

## 6 Open Space

- 6.1 Almost one fifth of the London Borough of Lewisham is open space, made up from a network of spaces from the large expanses of Blackheath in the north and Beckenham Place Park in the south to the network of smaller spaces and green routes in between. Lewisham's open space is one of its greatest assets contributing significantly to the health, well being and quality of life of people who live or work in the borough and those that visit.
- 6.2 As part of Inner London, Lewisham is a densely built up area, with growing demand on its limited supply of land. Given its urban setting it is important to consider open space and in particular outdoor areas for sport and play. Despite the clear difficulty in increasing open space due to the urban setting, it is vital that it is at minimum protected from deterioration.

### **Overall Open Space**

- 6.3 According to the traditional NPFA '6 acre standard, public open space provision should be 2.43 ha per 1000 population. However, the 4 acre (1.6 ha) Abercrombie Plan of 1943, which was specifically designed to reflect the nature of Inner London land-use, provides a more realistic standard for Lewisham.
- 6.4 PPG17 states that local authorities should set local standards for open space, which should be incorporated into development plans.

### **Existing Capacity**

- 6.5 In 2007 the borough had 415 ha of Public Open Space. With population taken from the ONS mid year estimates as 244,879, this equates to 16.95 Sq m per person or 1.695 ha per 1,000 population.

### **Forecast Requirements**

- 6.6 The SIF model recommends that boroughs should attempt to maintain current levels of public open space (for Lewisham – 16.95 Sq m per person). Thus forecast requirements are based on population projections multiplied by 16.95 Sq m, converted in to hectares. See Table 6.1

Table 6.1

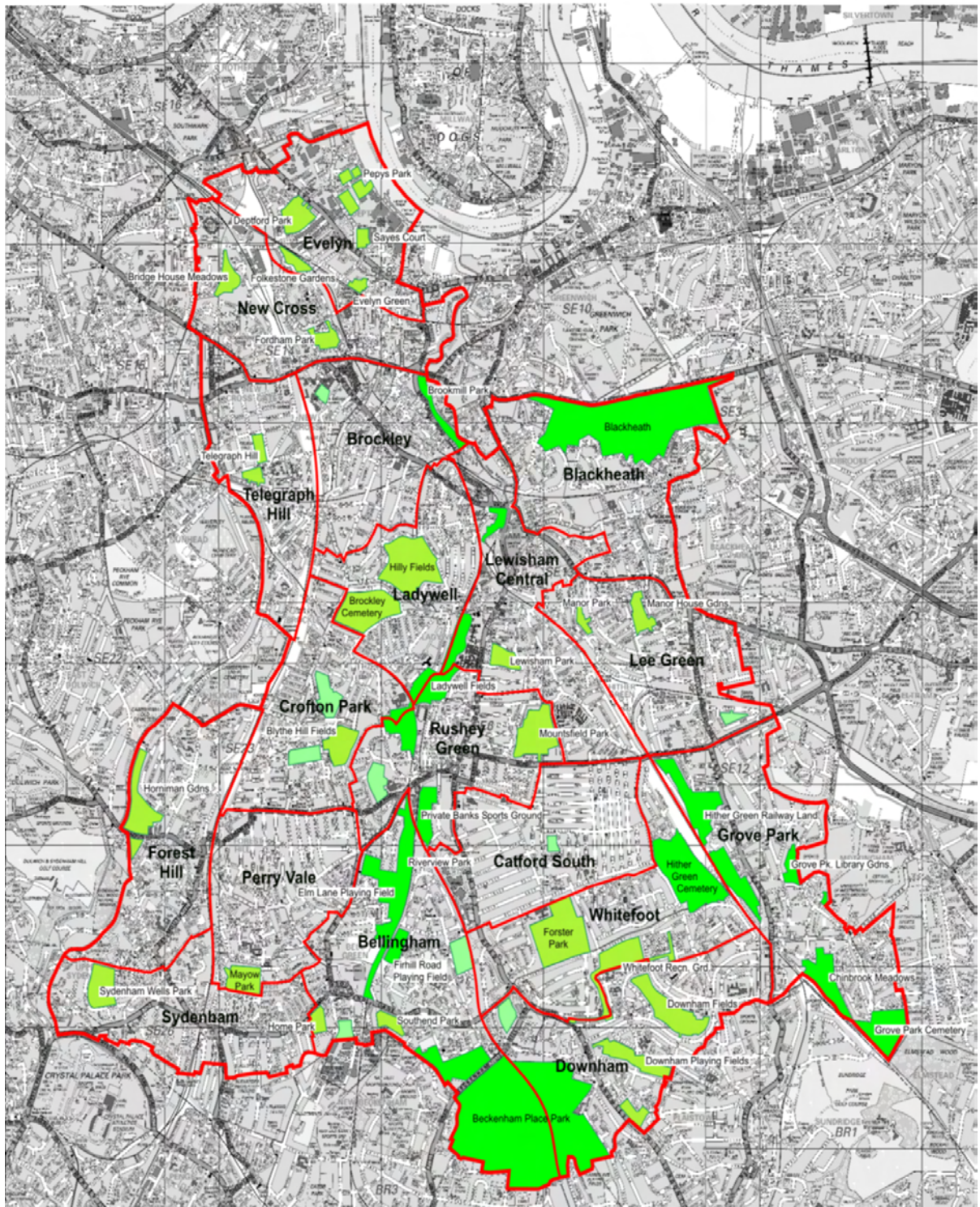
Pitch Type	Population	Hectares Required
2007 – Baseline	244,879	415
2012	250,527	424.6

## **Analysis**

- 6.7 In order to maintain the per person ratio of 16.95 Sq m for 2012, Lewisham must increase its public open space by 9.6 ha.
- 6.8 The borough, in its Open Space Strategy 2005, sets out a local standard of 1.7 ha per 1,000 persons. This equates to 425.9 ha required, an increase by 2012 of 10.9 ha.
- 6.9 In reality, due to the difficulty in increasing public open space in demanding Inner London boroughs, the Open Space Strategy for Lewisham is primarily focussed on the function and usage of existing green open space. Key in protecting parks from development is ensuring that they are of good quality, safe, in regular use and accessible across the community.
- 6.10 Over the past seven years, nine of Lewisham's parks have been awarded Green Flag Status in 2008-9 and Devonshire Road has received a Green Pennant award.
- 6.11 Also under consideration in the borough are 'Civic Spaces' which are generally either areas of hard landscaping such as piazzas and squares or areas of water such as docks and river frontage. The current list of open spaces in Lewisham does not include any significant 'Civic Spaces'. As public open space is at a premium, it is important for Lewisham to recognise the potential to create new civic spaces, in particular in areas of widespread development in the north of the borough and the proposals for the town centres of Lewisham and Catford.
- 6.12 Within the open space network it is important to consider the key facilities that provide the opportunity for activity and play. 3 key areas are identified in the SIF model; playing fields, children's play space and allotments. These are investigated further in the following sections.
- 6.13 Map 6.1 shows the borough of Lewisham with its existing network of Public Open Space, Metropolitan Open Land and Urban Green Space.

Map 6.1

# Open Space in Lewisham



- Ward Boundaries
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Public Open Space
- Urban Green Space

Geographic Information & Research 2002  
BartsOpenSpace.cdr

## **Playing Pitches**

### **Existing Capacity**

- 6.14 Table 6.2 below outlines the existing level of capacity for grass playing pitches in the borough. There is currently no available data for the amount or size of artificial pitches in Lewisham, although work is underway to fill this gap.

Table 6.2

Pitch Type	Volume	Max Area (ha)	Min Area (ha)	Avg Area (ha)
Full Size Football	63	68.0	25.8	46.9
Junior Football	27	16.7	7.5	12.1
Cricket	11	18.6	15.5	17.0
Senior Rugby Union	10	10.1	5.8	8.0
Hockey	5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rounders	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Grand Total	117	116.0	57.2	86.6

- 6.15 Data has been collected using the Sport England Active Places Power database and updated locally with known changes. This provides the volume of pitches in the borough, but not the size of each individual pitch. Sport England has standards for minimum and maximum pitch size and these have been used to provide total hectares of provision. For the purposes of comparison against requirements the average area in hectares has been used.

### **Forecast Requirements**

- 6.16 The National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) provides standards for several open space requirements, including playing pitches. This standard is applied in the SIF model. See Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3

Facility	Measure	Standard
Playing Pitches	Sq m per person	12.0

- 6.17 The SIF model calculates the standard for the amount of playing pitches by converting the area into Hectares (Sq m / 10,000).
- 6.18 It should be noted that the standard and thus the space required includes artificial pitches. The NPFA go on to say that artificial pitches count as 2 grass pitches due to their variety of use.

### **Analysis**

- 6.19 Table 6.4 compares existing and planned grass pitch facilities to forecast provision and highlights the difference.



Table 6.4

Year	Hectares		
	Existing / Planned	Required	Difference
2007	86.6	293.9	-207.3
2012	86.6	300.6	-214.0

- 6.20 The data appears to show a significant deficiency in the provision of sports pitches in Lewisham. The level of the deficiency increases over time as population grows.
- 6.21 The most significant reason for the shortfall of existing facilities is the absence of artificial pitches. Until the impact of the missing data is established, through an audit of provision, (anticipated 2008 / 2009) it is difficult to address this matter further.
- 6.22 The audit will also consider the quality of playing pitches along with their accessibility.

## Conclusions

- 6.23 Provision Summary: It is difficult to understand the significance of the predicted deficit until we have the full audit available.
- 6.24 Further research is needed to understand the quantity and quality of sports pitches in the borough before a reasoned strategy can be proposed.

## **Children's Play Space**

### **Existing Capacity**

- 6.25 Table 6.5 below shows the existing level of provision in the borough.

Table 6.5

Location	Children's Play Facilities
Park	34
Housing Estate	16
Total	50

- 6.26 The 34 facilities in parks are available for all members of the public; however the 16 additional playgrounds are accessible only to residents of the housing estates. These facilities vary in terms of size and quantity of play equipment.

### **Forecast Requirements**

- 6.27 The GLA's Supplementary Planning Guidance on 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation (2008)' provides the standard for the amount of children's play space required. This standard is applied in the SIF model. See Table 6.6 below.

Table 6.6

Facility	Measure	Standard
Children's play space	Sq m per child (0-16 year olds)	10.0

- 6.28 The SIF Model calculates the standard for the amount of children's play space by converting the area into hectares (Sq m / 10,000).

### **Analysis**

- 6.29 The SIF Model measures the play space in hectares, whereas the current capacity of the borough is only known by the number of play facilities.
- 6.30 The SIF Model reports requirements as 48.5 ha in 2007 and 46.9 ha in 2012. Given Lewisham has 50 play areas; we can calculate the required size per facility in order for the borough to reach the requirement. This equates to 0.97 ha per play facility in 2007 and 0.94 ha per play facility in 2012. It is fair to assume that each play area is considerably smaller than this, indicating a shortage of services.
- 6.31 The contracting firm Glendales, who manage children's play space for the Council, are planning to complete a full audit of the number, size and quality of play facilities in late 2008. This will provide a greater understanding of the existing set of facilities available in the borough.

## **Spatial Distribution**

- 6.32 Map 6.2 shows the spatial distribution of children's play areas in Lewisham. There is a reasonable spread of play facilities across the borough in Lewisham's parks, with a collection of housing estate facilities in the south of the borough.

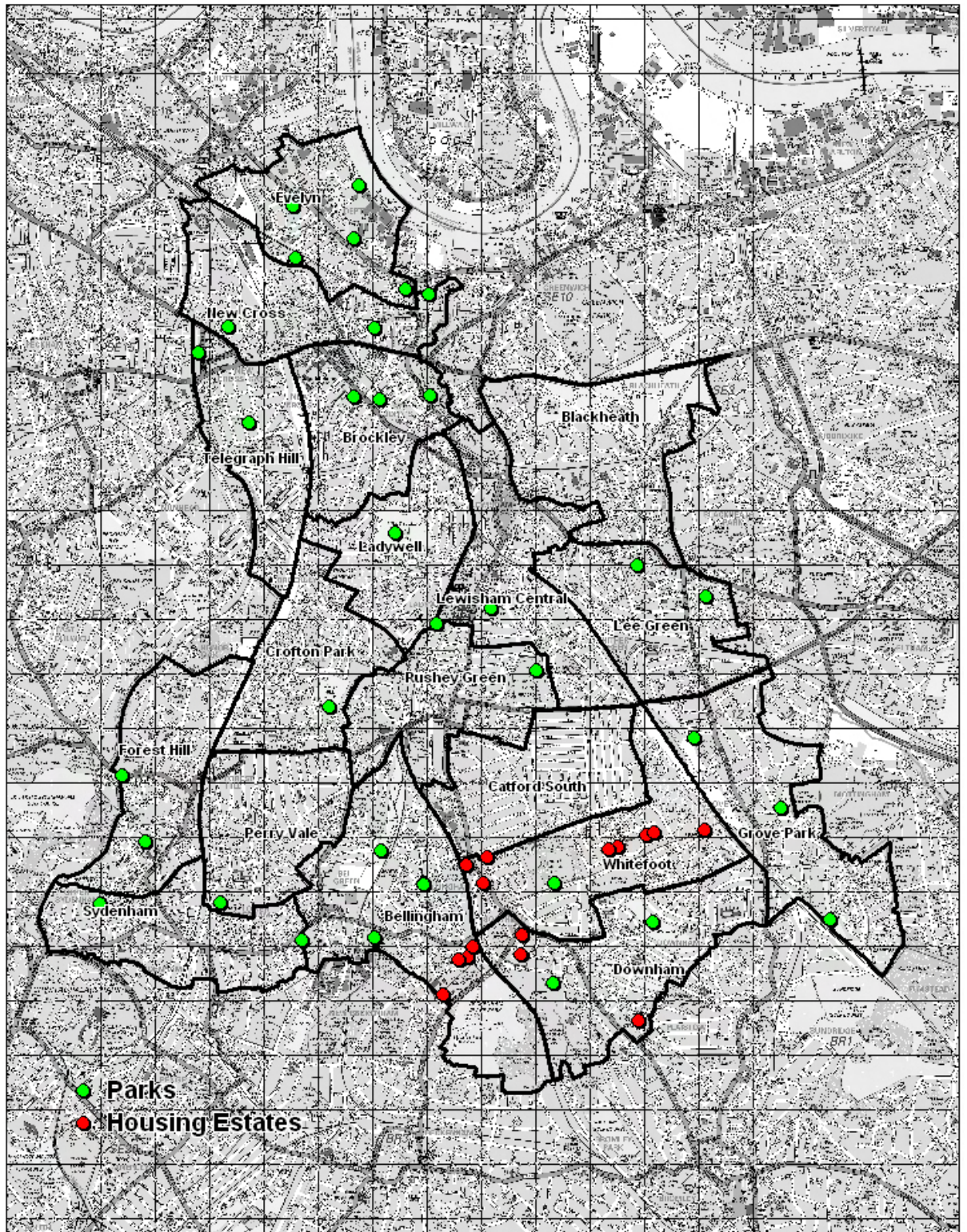
## **Conclusions**

- 6.33 Further analysis of the size and quality of children's play space is required before a reasoned strategy can be put in place. That said, the position for children's play space, like public open space and playing pitches, is that inner London boroughs will never be able to meet national targets. It is suggested that realistic targets are set for inner London, with the majority of focus on the quality of spaces rather than the size.
- 6.34 Lewisham's Children and Young Peoples directorate has recently received two significant boosts in funding through the National Lottery and Play Builder, to improve the quality of play spaces. It is hoped that these improvements will take place over the next three years.



Map 6.2

## Childrens Play Areas in Lewisham - 2008



Collins Bartholomew Ltd (2005)



## **Allotments**

### **Existing Capacity**

- 6.35 Whilst not being accessible to all, allotments offer a significant number of residents, from a wide range of social and ethnic backgrounds, the opportunity to grow their own fresh food, whilst taking a good form of exercise in the fresh air. Allotments also form an important aspect of the open space network providing pockets of green space in the built environment, adding to the biodiversity value of the borough.
- 6.36 Table 6.7 below outlines the existing level of capacity in the borough.

Table 6.7

Ward	Allotment ha
Bellingham	7.43
Blackheath	0.52
Brockley	1.29
Catford South	1.09
Crofton Park	0.19
Downham	0.62
Evelyn	0.62
Grove Park	6.5
Lee Green	0.12
Lewisham Central	0.31
New Cross	0.47
Perry Vale	1.29
Rushey Green	0.42
Sydenham	2.22
Telegraph Hill	1.02
Whitefoot	1.71
Total	25.82

### **Forecast Requirements**

- 6.37 The National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) provides standards for several open space requirements, including allotments. This standard is applied in the SIF Model. See Table 6.8 below.

Table 6.8

Facility	Measure	Standard
Allotments	Sq m per person	2.50

- 6.38 The SIF Model calculates the standard for the amount of allotments by converting the area into Hectares (Sq m / 10,000).

## Analysis

- 6.39 Table 6.9 compares existing and planned facilities with forecast provision and highlights the difference.

Table 6.9

Year	Allotment Hectares		
	Existing / Planned	Required	Difference
2007	25.8	61.2	-35.4
2012	25.8	62.6	-36.8

- 6.40 With 25.8 ha of allotment space, the borough provides only 42% of what the SIF Model estimates will be required in 2007, with this decreasing to 41% by 2012.
- 6.41 The usage of allotments varies greatly, with many sites having long waiting lists, while others have become disused and overgrown. The underused sites give the most concern as they can become dumping grounds and cause nuisance for local residents.
- 6.42 The council is keen to promote the use of allotments, through events such as annual allotment week, where awards are made for natural organic methods, and the quality of the produce and upkeep of the plots. Additionally, the council is reviewing the management of a number of sites and working with the local community to find ways of restoring and protecting these valuable spaces.

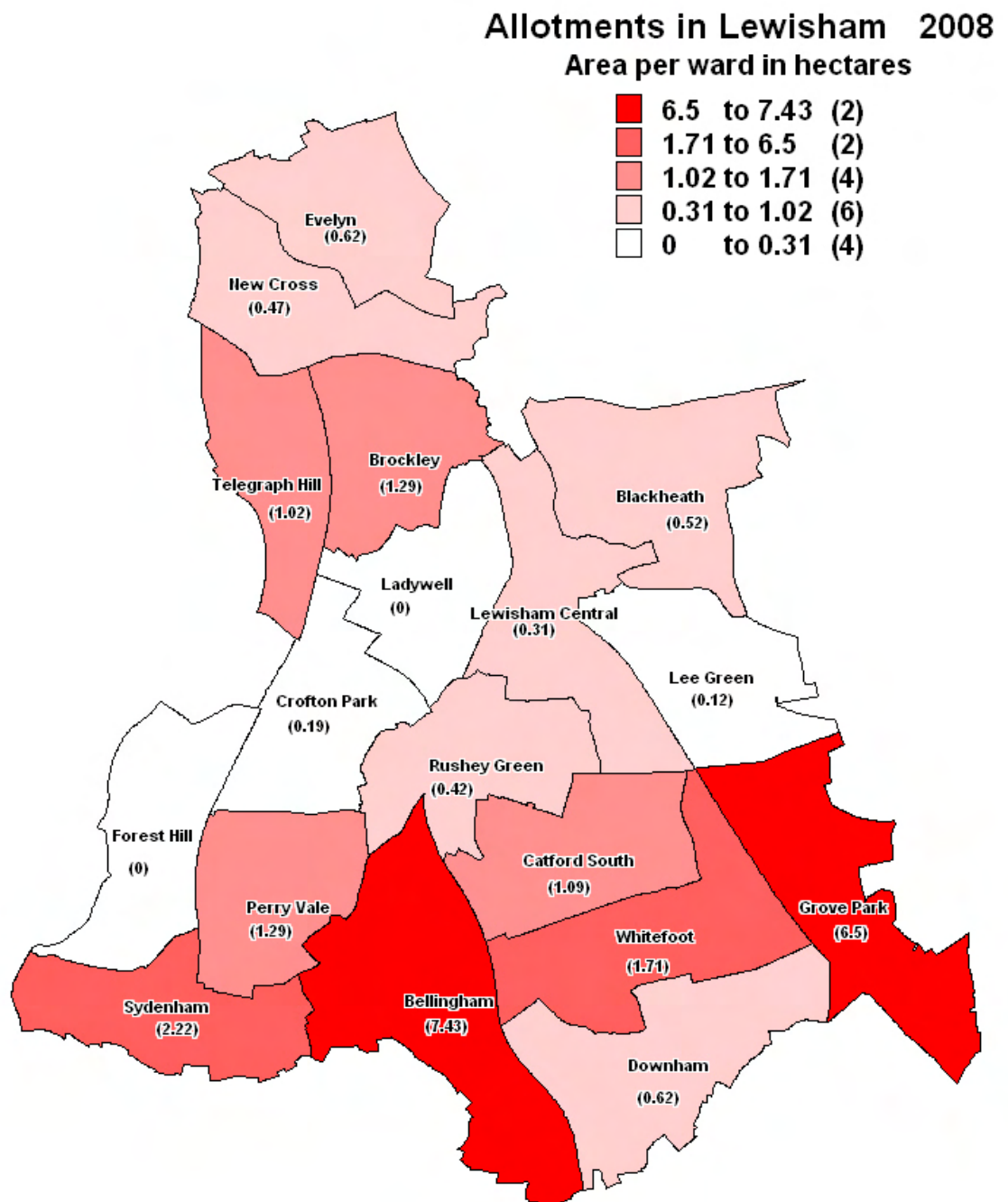
## Spatial Distribution

- 6.43 Map 6.3 shows the spatial distribution of allotments by ward in the borough. There are two wards in the south of the borough (Grove Park and Bellingham) that dominate allotment provision, whilst the majority of central and northern areas have little or no allotments.

## Conclusions

- 6.44 Further analysis of existing usage and demand for allotment space is required to understand the adequacy of current provision.
- 6.45 Investigate with the Open Space Team which allotments are regularly used and which are in a state of disrepair.

Map 6.3



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# 7 Emergency Services

- 7.1 Assessing the provision of the emergency services is an important part of the development of the borough. In fact it is vital in order to create safe and sustainable communities. Three elements of emergency services will be considered, the police service, the fire service and the London Ambulance Service.

## **Police Service**

- 7.2 Lewisham has relatively low levels of overall crime for an inner London authority. However levels of overall crime are falling slower than the inner London average.
- 7.3 There are three main hotspots for crime in the borough. New Cross, Brockley and Lewisham Central. There are some exceptions to this, but aggregate crime is focused in these areas.

## **Existing Capacity**

- 7.4 The borough currently has 644 police officers employed by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) together with a considerable number of community officers and police staff officers to support them.
- 7.5 The MPS also provide community assurance through a range of specialist functions operating at the London-wide level – functions as varied as anti-terrorist intelligence to child abuse investigation work. This broader resource works closely with the local Borough Command and gives added assurance to making Lewisham a safer place.
- 7.6 Many other London-wide resources are located in the borough, as the MPS building in Lewisham is split between the local borough command and many regional services. This building as well as several other examples of out-of-borough uses/influences on Lewisham buildings has made it difficult to establish a fair measure of space associated to Lewisham's police force. Work continues to discover a relevant and accurate measure.

## **Forecast Requirements**

- 7.7 Table 7.1 presents the SIF Model findings of the number of Police Officers that it predicts are required to maintain the borough average and the space they will require. It should be noted that the MPS, as service provider, does not consider the SIF Model to be appropriate for assessing these requirements, considering a formula-based approach to be too simplistic and not in accordance with its Estate Strategy.

Table 7.1

Facility	Measure	Standard
Officers required to maintain borough average	Persons per Officer	404
Space Requirement	Sq m per Officer	20

## Analysis

- 7.8 Table 7.2 compares existing and planned facilities with forecast provision and highlights the difference.

Table 7.2

Year	Officers			Sq m		
	Existing / Planned	Required	Difference	Existing / Planned	Required	Difference
2007	644	606	+38	n/a	12,117	n/a
2012	644	620	+24	n/a	12,397	n/a

- 7.9 The data suggests that Lewisham has a 6% excess in the police officers that it requires in 2007, with this dropping to 4% by 2012. The MPS, as service provider, does not accept this position.
- 7.10 The Lewisham Strategic Assessment 2007 produced by the local Police Authority, has an emphasis on tackling the sources of crime and community safety issues, rather than purely police officer numbers. There is a complex system of factors affecting crime levels, of which population and police officer numbers are just two. The Lewisham Strategic Assessment identifies several key crimes where improvement is required in the borough, ranging from, violent / gun crimes and burglaries / robberies, to anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol misuse.
- 7.11 Over the last 3 years crime levels have reduced in Lewisham, however they have decreased at a slower pace than London as a whole. The desire in the borough is for the strategic plan to assist in driving crime levels continually lower.

## Spatial Distribution

- 7.12 Lewisham has five main police stations across the borough located in Lewisham, Catford, Deptford, Brockley and Sydenham. These provide the main point of contact with the public for the reporting of crime, but of more importance is the visibility of the police on the streets of the borough.
- 7.13 Lewisham has embraced the Safer Neighbourhoods scheme. This is about local policing; police and partners working with the public, to identify and tackle issues of concern in local neighbourhoods. Each of Lewisham's 18 wards has a Safer Neighbourhood Team made up of six police and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). These units are dedicated to the community and are additional to other policing teams and units in London.
- 7.14 The MPA has reviewed the delivery of its operational facilities and concluded that today's policing is better suited to:
- A number of police 'shop' units, which provide public interface facilities in readily accessible locations within main shopping areas, schools, libraries and hospitals
  - Police patrol bases in warehouse units on business parks
  - Custody centres located strategically throughout London
  - Safer Neighbourhood Team bases comprising office accommodation from which Teams patrol Wards on foot and bike
  - Specialist operational requirements across London

## Conclusions

- 7.15 Communication between the planning department and key members of the Lewisham police service have been set up to share information on future development and the potential impacts on crime and policing. Planning officers need to discuss the appropriateness of the SIF Model further with the MPS and consider potential alternative, more appropriate models.
- 7.16 The MPA consider that the best way to ensure the delivery of the aims of a SIF is to influence planning policy and development proposals and to secure the delivery of floorspace and other obligations through s.106 agreements. Planning officers need to discuss this further with the MPS.
- 7.17 Only 2 Neighbourhood Teams currently have 'ward offices', while the remaining 16 operate from one of the 5 borough police stations. In order to ensure high visibility of the teams it is important for them to secure a base within the ward / neighbourhood they are serving. Closer working between the planning team and the police service can attempt to locate sites of shared importance and ideally secure land and financial support from development.

## Fire Service

### Existing Capacity

- 7.18 The borough of Lewisham has five fire stations; Deptford, Downham, Forest Hill, Lewisham and New Cross. There are also several stations close to the borders with Bromley, Greenwich and Southwark.
- 7.19 No official figures are available for the space available in Lewisham's fire stations; however opinion from the borough commander and associates is that there are no issues over space requirements in current facilities.

### Forecast Requirements

- 7.20 Table 7.3 shows the standards from the SIF Model that generates the requirements for fire service provision in the borough.

Table 7.3

Facility	Measure	Standard
Fire Stations	Persons per Station	64,000
Space Requirement	Sq m per person	0.015

### Analysis

- 7.21 Table 7.4 compares existing and planned facilities with forecast provision and highlights the difference.



Table 7.4

Year	Fire Stations			Sq m		
	Existing / Planned	Required	Difference	Existing / Planned	Required	Difference
2007	5.0	3.8	+1.2	n/a	3,635	n/a
2012	5.0	3.9	+1.1	n/a	3,719	n/a

- 7.22 The SIF Model suggests that the borough has an over provision of fire stations. In reality this is probably not so and discussion is needed with the London Fire Service. The fact that several of Lewisham's fire stations are Listed Buildings may be a factor in the existing number of stations provided by the London Fire Brigade. ..
- 7.23 Overall there is little concern over the amount of fire service provision available in Lewisham, with recent years seeing a focus on prevention rather than fire fighting. Incidents requiring attendance from the fire service have reduced every year over the past 8 years and efforts are in place to continue this trend.

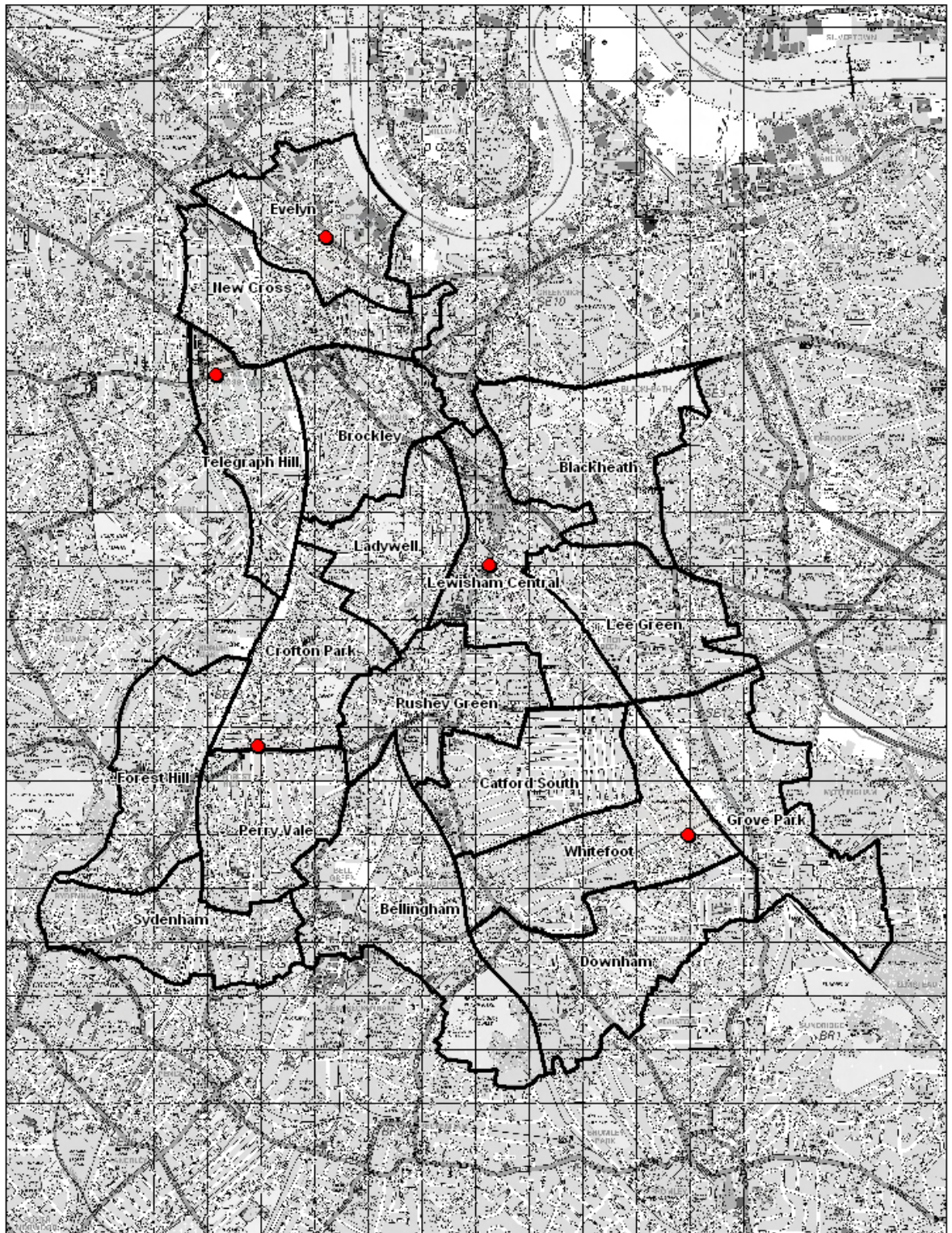
### Spatial Distribution

- 7.24 Map 7.1 shows the location of fire stations in Lewisham. The borough exceeds the government stated service levels for attendance of fires within given timescales, further indicating that the spread of the stations geographically in the borough is good.

### Conclusions

- 7.25 The key to ensuring that the fire service continues to provide a high level of service as Lewisham grows is their involvement in development as soon as possible. Early intervention in the planning process allows the fire service to encourage the use of modern systems, equipment and standards in producing 'fire safe' buildings and environments. Involvement later in the process, say at section 106 stage is often too late.

## Fire Stations in Lewisham - 2008



Collins Bartholomew Ltd (2005)

## **Ambulance Service**

### **Existing Capacity**

7.26 The number of 999 calls made to the London Ambulance Service from Lewisham in 2007 was 32,729. This includes calls across the 3 categories as classified by the London Ambulance Service (LAS):

- Category A : Immediately serious or life threatening
- Category B : Serious illness or injury
- Category C : Non-serious illness or injury

### **Forecast Requirements**

7.27 Table 7.5 shows the standard used by the SIF Model to calculate the likely requirements for the LAS.

Table 7.5

Facility	Measure	Standard
Calls per annum	Persons per additional call	8

### **Analysis**

7.28 Table 7.6 compares the existing yearly calls (as at 2007) and compares this to the call volume requirements as calculated by the SIF Model.

Table 7.6

Year	Emergency Calls		
	Existing / Planned	Required	Difference
2007	32,729	30,610	+2,119
2012	32,729	32,264	+465

7.29 The data above shows that there were 2,119 more actual annual calls in 2007 than the SIF Model anticipated. By 2012 the SIF Model requirements have increased by 1,654 to 32,264 which are still less than the actual calls received in 2007. This indicates that the LAS has sufficient resource until at least 2012.

7.30 The increase of 1,654 equates to an increase of 5.4% from 2007 to 2012. The LAS's Demand Based Model forecasts using the assumption of a 4% annual growth in demand. Over a 5 year period this will easily exceed the 5.4% increase suggested by the SIF Model and thus provides further assurance that ambulance demand is under control.

7.31 The LAS Strategic Plan 2006/07 – 2012/13 contains many systems for coping with the potential for increased demand. Whilst working in an environment of zero growth in funding and hence staff numbers, it is key to improve efficiency to continue to provide equitable performance in a demonstrably clinically safe way.



7.32 The LAS is working on a number of initiatives to manage demand in a different way, including:

- Development of Clinical Telephone Advice as an alternative to sending a vehicle to suitable Category C calls;
- Implementation of the 'No Send' policy whereby for non-life threatening Category C calls deemed suitable for Clinical Telephone Advice and where deemed clinically safe the Service have and use the power to refuse to send a vehicle even if insisted upon by the caller;
- Development of the Emergency Care Practitioner (ECP) programme, with several pilots in London, whereby ECPs treat patients out of hospital rather than convey them unless there is a genuine need.

7.33 In the future further work will be required to handle the ever increasing demand with high impact changes being considered and in the longer term, a review of the way the LAS responds to the majority of urgent non-emergency Category C calls is needed.

### **Spatial Distribution**

7.34 Ambulance demand for Lewisham is largely supplied using Lewisham University Hospital and outlying Ambulance Response Centres across the borough. Work is underway by the LAS to review the locations of response centres across London, to provide the quickest and most efficient service. The results of this review could potentially lead to opportunities for co-operation and shared sites between ALS and other Local Authority / PCT lead facilities.

### **Conclusions**

7.35 The LAS forecasting model uses population data as one part of its demand forecasts, however it does not include the effect of housing development on the population of the borough. By sharing the plans for the development of Lewisham with the LAS, consideration can be given to any impact on both overall call volumes and the local dynamics affecting response times.

7.36 Communications and progress are currently at an early stage, with emphasis on sharing information and ensuring effective partnerships are formed. As development of the LDF continues and the LAS produce their next Strategic Plan, closer working relationships and clarity of information will provide a greater understanding between local needs and the regional strategy.

# 8 Conclusions and the future

- As outlined in the Introduction, this is a Working Paper which reports the findings of a discrete piece of work based on the outputs of a model devised for the Thames Gateway as a whole. It sets out the local planning authority's understanding of the situation as of December 2008 and is a building block towards developing a sound Social Infrastructure Framework (SIF).
- This Working Paper forms part of the evidence base for the LDF, although it is expected to be superseded by a more refined and robust analysis during the first half of 2009. Once finalised, the SIF will sit alongside an assessment of physical infrastructure (transport, utilities etc.) and green infrastructure (e.g. open space).
- The assumptions highlighted in the 'Evidence Gathering' section of the introduction to this report must be interrogated further. Only with the increased accuracy of these inputs will the results of the model provide an improved base for creating policy and real life development of facilities.
- There has been a significant improvement in the relationship between the Councils planning policy team and the other departments who deal with the boroughs infrastructure. It is important that these relationships are maintained and improved upon further, with particular attention paid to further analysis with the Education Department and Lewisham Primary Care Trust.
- The establishment of a corporate forum to support the development of infrastructure would be of great benefit. A corporate community of stakeholders from the London Borough of Lewisham should consider the social infrastructure in the existing environment and in relation to future development, planning and policy. It's responsibilities could include or should at least consider:
  - Sharing evidence
  - Creating and maintaining an infrastructure deficit list
  - Translating evidence into needs of specific localities.
  - Creating local shopping lists.
  - Converting lists to action programmes including precise details of what, where, when and why, detailing requirements, costs, budgets and department leads / responsibilities.
  - Encouraging planning of services in a joined up manner
  - Identifying funding streams – Section 106, Community Infrastructure Levy, existing capital and assets
  - Commissioning joint studies to look at specific locations
  - Providing a link between the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Local Development Framework
- Links should be created with the ongoing project regarding Section 106. Both documents will discuss similar themes and the benefits of synergising the reports will be many. Further

consideration should also be given to the upcoming introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), expected in 2009.



# Appendix 1 – SIF Model Standards for the conversion of population in to provision requirements:

Education			
Nursery School	Source	Age Range	Space per child (sq.m)
Basic Space Requirements for Nursery Facilities	Building for Sure Start: a design Guide	0-1 year olds	3.5
		1-2 year olds	3.5
		2-3 year olds	2.5
		3-4 year olds	2.3
		Age Range	number of children per staff member
Nursery School Staff Requirements	Building for Sure Start: a design Guide	0-1 year olds	3
		1-2 year olds	3
		2-3 year olds	4
		3-4 year olds	8
		Age Range	% of age group
Proportion of age group requiring Nursery Provision	LLV Regeneration Strategy - SES Social Infrastructure Paper	0-1 year olds	20%
		1-2 year olds	20%
		2-3 year olds	45%
		3-4 year olds	80%
		Guidelines	Sq.m per child
Outdoor Nursery Play Area for 3 – 5 years Staff Open Plan Staff Closed Offices	Childrens Act 1989 DfEE “Designing for 3 to 4 Year Olds CABE Guidance	9 sq. m per child	9
		3 sq m per person	3
		10-15 sq m for group	15
		per staff	5
		Age Range	Pupils per Form Entry
Primary and Secondary Form Entry Sizes	DfES	Primary Schools (4 to 10 years)	210
		Secondary Schools (11 to 15 years)	150

		Age Range		% of Pupils
Proportion of Pupils not educated by LEA	LTGSIF Research	Primary Schools (4 to 10 years)		5%
		Secondary Schools (11 to 16 years)		5%
Health & Social Care				
Health Services		Source		People per GP
GP requirements	NHS / DOH Standard			1800
Primary Health Care Facility Space	Newham SSDP 2006-16 - base requirement as above increased by 20% for PCC as above increased by 50% for OSPCC	Basic		Sq.m per 1000 persons
		Primary Care Centre		55.6
		One Stop Primary Care Centre		66.7
				83.3
Dentist requirements	School for Health, University of Bath - May 2004			People per Dentist
				2000
Acute Hospital bed Requirement	Thames Valley Health Authority			People per Bed
				480
Other Hospital bed Requirement (inc. Mental)	Thames Valley Health Authority			People per Bed
				1430
Leisure Recreation				
Leisure facilities		Source		Sq.m of water per 1000 persons
Swimming Pool	Sports England - Sports Facility Calculator	Sq.m of Water		10.993
		Pool Lanes (size) 25m by 2.12m		Sq.m of water per lane
				53.122
Sports Hall Courts	Sports England - Sports Facility Calculator			Units per 1000 persons
		Courts		0.280

Indoor bowls rinks		Sports England - Sports Facility Calculator	Rinks	Units per 1000 persons 0.064
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Community				
Community Facilities		Source		sq.m per 1000 persons
Community Space		Milton Keynes SPG – Social Infrastructure Planning obligations		61.0
Library Space		DCMS 2000 Standard with LTGSIF Research to uplift		26.5
Open Space				
Open Space		Source		sq.m per person
Recreational Open Space		NPFA Open Space Standards	Playing pitches	12.00
			Informal open space	4.00
Childrens Play Space		GLA Guidance on Child Play Spaces - 2006	Childrens play space	sq.m per person 10.00
Allotments		NPFA Open Space Standards	Allotments	sq.m per person 2.50
Emergency Services				
Police Service		Source		people per officer
Officers required to maintain borough average		<a href="http://www.mpa.gov.uk/issues/police/numbers.htm">http://www.mpa.gov.uk/issues/police/numbers.htm</a>		404
Space Requirements		Costing the Infrastructure Needs of the South East Counties - Roger Tym & Partners		sq.m per officer 20

