

Topic Paper 6

Good Design and Healthy Living



SOUTHEND-ON-SEA
NEW LOCAL PLAN

Planning for Growth and Change

Topic Paper	Local Plan Issue/s covered
Topic Paper 1 Housing	Covers issue 2 of the Southend New Local Plan
Topic Paper 2 Economy	Covers issue 3 of the Southend New Local Plan
Topic Paper 3 Tourism	Covers issue 4 of the Southend New Local Plan
Topic Paper 4 Retail and Town Centres	Covers issue 5 of the Southend New Local Plan
Topic Paper 5 Providing for a Sustainable Transport System	Covers issue 6 of the Southend New Local Plan
Topic Paper 6 Design, Healthy Living & Built Heritage	Covers issue 7 of the Southend New Local Plan
Topic Paper 7 Social & Community Infrastructure Needs	Covers issue 8 of the Southend New Local Plan
Topic Paper 8 Green & Blue Infrastructure & Climate Change	Covers issues 9 & 10 of the Southend New Local Plan

Creating Good Design, Healthy Living and Built Heritage Topic Paper

What is this topic paper about?

The Council is making a new Local Plan that will cover the period up to 2038. As a comprehensive and up to date evidence base is essential for plan preparation, the Council has undertaken a range of studies, both in house and with external consultants to support this process.

The Creating Good Design, Healthy Living and Built Heritage Topic Paper summarises the latest available evidence across these matters and the current situation in Southend. Given the breadth of the topic it is recognised that there are likely to be some significant cross-overs with other key themes, including housing, transport and access, employment, infrastructure and the environment (see Appendix 1). These issues are briefly addressed in this topic paper, but a more detailed assessment is contained in the other relevant papers.

To view all the topic papers and the latest update on the Local Plan evidence base please visit our website. Please note all internet links are up to date at the time of publication.

localplan.southend.gov.uk

Can I comment on this document?

The Local Plan topic papers are factual in nature and set out the national planning policy context, current situation in Southend, and some potential ways of dealing with the local issues raised, but they do not include any planning policies or site allocations. As such we are not seeking comment on these publications.

However, there will be opportunities to comment on the content of the New Southend Local Plan at various stages of its development. The Council will be undertaking public consultation on the **New Southend Local Plan Issues and Options** during early 2019. This will be followed by public consultation on **Preferred Options** and **Proposed Submission**. See our website for more details localplan.southend.gov.uk

If you wish to be kept informed of forthcoming consultations you can email

planningpolicy@southend.gov.uk with your contact details.

Introduction

Southend has its own individual character and each development site in the Borough is unique. The Council places importance on the role of design in creating healthy places, and ensuring new development complements and responds positively to its surroundings, and protects or enhances the best quality townscape and heritage assets. It has a suite of planning policies and supporting supplementary planning guidance on design and conservation which will be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

To inform this process, this topic paper reviews the current evidence on health and wellbeing in Southend, and the role of planning in reducing health inequalities and improving health outcomes for its residents. A healthy community is a good place to grow up and grow old in. It is one which supports healthy behaviours and supports reductions in health inequalities. It should enhance the physical and mental health of the community and, where appropriate, encourage active healthy lifestyles that are made easy through the pattern of development and good urban design.

A healthy community provides good access to local services and facilities; has green open space and safe places for active play and food growing, and is accessible by walking and cycling and public transport. It should also encourage social interaction in pleasant and safe public spaces, and meet the needs of children and young people, as well as being adaptable to the needs of an increasingly elderly population and those with dementia and other sensory or mobility impairments¹.

¹ Source: National Planning Practice Guidance

National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (2018) requires:

- Local plans should promote well-designed places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and promote health and wellbeing, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users
- New development should:
 - protect and enhance heritage assets
 - increase opportunities for people to meet and interact by providing active street frontages and quality public space
 - reduce crime and disorder and fear of crime with active surveillance of streets and public space
 - enable and support healthy lifestyles with safe and accessible green infrastructure, layouts that encourage walking and cycling, access to healthier food and local food production, and opportunities for access to nature and participation in sports and information recreation

Good Design

High quality design is essential in creating and maintaining successful and sustainable places that are safe, attractive, and distinctive and where people will want to live, work, visit and enjoy. It is therefore important that all new development achieve a high design standard that contributes positively to the local distinctiveness and characteristics of places, spaces and neighbourhoods within the Borough.

Healthy Living

Increasing Physical Activity

The Physical Activity Strategy for Southend-on-Sea 2016-2021 found that almost a third of adults in Southend are classed as 'physically inactive', putting them at a greater risk of a number of diseases, including coronary heart disease, cancer, stroke, type 2 diabetes and obesity. Whilst there has been a recent improvement in the proportion of adults undertaking moderate exercise, supported by Active Essex and Active Southend, there is more work to do in providing opportunities for residents to have more healthy lifestyles. In addition, around a quarter of primary school aged children are also considered to be overweight.

UK's Chief Medical Officers recommend that all children and young people should engage in moderate to vigorous-intensity physical activity for at least 60 minutes every day, while adults should aim for at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity over a week-long period². Every year the health related costs associated with the low levels of physical activity in the borough are in the region of £5 million.³

Recent changes have occurred in public health commissioning and the wider policy environment as a result of the Health and Social Care Act 2012, placing responsibility for public health and prevention on local authorities, including services for children. This has provided an opportunity for the integration of sport, public health, and increasingly, social care, with spatial planning to achieve better outcomes for health and wellbeing.

² Source: Start Active, Stay Active: A Report on Physical Activity for Health from the Four Home Countries' Chief Medical Officers. Department of Health, Physical Activity, Health Improvement and Protection/Scottish Government/Welsh Government/Department of Health, Jul. 2011, updated Mar. 2016.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/start-active-stay-active-a-report-on-physical-activity-from-the-four-home-countries-chief-medical-officers>

³ Sport England - Local Sport Profile 2016 (para. 2.3 Southend Physical Activity Strategy 2016 – 2021)

Sport England, together with Public Health England⁴ have developed 10 principles for encouraging opportunities for active and healthy lifestyles (see Figure 1 below). One of the four key strategic aims of the Council's Physical Activity Strategy is to: "Promote the contribution of the built and natural environment in supporting people to be active in their daily lives."

The Local Plan should therefore require the creation of environments that support physically active lives, by building physical activity opportunities into new developments, for example by providing essential facilities and shops within walking distance or easily accessible by cycling or public transport. In addition, the provision of sufficient formal sports pitches, playgrounds and other spaces for informal play, and allotments and local food growing spaces will contribute to increasing physical activity levels. As one of the largest public sector-led regeneration schemes in Southend, the Better Queensway development is a significant opportunity to be an exemplar of designing for healthy living environments and increasing physical activity.

Figure 1 - 10 Principles of Active Design



Achieving as many of the Ten Principles of Active Design as possible, where relevant, will optimise opportunities for active and healthy lifestyles.

⁴ Source: Active Design - Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity (Sport England with Public Health England (2015)

Active Travel

The neighbourhood scale is important as a determinant of health and well-being, both in terms of increasing physical activity for all and in supporting older people's independence, where people are able to walk easily to reach services and facilities within safe and attractive areas.

A number of initiatives within the Council promote the use of sustainable transport with the added benefits of supporting healthier lifestyles and a reduction in air pollution. These include increasing availability of cycle parking spaces across the Borough, the provision of electric charging points for vehicles, and the 'Ideas in Motion' programme which has delivered personalised travel advice and planning, as well as social marketing to promote cycling, walking and greater use of public transport.

Access to green space and quality public realm

Access to good quality green spaces is associated with a range of positive health outcomes including better self-rated health, improved circulatory health, lower levels of overweight and obesity, improved mental health and wellbeing and increased longevity. Green spaces have been shown to be highly beneficial to health and wellbeing and provide space for people to meet.⁵ Local planning authorities play an important role, recognising the need for new developments to be accessible and for communal space, including green open space, where people can come together. Southend is a densely populated urban area and although it has a number of large parks, public open spaces are not evenly distributed across Southend, with the wards of Westborough, Victoria and Kursaal having the most limited provision of open space in the Borough⁶.

The development of public and green spaces, particularly within the town centre and central seafront area as part of major developments, which are well connected, well designed and safe will support the tourism, cultural and leisure offer; address climate change mitigation through urban greening and sustainable drainage measures, to provide spaces for shade and shelter, remove particulate matter from the air, reduce heat island effects and improve flood risk management; and offer places to stop and rest. Such spaces also offer opportunities for social interaction, children's play or quiet contemplation⁷. Increases in the

⁵ Hartig T., Mitchell R., De Vries S. and Frumkin H. (2014) Nature and health. Annual Review of Public Health 35, 207-228

⁶ Source: Annual Report of Director of Public Health (2015) (Southend Borough Council)

⁷ Source: Healthy High Streets – Institute of Health Equity <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/healthy-high-streets-good-place-making-in-an-urban-setting>

use of good-quality green spaces by all social groups is therefore likely to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequalities, and can also bring other benefits such as greater community cohesion and reduced social isolation⁸.

The Local Plan should support development that addresses existing deficits and ensure new development provides adequate public open space and private amenity space to meet future needs. In identifying strategic locations for new residential development the plan should also optimise connectivity to existing green spaces through pedestrian and cycle routes to increase physical activity and promote active travel.

Specialist housing needs

Local authorities have a duty to plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community, including people with disabilities. The number of residents that are 65 years of age or older in Southend is slightly higher than the national average, although within the town there is a difference of about 10 years in life expectancy between the most affluent male and female residents and men and women living in the most disadvantaged areas, with more wealthy residents having a greater life expectancy.

The population of Southend is set to grow by about 15% over the plan period, and the proportion of residents 65 years of age or older will increase from 19% to 25%⁹. There is good evidence that people aged 65 and over from lower occupational income groups, have higher levels of physical, psychological and overall frailty than the more affluent ¹⁰. Meeting the needs of these people as they move into old age poses a considerable challenge in Southend.

With increasing longevity, there is also likely to be a corresponding increase in morbidity within the population associated with long term conditions and other disabilities. The increase in ill-health amongst older people, including mobility issues, will cause further pressure on health and care services. Southend-on-Sea Joint Adult Prevention Strategy 2016-2021

⁸ Source: Local Action on Health Inequalities: Improving Access to Green Spaces. Health Equity Evidence Review Public Health England, Sept. 2014.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-action-on-health-inequalities-evidence-papers>

⁹ Source: Annual Report of the Director of Public Health (2017) (Southend Borough Council)

¹⁰ Source: Newton et al (2015). Changes in health in England, with analysis by English regions and areas of deprivation, 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. The Lancet, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)00195-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00195-6)

indicates a shift from providing services that respond to a person's ill health and care needs, to a proactive model that will reduce, prevent and delay the onset of ill health and loss of independence.

The Local Plan should enable the provision of different types of housing to meet the needs of Southend's residents throughout their lives. This includes:

- Lifetime homes - properties which can be adapted for the needs of residents and their families to suit changing needs;
- Wheelchair housing – incorporates standards of lifetime homes but with additional specifications to accommodate residents who are wheelchair users;
- Sheltered Housing¹¹ and Enhanced Sheltered Housing¹² – largely self-contained but with warden facilities
- Extra Care Housing¹³ - for older people who are becoming more frail and less able to do anything for themselves. Most properties will suit less mobile people and wheelchair users, with an element of social care provided on site for the residents, including one or more meals each day, if required

The provision of appropriate housing for people with disabilities, including specialist and supported housing, is crucial in ensuring that they live safe and independent lives. The South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment¹⁴ (SHMA) estimates the need for home adaptations, based on the Census as a baseline, and excluding the needs of residents over 75, which are dealt with below to avoid double counting. This indicates that over 4,000 residents in Southend could require support needs, including home adaptations over the plan period.

The South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment also estimates that around 100 units per year (consisting of sheltered housing¹⁵, enhanced sheltered housing and extra care units¹⁶) will be required to be provided over the plan period, to meet the needs arising from a

¹¹ Sheltered housing is generally provided as a flat or bungalow in a block, or on a small estate, where all the other residents are older people (usually over 55). With a few exceptions, all developments (or 'schemes') provide independent, self-contained homes with their own front doors.

¹² Enhanced sheltered housing provides residents with the independence of having their own front door and self-contained flat whilst also having access to some on-site support service. Most developments will have scheme manager and alarm systems in the property, there may also be some personal care and home help services that can be arranged by the management.

¹⁴ South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018)

growth in the older population. Providing a mix of dwelling sizes will enable older people to live independently for longer and provide attractive alternatives for people to downsize if they wish.

In planning for the needs of older people account also needs to be taken of the accessibility of local services on foot and by public transport, and ensuring a mix of land uses that promotes social inclusion, particularly within town and local centres.

Access to healthy food

Food deserts have been described as areas where people experience physical and economic barriers to accessing healthy food. Everyone should have access to healthy foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables, however, this is not always the case and a food desert can quickly develop. It is recommended that residents should not have to walk any more than 500m to a shop that sells healthy foods. Food deserts¹⁷ can be a problem for residents with mobility issues, non-vehicle households and those with a low income.

There are also wider local issues such as the negative effects that food deserts have on other local outlets, the appearance of the streetscape, public transport and increased pressures due to poor public health with the biggest cost of food deserts thought to be the medical costs of a poor diet.

Southend is relatively well provided with Supermarkets and convenience stores. It is not in a food desert (for fresh food) but parts are likely to be in 'takeaway oases or swamps,¹⁸ where there are a high concentration of hot food takeaways.' The Council's Public Health Team is currently developing a licensing framework for assessing applications for takeaway food outlets in the borough as part of its approach to planning for the local food environment.

Ensuring proximity and good access to the provision/production of healthy food environments, supported by community activities, is an essential part of the creation of creating healthy places. Planning policies could support this by:

- Creating buffers around secondary schools where new takeaways are prohibited;
- Preventing the loss of food-growing spaces and enhancing opportunities for growing food, including the provision of community orchards;

¹⁷ An area containing two or fewer supermarkets/convenience stores Source: Kellogg report on Food Deserts (October 2018)

¹⁸ Kellogg report on Food Deserts (October 2018)

- Providing opportunities for households to own or have access to space to grow food, for example in roof or communal gardens and allotments;
- Protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land and encouragement for its use for food production;
- Promotion of food markets in retail centres and temporary market stalls close to community facilities.

Access to community facilities

Southend's community facilities, including community halls, libraries, museums and art galleries provide space for community events, education and leisure activities. Increasingly, there is an understanding that participation in the arts and access to a range of arts opportunities can dramatically improve health outcomes. Engaging in the arts can promote prevention of disease and enhance wellbeing, through social interaction, as well as helping people recover from ill health and better manage their health conditions.

Small business growth, including in the arts and culture sector will also contribute to better health outcomes, as education, occupation and income are important determinants of health and wellbeing,¹⁹ and Southend has a strong track record of entrepreneurship and social enterprise. Protection of community facilities that often provide a base for such activities will be essential in supporting the health and wellbeing of the town's residents. The provision of additional temporary or permanent community facilities within accessible locations will also be supported.

¹⁹ <https://www.local.gov.uk/marmot-review-report-fair-society-healthy-lives>

Built Heritage

Historic Environment

There are 14 Conservation Areas in the Borough²⁰, which with the exception of the centrally placed Prittlewell are all located along the southern fringe of the Borough, and 6 Scheduled Monuments, including Prittlewell Priory and Southchurch Hall.²¹ In addition there are over 1500 individual 'listed' buildings and structures²², including the Grade II listed Pier, that are protected for their historic, design and cultural value. These properties are subject to special planning controls to protect their character and appearance.

Local planning authorities have a statutory duty to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of heritage assets. New development has the potential to lead to incremental changes in landscape and townscape character and quality in and around the Borough, but it can also be an opportunity to enhance the setting of heritage assets and better reveal their significance.

As the local plan is prepared all existing conservation area appraisal will be reviewed to ensure they remain up-to-date and appraisals will be carried out to consider whether any new conservation areas are warranted.

²⁰ Southend-on-Sea Borough Council (dates vary) Conservation Area Character Appraisals [online] available at: http://www.southend.gov.uk/info/200422/conservation_areas/413/conservation_area_character_appraisals

²¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/>

²² <https://historicengland.org.uk/>

Map 1: Conservation Areas in Southend on Sea

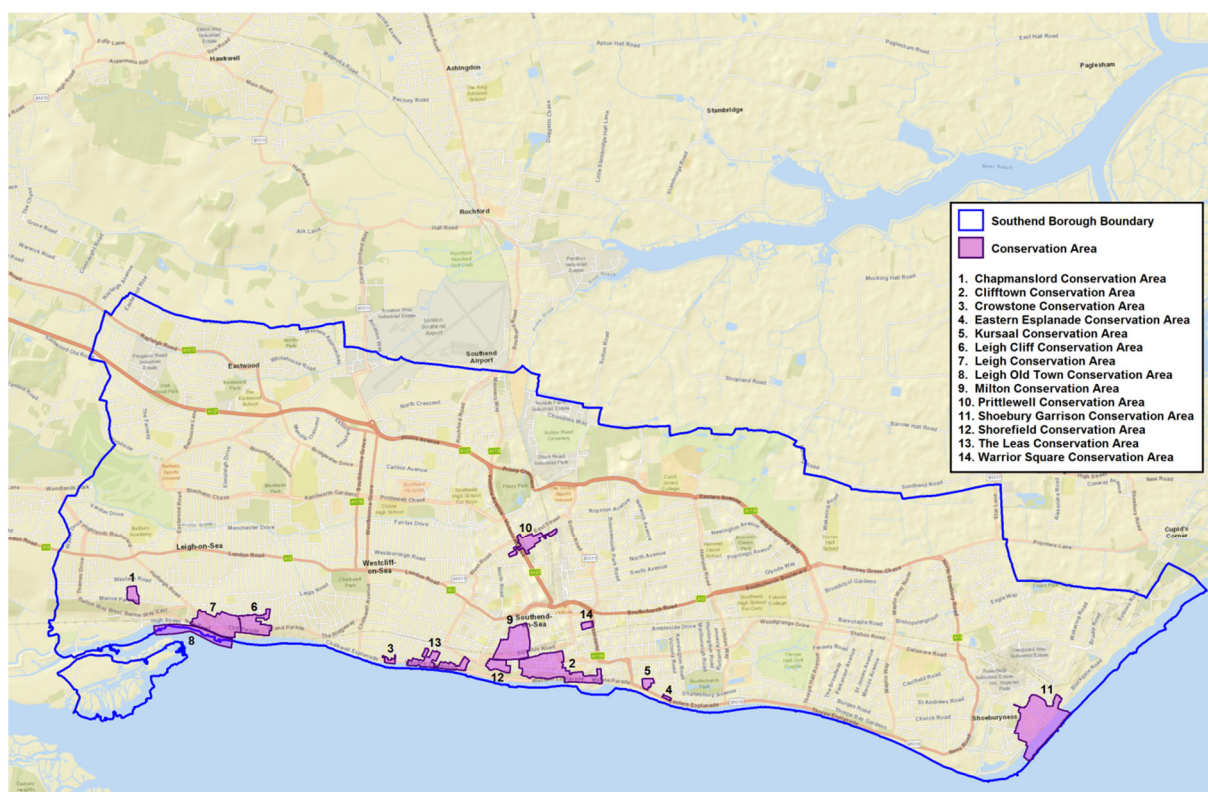


Table 1: Southend New Local Plan – Good Design, Healthy Living and Built Heritage Issues and Potential Solutions

Policy Issues Identified	Potential Solutions
Local authorities should work with public health and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population	Ensure that the health implications of new development are understood and new development maximises opportunities to reduce health inequalities and improve health outcomes
Potential areas with deficiency of open space or tree cover	Identify and address deficiency areas of public open space within the town and potential to increase tree cover and soft landscaping where appropriate
Need to increase physical activity	Promote opportunities to connect existing open spaces for walking and cycling, particularly in vicinity of new homes and local shops and services
Importance of public space and green space in increasing social interaction and	Provide active street frontages and opportunities for social interaction and

mental and physical wellbeing	physical activity within new public realm
Increasing levels of child obesity	Seek to limit the concentration of fast food outlets in the vicinity of schools and other community facilities
Ageing population and likely increasing incidence of residents in poor health	Need to design built environment to meets the needs of all, including those with mobility difficulties, and to provide a range of homes for people at all stages of their lives, including both flexible and specialised forms of housing
Preserve and enhance the built environment	Ensure up-to-date policy for preserving and enhancing heritage assets
Extent of Conservation Areas	Review the number and extent of Conservation Areas

Evidence Base

This section provides a review of the existing and emerging evidence base that will support the preparation of the Southend new Local Plan, identifying whether there are key issues that need to be addressed by policy. The existing evidence base for health and well-being is comprised of the following:

Table 2: Evidence Review

Current Evidence	Proposed/In Preparation Evidence	Comments
Design and Townscape Guide SDP1	2009	Requires review and update to align with national policy and guidance, and local plan policies and priorities.
Essex Design Guide ²³	2018	Consider whether this guidance should be adopted by the Council following consultation.
Active Design ²⁴	October 2015	Should be used to inform policy and guidance. Sets out 10 principles of active design. Contains a model policy and case study examples. Useful guidance around larger developments/garden communities.
Southend-on-Sea Joint Adult Prevention Strategy	2016 - 2021	NHS Southend CCG and Southend Borough Council. Promoting partnership working to improve health and quality of life. Focuses on prevention and helping people remain independent etc. Focuses on all adults aged 18+ with a number of specific policy areas, including 65+, carers, etc.
Public Health in Planning – Good Practice Guide (TCPA)	July 2015	Public Health Outcomes Framework should be the key mechanism for linking public health and planning. Could consider aligning monitoring indicators in AMR. Sets out opportunities for links, including using the JSNA to inform local planning policies.
Southend Health and Wellbeing Strategy	2013-2015	Ambition 2- Promoting Healthy Lifestyles – (b) a healthy weight – provision of a range of

²³ https://www.placeservices.co.uk/media/56452/essexdesignguide_2005.pdf

²⁴ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/3964/spe003-active-design-published-october-2015-high-quality-for-web-2.pdf>

		<p>interventions and promotion of physical activity and healthy eating, active play opportunities, offer of high quality sport and leisure facilities. Encourage use of green spaces and seafront – improve appearance, accessibility and equipment. Ambition 6 – Active and Healthy Ageing - turn focus to prevention, keeping older people in good physical and mental health. Ambition 8 – Housing – number of new homes built maximised to increase affordability and reduce overcrowding. Type and quality of new developments in the town to ensure they meet the needs of an ageing population and people with specialist housing needs.</p>
Southend Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2015-2016 refresh)		<p>Goals – increased physical activity, increased aspiration and opportunity, increased personal responsibility and participation. Promoting healthy lifestyles – including encourage use of green spaces and the seafront. Housing – adequate affordable housing, adequate specialist housing</p>
Southend Childhood Obesity Strategy Prevention Report	January 2017	<p>Around one in ten reception-age children (4-5) were obese as of 2014. These numbers are slightly higher than the average for East of England (8.4%) and England as a whole (9.4%). The Borough also has one of the highest concentrations of fast food outlets per capita in England (22nd highest in England, 2nd highest in East of England). In addition to supporting local schools and businesses to adopt healthier eating practices could consider planning policy or guidance on restricting hot food takeaways.</p>
Southend Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	April 2008.	<p>Reports on the health and wellbeing of people in Southend now and in the future. Provides an assessment of a range of factors. For physical activity, it reports that Southend has the 5th highest level of adult population participating in moderate</p>

		activity in Essex. JSNA – on increasing physical activity due 2019
Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2014		Focuses on key health issues at either end of the age spectrum. Healthy lifestyle choices during ages 40-60 can have marked impact on health in later years. Also highlights dementia as a key issue.
Kellogg report on Food Deserts	October 2018	No food deserts are identified within the Borough.
Healthy High Streets – Good Place Making in an urban setting (Institute of Health Equity)	January 2018	High streets can be a critical instrument for economic growth, and the locus for some of the highest levels of social interaction and activity. High streets therefore play an important role in the health of local communities, having both direct and indirect impacts on health. Effective interventions on high streets have the potential to make communities more resilient and to deliver significant quality of life and health benefits to local populations, in particular those who are vulnerable and marginalised.
Southend Borough Wide Character Study		Update unlikely to be needed. Can be used as evidence to inform approach to understanding the defining characteristics of the area.
Secured by Design ²⁵		Addressed in DMD – need to confirm this remains up to date and consider taking forward in Local Plan.
Designing out Crime: A designers' guide (2015) ²⁶		High fences, locked gates, barbed wire, bars and grilles rarely add to the beauty and elegance of an environment, and their presence can contribute to fear of crime among residents and consumers. More sympathetic design elements, such as landscaping or changes in paving, surface texture or colour can be introduced into environments to

²⁵ <http://www.securedbydesign.com/>

²⁶ https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/designersGuide_digital_0_0.pdf

		act as psychological barriers, signalling where property is private or showing where people should or shouldn't stand or walk.
Protecting Crowded Places: Design and Technical Issues ²⁷	Revised 2014	Physical measures which integrate counter-terrorism protective security measures into public realm design can be localised to the site or encompass a wider area and be combined with other public realm aspirations, such as environmental enhancements, pedestrian, cycle and/or public transport priority.
Southend Conservation Area Appraisals		<p>Range in completeness and in age. Where a CAA already exists, this will need a desktop review to ensure it remains up to date and accurate, including a consideration of the recommended actions, whether there have been any changes, whether boundaries need reviewing etc. Those without a CAA (or draft) take priority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapmanslord - CAA September 2004²⁸ • Clifftown²⁹ – CAA March 2006 • Crowstone – CAA Nov 2009³⁰ • Eastern Esplanade – CAA March 2006³¹ • Leigh Cliff – CAA July 2010³² • Leigh – CAA November 2010³³ • Leigh Old Town – CAA Dec 2009³⁴ • Milton – CAA Oct 2014³⁵ • Prittlewell – Draft CAA 2003³⁶ • Shoebury Garrison – CAA Oct 2004³⁷

²⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/302016/DesignTechnicalIssues2014.pdf

²⁸ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1814/chapmanslord_final_draft_appraisal

²⁹ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1816/clifftown_conservation_area_character_appraisal%20

³⁰ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1821/crowstone_conservation_area_appraisal

³¹ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1825/eastern_esplanade_conservation_area_character_appraisal_march_2006

³² http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1828/leigh_cliff_conservation_area_appraisal

³³ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/download/342/leigh_conservation_area

³⁴ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1835/leigh_old_town_conservation_area_appraisal_final_dec_09

³⁵ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/2529/milton_conservation_area_character_appraisal

³⁶ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1839/prittlewell_conservation_area_character_appraisal_draft_2003

³⁷ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1844/shoebury_garrison_conservation_area_appraisal_-_october_2004

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorefields – No appraisal • The Kursaal – No appraisal • The Leas – CAA 2009³⁸ • Warrior Square – Draft CAA 2002³⁹
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³⁸ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1854/the_leas_conservation_area_appraisal

³⁹ http://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1857/warrior_square_conservation_appraisal_-_draft_2002

Appendix A

Policy Issues Identified	Existing Local Planning Policy	
	Core Strategy	Development Management Document
Local plans should promote well-designed places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and promote health and wellbeing, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users.	KP2, KP3, CP4	DM1, DM3, DM8, DM9, DM13, DM15
New development should protect and enhance heritage assets	CP4	DM1, DM2, DM3, DM4, DM5, DM6
Enable and support healthy lifestyles with safe and accessible green infrastructure, layouts that encourage walking and cycling, access to healthier food and local food production, and opportunities for access to nature and participation in sports and information recreation	CP6, CP7	DM15
Sustainable Design, urban greening, sustainable drainage	KP2	DM2
Local authorities should work with public health and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population	Not addressed specifically in local policy	

Addressing healthy living, design and built heritage within other topic papers:

Topic Paper	Coverage
Social and Community Infrastructure	<p>Planning for GP services and social care</p> <p>Planning for Sports and Play facilities</p>
Housing	<p>Planning for Extra Care and other specialist housing needs</p>
Transport	<p>Designing for active travel including new and enhanced walking and cycle routes and public transport services</p>
Green and Blue Infrastructure and Climate Change	<p>Protection from air, noise and water and soil pollution and flood risk.</p> <p>Planning for Green Infrastructure:</p> <p>Protect and enhance green spaces and routes including public rights of way</p> <p>Design measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>
Retail and Town Centres	<p>Provide opportunities for people to interact including public open space and improvement of the public realm and townscape</p>
Employment	<p>Provision of new and improved education and training facilities to improve employment opportunities for local residents</p>

Tourism and Leisure	Designing for active travel including new and enhanced walking and cycle routes and public transport services
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