

Topic Paper 7

Social and Community Infrastructure Needs



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

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Social and Community Infrastructure Needs Topic Paper

What is this topic paper about?

The Council is producing 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. A range of topic papers have also been prepared covering a range of issues. The Infrastructure topic paper summarises the latest available evidence on physical and digital infrastructure. This includes matters such as Schools, Doctors Surgeries and recreation and leisure facilities . Reflecting the wide scope of this topic there are a number of overlaps between this paper and others such as Transport and Green and Blue Infrastructure.

To view all the topic papers and the latest update on the Local Plan evidence base please visit our website.

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.

Social and Community Infrastructure Needs

Summary of Key Findings

- The Electricity Grid will require reinforcement to accommodate new development
- Combined surface water and waste sewers have issues both with capacity to carry peak flows and issues of discharges affecting water quality
- Additional flood defence measures will be required
- New school capacity will be required, possibly 4 Primary Schools and a minimum of 2 Secondary Schools to support housing need
- Cemetery space will be exhausted before the end of the Plan period
- Health services will increasingly be delivered from larger practices
- Provision of specialist housing will be required
- Road improvements will be required at key locations

Introduction

The provision of good quality infrastructure provision is essential to meeting the needs of the existing population as well as enabling new housing and economic growth to occur. Inadequacy in existing infrastructure causes problems. It can be congested roads, poor broadband speeds, lack of available school places or doctors' surgeries operating at capacity. Infrastructure issues cause problems for businesses and residents alike. To accommodate future residential growth and business expansion it is necessary to identify existing deficiencies as well as bring forward additional infrastructure to serve new development.

Infrastructure provision is made through a wide range of private and public sector bodies. A comprehensive audit is being undertaken of infrastructure at sub-regional as well as Southend level to identify what major issues are likely to arise in the next twenty years and how it proposed to address these.

Provision of new infrastructure raises a number of challenges for the Local Plan. These primarily relate to delivery issues. Because infrastructure is provided by a range of organisations the timing of new provision has to reflect the investment priorities and mechanisms of that business. Some sectors operate on a five year Spending Plan where investment has to be justified against other potential priorities and approved by a Regulator. This particularly applies to utilities such as Gas and Electric. In other cases competitive bids need to be made to government agencies, e.g. for sports and education provision. The

availability of funding can have a significant impact on the phasing of new infrastructure and of the development that depends upon it.

In Southend the availability of land is also an important issue given the density of existing development. To provide a new Secondary School, for example, requires around 8 hectares of land. In some cases infrastructure provision may only be possible through demolition and/or compulsory purchase.

Why is Infrastructure important for the Local Plan?

Suitable infrastructure provision is essential to the implementation of new housing and employment growth. Failure to address this has the potential to exacerbate current deficiencies within the urban area. For development outside the existing built up area additional physical infrastructure will be required such as water and electricity supply. For large scale schemes a more extensive range of infrastructure will need to be provided.

New development can have a cumulative impact on existing infrastructure. For example, new or upgraded electricity substations will be required when the level of new housing or employment exceeds capacity. New school sites will be required when the ability to expand existing schools reaches its limit.

The Council last published an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) in 2015 as part of the Community Infrastructure Levy evidence base; and this identified infrastructure required to support growth in the current Local Plan period up to 2021. This Social and Community Infrastructure topic paper is a precursor to an updated version of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will be prepared prior to publication of the submission version of the new Southend Local Plan. This topic paper is the starting position in the plan-making process for identifying what infrastructure is required and how it will be provided (e.g. co-location etc.); who is to provide the infrastructure; and how will the infrastructure be funded.

National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that strategic planning policies set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, ensuring that sufficient provision is made for infrastructure and community facilities.

The provision of social and community infrastructure to support a growing area should be considered from the earliest stages of plan making having regard to the potential impacts of

development on this infrastructure, and in order to make the most of opportunities from existing or proposed social and community infrastructure.

The scale, location and density of developments are important factors in determining the sustainability of development. Significant development should be focussed on locations which are, or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes, including walking and cycling. This can also have positive benefits for air quality and public health. Planning should also address the strategic priorities of an area and any cross-boundary issues.

Future housing and employment requirements

In parallel with work on a new Local Plan, the Council is working jointly with other local authorities in South Essex on a Joint Strategic Plan which will determine housing numbers per authority and strategic growth locations.

According to the most recent census data available, in 2011 the total population of Southend-on-Sea Borough was 173,600, equivalent to about an 8.3% increase in population from the 2001 census. The rate of population growth in the Borough during this period was just below regional and above national comparators. The population of the Borough is predicted to grow 23% by 2039 reaching a total population of 214,000¹.

Calculation of housing needs in the Borough will be based on a new national method of calculating objectively assessed housing need (OAN). For Southend the level of housing requirement has been calculated as between 909 and 1,176 dwellings per annum. This would be a significant uplift from the rate of housing delivery in the current Core Strategy, and would equate to roughly a tripling of the rate of annual dwelling completions (between 2001 and 2018).

In terms of jobs, the Economic Development Needs Assessment 2017 includes a baseline forecast employment growth would see 375 - 550 full time equivalent jobs created within Southend-on-Sea per annum. There is likely to be an increase in office demand, health care

¹ 2016 based subnational housing projections – 2016 to 2041

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

technology and advanced engineering (principally from the airport), but includes a decline in demand for traditional manufacturing space.

This level of development is likely to put unprecedented pressure on existing social and community infrastructure. It will therefore be essential that the levels of growth put forward in the new Southend Local Plan facilitate economic prosperity and plan for development of existing social and community facilities plus new provision to meet need.

Infrastructure Funding

A number of funding sources will be utilised for delivering infrastructure to support growth in Southend and South Essex. This could include the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), as Southend Borough Council is a charging authority, plus Section 106 funding requested through planning applications. Further details in relation to the Council's CIL Charging Schedule and planning obligations can be found at:- www.southend.gov.uk

Delivery Timescales

Infrastructure providers will be planning for infrastructure delivery within the following timescales:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| • Short term (within 5 years) | 2019/20 – 2024/25 |
| • Medium Term (5-10 years) | 2024/25 – 2029/30 |
| • Long Term (10-20 years) | 2029/30 – 2039/40 |

Identifying Priorities

Prior to publication of the submission version of the Southend New Local Plan, a revised Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be published. This will identify specific social and community infrastructure projects that are categorised as follows according to priorities:

Table: Infrastructure Prioritisation Categories

Critical Infrastructure	This defines infrastructure that must happen to enable growth, i.e. they are the first element required to unlock any future works and without them development cannot proceed. These infrastructure items are known as 'blockers' or 'showstoppers', they are most common in relation to transport and utilities infrastructure and are usually linked to triggers controlling the commencement of development activity. It also includes Essential Services that are required to facilitate growth or be delivered in advance of residential / commercial development, i.e. connection to the potable water and wastewater network.
Essential Infrastructure	This defines infrastructure that is essential and considered necessary in order to mitigate impact arising from the operation of the development. These are projects which are usually identified as required mitigation in EIA/SEA/TIA testing. These projects are necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms and are directly related to the proposed development. These items are most common in relation to trip and population generated by the development (including school places, health requirements and public transport (service) projects), and are usually linked to triggers controlling the occupation of development sites. This will largely be secondary infrastructure that is profiled subsequent to Critical Infrastructure.
Policy High Priority Infrastructure	This defines infrastructure that is required to support wider strategic or site specific objectives which are set out in planning policy or is subject to a statutory duty, but would not necessarily prevent development from occurring. This type of infrastructure has a less direct relationship of addition population creating additional need, and is more influenced by whether a person chooses to use this facility or service (including use of community facilities and libraries and use of sports facilities), and are usually linked to triggers controlling the completion of development sites.
Desirable Infrastructure	This defines infrastructure that is required for sustainable growth but is unlikely to prevent development in the short to medium term. This is often aligned to placemaking objectives and is infrastructure that does not require previous enabling.

Specific Infrastructure categories

Utilities

Current Position

Water- Clean water is supplied by Essex and Suffolk Water. The company recently completed Reservoir enhancement at Abberton near Chelmsford. Together with Hanningfield Reservoir water is provided to customers in Southend. There is likely sufficient capacity to accommodate growth until at least 2040.

Sewers - Anglia Water are the sewerage provider for Southend. Due to historic reasons a large element of the system is based on combined sewers (i.e. surface water and sewerage discharge into the same pipes). This causes issues with the capacity of the pipes at times of peak flow as well as contributing to problems with meeting the Water Framework Directive, in particular for bathing water. Adding new connections to existing combined sewers exacerbates existing problems. This will therefore need to be addressed.

Electricity – National Grid is responsible for electricity transmission through the national high voltage network (400kva) while UK Power Networks are responsible for local distribution and substations.

Southend is effectively at the end of the network with parts of the Borough lacking resilience at peak times. In the next two decades it may be necessary to upgrade the 132kv infrastructure at Rayleigh which serves Southend and provide up to three Primary substations. New local substations are required for each 500 homes built.

Gas – National Grid is responsible for national distribution with Cadent being the Regional distributor in Essex. There is no known strategic infrastructure requirement within the Borough over the next 20 years.

Waste Disposal - Southend Borough Council is a Waste Management Authority. Working with private sector partner, Veolia, a new Waste Transfer Station was recently completed on Eastern Avenue. The MBT (Mechanical and Biological Treatment) plant is projected to provide all the capacity that the Borough requires to process domestic waste for the Plan period. An advanced Residual Waste facility at Basildon that recycles waste that would

otherwise go to Landfill was completed in 2016 at a cost of £800 million. This provides a resource for the whole of Essex and Southend. Waste issues are more comprehensively addressed in the Waste Local Plan produced jointly with Essex County Council and adopted in October 2017.

Future Priorities

Utility enhancements will be essential to the delivery of the Local Plan. In particular, the Council and developers will need to work closely with Anglian Water with respect to the sewerage network and UK Power Networks on power supply issues. This will entail identifying areas with current problems that need upgrading. In addition the overall network will need to be made more robust to cope with urban intensification within the built up area plus creation of new infrastructure to serve development outside current urban boundaries.

Issues the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How can we ensure that utility provision meets the needs of future economic and housing growth?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective , SO13, SO15 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, KP2, KP3, CP1, CP3 and CP6; Development Management DPD Policies DM2; DM7; DM8; DM9; DM10; DM11; DM14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Work closely with providers and regulators to ensure that Business Plans reflect growth and changing requirements → Identification of key issues in an updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) → Identify where opportunities exist for investment through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or Section 106 agreements → Not approve development where it would have an unacceptable impact on existing infrastructure

Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/
Essex & Southend Waste Local Plan Southend-on-Sea Borough Council	www.southend.gov.uk/

Green and Blue Infrastructure and Flood Risk–

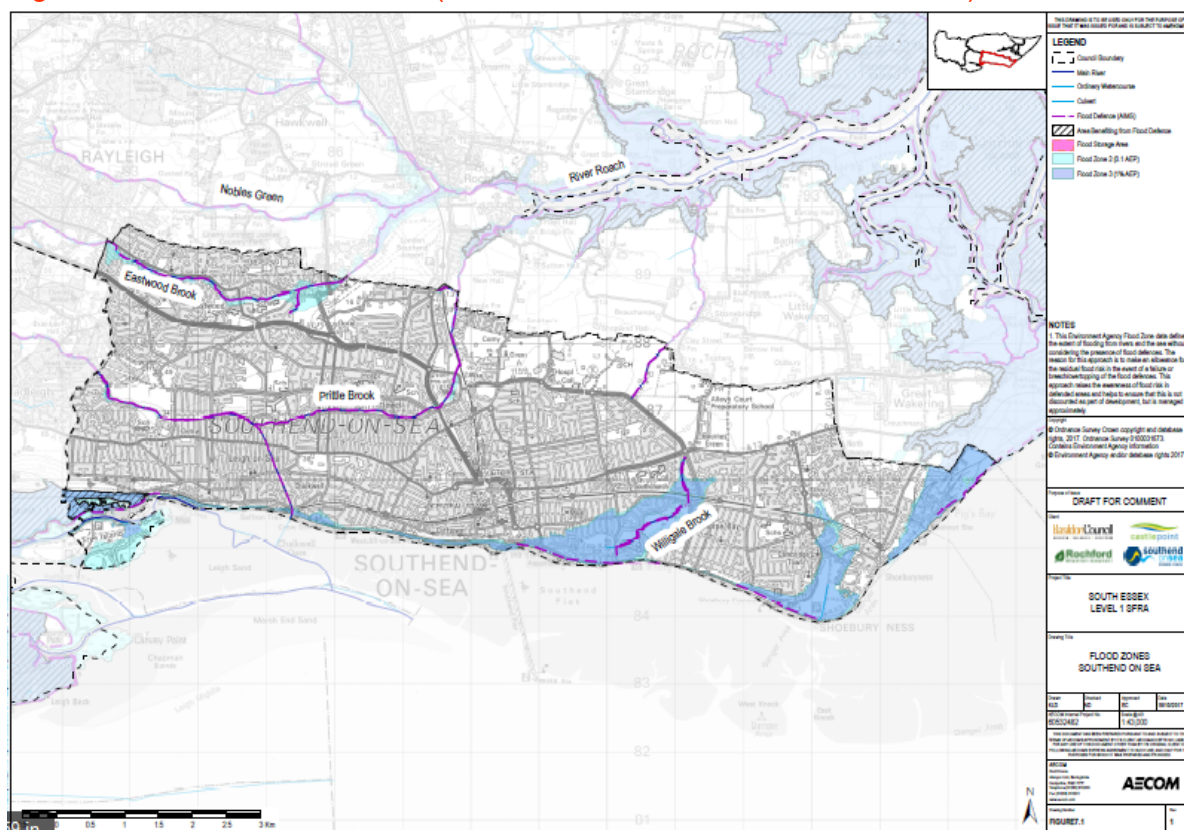
Current situation

Green infrastructure covers a wide range of natural environmental features that can be used for a variety of purposes. This includes for drainage (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems-SUDS); urban cooling (e.g. trees); reduction of airborne pollution (trees) and for active travel (walking and cycling corridors). A fuller discussion of this can be found in the Green Infrastructure Topic paper.

Flood and Waste Water Management – as a relatively low lying Borough, parts of Southend are impacted by both Fluvial (rivers and streams) and surface water flooding. The west-east geology of the Borough adds to the concentration of flooding in low lying locations. Parts of the Borough also suffer from groundwater and sewer flooding. This partly reflects the limited capacity of the combined sewer network to accommodate extreme weather events.

The main threats of flooding arise from sea and river flooding. The tidal nature of the North Sea and River Thames means that at specific times of the year (e.g. spring tides) there is a risk of flooding from storm surges along the whole of the Sea/River frontage. The vast majority of the frontage is protected by defences but in extreme events these are at risk of overtopping. Projected rising sea levels due to climate change will have an increasing impact on the vulnerability of parts of the defences to flooding.

Figure 1 Flood Risk in Southend (source South Essex SFRA Level 1 2017)



The South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) 2017 identifies the principal risks that exist. This will require updating as part of the production of the Local Plan. The main areas that are subject to fluvial flooding are shown on Figure 1.

Responsibility for managing flood risk falls between a number of different agencies. The Environment Agency is responsible for Main Rivers (including the River Thames, Willingdale Brook and Prittle Brook). As Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) the Council is responsible for managing surface water flooding while Anglian Water operates the sewer network. A multi-agency approach is therefore required to manage Flood Risk.

Future Priorities

Infrastructure responses will be required over the Plan period to address existing issues. This will need to include a wide variety of measures such as examining natural water storage opportunities and sustainable drainage; enhancements to the resilience of existing Pumping Stations and consideration of raising the height of existing flood defences in key locations. The design of new development will need to incorporate measures to minimise the impact of flood risk.

Issues the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How can we ensure that flood protection provision meets the needs of future economic and housing growth?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO12, SO15 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, KP2, KP3 and CP4 ; Development Management DPD Policies DM2; DM7; DM8; DM9; DM10; DM11; DM14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Work closely with providers and regulators to ensure that Business Plans reflect growth and changing requirements → Apply policies on reducing flood risk impact on new properties → Identification of key issues in an updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) → Identify where opportunities exist for investment through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or Section 106 agreements
How can we make the most of green infrastructure to reduce flood risk?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO4, SO14, SO15, SO17, SO18 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, KP2, KP3, CP4, CP6;CP7 Development Management DPD Policies DM1; DM2; DM6; DM14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Include policies to incorporate green space into new development → Seek to “join-up” existing green corridors where possible → Encourage the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) in the design of new development.

Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/
South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	www.southend.gov.uk/

Digital Infrastructure

Current situation

The last decades have witnessed a tremendous growth in the provision and use of digital technology. 97% of premises in Southend already benefit from superfast broadband (over 30mb/p/s) Digital technology is expected to grow and expand over the life of the Local Plan, having a continued impact on how we live and work. In November 2018 the Department of Culture, Media and Sport published a consultation on “New Build Developments: Delivering gigabit-capable connections” setting out the Government’s ambitions for very high speed digital connectivity to new housing.

Southend Council has an ambitious Digital Strategy that is focussed on a Fibre to the Premises (FTTP) approach similar to that used in countries such as Japan and South Korea. This offers 1 gigabyte connectivity and enables a much wider range of potential use of internet technology. In particular the introduction of this level of connectivity allows the introduction of SMART Cities. These are places where things such as interactive management of energy use; advancement of healthcare options and management of the transport network can be more effectively achieved. The Council is actively working closely with providers to introduce this to Southend. It will also be of considerable benefit to individuals and companies by promoting innovative ways of working.

Traditional wireless broadband infrastructure delivered through masts will also require advancement.

The planning system can enable the delivery of new FTTP infrastructure by ensuring that all premises have appropriate ducting provision built into their design.

Future Priorities

Southend aspires to become a leader in digital technology. To achieve this it will be necessary to ensure that new dwellings, businesses and other facilities are designed to accommodate “Fibre to the Premises” technology. The government is consulting on using Building Regulations to achieve this but planning can play an important complementary role.

Issues the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How can we maximise the potential for digital infrastructure to support economic and housing growth?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective , SO2, , SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP2, KP3, CP1, CP4, CP6 and CP8 Development Management DPD Policies DM1; DM2; DM7; DM8; DM9; DM10; DM11; DM14	→ Work closely with utility providers to ensure that the expected growth is incorporated into their business plans → Incorporate policies into the Local Plan to ensure that high speed digital infrastructure is incorporated into the design of new development
How best can we achieve communications technology fit to serve a modern vibrant Southend in 2038?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO2, SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP2,3, CP1, CP4, CP6 and CP8; Development Management DPD Policies DM1; DM2; DM7; DM8; DM9; DM10; DM11; DM14	→ Work across the Council and with partners to advance the corporate Digital Strategy → Incorporate latest good practice in new development

Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend Digital Futures Strategy	www.southend.gov.uk/

Emergency services –

Current Situation

Police- The main Police Station in the Borough is on Victoria Avenue. This will be retained and has undergone recent refurbishment. Population growth will increase the pressure on existing Police resources though there is no identified need for new facilities.

Fire- The Borough has three Fire Stations (Southend; Leigh on Sea and Shoeburyness) which are considered to be adequate for anticipated demand and can be supplemented as required by other stations in Rochford and Hawkwell.

Ambulance- There are currently facilities in Southend and Shoeburyness.

Future Priorities

Provision of physical space for Emergency services is unlikely to change significantly over the Plan period but will be kept under review. There is expected to be greater use of technology to deliver services over the period to 2038 as well as continued examination of opportunities of working more effectively with partners.

Issues the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How can we ensure that adequate emergency service provision is made to secure a sustained high quality of life and well-being having regard to future growth?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO1, SO2, SO4, SO5, SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, CP1, CP4 and CP6; Development Management DPD Policy DM1	→ Work with Emergency services to identify any additional requirements. → Examine potential for new forms of service delivery

Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/

Education

Current Position

Early years education covering nurseries, pre-schools and day care has been impacted significantly by the provision of vouchers for two year olds giving entitlement to 15 hours free childcare per week. The raising of the level of contribution from 15 to 30 hours for 3 and 4 year olds has also had an impact. Much of the provision is made by the private sector as well as nurseries provided by primary schools. At present there are over 8,000 places available across the Borough for 2, 3 and 4 year olds. Falls in government funding for provision in schools has impacted this sector to a degree though proportionately funding for private providers has increased. There is currently adequate provision of early years provision within the Borough apart from one ward though there are suitable spaces available in neighbouring areas to accommodate this. As the population increases through the Plan period it is likely that further provision will be required.

Figure 2: Projected need for School Places to 2023 by year group (Source: Southend BC)

AC Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
R	2126	2068	2120	2067	1979
1	2111	2135	2081	2136	2082
2	2149	2120	2148	2097	2152
KS 1	6386	6323	6349	6300	6213
3	2210	2172	2147	2178	2126
4	2209	2219	2185	2163	2194
5	2181	2218	2233	2202	2178
6	2177	2190	2232	2250	2218
KS 2	8778	8800	8796	8792	8716
Total Primary	15,164	15,123	15,145	15,092	14,929
7	2327	2562	2650	2721	2773
8	2262	2332	2571	2661	2734
9	2196	2267	2340	2581	2674
10	2140	2201	2275	2350	2594
11	2049	2145	2208	2284	2361
TOTAL 11-16	10,973	11,508	12,044	12,598	13,137
12	1175	1256	1326	1372	1391
13	1155	1120	1200	1268	1316
TOTAL POST 16	2,331	2,375	2,526	2,640	2,707
Total Secondary	13,304	13,883	14,570	15,238	15,844
Grand Total	28,468	29,006	29,715	30,330	30,773

Primary education is currently reasonably balanced in terms of provision across the Borough. Ability to expand existing schools is however limited. To accommodate the anticipated

population growth over the Plan period will likely require either three or four new primary schools each having two or three form entry. These will each require about 1.4ha land area and cost around £9-£10 million each at current prices.

Secondary Education presents a number of challenges. Southend is a net importer of secondary pupils from neighbouring Districts due to the attraction of the Grammar Schools in the Borough. 250 secondary age pupils from Southend attend schools in places such as Rochford but 500 young people travel in from outside. Most of the existing schools have been expanded to their likely capacity. For example, Shoeburyness High School has recently been expanded and an expansion of Belfairs High School by two forms of entry is currently taking place. A bid is also being submitted to expand Chase High School.

The main capacity issues are found in the North-South corridor between Southend and Rochford.

Future projected population growth will require new Secondary Schools. An 8 Form Secondary School requires around 8.5ha of land and at current prices would cost around £40 million of which the Department for Education and Skills will fund around 85% of the cost. A new secondary school is likely to need to be in place by 2024 and one further Secondary School may be required within the Plan period.

There are two main **Further Education** facilities (other than School Sixth Forms) in Southend. These are South Essex College and Southend Adult Community College. There has been considerable recent investment in the former in recent years. Both offer a wide range of academic and practical courses including apprenticeships as well as adult learning. Residents of Southend also have access to a wide range of other Further Education colleges in the neighbouring authorities, such as Rochford College and Seevic College in Castle Point.

Higher Education to degree level is also provided by South Essex College and the University of Essex-Southend campus. The two campuses are located adjacent to each other in Southend Town Centre.

Children

Children's Services works with children at risk and also supports care leavers up to the age of 25. The Council does not run any children's homes seeking wherever possible to use Foster care or adoption. There are three facilities in the Borough operated by private providers which because of challenging home situations primarily care for young people from outside the Borough.

Provision of suitable accommodation, in some cases supported housing, for care leavers is a housing challenge which primarily needs to be provided through social housing providers rather than through the private rental sector.

Future Priorities

Pupil Product

All Local Authorities set a pupil product to forecast the expected number of new pupils a housing development will create over the first five years after first occupation. Developments over 100 new homes of mixed size average pupil product of 25 pupils for the early years and primary, 18 for secondary sector and 4 for Post-16. These are the general averages across most local authorities.

Variations include allowance for high numbers of social housing where the product would be higher and for a high number of 1-2 bedroom flats where the product would be lower.

For small developments, Southend uses the following rates per dwelling:

Figure 3: Education yields for smaller developments (Source: Southend BC)

Size of Units	Primary pupil per unit	Secondary pupil per unit	Post-16 pupil per unit
Size not known	0.15	0.12	0.06
1 bed flat/house/studio	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 bed flat	0.05	0.03	0.02
2 bed mixed	0.10	0.05	0.03
2 bed house	0.15	0.07	0.04
3 bed or more dwelling	0.25	0.25	0.13

New housing on a larger scale – forecasts for the next 20 years

Working on approximately 909 and 1,176 homes per year over the next 20 years, overview forecasts are possible across the age range 0-18. However, it should be noted that these forecasts assume a flat line increase spread evenly across all year groups and do not account for fluctuations over time.

The current surplus places within primary and secondary schools will likely accommodate initial population increase, but these are more likely to be from individual and/or smaller developments. Once used, new places will be required. The DfE require all local authorities to have a small surplus of places to allow for fluctuations and parental choice (recommended 5%).

The preferred minimum size for a primary school is 60 per year group over seven year groups (420 total pupils) and 150 per year group over five years for secondary schools (750 total pupils). Current Southend schools range from 1 form of entry (FE) primary to 11FE secondary. 1FE is equal to 30 pupils.

The trigger level for a new school, instead of expanding existing schools, is slightly harder to suggest, as this will also depend on the speed of expansion of existing schools and land availability.

An approximation of the number of new school places likely to be required to support 909 and 1,176 new dwellings per year is set out below:

Figure 4: Expected new school place requirements (Source: Southend BC)

Year of development	Number of dwellings added EACH year	New places needed EACH year		
		EY/Primary	Secondary	Post-16
1	1176	59	42	9
2	1176	118	84	18
3	1176	177	126	27
4	1176	236	168	36
5	1176	295	210	45
6	1176	295	210	45
7	1176	295	210	45
8	1176	295	210	45
9	1176	295	210	45
10	1176	295	210	45
11	1176	295	210	45
12	1176	295	210	45
13	1176	295	210	45
14	1176	295	210	45
15	1176	295	210	45
16	1176	295	210	45
17	1176	295	210	45
18	1176	295	210	45
19	1176	295	210	45
20	1176	295	210	45
Totals	23,520	5,310	3,780	810
Over the first five years after occupation begins, 1000 homes would average:				
· 250 early years & primary pupils				
· 180 secondary pupils				
· 40 post-16 pupils				

Special Needs

Southend currently has five Special Schools. These are The St Christopher School ; Lancaster School, St Nicholas School, Kingsdown School (which together form a Multi

Academy Trust-the SEN Trust Southend) and Sutton House School. There is also a specialist Pupil Referral Unit-One PRU at Victory Park (former Cecil Jones Lower School). Demand for Special School provision was around 560 pupils in 2017 and is projected to increase to 629 by 2022/23 Growth is likely to increase beyond that date for secondary age pupils but slow down for primary pupils. However expected rates of housing growth are likely to increase this demand

Southend currently has a higher percentage of pupils in special schools than the national average (1.77% as opposed to 1.32% nationally). There are a range of other options to meet demand which include making additional provision in mainstream schools; building more provision at existing special schools, constructing new schools or placing pupils in the independent sector.

Issue the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How best can we provide for our future education needs to secure a sustained high quality of life and well-being having regard to future growth?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO2, SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, KP2, KP3 CP1, and CP6; Development Management DPD Policy DM10	→ Expand existing schools where space allows → Build new schools in expansion areas subject to availability of funding → Incorporate more special needs provision within mainstream schools

Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/
The Southend-on-Sea Children and Young People's Plan 2016-2017	www.southend.gov.uk/

Sports and Playing pitches

Current Position

The Council, together with Basildon, Castle Point and Rochford Council's, has recently commissioned a South Essex Playing Pitch and Built Facilities Study, which will provide an up to date evidence base for the authorities in terms of sports facilities within the South Essex area and at a local authority level.

Southend currently has 115 football pitches spread across 36 sites. Less than 20% of the pitches were assessed to be of poor quality. However a number of clubs play on School pitches where ongoing community use is not guaranteed. Changing facilities are poor on some sites such as Victory Sports Ground and Blenheim Park.

The growth in Youth Football is expected to continue to expand substantially with a significant increase in pitch capacity. Much of this demand will be in the Central and Western parts of the Borough. Demand in the east of the Borough could be partly met by making better use of pitches in Great Wakering in Rochford.

3G (artificial) pitches are able to be played at all times and are able to accommodate more intensive usage. There are currently two full size pitches and four smaller ones within the Borough. Two additional full size pitches are proposed at Garon Park and by Southend United FC at Fossett's Farm (subject to planning permission). Overall however a wider South Essex approach to such provision is recommended in Playing Pitch Strategy 2018. 3G pitches are also required to address the existing levels of overplay at Southend and Westcliff Rugby Clubs (the latter of which is just within Rochford)

For other sports, existing levels of provision are adequate but selected improvements to facilities and playing surfaces will be required to meet projected future demand.

The Playing Pitch Strategy identifies a number of "Hub" sites where investment should be concentrated. These are Garon Park, Shoebury Park and Belfairs Park. Below this "Key sites" such as Southchurch Park, Blenheim Park and Cecil Jones Academy are listed as locations for development. Greater use of School facilities is seen as a priority.

The Borough has a range of Indoor Sports facilities, a number of which are provided by the private sector and others via community agreements with Schools. There are 33 Sports Halls

on 24 sites but the demand for certain sports such as Futsal and Netball is at times greater than available supply which leads to some clubs playing outside the Borough. The same applies to swimming pools where a number of the facilities are older and require refurbishment, e.g. at Shoeburyness. An aging population will change the demand pattern for sports facilities.

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model indicates that there will be a need for between 1 and 2 new swimming pools over the Plan period

Recreation and open spaces within the Borough also include:

- Bowling greens
- Football pitches
- Play spaces for children
- Golf courses
- Large (greater than 20ha) parks (Southend Cliffs, Belfair's Park including Belfair's Golf Course, Chalkwell Park, Priory Park, Southchurch Park, Belton Hills/Marine Parade Gardens, and Gunners Park)
- Smaller (less than 20ha) local and neighbourhood parks (including Garon's Park, Shoeburyness Park, Edwards Hall Park, Southchurch Park, and St Laurence Park, Churchill Gardens, Prittlewell Square)
- Belfair's Wood, Park and Nature Reserve - the flagship green space for the area with facilities for tennis, golf and horse riding, and is also a conservation site for the Heath fritillary butterfly.
- Southend also promotes a variety of clubs and activities through the ActiveSouthend and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council partnership. Sports clubs include yoga, archery, athletics, cricket, bowls, dance, netball, and football.
- There are also seven boating clubs, three public slipways and 1,200 mooring sites, and the new lagoon at Three Shells Beach.

Future Priorities

The Playing Pitch Strategy sets out a range of actions and priorities for different sports, identifying which facilities should be the focus of investment, particularly over the next five years. Priorities will include working with Clubs and Sport Governing bodies to upgrade existing pitches and facilities at Key hubs; liaising with schools to secure more community use and developing a business case for investment in 3G pitches.

Investment will also be required in built facilities. An example of this is Shoeburyness Swimming Pool. Such refurbishments are expensive and will require the support of the governing body as well as Council funding.

Programmed Parks maintenance and enhancements will be key to ensuring that existing facilities maintain or improve their quality.

Any creation of extensive new housing is likely to require provision of new recreational space including new children's spaces.

Issues the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How best can we meet our future sports and play needs?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO12, SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, CP4, CP6 and CP7; Development Management DPD Policy DM6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Implement the recommendations of the Playing Pitch and Built Facilities Study. → Work with Sport Governing bodies → Apply for additional funding streams → Support community groups → Co-operate with neighbouring authorities

Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2017	www.southend.gov.uk/
Active Design Sport England (October 2015)	www.southend.gov.uk/
A Study of Playing Pitches in Southend (2004)	www.southend.gov.uk/
Open Space and Recreation Assessment in Southend-on-Sea Borough (2004)	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend-on-Sea Play Strategy (2007)	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend-on-Sea Sport and Leisure Strategy 2013-2020	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend-on-Sea Parks & Green Spaces Strategy 2015-2020	www.southend.gov.uk/
South Essex Playing Pitch and Built Facilities Study	www.southend.gov.uk/

Cultural and Community Facilities

Current Position

The Council operates two main cultural venues; the Cliffs Pavilion which hosts concerts and plays and the Palace Theatre. Cinema goers are currently catered for by the Odeon Cinema in the Town Centre. However changing retail and leisure patterns and private operator preferences could mean that cinema provision occurs in a different manner/location in the future, e.g. at Seaways in the southern part of the town centre and/or at Fossetts Farm.

As befits a seaside resort there are a number of tourist related attractions including Adventure Island, the Kursaal, the Royal Pavilion and the Sealife Centre. The Pier with its railway and the pierhead activities is an iconic feature of the town.

There are a number of Art Galleries and Museums in the town. These include the Beecroft Gallery, Focal Point and 21. For something a bit different there is the Netpark Digital Park within Chalkwell Park. The Central Museum on Victoria Avenue includes a Planetarium while the Pier Museum is dedicated to a history of the Pier. There are aspirations to develop a new Central Museum in the town to enable exhibits such as those from HMS London and the Saxon King to be displayed.

Prittlewell Priory and Southchurch Hall are two historic building which are open to the public, each surrounded by parkland. There are a number of other parks in the Borough including the Cliffs gardens, Eastwood Park and Gunners Park in Shoeburyness.

Southend has six Libraries located at Southend Forum; Leigh, Westcliff; Southchurch; Shoeburyness and Kent Elms which provide a wide range of services.

With future growth it will be important to enhance the cultural and community offer of the town to benefit local residents and visitors.

Cemeteries and Crematoria – Southend has three cemeteries, at Leigh, North Road and Sutton Road. Only Sutton Road has spaces for new funerals other than within existing family plots. An average of 130 new burials are undertaken each year with around 470 interments in existing graves.

Sutton Road cemetery is divided into different sections reflecting religious affiliation including Muslim. There is also an adjacent Jewish burial ground. The vast majority of burials occur

within the Church of England section with around 120 burials a year. There is only enough space within this section of the cemetery to cater for a further 16-18 years of funerals at current rates.

The Borough currently has three cremators which undertake an average of just under 2,500 cremations per year. These will need to be refurbished over the period 2020-22 which should provide enough capacity for the following 10 year period even with increased demand from an aging population. There is sufficient capacity for burial of cremated remains in the Garden of Remembrance for another 50 years based on current trends.

Future Priorities

The 2050 Vision for Southend contains an ambition for the town to be the first choice English coastal destination for visitors. This will require continued investment in the town's facilities and attractions to ensure that the visitor offer can be maintained and improved. The Seaways project and the ambition to build a Central Museum will be important to achieving this goal.

Lack of burial space will likely become an issue towards the end of the Plan period which will require addressing. The cremators will also need refurbishing within the Plan period.

Issues the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How best can we meet our future cultural and community needs?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO12, SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, CP4, CP6 and CP7; Development Management DPD Policy DM6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Develop plans for a new Central Museum → Continue to maximise the attractiveness and potential of the seafront?
How can we best plan for Cemetery provision?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO12, SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, CP4, CP6 and CP7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Refurbish the existing cremators both early and late in the Plan period? → Investigate new forms of burial? → Work more closely with private sector providers.

Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2017	www.southend.gov.uk/
Active Design Sport England (October 2015)	www.southend.gov.uk/
A Study of Playing Pitches in Southend (2004)	www.southend.gov.uk/
Open Space and Recreation Assessment in Southend-on-Sea Borough (2004)	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend-on-Sea Play Strategy (2007)	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend-on-Sea Sport and Leisure Strategy 2013-2020	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend-on-Sea Parks & Green Spaces Strategy 2015-2020	www.southend.gov.uk/

Health and well-being

Current situation

Planning for health care is largely undertaken on a relatively short term basis such as five year plans. However longer term analysis of service provision is currently being undertaken.

The framework for the provision of health services is split between different agencies. For example, Southend Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) procures medical care from a range of providers such as GP's and Hospitals depending on the type of medical care required. Southend Council is the body responsible for provision of public health services and adult and children's social care. There has been increased recognition of the need for more effective working across providers to ensure that there is a more joined up approach to service delivery. GP's then act effectively as "hubs" for delivery of a broad range of services. As a result of this a Localities approach has been established with the Borough being divided into four areas: East, Central and two areas in the west of the Borough.

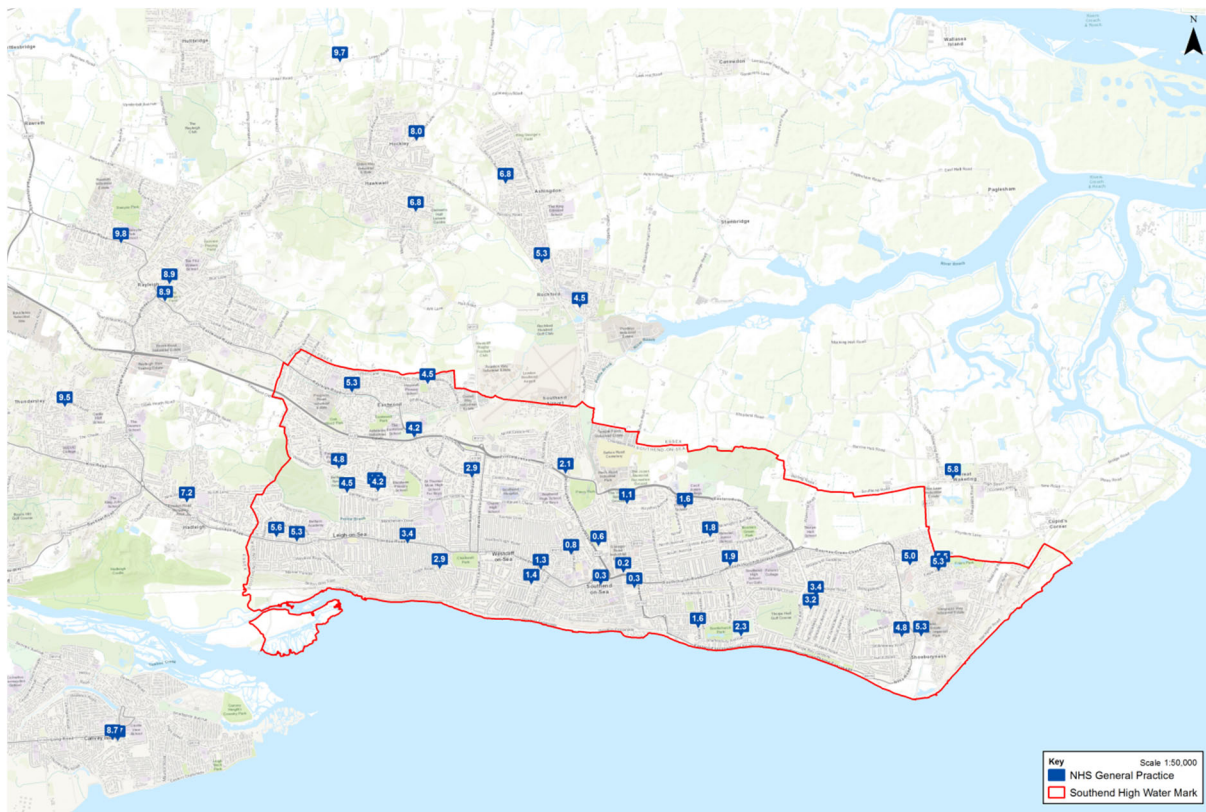
Southend University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust is the main Hospital within Southend and provides a wide range of services. It has close links with Basildon and Chelmsford Hospitals. Each operate autonomously though careful consideration is being given to how to more effectively develop joint working and concentration on individual specialities, i.e. becoming Centres for Clinical Excellence for particular elements of health care. The purpose of this is both to improve service delivery but also to address budget deficits. This is being led by Mid and South Essex Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP) which

represents all the different health providers including the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and the Council as lead body on Public Health. A consultation was held on potential major changes to service delivery in late 2017/2018 which is now in the process of consideration though there is no defined date for this to be concluded. There are also two private Hospitals in the town.

There are currently 40 GP practices in Southend together with six Health Centres/Clinics. While there are some large multi-doctor practices such as the Eastwood Practice at Kent Elms, the delivery of GP services in Southend has traditionally been done through small one or two doctor practices, often operating out of converted houses. However many of the towns GP's are approaching retirement age with around 50% expected to retire in the next decade. This creates substantial challenges as GP's are businesses owned by the Doctor but contracted to deliver NHS services. If a single practitioner retires a new buyer then has to be found to run the business if it is to operate in the traditional manner. There is currently a shortage of newly qualified Doctors nationally and like many parts of the country it is challenging to recruit staff. This also applies to a range of other medical specialisms. Anglia Ruskin University has developed a new medical course which will produce a supply of new Doctors but these will not come on stream for a number of years.

Fair Havens Hospice is seeking to expand their presence in the town with a potential new facility opposite Priory Park.

Figure 5: GP's in Southend and environs



Dentists operate on a similar way to Doctors except that there is no obligation on Dentists to accept NHS patients; i.e., they can “opt out” and provide services to only private patients.

As well as services delivered directly through the NHS there are a number of private health providers. There are three private Hospitals in Southend. One of these, the Spire Wellesley Hospital, also acts as an NHS Community Hub.

Promotion of measures to enhance health and preventative care as well as treatment of illness is a priority for health providers. Facilitation of active lifestyles is an important element within this. Obesity and sedentary lifestyles are contributors to a range of other diseases which have a wider impact on NHS resources. Access to Public Open Space and walking and cycling routes is an important element within this. “Active Design” in new developments can be an important element in creation of places where people will feel more comfortable pursuing healthy lifestyles. The “Better Queensway” development on the edge of town centre involving redevelopment of existing tower blocks and re-connecting communities severed by the Inner Ring Road is one example of this. This will deliver around 1,300 houses but will also create a better and more active environment. The principles of this, if successful, could be replicated in masterplans for new housing developments across Southend.

Future Priorities

The delivery of health services will continue to evolve and change. The response of the Government to the re-organisation of service delivery between Southend, Basildon and Mid-Essex Hospitals is still awaited.

Money is available to refurbish and upgrade St Luke's Health Centre in central eastern Southend which should be completed by 2021. Refurbishing and upgrading other facilities across the Borough is also identified.

There will be a move towards greater use of physical or "virtual" health hubs where a range of health services will be delivered in a more joined up way. This will include working with partners in public health and social care. The development of digital technology will have an impact on service delivery but how this will evolve is as yet unclear.

Issues the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How best can we provide for our future community and health needs to ensure a sustained high quality of life and well-being for all having regard to future growth?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP2, CP, CP6 and CP7; Development Management DPD Policies DM1, DM7; DM8; DM9; DM14; DM15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Enhance facilities at key health hubs?→ Maximise the ability for people to remain in their homes through design and service delivery→ Ensure that the design of larger development is of high quality and facilitates easy movement by non-car modes
How can active lifestyles be incorporated into the design of new development?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, CP4, CP6 and CP7; Development Management DPD Policies DM1, DM6; DM8; DM15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Apply lessons from good practice from elsewhere and within Southend (especially Queensway)→ Maximise linkages between different parts of green infrastructure→ Work closely with Transport colleagues on development

		of new cycle routes → Improvement of sports, leisure and recreation facilities
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Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
Spatial Planning for Health – an evidence resource (June 2017)	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/

Adult Social Care

Current Situation

Southend has a number of Adult Social Care needs that derive not only from the resident population but reflect its situation as a seaside resort close to London.

Adult social care needs are many and varied. The Joint Special Needs Assessment (JSNA), the latest version of which is currently being finalised, identifies a range of various health indicators across all ages. This brings out issues such as adults living in more deprived areas of the Borough having ten years less life expectancy than those living in more affluent areas. Many of these adults also live with limiting long term illnesses which can be impacted by the quality of their living environment.

Older People

As a borough, the town has a much higher level of Care facilities for the elderly than would be expected for the resident population. There are currently 93 residential homes in the Borough. While some of these are operated by larger national and regional providers, the majority are run by private individuals in converted large Victorian houses. There are well over 1,500 residents in Care Homes within the town. This is partly a reflection of the close proximity to London and that some individuals also choose to retire to the seaside.

Figure 8: Care Facilities in Southend (Source: Southend BC)

Type of Facilities	Number of facilities	Range of sizes	Total Bedspaces
Old People's Homes	62 (8 offering nursing care)	9-70 bedspaces	1 655
Supported Living	29	Not known	Not known

The Council currently owns two care homes (the Priory in Prittlewell and Delaware in Shoeburyness) which are operated by a Management Company. A replacement home is currently being constructed in Prittlewell and will be completed in 2020. This will provide 60 beds. Some of these will be decanted from the two existing homes but the majority will be Interim Care places. These are expected to be largely occupied by individuals discharged from Hospital but without anywhere permanent to return to.

Like many Hospitals, Southend Hospital experiences issues regarding bedspaces, with numbers having shrunk over recent years. There is an issue with older people occupying beds longer than is medically required because suitable care arrangements would not be in place were they to leave. Different agencies need to work together effectively to address this issue but constrained budgets impact on this.

There has been an increased emphasis at national, as well as local level, about enabling people to live independently longer, with appropriate support as required. The development of supported living accommodation is one way this has been addressed as well as houses being adapted to be suitable for residents with mobility difficulties.

Day care facilities for the elderly run by the Council and the voluntary sector exist across the Borough. Demand for these is decreasing.

Mental and physical disabilities

The Borough also has a number of facilities for adults with physical or learning difficulties. Where a young person leaves care or educational facilities it is important that alternative provision is provided. There are a number of living accommodation options for people with special needs as well as a range of day care and training facilities.

Figure 9: Specialist Care accommodation (Source: Southend BC)

Type of Facilities	Number of facilities	Range of bedspace sizes	Total Bedspaces
Learning Disability Homes	18	3-16	157
Mental Health Homes	11	6-26	146
Physical/Sensory Impairment Homes	2	17-24	41

Homelessness

Southend like many other seaside resorts such as Brighton and Blackpool attracts a disproportionate number of individuals who become homeless. The substantial amount of Houses in Multi-Occupation in some areas of the town can be one of the initial attractors until people fall into rent arrears. A proportion of homeless people have a range of mental health and substance abuse issues as well as acute health problems caused by living outside. There are a number of existing hostels and facilities to address this complex problem and the Council, working with partners, has adopted a Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy for the period 2018-28.

Future Priorities

The number of elderly people and disabled people as a proportion of the population will continue to rise. The need for suitable, appropriate affordable housing will be a priority as will the need to deliver various models of supported homes. There will be a move away from the provision of new Care Homes.

The adaptability of new homes over time to allow people to remain in their existing property will also be a key priority in the design of new homes.

Issues the Local Plan needs to address	Coverage by adopted local planning policies	Potential Solutions
How best can we provide for our future adult care needs to ensure a sustained high quality of life and well-being for all having regard to future growth?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO13 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, CP4 and CP6; Development Management DPD Policies DM1, DM3, DM7; DM8; DM9; DM14; DM15	→ The recognition of the importance of providing a diversity of supported housing → Promoting the design of adaptable housing
How can we deal with specialist housing need?	Core Strategy Strategic Objective SO7 and SO19; Core Strategy Policy KP1, CP4 and CP6; Development Management DPD Policies DM1, DM3, DM7;	→ Work closely with partners on identifying housing need. → Asking for appropriate affordable housing for new development

	DM8; DM9; DM14; DM15	
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Evidence Base/Reference Documents	
JSNA 2018	www.southend.gov.uk/
Southend-on-Sea Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015	www.southend.gov.uk/

Specialist Housing

Please refer to Housing Topic Paper in relation to specialist housing.

Transport

Please refer to Transport Topic Paper in relation to transport.

