change, and Haringey will:
 - 8.22.2 Have an environmentally sustainable future
 - 8.22.3 Have economic vitality and prosperity shared by all
 - 8.22.4 Be safer for all
 - 8.22.5 Have healthier people with a better quality of life
 - 8.22.6 Be people and customer focussed
- 8.23 Subsequent to 2005 Recreation Services was relocated within the Adult, Culture and Community Services (ACCS) Directorate - this enables our service to engage more productively with the Well Being agenda.
- 8.24 Additionally in terms of 'Transforming Social Care' which will move towards early intervention and prevention via improved access to universal services and the links to personalisation of social care budgets for those adults in need; having the ability to determine for themselves how their budget will be spent. There are implications for improving rates of physical activity amongst these client groups, who traditionally are very inactive, which often contributes a further worsening of their condition. Creative and focussed thought is required to achieve improvements in health for adults in need via physical activity while the whole financing of this sector is in a state of far reaching change.
- 8.25 Stronger links with Children's Services, in particular the School Sports Partnership and the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) team is an area for further focus given the strong correlation between childhood activity levels and adult health and activity levels.
- 8.26 The opening up of school facilities to the public via the Extended Schools process is crucial to achieving the area based sports facility plan detailed in the 2005 SPAS. Work to align school and public facilities to provide better more rounded services for residents is ongoing but requires continued support from national and local politicians backed up with effective policy.
- 8.27 Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) is a new approach to assessing the performance of local public services in an area. It replaced Comprehensive Area Assessment (CPA) in April 2009. CPA focused on services provided by local authorities, CAA will look at the public services in an area delivered by councils, the Police, local NHS, Fire and Rescue services and private and voluntary sectors. Clearly adopting the CSPAN structure is positive in terms of CAA with its emphasis on strong partnership working and the drawing together of resources to collectively achieve targets.
- 8.28 Outside of the public domain the most influential partner in Haringey is Tottenham Hotspur FC. Their charitable foundation works closely with Recreation Services to deliver sports development activities and support the council in encouraging healthier active lives amongst residents. The amount of resource the Foundation has access to and their ability to deliver funding to the local community are but two of the advantages the council has in maintaining a strong partnership with this key player in the borough.
- 8.29 Additionally the new Tottenham Hotspur FC stadium development and the S106 receipt from this development has the potential to deliver both capital and revenue resources to strengthen significantly the council's ability to

influence resident's behaviour positively around improving their rates of physical activity.

- 8.30 Sub regionally Pro-Active North London (P-ANL) is one of the five sub-regional Sport and Physical Activity Partnerships operating across London and one of the 49 covering England. The Partnership covers the areas of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest. The Partnership is made up of stakeholders committed to providing locally determined solutions to collectively increase participation and widen access to sport and physical activity for the whole community.

Wider Influences

- 8.31 In consideration of the wider influences on policy the decline in the national economy ranks as significant – already there is anecdotal evidence that health and sports club membership has declined and there is pressure on a number of our leisure centre income lines. Additionally many trust funds which have traditionally supported physical activity projects are currently hamstrung by low interest rates.
- 8.32 Linked to this is the challenging economic outlook for the public sector from 2011. There will undoubtedly be pressures for increases or at a minimum continuation of the present levels of provision with what may be significantly less resource.
- 8.33 Increasing concerns about climate change and environmental sustainability, while extremely worrying, have a hopefully positive spin off for people's activity levels as active travel is promoted more heavily and infrastructure is designed to facilitate this.
- 8.34 Overall there is an increasing demand for a better quality of provision both in leisure centres and the club environment. This is in part due to the myriad of leisure opportunities now available to the population and an increasingly discerning public with much greater expectations for enjoyable and quality leisure time experiences. This coupled with safeguarding issues and the need for transparent, robust and effective procedures to ensure sport and physical activity is safe, particularly for children and young people; places increasing pressure on local authorities and the voluntary sector.
- 8.35 In Haringey we rely on the voluntary sector to deliver much of our sports development in an effective enabling environment; however it must be acknowledged that this sector is under increasing pressure due to increased demands around safeguarding, insurance, cost effectiveness and reporting demands from funding bodies.
- 8.36 Changing gender roles must also be unravelled in terms of the impact and motivations around participation in sport and physical activity. For example indications are that this influence along side generally increased time pressures on the population has led to a decline in more traditional sports requiring substantial time to play.
- 8.37 The once in a lifetime potential of the London Olympic and Paralympic Games as part of a decade of sport to inspire individuals to make a commitment to activity will increasingly become a focus. How Haringey engages with this increasingly powerful backdrop to our lives leading up to 2012 could have a significant part to play in the achievement of our objectives for increasing physical activity participation.

- 8.38 Additionally if White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre becomes a 2012 'In Games Training Venue' there will be a terrific local opportunity to further exploit the Games to increase participation.
- 8.39 The time bomb for public health of rising obesity levels with vicious circle affect of overweight and obese people being less inclined to participate in sport and physical activity and this in turn leading to increasing levels of inactivity and obesity is a major consideration in our policy making. Local statistics make grim reading with 10% of reception age children and 23% of year 6 children in Haringey being obese.
- On the Ground**
- 8.40 Nationally and locally a range of initiatives have been put in place to try and boost participation levels.
- 8.41 The Department of Health lead 'Change4Life' campaign being particularly significant. This is predominantly a sophisticated marketing campaign with effective signposting to encourage healthy lifestyles changes amongst the wider community. 'Moving more' is a key ingredient of this campaign and activities such as walking, playing with your children, swimming and gardening are promoted alongside signposting to sports activities.
- 8.42 The free swimming campaign has been enthusiastically adopted in Haringey with the council supporting this initiative with significant revenue support to supplement the central government grant.
- 8.43 Across the country and in Haringey there has been investment in walking and cycling routes to promote sustainable transport and the promotion of these activities to improve health
- 8.44 Generally both Sport England and the Department of Health have adopted a social marketing ethos. This approach is most clearly seen with the 'Change4Life' campaign in that marketing principles around understanding the motivations of market segments have been applied to promote particular outcomes for the betterment of society.
- 8.45 Sport England's model has divided the population into 19 market segments and provided well researched information on the levels of participation in each group, how to reach each group, what activities they are interested in, how to motivate them to participate and how to sustain their interest. Further work has been done by Sport England to map each local authority's segments.
- 8.46 In Haringey we have adopted and localised this approach with our newly launched 'Make a Change' project. Haringey has a preponderance of three key market segments which we are targeting as part of our project. Clearly this project also links effectively with Change4Life
- 8.47 The whole range of projects from 'increasing leisure centre participation' to improving facilities, holiday programming, Sports Hub Project, Make a Change etc are grouped under the HariActive umbrella and monitored by the CSPAN and its sub groups. There is a comprehensive scorecard and reporting system to capture quantitative and qualitative information. This information records our direction of travel and gives us an indication of progress in relation to the LAA target.

9 Review of the 2005 Strategy

9.1 In summary the 2005 Sport and Physical Activity Action Plan had six objectives. Set out below in respect of each one is a synopsis of progress against each of these.

9.1.1 Objective one: 'To develop a range of quality and accessible recreational opportunities and sporting facilities available to all'

Overall this objective was partially achieved. There was a great deal of success nonetheless it was envisaged that there would be savings of up to £250,000 per annum (from Business Rate relief available to leisure trusts) from either setting up a Haringey leisure trust or externalising the centres to another trust. The thinking at the time was to ring fence these savings to provide the revenue to support increasing leisure opportunities available to residents – primarily via the opening up of school facilities.

9.1.2 Objective two: 'Increase participation in sport and physical activity and encourage an active lifestyle, in particular by those community groups who traditionally use sports and leisure facilities across the borough less than others'

Overall this objective was partially achieved. Baseline figures for participation are now accurate including far more detailed information specific to Haringey. What analysis of this data has further emphasised is that there are two distinct areas of work – firstly to encourage residents who are doing some activity to do more to meet the 3x a week level and secondly an undoubtedly more difficult task of motivating the very significant number of adult residents (49%) who do virtually no activity at all to at least participate to the 1x a week level. The market segmentation work that Sport England have now provided us with also strongly indicates that a universal approach to these two groups will not work, that the resources required to target and make progress with the wholly inactive group are significant and to then move some of this group onto 3x a week maybe almost insurmountable. This more accurate measurement of the situation raises targeting and resourcing questions for the service.

9.1.3 Objective three: 'To promote community ownership, participation and involvement in the development and delivery of facilities and programmes for sport and physical activity.'

Overall this objective was partially achieved with gains in areas of coordinating activity and providing good support for the voluntary sports sector. The development of the Approved Suppliers system was central to success in this area and an effective enabling environment is now in place. Further work is required to draw in the private sector and the opportunity to inspire participation via the magic of the Olympics would be beneficial.

9.1.4 Objective four: 'To use the attraction of participation in sport and physical activity as a vehicle for young people to fulfil their potential and divert those at risk of offending away from crime'

Overall this objective was partially met. Tasks in this area which Recreation Services had direct control over and were resourced were achieved, for example the provision of an extensive holiday sports programme. Partnership working with Youth Services and Children's Services generally is good and continues to progress, however more opportunities would be available to

young people if there was a more coordinated and resourced approach to the opening up of school sports facilities out of school hours.

9.1.5 Objective five 'To improve access to local provision so that participants can enjoy activities that are of high quality and in a safe and secure environment.' This objective was partially met. Overall the sports environment is much safer both physically and in terms of child protection – the Approved Suppliers system does much to support this. As well physical improvements to pitches for example, are well progressed and will commence shortly – agreement around council capital funding and strong indications that match funding will be forthcoming from the Football Foundation has been critical in terms of the momentum for such projects.

9.1.6 Objective six: 'To assist each member of the community, particularly young people, to maximise their educational attainment and opportunity for lifelong learning through participation in sport and physical activity.' This objective was partially met. Resources to increase participation amongst school children have generally been funnelled via the school sports partnerships and this is delivering good results locally. The SLA that Recreation Services has with the Haringey Sixth Form Centre is a good model for achieving extended community access to sports facilities and there is a potential to replicate this elsewhere (or aspects of it). In this way pricing and access arrangements become more universal and transparent across the borough.

The review highlights that much progress has been made but the very challenging task of increasing adult participation requires further focus and decisions about the direction which should be taken to achieve our targets in this and related areas. Going forward there are many influences to consider regarding the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy Review and as indicated by the synopsis above there are a number of over riding questions that need to be addressed within this context; These include:

Our approach to future commissioning

Do we keep the leisure centres in house or externalise?

Should we focus on children or adults – what should the balance be?

How do we direct our efforts – universal or targeted. If targeted who should we target?

Should our focus be more demand lead or more needs lead?

How are we going to engage with the Olympics and how will this be resourced?

What is our approach to the provision of facilities?

What is our approach to the funding of new or refurbished facilities?

How will Extended Services impact on our approach?

Is the 7 Area approach valid in terms of providing leisure opportunities?

Locally how do we respond (or bridge) the national split of the Department of Health now specifically responsible for increasing physical activity and Sport England specifically responsible for increasing sports participation?

Given the increasing pressure on resources how will our ambitions to improve the rates of physical activity in the borough be funded?

10 Chief Financial Officer Comments

- 10.1 This report provides a detailed review of the 2005 Sport and Physical Activity Strategy and Action Plan.
- 10.2 Objective 1 in particular had a direct financial impact. This was to investigate externalisation of leisure services or setting up a Leisure Trust. Potential savings relating to Business Rate relief were anticipated to be circa £250k, to be reinvested in increasing leisure opportunities to residents. This part of objective 1 was not achieved and services continue to be managed in-house and funded by Council subsidies. The saving did not result in a budget reduction so alternative savings have not been required to offset this.
- 10.3 Development of the new Strategy in 2010 (ref 2.2 above) and consideration of the points raised after 9.1.6 should be considered in further detail and reports submitted as appropriate including a detailed financial appraisal of each of the options therein.

11. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 11.1 The Head of Legal Services notes the review of the 2005 Sport and Physical Activity Strategy and Action Plan and the proposal for development of a new strategy in 2010.
- 11.2 It is noted that consideration is to be given in the review process to options for further commissioning of sport and leisure services and to possible outsourcing of leisure centre provision. As the options considered may have significant legal implications relating to the structure of proposed partnering arrangements, procurement routes selected and TUPE issues on outsourcing, Legal Services should be involved in and consulted on formulation of specific commissioning and partnering options.
- 11.3 It is also noted that a new national Vetting and Barring Scheme has been introduced effective 12th October 2009 to improve arrangements for the safeguarding of children. The scheme requires an increased level of vetting of service providers likely to come into regular contact with children in the course of specified activities. It is additional to the existing system of Criminal Records Bureau checks currently carried out on the Council's service providers. The implications of this Scheme for use of external providers of sporting and leisure provision as well as for the Extended Schools programme should be considered as part of the review.

12. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

- 12.1 Equalities issues will be considered as part of these review

13. Consultation

- 13.1 It is recommended that the Haringey CSPAN be used as the principal vehicle for consultation during the review as this will enable a range of partners organisations to input to the review process.

14. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

14.1 Review of 2005 Sport and Physical Activity Action Plan

14.2 CSPAN Structure

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- A range of information may be provided for the review process as required by the Committee.