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Southend-on-Sea City Council

Executive Director (Strategy, Change and Governance):

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14 July 2023

CABINET - TUESDAY, 18TH JULY, 2023 SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS PACK

Please find enclosed, for consideration at the next meeting of the Cabinet taking place on Tuesday, 18th July, 2023, the following report(s) that were unavailable when the agenda was printed.

Agenda No Item

4. **Delivery of Southend Outcomes and Priorities - Annual Report and Provisional Outturn 2022/23 (Pages 3 - 110)**
Report of Executive Director (Finance and Resources)
5. **Public Annual Health Report (Pages 111 - 162)**
Report of Director of Public Health
6. **Official Feed and Service Plan 2023-24 (Pages 163 - 194)**
Report of Executive Director (Environment and Place)
7. **Treasury Management Report 2022/23 (Pages 195 - 212)**
Report of Executive Director (Finance and Resources)
8. **HRA - Heating Charges (Pages 213 - 218)**
Report of Executive Director (Environment and Place)
9. **Notice of Motion - Better Queensway (Pages 219 - 222)**
Report of Executive Director (Environment and Place)

10. **Notice of Motion - For Great Homes Upgrade (Pages 223 - 226)**

Report of Executive Director (Environment and Place)

11. **Notice of Motion - Women Against State Pension Inequality (WASPI) (Pages 227 - 236)**

Report

Robert Harris
Principal Democratic Services Officer

Title: Delivery of Southend 2050 Outcomes and Priorities: Annual Report and Provisional Resources Outturn 2022/23

Meeting: Cabinet

Date: 18 July 2023

Classification: Part 1

Policy Context:

Key Decision: No

Report Authors: Pete Bates, Director of Financial Services, Caroline Fozzard, Senior Finance Lead (Strategy, Sustainability and Governance), Suzanne Newman, Interim Head of Corporate Strategy

Executive Councillor: Councillor Cox Cabinet Member for Leader (SEND)

1 Executive Summary

1.1 The purpose of this report is:

- 1.1.1 To present Cabinet with the Council's Annual Report for 2022/23, highlighting the achievements, successes, and challenges towards delivery of our Corporate Plan.
- 1.1.2 To update Cabinet with the provisional revenue outturn for 2022/23, and therefore the indicative level of revenue balances going into 2023/24.
- 1.1.3 To advise Cabinet of the implications of the revenue outturn for 2022/23 and where appropriate highlight concerns around the potential impact on the future financial sustainability of the Council, caused by the continuing increasing level of demand and cost pressures being experienced, primarily in core statutory service provision for the 2023/24 approved budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy.
- 1.1.4 To inform Cabinet of the capital investment programme outturn for 2022/23 and to seek approval for the relevant budget carry forwards and accelerated delivery requests.
- 1.1.5 To seek approval for in year amendments for the current approved capital investment programme for 2023/24 to 2027/28.

- 1.1.6 To request Cabinet to review, and to give appropriate consideration to, the affordability and prioritisation of the current approved Capital Investment Programme and the schemes currently listed as subject to viable business cases.
- 1.1.7 To seek approval to carry forward Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Main Fund receipts from 2022/23 and previous financial years and to delegate authority to agree how the CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocations are to be spent.

2 Recommendations

That Cabinet:

- 2.1 **Note the achievements, successes and challenges brought to life within the Annual Report 2022/23 (Section 4 and Appendix 1).**
- 2.2 **Note the provisional 2022/23 revenue outturn position for both the General Fund (Section 5) and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) (Section 6) and delegate the agreement of any final adjustments following the completion and audit of the Statement of Accounts to the Executive Director (Finance and Resources).**
- 2.3 **Consider and approve the appropriation of revenue funds to and (from) earmarked reserves, as set out in Section 5.19 to 5.27 (General Fund) and Section 6.6 (HRA).**
- 2.4 **Note the potential revenue impact of the 2022/23 outturn on the 2023/24 General Fund budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy (Section 5.28 – 5.44).**
- 2.5 **Note that the expenditure on the capital investment programme for 2022/23 totalled £51.822M against a revised budget of £61.820M (Section 7.4).**
- 2.6 **Approve the relevant budget carry forwards and accelerated delivery requests totalling a net £13.032M moving into 2023/24 and future years, as set out in Appendix 2.**
- 2.7 **Approve the virements, reprofiles, additions, deletions and new external funding for schemes, as detailed in Appendix 2 and note that this will result in an amended Capital Investment Programme deliverable by the Council of £137.705M for the period 2023/24 to 2027/28, as detailed in Appendix 3.**
- 2.8 **Note the requested changes as detailed in Appendix 2 will result in an amended total Capital Investment Programme deliverable by South Essex Homes Limited, Porters Place Southend-on-Sea LLP and Kent County Council of £59.046M, as detailed in Appendix 3.**

- 2.9 **Note that a further review of the affordability and prioritisation of the current approved Capital Investment Programme and all the schemes currently listed as subject to viable business cases will be brought back to a future Cabinet meeting.**
- 2.10 **Note the content of the Infrastructure Funding Statement 2022/23 (included in Appendix 4) and agree to carry forward CIL Main Fund receipts from reported year 2022/23 and previous reported years until the CIL Governance Framework and spending plans are reviewed for the reported year 2023/24, or Cabinet authorise any detailed spending proposals.**
- 2.11 **Delegate authority to the Executive Director for Growth and Housing (in consultation with Ward Members and the Cabinet Member for Housing and Planning) to agree how the CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocations received up until 31 March 2023 (excluding allocation to Leigh Town Council) are to be spent.**

3 Background Information

- 3.1 Southend-on-Sea officially celebrated gaining full City status on the 1 March 2022, a key landmark event in the history of the area and the Council. In accordance with normal practice the Council's 2022/23 budget was formally approved in February 2022 and at this time no-one could have predicted the scale of economic challenges, national and international circumstances that have dominated headlines right across the world throughout the last financial year.
- 3.2 The concerns around the current cost of living crisis is the latest in a series of critical events, spanning more than a decade, including austerity (following the financial markets crash), Brexit, a global pandemic, the war in Ukraine, energy prices doubling and in some case tripling in cost, inflation peaking at the highest level since the 1980's during 2022/23 have all combined to erode the financial resilience and sustainability of many local public services. These warnings and concerns contributed to an independent national analysis undertaken by Grant Thornton that suggested that as many as 1 in 6 local authorities could run out of money as early as 2023/24, without substantial additional funding and/or significant budget reductions.
- 3.3 Local authorities will continue to have to make some very tough choices and embrace and implement significant further changes to their local service offer including digitalisation to capitalise on the efficiencies this affords. Looked at collectively, there is an unprecedented amount of pressure to deliver service change whilst also managing major affordability and sustainability concerns. The sector has never witnessed so many s114 notices (effectively a declaration that a local authority is no longer a going concern) being issued or being considered.
- 3.4 Southend-on-Sea City Council, along with most local authorities across the country, continues to face significant challenges in providing essential services to meet the needs of residents within the level of resources it has at its disposal.

This has been exacerbated by the continuing challenging operating environment and increasing and more complex local service demand. As reported throughout 2022/23 the Council faced the perfect storm of huge increases in service demand post the pandemic combined with unavoidable and rapid increases in operating costs across almost every aspect of its Organisation. This had a huge impact on the Council's approved financial plans for 2022/23 and the general economic climate created serious cost of living challenges for some of our local residents.

- 3.5 The national statutory deadline for all Local Authorities to publish their Draft 2022/23 Statement of Accounts was brought forward to 31 May 2023 (as part of the response to the pandemic for financial years 2020/21 and 2021/22 it had been extended to 31 July each year). It is pleasing to report that the Council's Accounts were published on our website by this deadline and the formal public inspection opportunity was open until 12 July 2023. This was an excellent achievement by the Council's finance team, given the exceptional level of current demand and pressures. Many Local Authorities up and down the country were unable to publish their 2022/23 Accounts by the deadline date.
- 3.6 The Council and particularly the finance team will still have to manage the finalisation of the independent external audit for both 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years in 2023/24. The delays have been caused by the resourcing and capacity challenges that our external auditors have experienced over the last 18 months or so. It is reassuring to confirm that the Council received a clean external audit opinion and positive value for money judgement for 2020/21. This was reported to the Audit Committee on 26 April 2023.
- 3.7 As part of the development and approval of the Council's 2023/24 Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy in February 2023 a commitment was given to a new Transformation Blueprint and development of a major service redesign programme for 2023/24 – 2027/28. This was agreed as part of the Council's overall budget package, with specific areas and themes identified to be scoped and developed further during 2023/24, against a clear set of approved guiding principles. This commitment has been supplemented and enhanced from 1 April 2023 by the introduction of new comprehensive service plans that cover every area of the Council. The ambition is to support the Council's future financial sustainability commitment and help to target resources and re-design plans to avoid a financial 'cliff edge' which would require even more drastic action over a shorter time frame.
- 3.8 Other measures to complement this new Transformation Programme and enhance the Council's financial resilience and continue to improve the value for money delivery of services will also continue and include: on-going budget reviews; implementation of outcome-based budgeting principles (to ensure resources are specifically targeted to delivering better outcomes for local residents); better linking of business planning and budgeting to service outcomes; effective and creative management of service demand; review of major contractual arrangements; further implementation of the Commissioning Framework; exploring new commercial opportunities; evaluating a range of income generation initiatives and continuing to enhance our systems, processes and internal business transformation arrangements.

- 3.9 The unpredicted and unprecedented rapid rise in inflation throughout 2022/23, together with changing professional opinions on the depth and potential duration of continued inflationary increases into the future, will add significant new pressures and local challenges for the Council. The operating landscape continues to be uncertain as the medium to long term implications on demand and service delivery during the transition from responding to the impact of the pandemic and towards building and enabling a successful recovery are difficult to assess. The situation will continue to be closely monitored and appropriate tactics will be deployed to support local businesses and communities wherever possible throughout 2023/24.
- 3.10 A considerable amount of analysis and financial planning was undertaken throughout 2022/23, particularly due to the fact that Southend-on-Sea was already having to respond to some high value social care demand trends from previous years. This scenario was replicated in many other upper tier authorities right across the country. These pressures had been recognised locally and attempts were made to address some of these issues by increasing the revenue base of these services for 2023/24 and as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy.
- 3.11 The concerns highlighted early in 2022/23 around the potential for previously hidden demand during the pandemic did surface locally throughout the year. This was compounded by the combination of the impact of 'post COVID-19' re-engagement and demand for Council services and the cost-of-living crisis that developed throughout 2022/23 which had a substantial impact on all our local communities, but particularly in the more deprived areas.
- 3.12 Despite reporting a final level of overspending for 2022/23 that is higher than at any time since it became a Unitary Authority on 1 April 1998, the Council remains in a relatively financially resilient position. It is clear though that the overall cost base of the Council is now too high, and ways must be found to reduce it to a more sustainable level. This ambition in the current operating environment and unprecedented levels of service demand is a significant challenge. Throughout the last financial year, the Council also responded proactively to continue to support local communities and our most vulnerable residents, minimising the impact of the cost-of-living crisis wherever it could.
- 3.13 The challenges that will be faced in 2023/24 will be even more significant due to the combination of continuing major increases in core service demand and the impact of inflationary cost pressures that remain high right across the range of Council operations.
- 3.14 This provisional outturn report builds on the financial performance monitoring information provided for period 8, which was reported to Cabinet in January 2023. It highlights the changes in the last four months of the year and provides an insight into the major variances that have contributed to the final outturn position. It also considers the implications of the revenue outturn for 2022/23 and where appropriate highlights concerns around the potential impact on the future financial sustainability of the Council, caused by the continuing increasing level of demand and cost pressures being experienced, primarily in core statutory social care service provision for the 2023/24 approved budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy to 2027/28.

4 Southend-on-Sea City Council Annual Report 2022/23

4.1 The Council's Annual Report provides a high-level overview of the successes and achievements over the past year, setting the context in which we are operating it. It aligns with the financial year end-report reports and the Annual Governance Statement (attached at Appendix 1). The Annual Report presents how we are:

- Helping people access the support they need
- Powering economic and community recovery
- Doing our bit to enable the roll-out of digital infrastructure
- Creating better life opportunities for our children and young people
- Protecting and improving the quality of life for older people
- Working with our partners to enable integrated care and support arrangements and achieving improved health and social care outcomes for our residents
- Pushing forward with our green city ambition and supporting policies that will reduce our carbon emissions
- Providing better and more affordable housing for our residents

4.2 Annual data for the Council's corporate performance indicators is presented, grouped by the four corporate priorities:

- A city that is strong and prosperous
- A city with a good quality of life
- A city rising to the challenge of climate change
- A city delivering genuinely affordable housing

4.3 Delivery against our corporate priorities has been against the backdrop of significant financial challenges as outlined in this report. In order to support and strengthen delivery detailed service planning was introduced, setting out the key activity of each service area, how it will contribute to the delivery of the Corporate Plan and how successes will be measured.

4.4 The Local Government Association Corporate Peer Challenge in October 2022 provided the opportunity for an improvement review of the Council and the challenges we face. Feedback from the review includes:

- We are very self aware
- We have huge potential
- There are many positive attributes within the Council and the city, including the strong community ethos, ambitious regeneration projects and sound financial management.

4.5 Following the Corporate Peer Challenge, a number of recommendations were made, mainly relating to governance and decision making. The Council has developed an action plan to strengthen and improve these areas.

4.6 It is important to reflect on the work we have done and that the report highlights the progress we have made during 2022/23; the report showcases several of our priorities for the coming year and the importance of our transformation

programme. It is more important than ever that at the heart of our work we remain collaborative, inclusive, honest, and proud.

5 2022/23 Provisional General Fund Revenue Outturn

- 5.1 2022/23 was another exceptional and challenging year, with volatility in expenditure as a direct consequence of rising inflation and interest rates and the realisation of pent-up demand for our services (especially in Social Care) following on from the COVID-19 pandemic. The escalation and speed of the increases in the direct costs of service provision and additional price pressure from our supply chains was significant. This was combined with not only major increases in service demands but also in complexity. The scale of the local financial impact on both expenditure and income expectations has led to major variations from our original approved plans for 2022/23 and the actual profile of spending was different to what we would expect to see in a normal year.
- 5.2 Given the size and complexity of the Council's operations and the volatility caused by the operating environment and unavoidable increases in the costs of service delivery there have been several variations from the original approved plans across individual service areas. As part of the year-end arrangements, consideration has also been given to the need to review the level of provisions for insurance, future transformation priorities, specific service risk assessments, bad and doubtful debts and other demand challenges caused locally by the 'cost of living' crisis.
- 5.3 The impact on the Council's reserves caused by the volatility of the operating environment, the speed and impact of exceptionally high inflation levels and unprecedented increases in service demand and cost pressures throughout 2022/23 has contributed to a significant reduction in the level of Earmarked Reserves held by the Council from **£95.883M** (1 April 2022) to **£77.221M** (31 March 2023). A reduction of **£18.662M**, this clearly weakens the current level of financial resilience of the Authority. See analysis represented in the table at Section 5.19.
- 5.4 Specific risk reserves (particularly for statutory social care pressures) were prudently created by the Council to help respond positively to exactly the set of unprecedented circumstances that was experienced in 2022/23 but the Council now needs to reset and reduce its cost base and/or increase its income generating capabilities accordingly as reserves can only be used once. The Council has a statutory fiduciary responsibility to ensure it remains financially sustainable. It is important that appropriate action and decisions are taken to ensure that the Council does everything it can to remain within the approved budget for 2023/24 and to proactively manage and reduce the current forecasted budget gap across the medium term to 2027/28.
- 5.5 The following table summarises the 2022/23 provisional revenue outturn for the General Fund and highlights the scale of spending variations. Careful consideration has also been given to ensure that the Council prepares appropriately for the ongoing impact of global events, local economic recovery aspirations and continuing levels of high inflation in 2023/24 and the future. The 2022/23 provisional outturn has been prepared on the assumption that all

appropriations to and (from) earmarked reserves proposed in this report are approved. Cabinet is invited to consider the recommended level of appropriations at Sections 5.19 – 5.24 in this report.

Provisional Outturn 2022/23

Last Reported Variance £M	Portfolio*	Revised Budget £M	Forecast Outturn £M	Variance £M
0.1	Leader: Corporate Matters and Performance Delivery	24.5	24.3	(0.2)
0.8	Deputy Leader (May-Oct): Environment, Culture and Tourism	11.5	13.0	1.5
1.4	Deputy Leader (Nov-May): Public Protection	14.7	16.1	1.4
1.9	Adult Social Care and Health Integration	43.9	45.9	2.0
0.7	Asset Management and Inward Investment	3.9	4.5	0.6
6.9	Children and Learning and Inclusion	30.3	36.6	6.3
(0.8)	Economic Recovery, Regeneration and Housing	2.8	1.0	(1.8)
0.8	Highways, Transport and Parking	2.4	4.2	1.8
11.8		134.0	145.6	11.6
0.0	Corporate Budgets	6.0	5.6	(0.4)
11.8		140.0	151.2	11.2
(1.0)	Financing Costs, Interest, etc.	19.1	17.4	(1.7)
(1.8)	Contribution to / (from) earmarked reserves	(8.8)	(9.1)	(0.3)
0.0	Revenue Contribution to Capital	0.4	0.3	(0.1)
(0.9)	Non-Service Specific Grants	(12.7)	(14.0)	(1.3)
8.1	TOTAL	138.0	145.8	7.8
(0.8)	Funding	(135.5)	(136.4)	(0.9)
0.0	Planned contributions from reserves	(2.5)	(2.5)	0.0
7.3	NET	0.0	6.9	6.9

** A new political administration was formed in May 2023 which has seen a change in the number of Portfolios and responsibilities within them. The arrangements for financial performance reporting for 2023/24 will reflect these changes.*

5.6 This table shows that the variance for the overall General Fund budget improved from a net overspend of £7.3M at period 8 to a net overspend of £6.9M by the end of the year. This reflects a small improvement in the financial position of the Service Portfolios from a forecast overspend of £11.8M to a final overspend of £11.6M. The remaining improvement of £0.2M is spread across corporate and other non-portfolio budget lines. The Council did take decisive action to try to combat the cocktail of financial challenges and demand pressures that it was faced with from the start of the financial year.

- 5.7 Comprehensive reports summarising the circumstances and suggested mitigations were also presented to Cabinet for period 4 (end of July 2022 – forecast overspend at that time £14.5M) and period 6 (end of September 2022 – forecast overspend updated to £12.1M). The reducing overspend was clearly a positive direction of travel throughout the year but the final level of overspending for 2022/23 is higher than at any time since it became a Unitary Authority on 1 April 1998.
- 5.8 Cabinet have received regular and detailed budget monitoring information throughout 2022/23, so most key variances and trends have previously been well documented and reported.
- 5.9 This report summarises the major variances between the period 8 forecast and the final outturn for 2022/23. Comprehensive year-end reviews are also undertaken across all revenue projects that are supported by specific grant streams. If a project, for justifiable reasons, has not been completed in year, the value of any unspent grant is carried forward into the next year through the mechanism of earmarked reserves.
- 5.10 The headline variances that have occurred between what was reported at period 8 and the provisional final outturn are summarised and rounded to the nearest £0.1M in the following table:

	£Ms
Leader: Corporate Matters and Performance Delivery	(0.3)
Deputy Leader (May-Oct): Environment, Culture and Tourism	0.7
Deputy Leader (Nov-May): Public Protection	0.0
Adult Social Care and Health Integration	0.1
Asset Management and Inward Investment	(0.1)
Children and Learning and Inclusion	(0.6)
Economic Recovery, Regeneration and Housing	(1.0)
Highways, Transport and Parking	1.0
Corporate and other non-portfolio budgets	(0.2)
Total Variance from Period 8	(0.4)

Summary of Movements from the Period 8 Performance Monitoring Report

5.11 **Leader: Corporate Matters and Performance Delivery [-0.3M]**

5.11.1 The improvement in the outturn is due to additional drawdowns from the Business World ERP and Technology Transition & Systems Modernisation reserves to fund several pre-approved projects being led by Digital & ICT. These drawdowns are included in the figures in paragraph 5.21.

5.12 **Deputy Leader (May-Oct): Environment, Culture and Tourism [+0.7M]**

5.12.1 Within the Grounds Maintenance service, a significant underspend has been reported all year as vacancies were held to try to offset other expenditure pressures and anticipated income shortfalls. Due to operational pressures, these vacancies could not be held for as long as intended and as a result the forecast expenditure on staffing costs underspent by £0.200M less than anticipated at period 8.

5.12.2 Due to the level of debt outstanding, it was necessary to increase the provision for bad and doubtful debt by £0.169M, discussions are being held as to the options available and viability to recover this debt.

5.12.3 The marketing and events budget over spent by a further £0.114M due the finalisation of the cost of various events, including the City Festival, the Baton relay and the Shakedown event where it was required to implement road closures to ensure public safety.

5.12.4 Pier admission income was forecast at period 8 to exceed the budget by £0.200M based on the visitor numbers provided. However, these numbers over-stated the actual number of tickets sold, primarily for family tickets, which counts as 5 visitors but only one ticket sold.

5.12.5 It has been forecast throughout the year that both development control and building control would significantly exceed income expectations this year. This positive position has materialised at the end of the year, however with the impact of inflation and especially the increase in building materials there was a noticeable reduction in the expected income received from building control applications in the final quarter of the year. This reduced the income surplus by £0.080M by the end of the financial year.

5.13 **Deputy Leader (Nov-May): Public Protection [0.0M]**

5.13.1 There has been no change to the forecast outturn at period 8, the main headlines that were previously reported continued as forecast and included an increase in residual waste tonnages against pre-covid levels and the significant increase in utility costs to operate the crematorium.

5.14 **Adult Social Care & Health Integration [+0.1M]**

- 5.14.1 In 2022/23, the level of client contributions increased, this is in correlation to the increase in the price of care provided as a result of the uplifts given to the social care market. Combined with the impact of the increased cost of living, an increased proportion of this debt was outstanding at year end and potentially at higher risk of non-collection. The Council will continue to pursue all outstanding monies owed where it is fair and possible to do so but in these circumstances a provision was raised for this bad and doubtful debt. For adult social care, the provision was increased by £0.704M based on the age profile and value of outstanding debt.
- 5.14.2 An additional £0.343M of grant was received for winter discharge funding to support an improved flow from hospital, at period 8 the full eligible requirements of the grant were uncertain.
- 5.14.3 The government has provided the Council with various funding streams in relation to resettlement schemes (Afghan relocation and assistance / hotel wrap around support / Homes for Ukraine). These schemes have helped to support those both resettling from these areas, and those who are offering homes to them. Although this grant was highlighted in previous budget monitoring reports, we have utilised more of this funding in 2022/23 than anticipated (£0.257M) with any further funding being transferred to reserves to support ongoing needs of those who are resettling here.

5.15 **Asset Management and Inward Investment [-0.1M]**

- 5.15.1 Overall, there has been very little movement in this portfolio compared with the forecast at period 8. The slight improvement is due to a higher net income received than expected from the operation of the Victoria Shopping Centre.

5.16 **Children and Learning and Inclusion [-0.6M]**

- 5.16.1 Significant work undertaken to mitigate further cost pressures on both Complex and High Cost Residential Placements through driving and ensuring conditional costs are attributed between Social Care, Education and Health, resulted in an improvement on externally care purchased placements of £0.100M. The significant challenge does remain and continues due to the very high cost of complex residential placements within a market that is critically short on supply of appropriate places.
- 5.16.2 Further reductions in spend have been attributable to reductions in staffing expenditure, where temporary vacancies were held in some service areas particularly within the learning area. All service areas have also continued to reduce expenditure wherever possible and safe to do so to try to alleviate and reduce further spend pressure.

5.17 **Economic Recovery, Regeneration and Housing [-1.0M]**

5.17.1 There have been several additional grants received from Central Government in respect of New Burdens and additional local administrative requirements. This additional work has been absorbed by the Council's existing staff and has therefore been a net benefit of circa £0.2M

5.17.2 An improvement, following reconciliation at the end of the year of £0.363M associated with the effective management of Housing Benefit Overpayments has been achieved, an additional £0.250M from repayments has been received and an overall reduction £0.123M in the value of the bad debt provision, have all combined to improve the overall forecast outturn position.

5.18 **Highways, Transport and Parking [+1.0M]**

5.18.1 As part of the restructure of the Highways team agreed at Cabinet in July 2020 an assumption was made that the proportion of time the team charge to the capital investment programme would remain consistent. The amount of eligible time charged to the capital investment programme has not been at this anticipated level. This has resulted in an increase in the overspend of around £0.300M. Work is being undertaken in 2023/24 to review the staffing structure alongside the capital investment programme to ensure and confirm the expected levels of capitalisation and where any shortfalls are identified the staffing structure will need to be amended accordingly to reduce the financial pressure.

5.18.2 A pressure has been reported throughout the year on the costs associated with car parking administration. This has increased towards the end of the year due to several backdated charges from a contractor in relation to the charges for processing car parking transactions. We have also utilised our term contractor for additional essential variable works which was not anticipated. The signs in car parks were recently upgraded too but this investment should help to reduce costs in future years. The combined total increase of these items has resulted in an increased overspend of £0.450M. £0.100M of this related to the charges for processing car parking transactions, £0.080M for parking signage replacement costs and the majority of the rest is linked to responsive maintenance, pothole repairs, barriers, marking out (new/updated lines) and specialist procurement advice.

5.18.3 As reported throughout the year, concessionary fares costs linked directly to passenger numbers have reduced significantly post-covid and after a final year end reconciliation from the scheme administrator our expenditure has reduced further, resulting in an improvement to the forecasted underspend at period 8 of around £0.100M.

5.18.4 The weather throughout the winter and early spring was cold and wet for extended periods. Unfortunately, this is the perfect combination for additional potholes to appear across the highways network and although it had previously been forecast that our capital and revenue budget would be sufficient for the network's maintenance requirements. Significant responsive works had to be undertaken in February and March resulting in an overspend of £0.330M.

Material prices have also inflated significantly, much more so than the general cost of living inflationary increases which we have seen across the country.

Recommended Appropriations to and (from) Earmarked Reserves

5.19 The following table and supporting commentary outline the rationale and recommended appropriations to and (from) the Council's earmarked reserves for 2022/23. These proposed appropriations are subject to the approval of Cabinet annotated as appropriate where the appropriation is materially different from what was originally planned.

Reserve Type	Opening Balance	Period 1 to Period 8	Period 9 to 13	Proposed Final Appropriation	Closing Balance
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Capital	24,118	(3,374)	(323)	(915)	19,506
Corporate	27,809	(658)	(1,942)	(962)	24,248
Insurance	6,033	0	(611)	0	5,421
Services	11,151	(687)	(385)	(4,958)	5,121
Grants	26,772	(1,442)	(2,404)	0	22,925
Total	95,883	(6,161)	(5,665)	(6,835)	77,221

5.20 The appropriations in Period 1 to Period 8 have previously been reported and approved as part of budget monitoring information presented to Cabinet throughout 2022/23.

5.21 Appropriations in Period 9 to Period 13 are summarised by reserve type below and are requesting Cabinet's approval.

- Capital Reserves: use of circa (£0.3M) to fund a revenue contribution to capital outlay (RCCO).
- Corporate Reserves: use of
 - (£1.2M) from the Technology Transition and Systems Modernisation Reserve to fund a range of digital projects and system upgrades e.g., Care Platform, MySouthend and Capita.
 - (£0.4M) from the Service Redesign Reserve to fund the associated costs of employee exit benefits.
 - (£0.3M) from the Business World ERP reserve to fund the programme of upgrades and development.
- Insurance Reserves: release of (£0.6M) to bring the total to £5.4M based on the current level and assessment of cases.
- Service Reserves: use of
 - (£0.6M) from the Passenger Transport Reserve to fund costs associated with the improved operation and transfer of Vecteo.

- (£0.3M) from the Waste Reserve to fund costs associated with the procurement process for Waste Collection and Waste Disposal contracts.
- (£0.2M) from the Southend Adult Community College Reserve to fund a structural redesign of the College.
- (£0.1M) from the Elections Reserve to fund the additional cost of managing elections which was in excess of the budget provision.
- There is also recommended increases to reserves of £0.8M for specific services, including the Supporting People Reserve* and Development Control Reserve.

* During 2022/23, the supporting people contracts were proactively managed and, in some areas renegotiated which delivered a saving of £0.452M. Given the continuing increases in demand and volatility, high inflation and cost of living concerns, this amount is recommended to be appropriated to the Supporting People reserve to provide some additional flexibility to support the Council's response to the increasing financial pressure and risk in this area during 2023/24. The level of the reserve will remain under review to ensure that it is maintained at an appropriate level. This recommended approach should help to reasonably mitigate against future cost exposure/risks.

- Grant Reserves:
 - use of (£6.7M) of Section 31 Grant for Business Rates appropriated in 2021/22.
 - addition of £3.6M to the Dedicated Schools Grant Reserve.
 - use of (£3.5M) of COVID-19 grants appropriated in 2020/21 and 2021/22
 - addition of £1.7M Resettlement Programme funding.
 - net increase of £2.6M made up of multiple other smaller value specific grants for a range of initiatives e.g. Rough Sleeper Grant, Improved Better Care Fund, Afghanistan and Ukraine Education Grants.
 - net decrease of (£0.1M) in the Public Health (including DAAT) grant reserves.

5.22 The proposed final appropriation for Capital Reserves is from the Interest Equalisation Reserve for £0.9M, this is to fund the increased in costs for the interest applied to the HRA and trust balances due to the level of interest achieved on planned investments being higher than anticipated.

5.23 The proposed final appropriations for Corporate Reserves of £1.0M includes the release of £0.9M from the Benefits Volatility/Transition Reserve. This reserve was created at the end of 2021/22 due to the complexity and changes associated with Housing Benefit Overpayments, following a comprehensive analysis and reconciliation during the 2022/23 financial year we are confident that Council's position is correct and therefore the reserve is no longer required and has been released to support the year-end outturn. The remaining £0.1M is the final adjustment to cover the overall forecast outturn and has been funded from the Service Design Reserve.

5.24 The proposed final appropriation for Service Reserves of £5.0M is the application of the Childrens & Adults Social Care Reserves of £2.5M each.

- 5.25 The net overall impact of these proposed appropriations is to decrease the total reserves held by Southend-on-Sea City Council to £77.221M. To establish a 'like for like' comparison with our reserves position across the last two years we need to exclude the requirements for grant reserves due to the impact of COVID-19. This effectively means that our overall reserves position has declined by circa (£18.5M), compared to an increase of circa £2.0M in 2021/22.
- 5.26 To have had the reserves available for use in 2022/23 is testament to the strong financial management of the Council, however the use of reserves to this extent on a regular basis is not a viable option. The Council must urgently find ways to permanently reduce its cost base/generate more income to ensure its future financial sustainability.

Transfers between reserves

- 5.27 It is recognised and expected that significant pressures in Childrens and Adult Social Care will continue and as such these risk reserves need to be replenished. To do this the following transfers between reserves are proposed.

	Starting Balance* £000s	Transfer to / (from) £000s	Updated Balance £000s
Corporate Reserves			
Business Rates Retention	1,801	(1,801)	0
Specific Corporate Projects	2,175	(2,175)	0
Street Lighting	105	(105)	0
Covid-19 Recovery and Response	704	(704)	0
Service Reserves			
Welfare Reform	421	(173)	248
Adult Social Care	42	2,458	2,500
Children's Social Care	0	2,500	2,500

* this is the balance after appropriations detailed in paragraphs 5.21 to 5.26.

Implications for the 2023/24 budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy

- 5.28 Prior to the pandemic and cost of living challenges experienced in 2022/23 Southend-on-Sea was already having to respond to some high value social care demand trends. This scenario was replicated in many upper tier authorities right across the country. These pressures had been recognised locally and attempts were made to address some of these issues by increasing the revenue base of these services for 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

- 5.29 It is too early to assess or form clear conclusions around the exact level of financial pressure that the Council will be faced with in 2023/24. We are aware of the continuation of the risks of inflationary pressures, including ongoing employee pay negotiations and increases in both the cost and complexity of demand for critical social care statutory services. We have modelled scenarios and earmarked specific service risk reserves for the most volatile statutory service areas of Childrens and Adults Social Care to provide a safety net. The challenge of continuing to design and implement potential financial mitigating strategies for 2023/24 will be significant. The Council will have to find ways to reduce its cost base and the successful implementation and delivery of the new transformation programme will be fundamental to achieving this ambition.
- 5.30 A comprehensive Period 4 financial monitoring and performance report will be presented to Cabinet in September 2023. This will highlight the extent of the financial pressure in 2023/24 and provide a revised illustration of the potential impact on the Council's budget over the medium term until 2027/28.
- 5.31 To help address and close the revised estimated budget gap over the next five years the Council will continue to aim to achieve financial sustainability from local income sources in the future and improve its efficiency and productivity. The Council will continue to work collaboratively with its partners, increase its focus on the delivery or joint commissioning of services in a targeted way to ensure that those in most need and who will receive the greatest benefit are the recipients of services. It is vital that we continue learn from our experience, reduce our cost base wherever possible and tailor our services and working practices accordingly.
- 5.32 Even in these unprecedented circumstances Directors and all services are aware that it is vital to adhere to the approved level of all budgets. The operating climate, particularly in social care is incredibly challenging though and that is why it is so important to have a clear understanding of all the cost drivers within the Council's budget. Financial management and monitoring are also key to highlighting any issues as early as possible and the embedding of the 'Getting to Know your Business' programme will provide enhanced support and advice to service managers. Our approach encourages consideration over the medium term, so not only trying to achieve a balanced outturn in the current year but also to avoid putting further pressure on budget plans for future years.
- 5.33 Critical to achieving financial planning success is to understand pressures inherited from the previous year. These could manifest themselves by way of continued increases in demand and inflationary pressures, reduced income activity, undelivered planned savings, or new service and demand issues emerging post the pandemic and cost of living challenges. Detailed analysis has therefore been undertaken to provide more insight into the key messages contained in the 2022/23 outturn and to estimate the potential ongoing impact into 2023/24 and our Medium Term Financial Strategy.

5.34 In keeping with many councils across the country there are several areas of immediate spending pressure that will require proactive management. The areas that clearly will have a major impact in 2023/24 and beyond for Southend-on-Sea are Children's Social Care, Adult's Social Care and Waste, Highways & Transport. All Services though will be subject to close examination and monitoring due to the organisation wide impact on all costs due to the rapid and continuing challenges of inflationary pressures across all areas.

5.35 **Public Protection**

5.35.1 It is widely anticipated that one permanent legacy of the pandemic will be a continued increase in the number of days people work from home. This should bring environmental benefits to the city due to reduced commuting, however increased time working from home will almost certainly result in increased household waste. It is anticipated that this increased tonnage level which was seen in 2022/23 will continue into 2023/24 and the future, which as a disposal authority will bring additional financial pressure to the Council. It is vital that every effort is made to continually raise awareness and increase local recycling rates.

5.36 **Adult Social Care and Health Integration**

5.36.1 Both the national and local challenge in Adult Social Care have been well documented, with grant funding in the form of the increase ASC Market Sustainability & Improvement Fund being allocated despite the originally planned reforms being delayed. As a result of the cost-of-living crisis there has been a direct impact on the cost of care, where a significant element of the cost is for staff time, especially for Home Care. Whilst there has been significant investment in the market, inflationary pressures have eroded any movement towards the fair cost of care target. This poses a significant risk to the 2023/24 budget and the medium term, as the market will put pressure on the Council to pay increased rates, particularly in residential settings.

5.36.2 2023/24 sees the continuation of the winter discharge funding, with a grant being available to help the flow from hospital into social care. This will enhance the working relationship between the authority and the health sector and should bring benefits right across the health and social care system.

5.37 **Children & Learning**

5.37.1 Children & Learning will continue to have a large spend pressure opening into 2023/24 despite the positive and additional £2.5M funding (agreed and approved as part of the 2023/24 budget). As reported throughout 2022/23, the main contributing factor to that spend pressure is the continuation of high-cost residential care placements for children with complex needs including a continued and increased reliance on both residential and external foster care. Children Social Care teams do also continue to require temporary agency social work posts covering substantive posts that adds further pressure to the Council.

5.37.2 Whilst these pressures do remain, the Council continues to actively seek and mitigate this pressure where possible whilst ensuring the safety and welfare of each child remains of paramount importance. This is demonstrated by the new Inhouse foster care offer launched from April 2023, and it is targeted that this will increase the number of inhouse foster carers supporting our children in care not only benefiting the child by remaining close to local networks and support, but by also reducing reliance on expensive externally provided care placements. The Council does also operate recognised and revised strategies to recruit, retain and support permanent social work staff to try to continue to reduce reliance on agency social workers.

5.38 **Corporate Services and Performance Delivery**

5.38.1 The Council is committed to reducing its significant and traditional ICT on-premise server and infrastructure associated costs and moving the arrangements to a modern software as a service (SaaS) offering based on a more secure and updated cloud-based provider. The programme will also avoid a circa £6 million capital cost avoidance benefit and provide improved agile performance and latest technology to drive our desire to improve our customer's experience. This first phase will also help to provide the technological platform to deliver our transformational blueprint. This initiative forms part of the Capital Investment Programme for 2023/24 and will be funded by a combination of revenue, earmarked reserves and capital resources.

5.38.2 Delivery of Phase 2 of the Business World ERP programme of works is essential to the Council's ability to transform some of its internal management, operational, transactional, and administrative functions. The benefits associated with this project are vital to reducing the overall operating cost base of the organisation and enhancing efficiency and productivity.

5.39 **Transport, Assets Management and Inward Investment**

5.39.1 Car parking income in 2022/23 was in line with the budgeted amount for the year which is a significant achievement against a budget of £8.3M. The overspends in the area were a result of the costs associated with maintaining the infrastructure to facilitate those payments. Machine fees, bank fees, mobile app provider fees etc are all considerable costs to support the parking function and will increase as the number of transactions by digital methods also increase, whilst providing enhanced convenience for our customers. The income budget has been increased by a further £1.1M in 2023/24. It is pleasing to report that the profile of income to be generated at the end of May 2023 is currently on target to be achieved.

5.39.2 The new Civil Engineering and Highways structure is partly funded by the capital investment programme. With significant investment planned in the highway's infrastructure, it is imperative that eligible staff costs are also capitalised where appropriate. Close attention and analysis will be required to ensure both eligibility and value of recharge between revenue and capital is achieved throughout the year. This will also provide a useful barometer towards measuring the successful delivery of the planned capital investment programme ambitions.

Overall Future Mitigation Strategy

- 5.40 All services will need to consider the impact on their service costs and where appropriate their pricing strategies due to the continuing increases in inflation. The range of specifically highlighted issues provide an indication of the potential financial pressures and uncertainty facing services at the start of the new financial year. It is too early to evaluate all these potential challenges with a lot of confidence at this stage. Directors are aware that they have a duty to work within the budget envelope provided, and therefore must make every effort to contain these pressures through in-year management action, and to try to continue to deliver better outcomes and better value for money from within their approved budget allocations.
- 5.41 In setting the 2023/24 budget, around £6.8M (£4.4M employee pay award & £2.4M for energy) of extra provision for inflation related costs were approved. A further £0.6M for 'other' contractual inflation was set aside within the corporate contingency budget. Despite this significant level of combined provision, it is expected that this will still come under significant pressure given the current negotiations with staff representatives and with inflation continuing to stay stubbornly high, despite rapid increases in interest rates to try and combat inflationary pressures. It is expected that the energy provision will prove to be too high and some of it could be released to help to mitigate some of the potential other pressures. However, this is not only dependent on energy tariffs but also on usage. Levels of consumption will be closely monitored throughout the year.
- 5.42 The Council also holds a range of earmarked reserves specifically against some of the risks associated with the identified spending pressures. Careful consideration will be given to reviewing our complete portfolio of earmarked reserves to see if a further review and re-allocation is required to better reflect the potential risks highlighted by the 2022/23 outturn. Use of any reserves are by their very nature only a one-off mitigation and approval will be requested if required from Cabinet.
- 5.43 The challenge of designing and implementing potential mitigating strategies for 2023/24 and the future has been made far more complex due to the impact and uncertainty caused by the current operating environment and the rapid and continuing rise in inflation. A better picture on potential options and an update on the financial performance against the approved budget for 2023/24 will be available as a comprehensive period 4 monitoring report at Cabinet in September 2023. We may then also have a better indication from Central Government about future funding arrangements and intentions.
- 5.44 The Council, like many local authorities, is faced with some very difficult challenges and choices. There is currently a clear and genuine risk to the financial resilience and future financial sustainability of the Council. This has been caused by the continuing increasing level of demand and cost pressures being experienced, primarily in core statutory service provision and it is essential that appropriate mitigating actions and decisions are taken in 2023/24 and the future to reduce costs (service offer) and/or generate more income to invest in local service provision.

6 2022/23 Housing Revenue Account Outturn

6.1 The following table summarises the outturn for the Housing Revenue Account and the consequential use of balances for 2022/23.

	Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Forecast Period 8 £000	Actual £000
Employees	206	206	206	206
Premises (excluding repairs)	787	787	787	792
Repairs	6,053	6,553	6,553	6,097
Supplies and Services	141	141	141	65
Management Fee	6,648	6,698	6,898	6,898
Internal Recharges and Overheads	1,584	1,683	1,683	1,673
Provision for Bad Debts	455	455	455	293
Depreciation, Impairment etc	8,393	8,393	8,393	8,034
Interest and Debt Management Charges	3,142	3,142	3,142	3,563
Total Expenditure	27,408	28,057	28,257	27,621
Fees and Charges	(371)	(371)	(371)	(414)
Dwelling Rents	(27,821)	(27,821)	(27,721)	(27,659)
Other Rents	(1,535)	(1,535)	(1,535)	(1,595)
Contribution from Leaseholders				(175)
Interest	(136)	(136)	(136)	(933)
Recharged to Capital	(584)	(584)	(584)	(451)
Total Income	(30,447)	(30,447)	(30,347)	(31,226)
Net Operating Income	(3,039)	(2,338)	(2,090)	(3,606)
Revenue Contribution to Capital	8,309	8,309	8,309	4,105
Appropriation to Earmarked Reserves	(5,271)	(5,920)	(6,219)	(4,655)
Surplus	0	0	0	(4,156)

6.2 The HRA has been subjected to a same pressure that have been replicated in most areas right across the country in that repairs and maintenance costs have increased significantly throughout 2022/23. An in-year surplus of £4.156M is being declared, principally generated through a major reduction in the planned level of revenue contribution to the Capital Investment Programme.

6.3 At the beginning of 2022/23 there was a major concern around the uncertainty of the legacy impact of COVID-19 and the continuing cost of living crisis on collection levels and potential difficulties for tenants paying their rent and service charges due to changing circumstances. Good management of void properties and early intervention of advice and support for tenants has helped to mitigate this major concern. At the end of the year the actual level of rental income received was very close to the budget set for the year.

- 6.4 The budget report to Cabinet in February 2022 included an ambitious 'affordable housing acquisitions' programme, with a planned revenue contribution of £8.310M to fund the intentions. This required £3.039M of the planned surplus, as well as £5.271M to be drawn down from the capital investment reserve to fund this level of acquisitions. It has not been possible to deliver that size of capital investment programme, given the economic environment. The final funding requirement for 2022/23 was £4.105M. These ambitious plans will look to be accelerated again in 2023/24.
- 6.5 The general reserve for the HRA is considered to be at an appropriate level so an appropriation of the surplus to HRA earmarked reserves is proposed to enable further investment to be made in the Council's housing stock, creating better conditions and environments for local tenants.
- 6.6 The following table summarises all the appropriations for the HRA in 2022/23 and Cabinet is requested to approve the final appropriation to the Capital Investment Reserve of £4.156M.

HRA Reserve	Original Plan £000	Approved Period 8 £000	Proposed Final Appropriation £000	Total £000
Repairs Contract Pensions Reserve	60	0	0	60
Capital Investment Reserve	(5,331)	(300)	8,260	2,630
Major Repairs Reserve (Revenue)	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	(5,271)	(300)	8,260	2,690
Revenue contributions to capital	8,309	0	(4,105)	4,205
Grand Total	3,039	(300)	4,156	6,894

7 2022/23 Capital Outturn

Overview

- 7.1 Throughout the 2022/23 financial year the capital investment programme has been subject to robust monitoring and challenge to ensure delivery and alignment with the Corporate Plan priorities and desired outcomes. As a result of this monitoring, revisions were made during the year to the capital investment programme budgets with the agreement of Cabinet. The last revision approved by Council on 23 February 2023.
- 7.2 The changes are summarised in the table below.

	£000
Original Budget 24 February 2022 Council	99,077
14 June 2022 Cabinet carry forwards from 21/22 schemes	6,446
Accelerated Delivery of 21/22 schemes	(645)
Re-profiles, New External funding and other adjustments agreed at 14 June 2022 Cabinet	10,653
Re-profiles, New External funding and other adjustments agreed at 13 September 2022 Cabinet	(21,798)
Re-profiles, New External funding and other adjustments agreed at 8 November 2022 Cabinet	(17,985)
Re-profiles, New External funding and amendments agreed at 14 February 2023 Cabinet	(13,928)
Revised Capital Investment Programme 23 February 2023 Council	61,820

Brackets indicate a reduction in budget.

- 7.3 The summary on the next page shows the 2022/23 actual spend against budget for the different types of investment.

Scheme by area of investment	Revised Budget £000	Actual £000	Variance £000	% Spent	Notes on delivery (see paragraphs 7.8 to 7.17 for the outcomes achieved)
General Fund Housing	825	991	166	120.1	More disabled facility grants delivered than anticipated due to a goal to optimise grant usage in this area – requesting accelerated delivery of 2023/24 budget.
Social Care	0	1,527	1,527	N/A	Overspend on Brook Meadows House – see paragraph 7.8.
Schools	1,451	1,671	220	115.2	A combination of multi year projects for condition works and special provision capital fund – see paragraph 7.9.
Enterprise & Regeneration	16,291	7,981	(8,310)	49.0	Multi-year projects including Airport Business Park, Better Queensway, Victoria Centre and No Use Empty– see paragraph 7.10.
Southend Pier	1,783	2,196	413	123.2	Works progressed well with accelerated delivery – see paragraph 7.11.
Culture & Tourism	463	250	(213)	54.0	Multi-year schemes including parks, libraries and museums – see paragraph 7.12
Community Safety	755	470	(285)	62.3	Multi-year schemes including the CCTV equipment renewal that will complete in 2023/24 – see paragraph 7.13
Highways and Infrastructure	19,580	18,736	(844)	95.7	Multi-year schemes at various stages of completion – see paragraph 7.14. £0.8M included as a net of carry forward, accelerated delivery requests and other budget adjustments.
Works to Property	2,455	2,405	(50)	98.0	Mainly Property Refurbishment and Fire Improvement Programme works – see paragraph 7.15.
Energy Saving Projects	516	293	(223)	56.8	Schemes being reviewed and will continue in 2023/24 and future years.
ICT Schemes	2,942	2,214	(728)	75.3	Multi-year schemes at various stages of completion – £0.7M included as carry forward requests. See paragraph 7.16
Section 106 / Section 38 / CIL	528	317	(211)	60.0	Multi-year planning and highways agreements at various stages of completion – £0.2M included as carry forward requests.
Council House Refurbishment	10,087	8,611	(1,476)	85.4	The Decent Homes programme and disabled adaptations are multi-year schemes. See paragraph 7.17.
Council Housing New Build Programme	632	574	(58)	90.8	Delivery stages of several build phases – see paragraph 7.17.
Council Housing Acquisitions Programme	3,512	3,586	74	102.1	Mainly acquisitions relating to the housing acquisitions programme and the Afghan & Ukraine resettlement scheme - see paragraph 7.17.
Total	61,820	51,822	(9,998)	83.8	

Brackets indicate an underspend against budget.

7.4 The outturn across strategic and other schemes is as follows:

	Revised Budget £000	Actual £000	Variance £000	% Spent
Strategic schemes				
Airport Business Park	7,265	4,254	(3,011)	58.6
Better Queensway	5,331	1,352	(3,979)	25.4
Victoria Centre	1,255	753	(502)	60.0
Brook Meadows House	0	1,527	1,527	N/A
Southend Pier schemes	1,783	2,196	413	123.2
ICT Schemes	2,942	2,214	(728)	75.3
Footways and Carriageways	11,430	11,059	(371)	96.8
Parking Schemes	1,467	1,238	(229)	84.4
Highways and Infrastructure – Local Growth Fund and Local Transport Plan Schemes	3,944	3,632	(312)	92.1
Levelling Up Fund Schemes	1,240	1,245	5	100.4
HRA – Decent Homes Programme	9,317	7,989	(1,328)	85.7
HRA – Construction of New Housing	632	574	(58)	90.8
HRA – Housing Acquisitions Programme	3,512	3,586	74	102.1
Total Strategic Schemes	50,118	41,619	(8,499)	83.0
Other schemes	11,702	10,203	(1,499)	87.2
Total	61,820	51,822	(9,998)	83.8

7.5 Best practice and normal accounting convention require that the approved Capital Investment Programme includes budgets for all potential capital expenditure. Therefore, the programme contains budgets for schemes such as Section 106 funding where expenditure is contingent on a condition being met, grants that are paid to the Council in full are drawn down over time and schemes managed in partnership or by other bodies, e.g. schools.

7.6 The outturn for 2022/23 shows a final spend position of £51.822m against a revised budget of £61.820m, which is an 83.8% outturn position.

7.7 The capital investment in the year contributed to the delivery of the desired outcomes identified as part of the Southend 2050 ambition and Corporate Plan. The key themes and outcomes are shown in the following sections:

Investment Areas

7.8 Social Care

Under the corporate priority of a city with a good quality of life, investment in this area contributes to the objective to ensure that health and care services meet the needs of all.

A major investment over the last few years has been the construction of Brook Meadows House with the new care home becoming operational towards the end of 2021/22. The existing Priory Care Home was then demolished prior to final landscaping works being completed.

For the 2021/22 financial year the project had overspent by £3.4M, with further costs of £1.5M incurred in 2022/23 with no budget provision. The overspends have been incurred due to a number of issues including the performance of the design team. The Council is currently taking forward actions with a view to recovering significant costs incurred where these have been caused by the performance of third parties. The timing of any cost recovery is uncertain.

7.9 Schools

Under the corporate priority of a city with a good quality of life, investment in this area contributes to the objective to enable and provide opportunities for the best start in life.

Expenditure on the education capital programme for 2022/23 was £1.7M. £0.7M of this investment was in schools condition works within the maintained primary schools. These covered larger high cost repairs and replacements projects on roofs, windows, doors, kitchens, new classrooms and heating that are beyond the budget of the individual settings. In addition, £0.3M was devolved as formula capital to the maintained schools to manage their own smaller capital works.

£0.6M of the investment was using the special provision grant monies to enhance the facilities and number of places available for children with special educational needs and disabilities or requiring alternative provision. There are currently three schemes in progress which will continue into 2023/24.

7.10 Enterprise and Regeneration

Under the corporate priority of a city that is strong and prosperous, investment in this area contributes to the objective to support economic regeneration and business development.

A major investment of is for the Airport Business Park, which is a major strategic employment site in close proximity to London Southend Airport. It is envisaged that the new Business Park will become renowned as a leading regional centre for the science, medical and technology sectors and deliver benefits for both local businesses and local communities. The development will create thousands of job opportunities for local people, attract inward investment and it is hoped it will bring lasting prosperity to the region. £4.3m of investment

has been made during 2022/23. The completion of the Launchpad progressed well with practical completion achieved and the building now open. There are more works to be completed for the fit out of the Launchpad and for a S106 payment for bus services. A budget carry forward request has been included for £2.8M.

Capital investment of £0.5M was also made to resource the Council's ability to support, directly deliver, hold accountable and work in partnership with Porter's Place Southend-on-Sea LLP and Swan BQ Limited (now a subsidiary of Sanctuary Housing Association) to deliver the Better Queensway regeneration project. A carry forward request of £0.1M relating to this project has been included as part of this report.

Funding of £0.8M was also passed to Porter's Place Southend-on-Sea LLP to facilitate the delivery of the Better Queensway project, £0.4M of this was South Essex Local Enterprise Partnership monies, with the remainder being drawdowns of the junior loan facility, with an equal amount being invested by Swan Housing Association. Carry forward requests totalling £3.8M relating to these schemes have been included as part of this report.

The Council also invested £0.8M in redevelopment of units to enable lettings at the Victoria shopping centre. These refurbishment and redevelopment works will continue into 2023/24 and a carry forward request of £0.5M has been included as part of this report.

Investment of £1.2M was also made in the three Levelling Up Fund projects: Leigh Port, Cliffs Pavilion and City Beach. These projects will continue into 2023/24 and 2024/25 and budget re-profile requests across those years are included as part of this report.

In line with the conditions of the No Use Empty grant conditions, loans of £0.3M were granted to businesses in respect of empty commercial property conversion. Expenditure is dependent on the numbers of businesses that apply for the loans and a carry forward request of £0.8M has been included as part of this report.

7.11 Southend Pier

Under the corporate priority of a city that is strong and prosperous, investment in this area contributes to the objective to enhance our tourism, cultural and leisure offer.

Every year major investment is made in Southend's historic pleasure pier, the longest in the world. In 2022/23 capital investment of £2.2M had been made in the pier, including £1.9m on condition works. The pier had 396,000 visitors in 2022/23 which is higher than the 358,000 in 2021/22 or the average of 350,000 over the three years before the pandemic.

Much of the pier investment programme involves multi-year projects and projects progressed well during 2022/23. Accelerated delivery requests of £0.4M have been included in this report.

7.12 Culture and Tourism

Under the corporate priority of a city that is strong and prosperous, investment in this area contributes to the objective to enhance our tourism, cultural and leisure offer.

In the 2021 Residents' Survey, parks and open spaces were an important aspect for residents. In the future half of residents expect to continue to use Southend's parks and open spaces more than they did before the pandemic. The town has many parks, gardens and nature reserves offering a range of facilities including sports pitches/courts, children's playgrounds, skateboarding, cafés, boating lakes, fishing lakes and wildlife areas. In recognition of this, capital investment of £0.2M has been made in the town's parks and open spaces during 2022/23.

A further £0.1M was invested in the city's libraries, museums and leisure centres.

Much of the culture and tourism investment programme involves multi-year projects. Net carry forward and accelerated delivery requests of £0.2M have been included in this report.

7.13 Community Safety

Capital investment of £0.5M has been made during 2022/23 for community safety, including the installation of CCTV equipment and other security measures such as bollards in the High Street and at Marine Parade. Carry forward requests of £0.3M have been included in this report.

7.14 Highways and Infrastructure

Capital investment of £11.1M in improvements to the town's highway and footpath network has been made during 2022/23, including repairing potholes, junction protection works and resurfacing of Zebra Crossings. During the financial year 98,960m² of carriageways were resurfaced and 45,530m² of footways were resurfaced with 14,270m of new kerbing installed.

Via the Local Growth Fund monies, investment of £0.3M was made in improvements to the A127 Growth Corridor, to the Bell Junction and on A127 essential maintenance works. A further £1.5M was invested in city centre interventions.

Investment of £1.9M was made via Local Transport Plan grant funded schemes including road maintenance, street lighting, bridge strengthening, installation of traffic signal equipment and signage and works to bus stops and shelters.

Capital investment of £1.2M was made in parking schemes, including £0.9M for improvements to the East Beach car park.

Capital investment of £0.9m has been made during 2022/23 for flood prevention and resilience schemes. These included refurbishment of groyne fields and works to the East Beach gabions.

Net carry forward, accelerated delivery and other budget requests of £0.8M have been included in this report so that schemes can continue into 2023/24.

7.15 Works to Property

Major investment of £1.1m on property refurbishment and £0.7m on fire improvement works were made to ensure the Councils operational buildings remain safe, in good condition and meet current standards.

7.16 ICT

Investment of £2.2M has been made in the Council's ICT infrastructure to continue to provide the core services and to progress the Smart Council project.

This investment includes:

- Technology Device Refresh – to provide the ability for staff to work remotely with new laptops and the ability to support them remotely.
- Application Transformation – migration of applications to a stable environment to permit access for the new laptops and to mitigate technical risks.
- Digital Enablement – setting up the foundations for transformation into a Smart City.
- Security and Resiliency – implementing the fundamental security capabilities to protect remote working.
- Stabilise the Estate – remediation work to ensure the technology foundations are robust to support the new ways of working.
- Operational Requirements – the Council's infrastructure licences

This investment will continue into 2023/24 with future years Smart Council requirements to be assessed and considered.

7.17 Council Housing and New Build Programme

Under the corporate priority of a city delivering genuinely affordable housing, investment in this area contributes to the objectives of addressing local housing need and ensuring good quality housing design, management and maintenance.

Investment of £8.6M was made during 2022/23 in the refurbishment of the borough's Council Housing, mainly via the Decent Homes programme. The budget is expected to be spent over the course of 2022/23 to 2024/25 but it not expected to be spent in the ways previously planned. Net carry forward and accelerated delivery requests of £1.3M have been included as part of this report.

Investment of £2.9M was made during 2022/23 for the acquisition of 16 Council dwellings across the Council housing acquisitions programme and the Afghan &

Ukraine resettlement scheme. Valuations were also completed on 25 properties for the Council housing acquisitions programme and these are expected to complete during 2023/24. The programme will continue in 2023/24 to 2025/26 with more suitable properties being purchased as they become available. The Afghan & Ukraine resettlement scheme will continue into 2023/24 with a budget of £3.2M, funded by grant from the Local Authority Housing Fund.

Investment of £0.6M in the construction of new Council Housing was made during 2022/23, with the different phases progressing through design, survey, planning or construction. More significant investment is planned for 2023/24 and 2024/25 as more of the projects move into the construction. Phase 3 of the HRA Land Review project is to deliver circa 29 Council homes across five underutilised garage sites and surrounding land in Shoeburyness and is estimated to start on site in 2023/24. Phase 4 of the project is to deliver circa 9 units of Council housing at the North site within the Council owned Lundy Close housing estate and start on site is estimated for 2023/24.

Revised capital investment programme

- 7.18 A range of schemes have been identified that are funded from external contributions and grants. These have been included in the capital investment programme but there is flexibility in when these schemes are delivered either by the funder determining when it is appropriate or the Council matching delivery to available resources.
- 7.19 In total there are a number of schemes with unspent budgets in 2022/23 where the budget is needed in 2023/24 in order to complete the schemes. These schemes have started and/or are fully committed to but due to various factors have not completed or reached the anticipated stage by the 31 March 2023. These budget commitments total £15.155M and are summarised in Appendix 2.
- 7.20 In addition, some schemes have exceeded their 2022/23 budget allocation. The two causes of this are unforeseen costs being incurred or schemes spending ahead of profile in order to accelerate delivery, i.e. multi-year schemes being delivered earlier or preliminary works starting on 2023/24 schemes to ensure their prompt completion. The sum of this accelerated delivery totals £2.123M and is analysed in Appendix 2.
- 7.21 Where possible schemes that have exceeded their 2022/23 budget allocation will be financed by compensatory under spending on other schemes. The exception to this is the overspend for Brook Meadows House, where the approach is set out in paragraph 7.9. The amended budget for 2022/23 after carry-forward, accelerated delivery requests and budget adjustments have been taken into account is £50.091M.

7.22 An amended Capital Investment Programme reflecting all the changes above is attached at Appendix 3 and is summarised below:

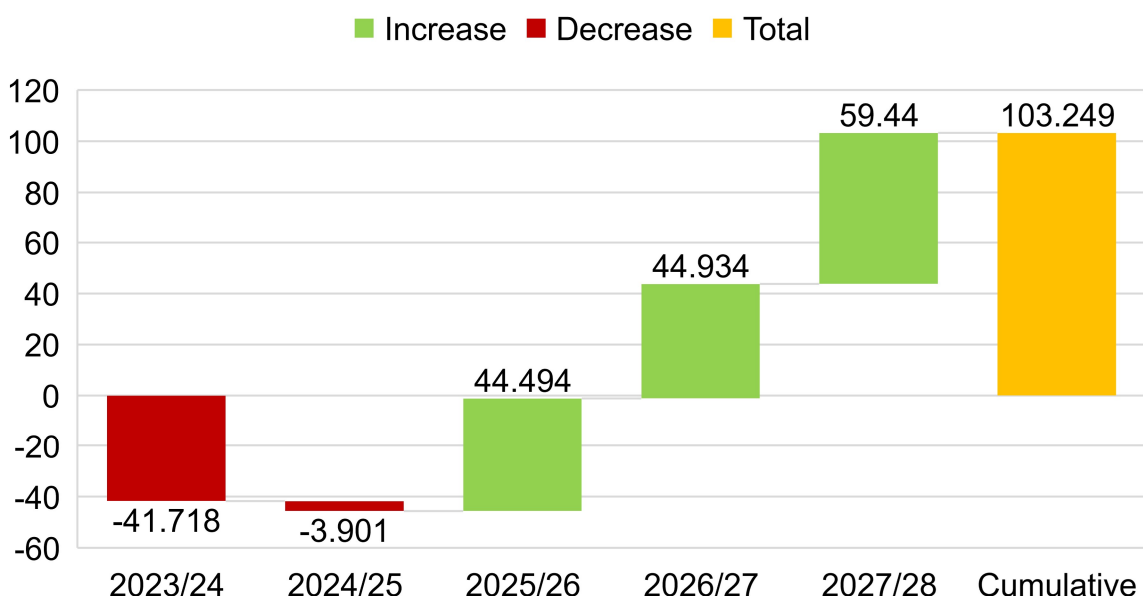
Amended Capital Investment Programme to be delivered by the Council:

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	Total £000
Strategic Schemes	46.4	45.4	4.4	4.0	0	100.2
Other Schemes	25.0	9.0	1.5	1.4	0.6	37.5
Total	71.4	54.4	5.9	5.4	0.6	137.7

Amended Capital Investment Programme to be delivered by Subsidiary Companies, Partners or Joint Ventures:

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	Total £000
South Essex Homes Limited	8.6	6.3	6.3	6.5	0	27.7
Porters Place Southend-on-Sea LLP	19.9	3.2	3.3	3.2	0	29.6
Kent County Council	1.8	0	0	0	0	1.8
Total	30.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	0	59.1

7.23 The chart below shows the headroom (negative in 2023/24 and 2024/25) for each year compared to the average spend over the last 15 years. Over the five-year period there is cumulative headroom of £103M (£21M each year if profiled equally).



- 7.24 This chart should be considered in the context that there is a further list of schemes that are not in the approved programme but are subject to viable business cases. This includes schemes where the costs have been estimated, totalling £86M and schemes that are yet to be costed. There may also be urgent health and safety works that might occur that are as yet unforeseen.
- 7.25 Given the above and the Council's finite capacity to deliver capital schemes, the Capital Programme Delivery Board has been considering how to review all capital projects and programmes and the status of their business cases.

As a result all capital projects with a budget over £100k will be reviewed and assigned a RAG rating as follows:

RAG rating	Examples of the criteria to be used	Proposed outcome
Red	Project not yet started, no/very low costs incurred, low impact of stopping or pausing the project	Stop, delete the project or move it to the subject to viable business case section
Amber	A project or programme for which the scope can be adjusted, some work started and costs incurred (e.g. consultation started, planning permission sought), can be stopped or paused but implications need to be considered	Further review required
Green	Key political priority, urgent health and safety works, project underway and progressing well (i.e. materials delivered, contractors on site), time limited grant conditions	Continue

- 7.26 A generic approach to the programme as a whole would not be appropriate, as each project is different in its nature, extent and impact. The way that projects are funded also needs to be considered as grant and third-party funding would have to be returned if not spent or if delayed beyond the agreed expenditure timeframe. It is also recognised that these options need to be considered alongside any forthcoming capital challenge sessions, the timing and format of which are yet to be agreed.
- 7.27 The capital investment programme should continue to be subject to continuous review and re-prioritisation to ensure resources are aligned to the Council's Southend 2050, recovery priorities and administration priorities. This will inevitably lead to some difficult decisions having to be made regarding the programme with the delivery of some schemes being scaled back, delivered over a longer timescale, paused or removed.
- 7.28 Progress of schemes will be re-assessed and some schemes may be removed from the main programme entirely and others held as 'subject to viable delivery plans' until it can be demonstrated that there is the capacity and resources to deliver them in the timescales indicated. Schemes can then be brought back into the main programme as and when it is appropriate to do so.

- 7.29 As this review progresses via challenge meetings, the Capital Programme Delivery Board and the Investment Board, re-profiles and other adjustments to the programme for 2023/24 and future years will be put forward for approval.

Financing of the Capital Investment Programme

- 7.30 The capital investment programme is fully financed. When the budget is set, estimates are made on the likely levels of capital receipt, grant that will be received during the year, the likely level of borrowing required as well as the proposed level of expenditure. As the actual expenditure differs from the proposed budget, the associated financing needs to be amended also to reflect this.

- 7.31 The capital expenditure in 2022/23 is financed as follows:

	2022/23 Actual (£m)
Total Capital Expenditure	51.822
Financed by:	
Borrowing	25.999
Invest to Save Financing	1.729
Capital Receipts	0.987
Capital Grants Utilised	11.268
Major Repairs Reserve	6.161
Other Revenue/ Capital Reserve Contributions	4.432
Third Party Contributions	1.246
Total Financing	51.822

Other changes to the budget for 2022/23 onwards

- 7.32 Since the approved capital investment programme was set at Council on 23 February 2023, there have been some changes to the capital budget. They are not significant in number but are required to provide a continually updated programme to enhance the delivery of schemes and are therefore detailed in Appendix 2. These changes are reflected in the amended Capital Investment Programme attached at Appendix 3.
- 7.33 Removal of budgets no longer required is requested for schemes such as the Empty Homes Strategy budget (where the desired outcome can be delivered in another way) and the School Improvement and Provision for School Places budget (where the multi-year scheme has been completed within budget). The overall effect for all schemes identified as needing to be deleted is a decrease of £0.554M in the level of capital budget required.

- 7.34 Regarding the Empty Homes Strategy, although retention of the capital budget would have facilitated allocation of additional grants to empty homes owners, it has been agreed that similar outcomes (i.e. more empty homes being brought back into use) can be achieved more effectively by a renewed emphasis on relationship management with owners of empty homes and a closer working relationship with our Council Tax team. This proactive enabling engagement-based approach is already paying dividends with more empty homes brought back into use in 2022/23 than in any previous year (21 in total) and more properties targeted with an Empty Homes premium, incentivising owners to respond positively in order to avoid paying this Council Tax premium.
- 7.35 All of these changes have been reflected in the revised capital investment programme at Appendix 3.

Capital Scheme Additions

- 7.36 There are a couple of schemes where the Council has been allocated or awarded new external funding and where match funding is a condition of the grant. The following schemes have been added as match funding additions to the programme, together with their new external funding amounts:

Afghan & Ukraine resettlement scheme

- 7.37 The Department for Levelling Up Housing & Communities (DLUHC) have allocated the Council capital grant funding via the Local Authority Housing Fund (LAHF) to ensure arrivals on Afghan and Ukraine schemes are provided with sufficient longer-term accommodation. The aims of the fund are to mitigate the expected increased pressures on local authority housing & homelessness services and reduce emergency, temporary and bridging accommodation costs. It is intended that the fund will also create a legacy of a new general needs accommodation to help address local housing and homelessness pressures beyond the life of this scheme. The project is funded by £1.855M of grant funding and £2.151M in match funding to be financed from the HRA capital investment reserve.

Social Housing Decarbonisation funding

- 7.38 This is grant funding to retrofit Council dwellings to bring them up to Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating C, to reduce fuel poverty and to improve tenant comfort. The bid was for works to 110 dwellings currently rated as EPC D and E with measures such as external wall insulation, loft insulation and new double glazing. The project should save 179 tons of carbon per year across those properties and should reduce energy bills by 30%. The project is funded by £1.150M of grant funding and £2.020M in match funding to be financed from the HRA capital investment reserve.
- 7.39 There is also the following scheme being added to the programme relating to the Housing Pipeline:

Passive House Pilot

- 7.40 The Strategic Housing team have identified that future council housebuilding programmes via the HRA Land Review project should aim, where possible, to achieve Passivhaus standard. This seeks to reduce the space heating requirements to a very low level by increasing insulation with minimal thermal bridging, ensuring high levels of airtightness and maximising solar gains. Two sites have been identified for pilots of Passivhaus council housing. Denton Avenue is a section of unused garden land in St Laurence ward and the site at Bradford Bury is an underutilised garage site in Belfairs ward. The project is funded by 60% S106 contributions (£0.640)M and 40% Right to Buy capital receipts (£0.428)M.

8 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2022/23

8.1 Attached as Appendix 4 is the Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) for the reported year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The Summary Tables from the IFS are set out below:

Summary Table 1: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Funds 2022 to 2023

Reported Year 2022 to 2023	Total value of CIL set out in all Demand Notices issued in the reported year	£1,134,900.37
	Total amount of CIL receipts carried over from previously reported years	£3,132,574.15
	Total amount of CIL receipts in reported year	£1,076,850.99
	Total amount of CIL expenditure (including admin expenses) in reported year	£105,604.05
	Total overpayments returned ¹ in reported year	£7,113.08
	Total amount transferred to other organisations in reported year	£43,737.58
	Total amount of CIL allocated but unspent in reported year	£2,156,945.72
	Total amount of CIL collected in any year yet to be allocated and remaining to be spent at the end of the reported year	£1,896,024.71

Summary Table 2: Section 106 (S.106) Planning Obligation Funds 2022 to 2023²

Reported Year 2022 to 2023	Total amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which were entered into during reported year ³	tbc
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations carried over from previously reported years which had not been allocated and was available to spend at the start of reported year	£1,681,626.93
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations carried over from previously reported years which was allocated but not spent at the start of the reported year	£1,304,351.44
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received in reported year	£61,912.77
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was spent in reported year	£869,820.27
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was returned in reported year	£104,156.84
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations transferred to other organisations in reported year	£0.00
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was allocated but not spent at the end of the reported year	£509,470.51
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations yet to be allocated and remaining to be spent at the end of reported year	1,564,443.52

8.2 The Council commenced CIL charging in July 2015 and at financial year ending 31st March 2023 there was £4,052,970.43 total CIL receipts unspent.

¹ Payments are returned under CIL Regulation 75 (Overpayments) if the amount paid proves to be greater than the amount due.

² Figures correct at time of preparation of this report but may be subject to adjustments.

³ This figure relates to either development that has yet to commence or implemented schemes for which the due date for contributions has not yet been reached i.e. the contributions have not been received and cannot be guaranteed to be received. The figure cannot be confirmed as the developments concerned included an outline planning permission, details of which have yet to be agreed.

8.3 £2,156,945.72 of the total unspent CIL receipts has been allocated to infrastructure projects to support growth and new development in Southend. This comprises CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocations and two CIL funded programmes that were agreed to be financed through the CIL main fund during the reported year as follows:

- £1m towards Enhancing Children's Play Provision in Public Parks
- £1m towards Cycle Infrastructure Improvement Programme

8.4 **£1,896,024.71** of total unspent CIL receipts is yet to be allocated and is therefore available to spend, and includes:

- £1,642,780.55 in the CIL Main Fund; and
- £253,244.19 as Ward Neighbourhood Allocations (difference of £0.03 due to rounding).

8.5 Remaining CIL funds will continue to be carried forward until suitable projects are identified, either my members in accordance with the [CIL Governance Framework](#) or as part of the new Local Plan review.

8.6 In the last financial year 2021/22, over £1million of Section 106 (S.106) funding was spent on affordable housing within Southend; and this significant S.106 spending has continued into 2022/23 with a further £0.89m being invested in more affordable housing and public open space improvements across the City.

9 Reasons for Decisions

9.1 To provide Cabinet with the provisional revenue and capital outturn position for 2022/23.

9.2 As part of the year end processes, Cabinet is required to approve any appropriations to or from earmarked reserves. This report fulfils that purpose.

9.3 Cabinet is required to approve capital budget carry forwards, accelerated delivery requests and in year amendments to the current approved programme.

10 Other Options

10.1 This is a factual report setting out the 2022/23 outturn and is a reporting requirement of good financial governance. As such there are no other options. Cabinet are of course able to suggest changes to the amounts appropriated to and from earmarked reserves, which would result in a compensating adjustment to the amount taken to or from general reserves. The report also follows and complies with the good practice identified with CIPFA's Financial Management Code which became mandatory from 2021/22.

11 Financial Implications

11.1 As set out in the body of the report and accompanying appendices.

12 Legal Implications

- 12.1 The Council is required by section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 to plan for the proper administration of its financial affairs. The Council is also required by section 28 of the Local Government Act 2003 to monitor its budget, and take corrective action, as necessary. The Council's chief finance officer has established financial procedures to ensure the Council's proper financial administration. These include procedures for effective budgetary control and for reporting variances to interested stakeholders. To comply with these best practice arrangements, it is important that Cabinet receive information and comment accordingly on the final outturn performance of the revenue and capital budgets as set out in the report.

13 Carbon Impact

- 13.1 None arising from this report.

14 Equalities

- 14.1 Consideration is given to Equalities and Diversity Implications when the Medium Term Financial Strategy and Capital Investment Programme is determined.

15 Consultation

Consideration is given to consultation when the Medium Term Financial Strategy and Capital Investment Programme is determined.

16 Background Papers

Financial Sustainability Strategy 2022 – 2032
Medium Term Financial Strategy 2023/24 – 2027/28
Resourcing Better Outcomes - Financial Performance Report 2022/23 – Period 8

17 Appendices

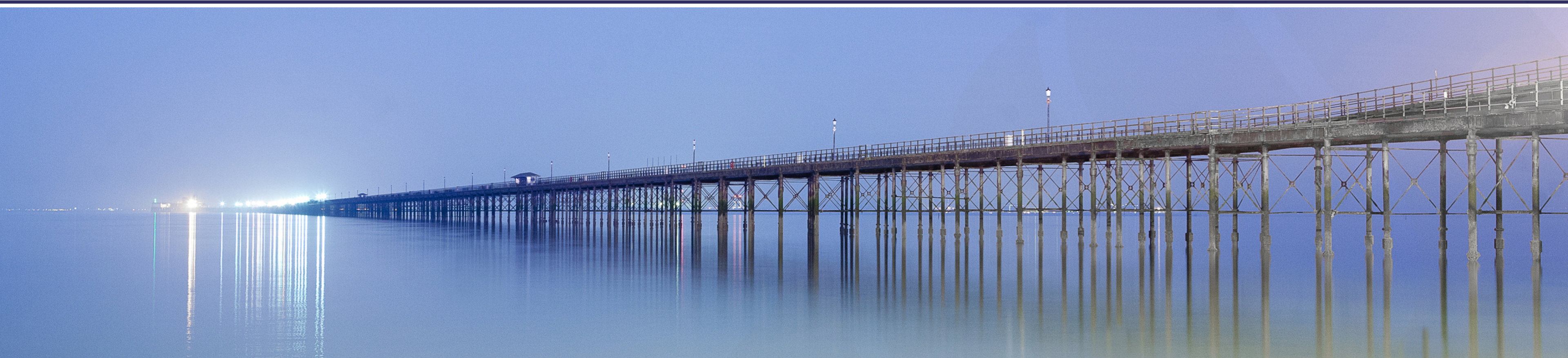
- Appendix 1 Annual Report 2022/23
Appendix 2 Requested Changes to the Capital Investment Programme
Appendix 3 Amended Capital Investment Programme
Appendix 4 Infrastructure Funding Statement for 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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Annual Report

2022 - 2023



Welcome to our annual report



The last year has gone incredibly quickly. So much has happened during the past 12 months. We celebrated our first birthday as a city, took part in Diamond Jubilee celebrations, dealt with the sad passing of Her Late Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, and welcomed a new King, King Charles III. We've also made great strides in making Southend-on-Sea the connected, ambitious, creative and diverse place we want it to be for the people who live, work and visit here.

Rob Polkinghorne
Chief Executive

Like all organisations, our employees are our most valuable asset. In 2022/23 our teams supported the Local Government Association's Corporate Peer Challenge at the council and produced a draft action plan in response to key recommendations from the peer challenge. Council employees reviewed our Equality Objectives in consultation with residents and partners and developed a new approach to support our desire to be more effective and accountable on Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) matters. Employees also embarked on an improvement journey of EDI practices, following an external audit of the council this year.

The council continues to achieve changes for the better for the people and communities of Southend-on-Sea. This annual report showcases how we are:

- helping people access the support they need
- powering economic and community recovery
- doing our bit to enable the roll-out of digital infrastructure
- creating better life opportunities for our children and young people
- protecting and improving the quality of life for older people
- working with our partners to enable integrated care and support arrangements and achieving improved health and social care outcomes for our residents
- pushing forward with our green city ambition and supporting policies that will reduce our carbon emissions
- providing better and more affordable housing for our residents

We will continue to engage with the people and communities of Southend-on-Sea to understand their diverse experiences and what they want for their lives and their city, and what that should mean for our direction as a council. We will use insight to shape council activities and plans.

A remarkable community spirit exists within Southend-on-Sea. We will harness that community spirit to achieve further great successes and continue to support our residents and communities.

We will work alongside local partnerships, neighbouring councils, central government and MPs. We will lead collaboratively alongside our partners and communities, and do so with innovation, ambition, openness and purpose, to build a bright future for everyone in our city.

Our priorities

We have identified four overarching priorities that as a council we want to achieve for the city

A city that is strong and prosperous



A city with a good quality of life



A city rising to the climate change challenge



A city delivering genuinely affordable housing



A year in the life

Looking at key milestones and achievements from the previous year



More than 50 local children were the first to ride the pier's **new electric trains**

Council employees took part in allotment gardening activities for **Earth Day**



Five of Southend-on-Sea's beaches awarded **Blue Flags**

Southend-on-Sea City Council Corporate Plan 2024-26 published

April 2022

May 2022

June 2022

July 2022

Over 70,000 government **Energy Rebate Scheme Grants** processed and implemented

Launch of **Lung Health Checks** - 17,000 patients invited for a free lung health check

Local elections held



Council-run housing projects shortlisted in six categories of the **Essex Housing Awards 2022**



The city's first **Climate Hub** opens to engage people in climate change

September 2022

August 2022

Brook Meadows multi-use care facility successfully caring for and supporting the community for six months



The Southend Enhanced Discharge Service pilot launched for residents who have been discharged from hospital, but don't have any support

£10,000 of funding secured for a cut-price **food market van**



Southend-on-Sea awarded seven **Green Flag Awards**

October 2022

December 2022

A **PlastiCity Pledge** announced to continue recycling initiative, to increase recycling in schools and businesses

City Centre Strategy and Investment Plan adopted

Local Government Association undertook a **Corporate Peer Challenge** at the council

More than 2,000 children benefitted from the ninth annual **Toy Drive** in Southend-on-Sea



Cost of living booklet produced and funding secured for 280 electric blankets and 236 slow cookers for the most vulnerable in the city



Southend-on-Sea retained its **Purple Flag Award**, for safety in the night-time economy, for the tenth consecutive year

2023/24 budget approved by councillors

December 2022

January 2023

February 2023

March 2023



The council signed up as a **Mindful Employer**

New **Waste disposal contract** brings savings of around £470,000 and reduces our waste carbon footprint by over 90%

Council's Community Safety Team shortlisted for **Team of the Year** by Resolve

Approximately £1m of **Community Infrastructure Levy** raised to pay for delivery of infrastructure in the city

Tackling Poverty Strategy and Action Plan co-produced

45

The council helped approximately 70,000 households in the city get the **Council Tax Rebate Scheme**

Council named best improving authority in the eastern region in the **National Highway and Transportation survey**



Council signs up again as a **Disability Confident Employer**

Around £1.2m **savings/cost avoidance** delivered against council procured contracts in 2022/23

Council's Operational Performance and Intelligence team shortlisted for the **2023 LGA Awards** for Large Team of the Year



Retrofit and new build **housing sustainability** projects completed, funded through the Local Government Association's Housing Advisors Programme



Launchpad, an innovative business hub and workplace at the Airport Business Park, officially opened

A city that is strong and prosperous

We will:

- support economic regeneration and business development
- use our spending power wisely
- bid for funding opportunities and attract inward investment
- sustain and grow digital investment and inclusion
- deliver our city centre strategy and investment plan
- enhance our tourism, cultural and leisure offer
- support community recovery
- improve community safety

We have progressed **regeneration projects**, including Roots Hall and Fossetts Farm, East Beach, Seaway and Airport Business Park. We have also welcomed new investment into the area:

- over £396,000 from the government's UK Shared Prosperity Fund to support volunteering, social action and business sectors
- almost £1m from the government's Multiply programme to provide free number confidence courses for individuals and employers to improve adult numeracy skills

We continue to progress the city's £30m **full fibre upgrade**. Southend-on-Sea now has some of the best access to broadband in the UK.

A new scheme for residents to discover **99 things to do in the city before turning 19 years old** was crafted by Southend's Cultural Education Partnership. The project was funded by the government's Community Renewal Fund, Royal Opera House Bridge and the council.

The council and partners have organised numerous fantastic **events**, including city status events, Jubilee street parties, the Birmingham 2022 Queen's Baton Relay and the Halloween parade. Our Southend City Jam and LuminoCity festivals attracted over 318,000 visitors to the city.

In February and March 2023, more than 800 local schoolchildren took part in the Southend Makes Music event.



The council has worked with its partners to support residents most affected by **cost of living** challenges. We have:

- set up [cost of living web pages](#) and booklet
- managed the Council Tax Rebate Scheme locally, processing support for rising energy bills to approximately 70,000 households
- delivered £2.8m of the government's Household Support Fund to thousands of vulnerable residents



42,193

awards were given out for food, fuel and water through the Essential Living Fund scheme and with partners

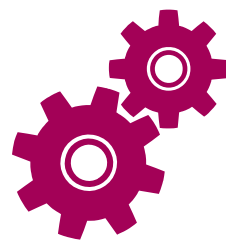
We continue to include **resident voice** in our work. For example, co-producing the [Tackling Poverty Strategy and Action Plan](#) and hosting over 50 projects and engaging more than 5,000 people through our digital platform 'Your Say Southend'.

A city that is strong and prosperous



85.8%

High Street occupancy Q4 2022/23
Last year: 79.6%



60.54%

employment 2021 lower than England (60.86%)

We have signed up to the Armed Forces Covenant and Defence Employer Recognition Scheme. We have also pledged our support to the Essex Faith Covenant, which encourages collaboration between faith, community groups and public services.



76,800

residents who have access to superfast broadband, as at February 2023



395,550

visitors to Southend Pier 2022/23
Last year: 358,321

98.7%

Business Rates collected in 2022/23 highest performance for over a decade

97.5%

Council Tax collected in 2022/23



113.2

rate of crime per 1,000 people 2022/23 higher than Essex (87.4)



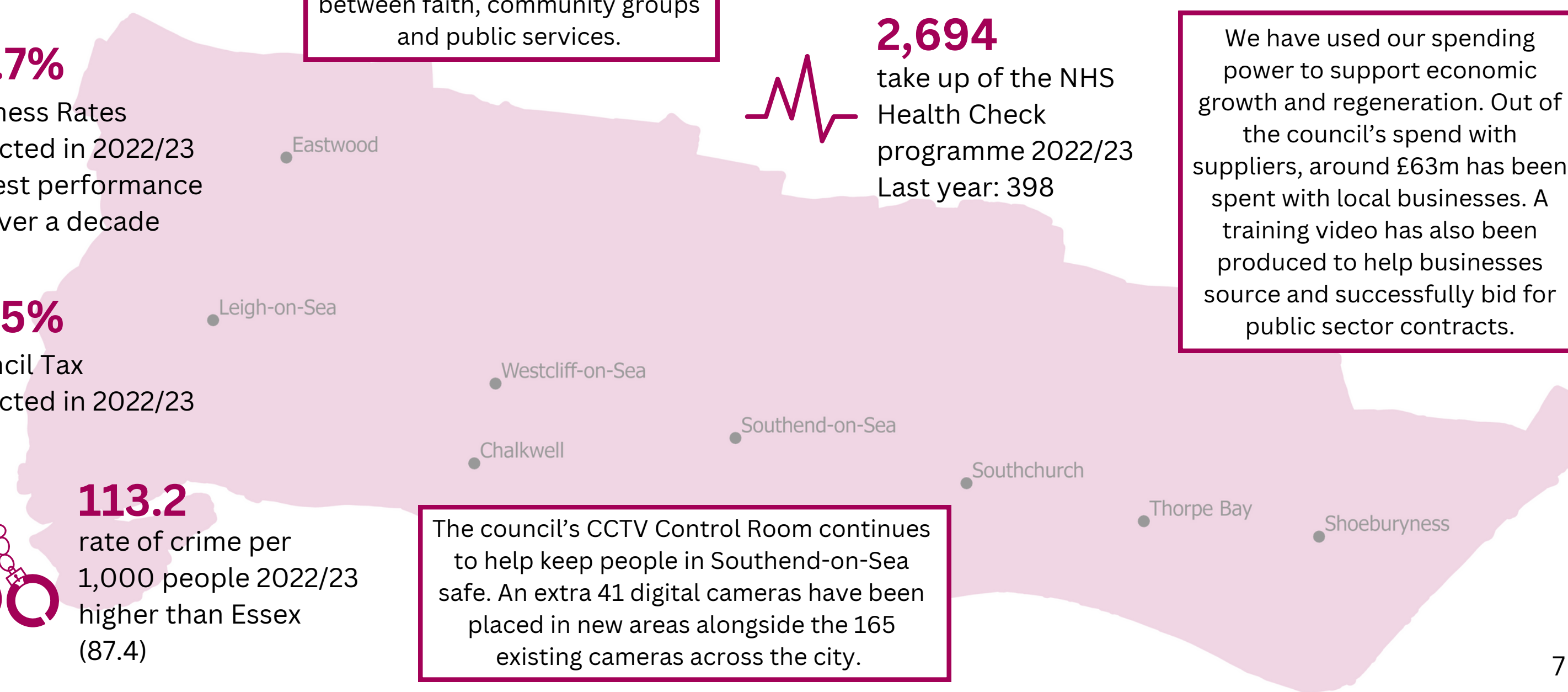
2,694

take up of the NHS Health Check programme 2022/23
Last year: 398

We have used our spending power to support economic growth and regeneration. Out of the council's spend with suppliers, around £63m has been spent with local businesses. A training video has also been produced to help businesses source and successfully bid for public sector contracts.



The City Centre Strategy and Investment Plan was adopted in February 2023 and work started to implement it. This includes bringing more greenery into the High Street through the use of parklets and planters.



The council's CCTV Control Room continues to help keep people in Southend-on-Sea safe. An extra 41 digital cameras have been placed in new areas alongside the 165 existing cameras across the city.

A city with a good quality of life

We will:

- achieve our vision where all children achieve success
- ensure children and young people, including those in care, feel and are safe at home, school and in their communities
- enable and provide opportunities for the best start in life
- enable people to age well, live well and care well
- ensure that health and care services meet the needs of all
- ensure services are diverse, sustainable and high quality, including for those who pay for their own care

We are working hard with partners to improve **school readiness** of children aged under four.

The majority of pupils in Southend-on-Sea have been offered a place at one of their preferred **schools**:

- 99% of pre-schoolers will start school at one of their top three choices
- 98% of year six children will be starting secondary school at one of their top three choices of school



We have worked with partners to **protect our residents**, including children and young people, from abuse, domestic violence, neglect and exploitation. By intervening at an early stage, we are supporting individuals before they reach crisis point.

We have engaged with children, young people and families to **improve their experiences**. The council continues to focus on:

- delivering an effective and high-quality Healthy Child Programme for children aged 0 to 19 (unless SEND and/or looked after children then 25 years)
- transforming services for children and young people and support the development of community hubs, helping to evolve Family Centres jointly with A Better Start Southend and local partners
- improving the local offer for physical and recreational activities and support for emotional, health and wellbeing

We strive to **reduce health inequalities and obesity** in the city. This includes:

- development of a healthier food environment policy
- increasing physical activity opportunities through Active Southend
- increasing GP engagement with Everyone Health, resulting in more people in the most deprived wards taking up health checks
- commissioning Everyone Health to provide a 36-week falls prevention course
- commissioning smoking cessation and weight management services and using Making Every Contact Count approach to improving people's health and wellbeing
- developing strategies to improve outcomes in women's health care and early cancer diagnosis
- using the national Core20PLUS5 approach to reduce healthcare inequalities, increasing lung health checks, mental health checks, and learning disability checks in priority target groups
- working with partners to identify the root causes for the low uptake of the blood pressure monitoring at home service

A city with a good quality of life



82.7 years

female life expectancy
62.1 years healthy life expectancy* 2018-20



78.4 years

male life expectancy
63.7 years healthy life expectancy* 2018-20

* the number of years lived in self-assessed good health

Together with the NHS's Integrated Care Board, we have developed a joint strategy to better support people's health and wellbeing, stay well for longer and reduce their need to access public services.



9.8

rate of under-18 conceptions per 1,000 2021 lower than England (13.1)



78.10

rate of children in care per 10,000 (under 18 years old) Q4 2022/23
Target: 65 to 75
Last year: 82.11

95.7%

2, 3 and 4 year old children benefitting from funded early education in good or outstanding settings Q4 2022/23



Our 'avatar army' of AV1 robots helped 12 pupils gain the confidence to return to the classroom this year, when they previously felt unable to in person.



92.4%

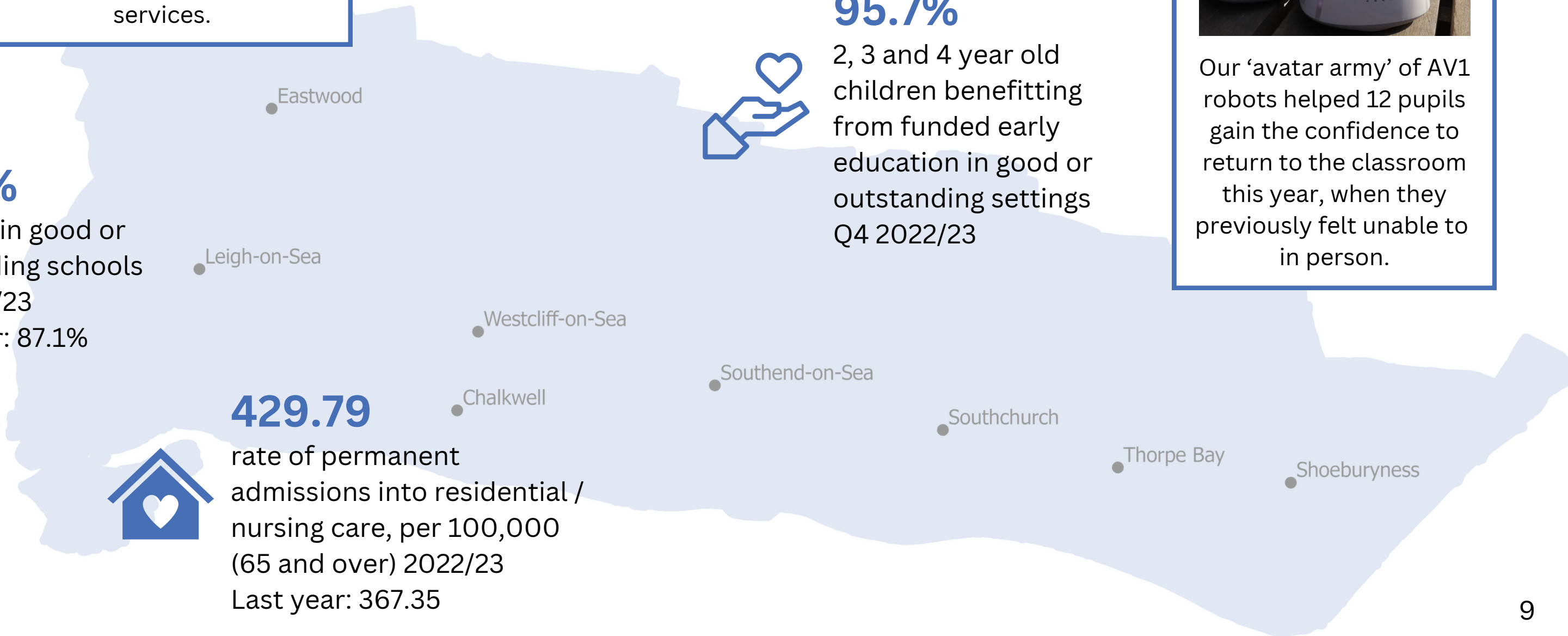
children in good or outstanding schools Q4 2022/23
Last year: 87.1%



429.79

rate of permanent admissions into residential / nursing care, per 100,000 (65 and over) 2022/23
Last year: 367.35

We have worked with home care and care home providers to ensure care services are diverse, sustainable and high quality, including for those who pay for their own care.



A city rising to the climate change challenge

We will:

- become a net Zero Carbon Southend by 2030
- prevent waste, promote re-use and increase recycling
- develop an active and sustainable travel network
- enhance, promote and protect our natural environment
- undertake flood and coastal erosion risk management

In June 2022, the city's first ever **Climate Hub** opened, engaging people in climate change conversations and activity.

We launched the [Southend Climate Action website](#) in September 2022, to inspire residents and businesses to take action to reduce carbon emissions. The website features news, resources and initiatives related to **climate change action**, as well as information about grants and benefits to help people pay energy bills.



We continue to focus on **enhancing our natural and built environment**. Fantastic examples include:

- tree planting along London Road to tackle heat-stress as part of the EU Cool Towns project
- the creation of a business model designed to quantify the benefits of green infrastructure. This was developed through the EU Nature Smart Cities project
- being awarded over £250,000 from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to fund air quality audit and sensor monitoring in 10 schools
- teaming up with health and wellness company Go Jauntly to curate two new heritage trails showcasing the city
- opening a new play area on Whitegate Road in January 2023, funded by the Community Infrastructure Levy
- Priory Park voted as an East of England Local Favourite in the Fields in Trust UK's Favourite Parks 2022 awards



In March 2023, over 40 volunteers planted parts of Thorpe Bay beach to help combat climate change. It was funded through the **Sustainable and Resilient Coastal Cities (SARCC)** project, part of the European Regional Development Fund. The team of volunteers also tackled sand dune restoration at East Beach.

The **SARCC scheme** will also see:

- a climate resilient garden at Chalkwell beach, with accessible access for wheelchairs users
- a green seawall at Two Tree Island
- vertipools at Leigh Wharf

A city rising to the climate change challenge

Pothole repairs within 24 hours of being reported (Category 1 Defects*)
(April 2022 to March 2023)

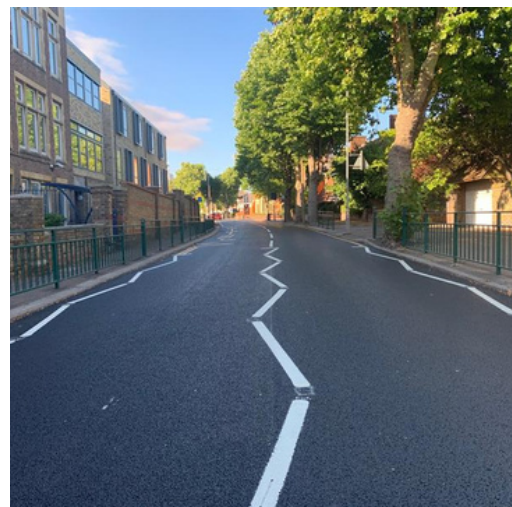
98%

carriageways
(671 out of 687)

96%

footways
(835 out of 866)

*Category 1 Defects' are defects in or on the public highway network that require prompt attention because they present an immediate or imminent hazard, or a risk of rapid structural deterioration to the affected element.



We have procured footbridge and highways works this year. Potholes and road defects have been fixed by our contractor Marlborough.

The council won the Love Parks Award at the Keep Britain Tidy's local authority Network Awards 2023, for work we undertook during Keep Britain Tidy's Love Parks Week in July and August 2022.



35.5 µg/m3

reduction of AQMA1 for air quality management and to decarbonise the transport network 2021/22
Last year: 44.6 µg/m3

99.95%



waste collections carried out on schedule 2022/23
Last year: 99.93%



93.2%

acceptable standard of cleanliness: detritus 2022/23
Last year: 95.3%



97.6%

acceptable standard of cleanliness: litter 2022/23
Last year: 98.2%

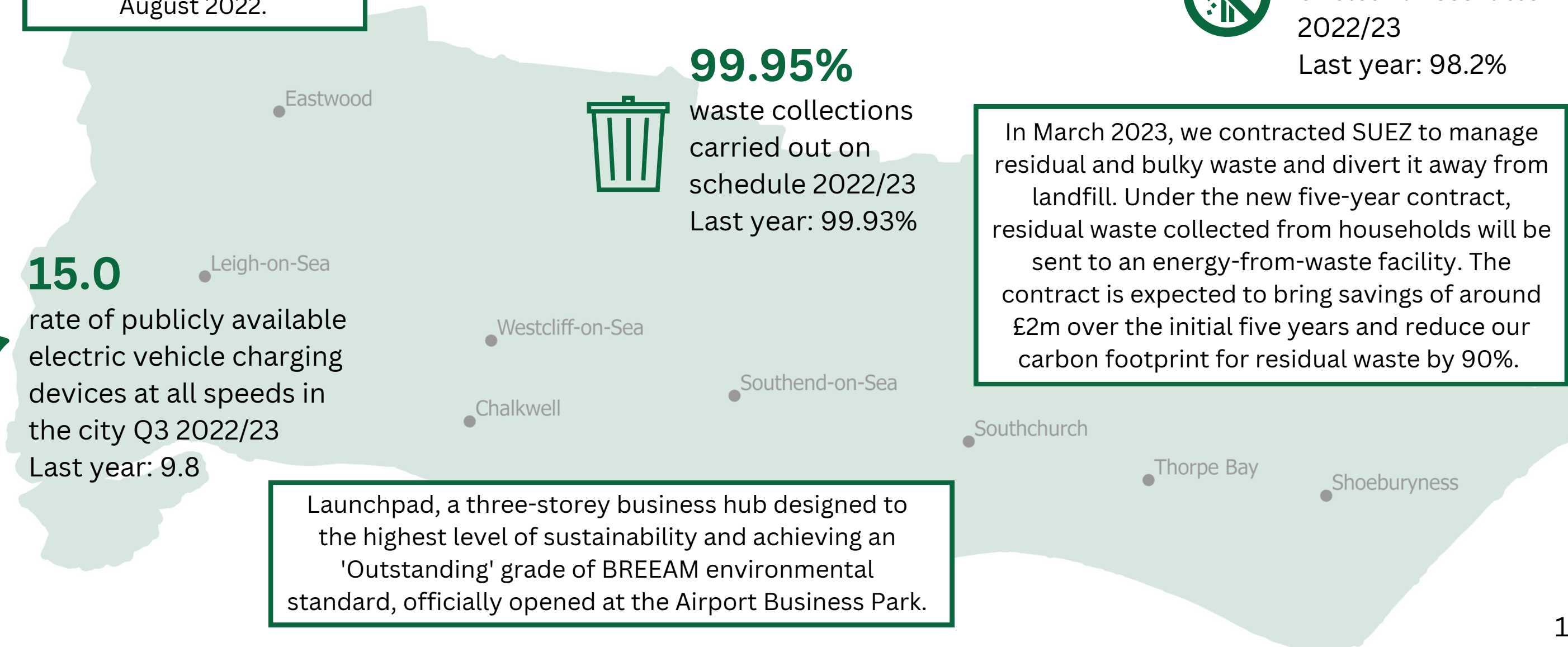
15.0

rate of publicly available electric vehicle charging devices at all speeds in the city Q3 2022/23
Last year: 9.8



Launchpad, a three-storey business hub designed to the highest level of sustainability and achieving an 'Outstanding' grade of BREEAM environmental standard, officially opened at the Airport Business Park.

In March 2023, we contracted SUEZ to manage residual and bulky waste and divert it away from landfill. Under the new five-year contract, residual waste collected from households will be sent to an energy-from-waste facility. The contract is expected to bring savings of around £2m over the initial five years and reduce our carbon footprint for residual waste by 90%.



A city delivering genuinely affordable housing

We will:

- address local housing need
- prioritise the supply and quality of safe, genuinely affordable homes
- make any instance of homelessness brief and non-recurrent, aiming for functional zero homelessness
- maximise environmental sustainability of homes
- ensure good quality housing design, management and maintenance
- reduce the number of empty homes
- deliver the Local Plan

The council continues to address **local housing need**. Progress on housing in 2022/23 includes:

- £4.2m South Essex Local Enterprise Partnership funding
- £15m of funding from the government's Housing Infrastructure Fund
- work progressing to deliver 29 council homes in Shoeburyness (Phase 3A) and 9 homes in Lundy Close (Phase 4) of the Housing Revenue Account
- planning permission for Passive House pilot sites

Work to deliver **safe, genuinely affordable housing** this year includes:

- delivery of over 200 affordable housing units
- getting approximately £300,000 of funding for the provision of further affordable housing

The council has worked in partnership with empty property owners, residents and partner agencies to **reduce the number of empty homes**.

We have made sure there is a high standard of **energy efficient and net zero homes** across the city through a number of projects:

- the council was able to work with architects and the business Parity Projects to gain a better understanding of sustainability objectives for council owned stock and new builds. This was funded from the Local Government Association (LGA) Housing Advisors Programme
- completing the retrofit and new build Housing Sustainability projects, funded through the LGA's Housing Advisors Programme
- implementing a government-funded Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund scheme to make our housing stock carbon net zero and retrofitting homes to boost their energy efficiency. This includes encouraging the retrofitting of empty homes
- successfully bidding for £1.15m of government funding to improve the energy efficiency of council housing

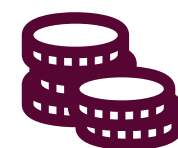


A city delivering genuinely affordable housing

We continue to develop a new Local Plan for Southend-on-Sea, shaped by the needs of our communities. Having carried out a consultation on the refining the options document, we are now working towards the next stage, which is a Preferred Approach version of the Local Plan.



53% homeless prevention cases ending with settled housing being secured Q4 2022/23
Last year: 48%



£923 median monthly rent for a two-bedroom property 2021/22
higher than England (£887)

We have assisted with the resettlement of Ukrainian and Afghan families. We have also worked with partners, used our homelessness powers and bid for extra resources from the government to deliver our aim of functional zero homelessness. Official annual rough sleeper count figures show the number of people sleeping rough on Southend's streets has increased from 10 in 2021 to 16 in 2022.



109 affordable housing units delivered in the city Q4 2022/23
Last year: 34

£326,750 median house price Q3 2022
higher than England (£275,000)

We have implemented our Selective Licensing Scheme in designated areas of the city to improve the quality of private rented properties. Over 3,000 licences have been issued in the first year of the scheme.



18 empty homes brought back into use under the Empty Homes Programme 2022/23



94.8% council homes meeting the government's Decent Home Standard Q4 2022/23



Resources

We will continue to strive to ensure the council remains financially stable and resilient for the future. This will get more challenging. Demand for core statutory services of social care for adults, children and the most vulnerable continues to go up and cost pressures are increasing weekly, with UK inflation remaining at high levels.

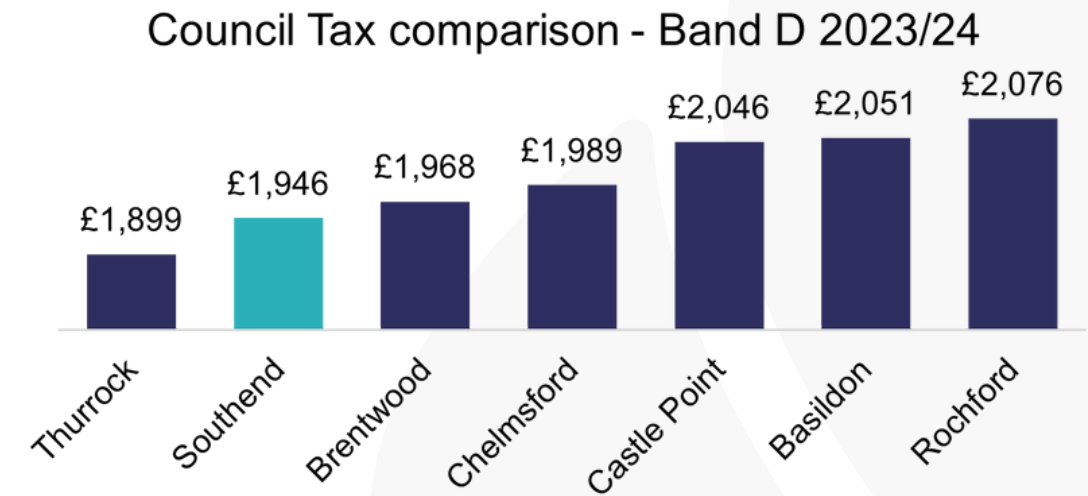
The council’s net budget overspend in 2022/23 was £6.9m, which comprised several overspent areas offset by some favourable variances and use of non-service specific grants. The vast majority of the overspend was in the statutory areas of children’s social care and adult services (£8.3m). This was mainly due to the very high and increasing cost of residential care placements and for children with complex needs.

Increases in costs were not matched by an increase in government funding. The Revenue Support Grant increased by 14% in 2022/23, but now only accounts for around 2% of the council’s income. The Public Health Grant, for public health expenditure, increased by 2.9% in 2022/23 and will increase by 3.26% in 2023/24. This is below current inflation rates of around 10%.

We collected 97.5% of Council Tax due in-year. This compares favourably with the rest of the country. We also collected 98.7% of Business Rates due in year, which is the highest level of performance for over a decade.

Council Tax in Southend-on-Sea is to rise by 4.99% in 2023/24. This is to help deal with the ongoing pressures and demand in social care.

As the chart below shows, the Band D Council Tax level in Southend-on-Sea in 2023/24 is still lower than many of our nearest neighbours. We are determined to minimise the financial burden on council taxpayers. It is also worth noting that over 70% of properties in the city are in Council Tax bands A to C, which will pay lower levels of Council Tax.



Decisions have been underpinned by our updated Financial Sustainability Strategy 2022 to 2032 and Medium-Term Financial Strategy for 2022/23 to 2026/27, helping to target resources and consider and manage a range of financial impacts. Despite the challenges, the council is determined to build on the solid financial foundation we have worked so hard to create. We will maintain robust financial planning, scrutinise budgets, be prudent in managing risks and always strive to deliver better value for money for people.

We will continue to show leadership and engage with residents and communities. We want to take as much control over our financial future as possible and to deliver the priorities in our Corporate Plan 2022 to 2026.

Looking forward

This year we developed our **Corporate Plan 2022 to 2026**, articulating the council’s focus for the next four years. We will build on this with the introduction of service plans, setting out the activity of each service area, how it will contribute to the delivery of the corporate plan and how success will be measured.

We will also work to achieve our **Equality Objectives**, which were reviewed in 2022 in consultation with residents and partners. In parallel, the council has embarked on an improvement journey of its equality, diversity and inclusion practices, following an external audit by Umbrella HR in 2022. We have a set of recommendations to work towards over three years, with an ambition to reach the 'Excellent' standard within the Local Government Association's Equality Framework by year three.

The Local Government Association Corporate Peer Challenge in October 2022 provided the opportunity for an improvement led review of the council and the challenges we face. Feedback from the review includes:

- we are very self-aware
- we have huge potential
- there are many positive attributes within the council and the city, including the strong community ethos, ambitious regeneration projects and sound financial management
- our approach to leadership, governance and decision making is impacting our capacity to progress

Following the Corporate Peer Challenge, a number of recommendations were made, mainly relating to governance and decision-making. The council has developed an action plan to strengthen and improve these areas.

Our approach to the financial challenge is the **Transformation Programme**. It provides a framework for transforming our organisation with service redesign. This will help us to understand:

- how the council operates
- how services could be optimised
- what is needed to enable change to happen

The programme will allow us to rethink how we offer council services. We will work with services and enable them to become more resident-focused and digitally-enabled in their delivery. By approaching our budgetary challenges with service redesign, we are taking proactive steps to deal with the predicted budget challenges and avoid potentially more difficult financial decisions in the future.





Welcome

Our priorities

A year in the life...

A city that is strong and prosperous

A city with a good quality of life

A city rising to the climate change challenge

A city delivering genuinely affordable housing

Resources

Looking forward



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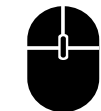


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The Prince's Responsible Business Network

Race at Work Charter signatory



July 2023

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Appendix 2

Summary - programme to be delivered by the Council:

	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Approved Capital Investment Programme - February 2023 Cabinet	46,653	70,793	33,297	5,927	5,400	560	162,630
Carry Forwards	(8,854)	(7,709)	16,563	0	0	0	0
Accelerated Deliveries	1,801	(1,542)	(259)	0	0	0	0
Additions to the Programme	754	3,068	1,298	0	0	0	5,120
Schemes Removed from Programme	(29)	(260)	(265)	0	0	0	(554)
Virements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New External Funding	578	7,091	3,743	0	0	0	11,412
Proposed Investment Programme - following amendments	40,903	71,441	54,377	5,927	5,400	560	178,608
Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:							137,705

Summary - programme to be delivered by Subsidiary Companies, Partners and Joint Ventures:

	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Approved Capital Investment Programme - February 2023 Cabinet	15,167	24,643	9,524	9,579	9,321	0	68,234
Carry Forwards	(6,301)	5,956	0	0	345	0	0
Accelerated Deliveries	322	(322)	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed Investment Programme - following amendments	9,188	30,277	9,524	9,579	9,666	0	68,234
Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:							59,046

Carry Forwards to Future Years - programme to be delivered by the Council

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
ICT - Childrens and Adults Social Care - Implementation of ControCC modules	(34)	34					0
Cliffs Pavilion Air Handling Unit	(80)	80					0
Shoebury Leisure Centre Sports Hall Floor	(80)	80					0
Cliffs Pavilion Admiral's and Mariner's Rooms Air Source Heat Pumps	(47)	47					0
Parks fuel storage	(23)	23					0
Allotments Water Supply Upgrade	(7)	7					0
Cart and Wagon shed	(47)	47					0
Chalkwell Park and Priory Park Tennis Courts	(14)	14					0
Irrigation tanks	(24)	24					0
Milton Gardens LUF project	(51)	51					0
Shoebury Common Regeneration	(1)	1					0
Southend Tree Policy Review - additional trees	(5)	5					0
Crematorium Refurbishment	(250)	250					0
Car Park Infrastructure Improvements	(93)	93					0
Car Park Resurfacing	(38)	38					0
Parking Signage Replacement	(98)	98					0
Footways Improvements	(82)	82					0
Cliff Parade Cliff Slip	(25)	25					0
Improve Footway Condition Around Highway Trees	(40)	40					0
Improving Resilience to flooding – Eastwood Brook Hydraulic Catchment	(40)	40					0
Junction Protection	(234)	234					0
Zebra Crossing Surfacing Replacement	(14)	14					0
Challenge Fund - Bridge Strengthening	(34)	34					0
EA Innovation Resilience Programme	(139)	139					0
DFT - Belton Way East Cliff Slip	(29)	29					0
A127 Growth Corridor (Bell Junction and A127 Essential Maintenance Works)	(29)	29					0
Energy Efficiency Projects	(147)	147					0
ULEV Taxi Infrastructure scheme	(77)	77					0
S278 Bellway Homes 14/00943/fulm	(8)	8					0
S278 Star Lane - Great Wakering	(23)	23					0
S38 Bellway Homes 14/00943/fulm	(2)	2					0
S38 Fossetts (const&maint fee)	(1)	1					0
S38/S278 Airport 0901960 Fulm	(13)	13					0
S106 Former College 1500803BC4M - parking survey contribution	(10)	10					0
S106 22-23 The Leas 0700820FULM - bus service contribution	(42)	42					0
S106 Ajax Works 0300130FUL - landscaping maintenance	(2)	2					0
S106 Avenue Works 1401968AMDT - Cycleway Improvement	(1)	1					0
S106 Bellway Prittlebrook 1400943FULM - TRO Contribution	(2)	2					0
S106 Essex House 1500521FULM - bus stop improvement	(3)	3					0
S106 Former College 1000225FUL - Tree Replacement	(11)	11					0
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - CCTV	(1)	1					0
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - information boards	(2)	2					0
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - Junior Play Area maintenance	(8)	8					0
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - Sea Wall and Assoc Structure Maintenance	(34)	34					0
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - Toddler Play Area maintenance	(6)	6					0
S106 Garrison Park Store	(1)	1					0
S106 Hinguar 1401672BC4M - highway contribution	(5)	5					0
S106 Lifstan Way 0000273 Out - Open Space Maintenance	(9)	9					0
S106 North Road and Salisbury Ave 1200056 - Highway Works Contribution	(2)	2					0
S106 North Shoebury Road 0301504out - Shoebury Park Enhancement	(7)	7					0
S106 North Shoebury Road 0301504out - Shoebury Park Maintenance	(9)	9					0
S106 Sunlight Ldry 1400411FULM - Highway Works	(2)	2					0
S106 Univ H'Ways 0401561FUL	(2)	2					0
CIL Ward NA – Blenheim Park – Blenheim Park 'Makeover'	(1)	1					0
CIL Ward NA – Milton – Milton Park improvements	(2)	2					0
CIL Ward NA – Milton – Park Street replacement bollards	(1)	1					0

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Appendix 2

CIL Ward NA – Prittlewell – Priory Park fountains restoration	(12)	12					0
CIL Ward NA – Southchurch – Southchurch Speedwatch	(1)	1					0
CCTV Equipment Renewal	(142)	142					0
Security Measures	(143)	143					0
ICT - Application Transformation	(149)	149					0
ICT - Digital Enablement	(73)	73					0
ICT - Core Application and Database Migration	(107)	107					0
ICT - Security & Resiliency	(74)	74					0
ICT - Operational requirements	(23)	23					0
ICT - Stabilise the Estate	(9)	9					0
Software Licensing	(93)	93					0
ICT - Technology Device Refresh	(126)	126					0
HR Recruitment Contract Implementation	(41)	41					0
Acquisition of tower block leaseholds - Queensway	(412)	412					0
Central Museum Works	(47)	47					0
Shoebury Library/Youth Centre Lift	(32)	32					0
S106 23/04/2015 Hinguar and Saxon - public art contribution	(8)	8					0
S106 Avenue Works 1401968AMDT - Public Art	(2)	2					0
S106 Former Balmoral 1400914FULM – public art contribution	(1)	1					0
125 F/F Valkyrie Road void works	(18)	18					0
Civic Campus - Efficient Use of Space	(29)	29					0
Clearance and fencing, land off Sutton Road	(2)	2					0
Porters house heating issues	(2)	2					0
Victoria Centre	(502)	502					0
Better Queensway - Regeneration	(154)	154					0
Airport Business Park	(2,765)	2,765					0
Housing and Development Pipeline Feasibility - GF	(25)	25					0
LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Better Networks	(11)	11					0
LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Better Networks & Traffic Management Schemes	(526)	526					0
LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Better Operation of Traffic Control Systems	(11)	11					0
LTP (IT block) - Better Sustainable Transport	(156)	156					0
Next Steps Accommodation Programme	(2)	2					0
Affordable Housing Acquisitions Programme	(878)	878					0
Chalkwell Junior - Lightning Protection	(10)	10					0
Earls Hall Primary heating	(20)	20					0
Prince Avenue Extended Nursery Provision	(6)	6					0
Council Affordable Housing Development (Phase3) - Shoebury	(33)	33					0
Council Affordable Housing Development (Phase4) - St Laurence	(38)	38					0
Housing Construction Scheme - Phase 5/6 feasibility (S106)	(7)	7					0
Cliffs Pavillion		(6,956)	6,956				0
Leigh Port Detailed Design	(24)	(9,509)	9,533				0
HRA Disabled Adaptations – Major Adaption	(148)	74	74				0
Total Carry Forwards - programme to be delivered by the Council	(8,854)	(7,709)	16,563	0	0	0	0

Carry Forwards to Future Years - programme to be delivered by Subsidiary Companies, Partners and Joint Ventures

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Better Queensway Energy Centre	(3,825)	3,825					0
No Use Empty – Getting Building Fund	(824)	824					0
Balmoral Estate Improvement and Structural works	(85)	85					0
Bathroom Refurbishment	(91)	91					0
Environmental HandS works	(382)	382					0
Rewiring	(394)	394					0
HRA - SBC Buybacks Refurbishment	(147)	147					0
Remodelling of Tied Accommodation	(373)	28			345		0
Sprinkler System Installation Pilot	(88)	88					0
Energy Efficiency Measures	(92)	92					0

Total Carry Forwards - programme to be delivered by Subsidiary Companies, Partners and Joint Ventures

(6,301)	5,956	0	0	345	0	0
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Accelerated Deliveries - programme to be delivered by the Council

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
ICT - Childrens and Adults Social Care - Implementation of ControCC modules		30	(30)				0
Playground Gates	11	(11)					0
East Beach Sea Wall Refurbishment	142	(142)					0
LTP - Maintenance - Steet Lighting	57	(57)					0
Traffic Signs Upgrade	14	(14)					0
Southend Transport Model	23	(23)					0
DFT Active Travel - Tranche 2	11	(11)					0
Groyne Field Repair Programme	7	(7)					0
Leigh Primary - Window Replacement (inc radiators)	26	(26)					0
Special Provision Capital Fund	65	(65)					0
Disabled Facilities	195	(195)					0
Southend Pier - Condition Works Engineers	413	(413)					0
Aviation Way Car Park	1	(1)					0
East Beach Café	13	(13)					0
Property Refurbishment Programme	459	(230)	(229)				0
Seaways - Homes England Condition Funding	2	(2)					0
Local Transport Plan Maintenance	204	(204)					0
Sea Wall Access Refurbishment	52	(52)					0
Housing Construction Scheme - Land Assembly Fund (S106)	2	(2)					0
Council Affordable Housing Development (MMC) - West Shoebury	19	(19)					0
Housing and Development Pipeline Feasibility - HRA	56	(56)					0
Cliffs Pavillion	22	(22)					0
Marine Parade	7	(7)					0
Total Accelerated Deliveries - programme to be delivered by the Council	1,801	(1,542)	(259)	0	0	0	0

Accelerated Deliveries - programme to be delivered by Subsidiary Companies, Partners and Joint Ventures

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Kitchen Refurbishments	77	(77)					0
Common Areas Improvement	54	(54)					0
Central Heating	84	(84)					0
Roofs	87	(87)					0
Windows and Doors	20	(20)					0
Total Accelerated Deliveries - programme to be delivered by Subsidiary Companies, Partners and Joint Ventures	322	(322)	0	0	0	0	0

Additions to the Programme - programme to be delivered by the Council

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
LAHF - Afghan & Ukraine resettlement scheme	233	1,918					2,151
Acquisition of tower block leaseholds - Queensway	521						521
Social Housing Decarbonisation funding		808	1,212				2,020
Passive House Pilot		342	86				428
Total Additions to the Programme - programme to be delivered by the Council	754	3,068	1,298	0	0	0	5,120

Deletions from the Programme - programme to be delivered by the Council

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Intranet Development	(1)						(1)
Southend Dive Pool Flooring - emergency works	(3)						(3)
Empty Homes strategy		(260)	(265)				(525)
School Improvement and Provision for School Places	(25)						(25)
Total Deletions from the Programme - programme to be delivered by the Council	(29)	(260)	(265)	0	0	0	(554)

Virements between schemes - programme to be delivered by the Council

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Footways Improvements	(216)						(216)
Carriageways Improvements	216						216
Southend Pier - Bearing Refurbishment (Phase One)	17						17
Southend Pier - Condition Works Engineers	257						257
Southend Pier - Pier Head development Phase 1	(18)						(18)
Southend Pier - Prince George Extension (Phase Two)	(167)						(167)
Southend Pier - Timber Outer Pier Head	(97)						(97)
Pier Pavilion Bar Conversion	8						8
Fire Improvement Works	(163)						(163)
Property Refurbishment Programme	163						163
Airport Business Park	(246)						(246)
Local Growth Fund - Southend Town Centre Interventions	246						246
LTP - Maintenance - Street Lighting	(87)						(87)
Street Lighting Renewal	87						87
LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Better Networks	(48)						(48)
LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Bridge Strengthening	48						48
Special Provision Capital Fund		(50)					(50)
SEND works - Best Centre First Floor Class Room		50					50
Sea Wall Access Refurbishment	(52)						(52)
East Beach Sea Wall Refurbishment	(53)						(53)
Coastal Defence Refurbishment Programme	105						105
Virements already actioned under delegated authority							
Priority Works	(80)						(80)
Cliffs Pavilion Air Handling Unit	80						80
Priority Works	(80)						(80)
Shoebury Leisure Centre Sports Hall Floor	80						80
Priority Works	(50)						(50)
Cliffs Pavilion Admiral's and Mariner's Rooms Air Source Heat Pumps	50						50
Priority Works	(23)	(7)					(30)
Parks fuel storage	23	7					30
Priority Works		(62)					(62)
Southchurch Cricket Pavilion		82					82
Priority Works		(50)					(50)
Southend Pier Head: Drainage		50					50
Total Virements between schemes - programme to be delivered by the Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Virements between schemes - programme to be delivered by subsidiary companies and joint ventures

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Sheltered Housing DDA works	(345)						(345)
Remodelling of Tied Accommodation	345						345
Total Virements between schemes - programme to be delivered by subsidiary companies and joint ventures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New External Funding - programme to be delivered by the Council

Scheme	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Highways Maintenance - Potholes		309					309
Local Surface Water Modelling and Mapping Grant Scheme		45					45
Devolved Formula Capital		92					92
Future condition projects - SCA		669					669
Future condition projects - Basic Needs		922					922
LAHF - Afghan & Ukraine resettlement scheme	557	1,298					1,855
CIL Ward NA – Blenheim Park – St Cedd's Community Kitchen refurbishment		2					2
CIL Ward NA and S106 - Milton - Whitegate Play Space	3						3
CIL Ward NA – Belfairs – Belfairs Memorial Bench	1						1
CIL Ward NA – Milton – Railway bridge artwork (phase 2)	17						17
CIL Main Fund Allocation – Enhancing Children's Play Provision in Public Parks		750	250				1,000
Social Housing Decarbonisation funding		460	690				1,150
Passive House Pilot		512	128				640
Air Quality Grant		82					82
Safer Roads Fund		750	2,675				3,425
ASELA Local Full Fibre Network		500					500
Marine Parade		500					500
EA Innovation Resilience Programme		200					200
Total New External Funding - programme to be delivered by the Council	578	7,091	3,743	0	0	0	11,412

Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2022/23 to 2027/28 and future years - Summary by Area of Investment

Appendix 3

Scheme to be delivered by the Council	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
General Fund Housing	995	705	800	800	800	560	4,660
Social Care	-	263	-	-	-	-	263
Schools	1,481	5,681	3,474	-	-	-	10,636
Enterprise and Regeneration	5,534	5,616	10,250	-	-	-	21,400
Southend Pier	2,196	4,690	3,550	-	-	-	10,436
Culture and Tourism	243	369	-	-	-	-	612
Community Safety	470	314	-	-	-	-	784
Highways and Infrastructure	18,737	16,271	9,826	4,000	4,000	-	52,834
Works to Property	2,399	6,974	1,830	600	600	-	12,403
Energy Saving	292	562	-	-	-	-	854
ICT	2,212	4,368	722	39	-	-	7,341
S106/S38/CIL	315	1,021	416	-	-	-	1,752
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - GENERAL FUND	34,874	46,834	30,868	5,439	5,400	560	123,975

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:

89,101

Scheme to be delivered by the Council and Funded by the Levelling Up Fund	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Enterprise and Regeneration - Funded by the Levelling Up Fund	1,245	6,411	16,489	-	-	-	24,145
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - GENERAL FUND - FUNDED BY LEVELLING UP FUND	1,245	6,411	16,489	0	0	0	24,145

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:

22,900

Scheme to be delivered by the Council	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Council Housing New Build Programme	575	7,932	3,104	379	-	-	11,990
Council Housing Acquisitions Programme	3,587	9,420	3,066	-	-	-	16,073
Council Housing Refurbishment	622	844	850	109	-	-	2,425
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - HRA	4,784	18,196	7,020	488	0	0	30,488

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:

25,704

	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - TO BE DELIVERED BY THE COUNCIL	40,903	71,441	54,377	5,927	5,400	560	178,608

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:

137,705

Scheme to be delivered by the Subsidiary Companies, Partners or Joint Ventures	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Council Housing Refurbishment	7,987	8,578	6,274	6,329	6,491	-	35,659
Enterprise and Regeneration	1,201	21,699	3,250	3,250	3,175	-	32,575
PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - TO BE DELIVERED BY SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES, PARTNERS OR JOINT VENTURES	9,188	30,277	9,524	9,579	9,666	0	68,234
Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:							59,046

Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2022/23 to 2027/28 and future years - Summary by Strategic and Other Schemes

Appendix 3

Scheme to be delivered by the Council	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Strategic schemes							
Airport Business Park (including Local Growth Fund)	4,254	2,765	-	-	-	-	7,019
Better Queensway - Programme Management	527	754	-	-	-	-	1,281
Seaway Leisure	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Victoria Centre	753	1,852	250	-	-	-	2,855
Schools - High Needs Provision	-	3,661	3,212	-	-	-	6,873
Southend Pier schemes	2,196	4,690	3,550	-	-	-	10,436
ICT schemes	2,212	4,368	722	39	-	-	7,341
Footways and Carriageways Schemes	11,060	5,548	4,773	4,000	4,000	-	29,381
Parking Schemes	1,238	329	-	-	-	-	1,567
Highways and Infrastructure - Local Growth Fund and Local Transport Plan Schemes	3,631	4,141	2,378	-	-	-	10,150
Total Strategic - General Fund	25,871	28,108	24,885	4,039	4,000	-	86,903
Leigh Port Detailed Design	696	4,673	9,533	-	-	-	14,902
Cliffs Pavillion	522	500	6,956	-	-	-	7,978
City Beach	27	1,238	-	-	-	-	1,265
Total Strategic - General Fund - funded by the Levelling Up Fund	1,245	6,411	16,489	-	-	-	24,145
HRA Affordable Housing Acquisitions Programme	2,131	2,878	-	-	-	-	5,009
Council Housing New Build Programme	575	7,932	3,104	379	-	-	11,990
Acquisition of tower block leaseholds - Queensway	526	1,085	900	-	-	-	2,511
Total Strategic - HRA	3,232	11,895	4,004	379	-	-	19,510
Total Strategic - GF and HRA	30,348	46,414	45,378	4,418	4,000	-	130,558
Other Schemes	10,555	25,027	8,999	1,509	1,400	560	48,050
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - TO BE DELIVERED BY THE COUNCIL	40,903	71,441	54,377	5,927	5,400	560	178,608

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:

137,705

Scheme to be delivered by the Subsidiary Companies, Partners or Joint Ventures	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Council Housing Refurbishment	7,987	8,578	6,274	6,329	6,491	-	35,659
Better Queensway - Loan to Joint Venture	450	1,550	3,250	3,250	3,175	-	11,675
Housing Infrastructure Funding	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	14,500
Better Queensway - SELEP	375	3,825	-	-	-	-	4,200
Total Strategic - Delivered by Subsidiary Companies or Joint Ventures	8,812	28,453	9,524	9,579	9,666	-	66,034
Other Schemes	376	1,824	-	-	-	-	2,200
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - TO BE DELIVERED BY SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES, PARTNERS OR JOINT VENTURES	9,188	30,277	9,524	9,579	9,666	-	68,234

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:

59,046

Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2022/23 to 2027/28 and future years

Appendix 3

Scheme to be delivered by the Council	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
General Fund Housing							
Disabled Facilities Grant	995	605	800	800	800	560	4,560
Housing and Development Pipeline Feasibility - GF	-	100					100
Total General Fund Housing	995	705	800	800	800	560	4,660
Social Care							
Community Capacity	-	29					29
AHDC Short Breaks for Disabled Children	-	64					64
Mental Health Funding Stream	-	31					31
Transforming Care Housing	-	139					139
Total Social Care	-	263	-	-	-	-	263
Schools							
Chalkwell Junior - Lightning Protection	-	10					10
Earls Hall Primary heating	-	20					20
Eastwood kitchen works	6	-					6
Eastwood Primary boiler	140						140
Fairways Primary curtain walling/roofing/radiators	-	100					100
Future condition projects	340	1,591					1,931
Leigh Primary - Window Replacement (including radiators)	28	72					100
Devolved Formula Capital	284	92					376
High Needs Provision	-	3,661	3,212				6,873
Prince Avenue Extended Nursery Provision	-	6					6
School Improvement and Provision of School Places	43						43
SEND works - Best Centre First Floor Class Room		50					50
Special Provision Capital Fund	640	79	262				981
Total Schools	1,481	5,681	3,474	-	-	-	10,636
Enterprise and Regeneration							
Airport Business Park (including Local Growth Fund)	4,254	2,765					7,019
Better Queensway - Programme Management	527	754					1,281
Infrastructure Feasibility Studies	-	245					245
Seaway Leisure			10,000				10,000
Victoria Centre	753	1,852	250				2,855
Total Enterprise and Regeneration	5,534	5,616	10,250	-	-	-	21,400
Southend Pier							
Southend Pier - Bearing Refurbishment (Phase One)	17						17
Southend Pier - Condition Works Engineers	1,924	837	1,250				4,011
Southend Pier - Pier Head development Phase 1	11	-					11
Southend Pier - Prince George Extension (Phase Two)	83	1,907					1,990
Southend Pier - Timber Outer Pier Head	153	1,896	2,300				4,349
Southend Pier Head: Drainage		50					50
Pier Pavilion Bar Conversion	8						8
Total Southend Pier	2,196	4,690	3,550	-	-	-	10,436
Culture and Tourism							
Allotments Water Supply Upgrade	39	7					46
Chalkwell Park and Priory Park Tennis Courts	-	14					14
Playground Gates	36	58					94
Shoebury Common Regeneration	32	1					33
Shoebury Library/Youth Centre Lift	3	32					35
Sidmouth Park - Replacement of Play Equipment	2						2
Southend Tree Policy Review - additional trees	24	5					29
Branch Library Refurbishments	3	50					53

Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2022/23 to 2027/28 and future years

Appendix 3

Scheme to be delivered by the Council	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Central Museum Works	12	80					92
Cart and Wagon Shed	3	47					50
Irrigation tanks	-	24					24
"Make Southend Sparkle" Initiative	13						13
Milton Gardens LUF project	16	51					67
Southend Dive Pool Flooring - Emergency Works	60						60
Total Culture and Tourism	243	369	-	-	-	-	612
Community Safety							
CCTV Equipment Renewal	356	142					498
Security Measures	114	172					286
Total Community Safety	470	314	-	-	-	-	784
Highways and Infrastructure							
<u>Cliff Stabilisation schemes:</u>							
- Cliff Parade Cliff Slip	120	225					345
<u>Flood Prevention and Resilience schemes:</u>							
- Shoebury Common Coastal Defence Scheme	13						13
- Coastal Defence Refurbishment Programme	180						180
- Local Surface Water Modelling and Mapping Grant Scheme		45					45
- Groyne Field Refurbishment Programme	204	141					345
- Sea Wall Access Refurbishment		448					448
- East Beach Sea Wall Refurbishment	89	358					447
- Improving Resilience to flooding – Eastwood Brook Hydraulic Catchment	27	40					67
- Innovation Resilience Programme	357	339					696
<u>Footways and Carriageways schemes:</u>							
- Footways Improvements	6,136	2,582	2,500	2,500	2,500		16,218
- Carriageways Improvements	3,688	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500		9,688
- Highways Maintenance - Potholes	773	1,082	773				2,628
- Junction Protection	233	234					467
- Zebra Crossing Surfacing Replacement	120	110					230
- Improve Footway Condition Around Highway Trees	110	40					150
<u>Highways Infrastructure schemes:</u>							
- Street Lighting Infills	137	75					212
- DFT - Belton Way East Cliff Slip	871	2,280					3,151
- Bridge Strengthening - Challenge Fund	566	381					947
- DfT Active Travel - Tranche 2	131	700					831
- Safer Roads Fund		750	2,675				3,425
- Traffic Signs Upgrade	14	86					100
- Vehicle Restraint Replacement	-	23					23
<u>Parking schemes:</u>							
- Car Park Infrastructure Improvements	93	193					286
- Car Park Resurfacing	243	38					281
- Parking Signage Replacement	1	98					99
- East Beach Car Park	901						901
<u>Local Transport Plan schemes:</u>							
- LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Bridge Strengthening	298	250	250				798
- LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Better Sustainable Transport	345	826	470				1,641
- LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Better Networks	275	690	429				1,394
- LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Traffic Management Schemes	324	926	400				1,650
- LTP (Integrated Transport block) - Traffic Control Systems	116	364	113				593
- LTP - Maintenance	529	661	595				1,785
- LTP - Maintenance - Street Lighting	20	195	121				336
<u>Local Growth Fund schemes:</u>							
- A127 Growth Corridor (Bell Junction and A127 Essential Maintenance Works)	241	229					470
- Local Growth Fund - Southend Town Centre Interventions	1,483						1,483
<u>Other Transport schemes:</u>							
- HCA Progress Road	11						11
- Southend Transport Model	88	362					450
Total Highways and Infrastructure	18,737	16,271	9,826	4,000	4,000	-	52,834

Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2022/23 to 2027/28 and future years

Appendix 3

Scheme to be delivered by the Council	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Works to Property							
62 Avenue Road	2	-					2
Aviation Way Car Park	1	261	75				337
Civic Campus - Efficient Use of Space	23	209					232
Clearance and Fencing - Land off Sutton Road	-	2					2
Cliffs Pavilion Admiral's and Mariner's Rooms Air Source Heat Pumps	3	47					50
Cliffs Pavilion Air Handling Unit		80					80
East Beach Café	50	1,452					1,502
Futures Demolition	98						98
Seaways - HCA Condition Funding	59	111					170
Crematorium Refurbishment	393	2,250					2,643
Parks fuel storage		30					30
Porters house heating issues	6	2					8
Public Toilet Provision	-	699					699
Fire Improvement Works	665	820	821				2,306
Property Refurbishment Programme	1,099	370	371				1,840
125 F/F Valkyrie Road void works	-	18					18
Shoebury Leisure Centre Sports Hall Floor		80					80
Southchurch Cricket Pavilion		82					82
Priority Works	-	461	563	600	600		2,224
Total Works to Property	2,399	6,974	1,830	600	600	-	12,403
Energy Saving							
Energy Efficiency Projects	292	347					639
Real Time Air Quality Measurement - Feasibility	-	56					56
Air Quality Grant		82					82
Electronic Vehicle Projects	-	77					77
Total Energy Saving	292	562	-	-	-	-	854
ICT							
Intranet development	7						7
HR Recruitment Contract Implementation	1	41					42
N3 Connectivity in Civic Building				39			39
ICT - Technology Device Refresh	292	346					638
ICT - Application Transformation	46	149					195
ICT - Digital Enablement	27	113					140
ICT - Security & Resiliency	73	74					147
ICT - Stabilise the Estate	83	21					104
ICT - Core Application and Database Migration	43	188					231
ICT - Childrens and Adults Social Care - Implementation of ControCC modules	42	177	22				241
ICT - Operational requirements	988	885					1,873
My Southend Replacement		1,000	700				1,700
Business World Bank Reconciliation Module Improvements	-	4					4
ASELA Local Full Fibre Network		500					500
Software Licencing	610	870					1,480
Total ICT	2,212	4,368	722	39	-	-	7,341
S106/S38/CIL							
S106 23/04/2015 Hinguar and Saxon - public art contribution	-	8					8
S106 Ajax Works 0300130ful - landscaping maintenance	-	3	2				5
S106 Avenue Works 1401968AMDT - Public Art	2	2					4
S106 Bellway Prittlebrook 1400943FULM - Cycling Infrastructure	9						9
S106 Former Balmoral 1400914FULM - public art contribution	-	1					1
S106 Former College 1000225FUL - Tree Replacement	-	11					11
S106 Garrison 0000777 Depost - CCTV	-	1					1
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - information boards	-	2					2
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - Junior Play Area maintenance	2	8					10
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - Sea Wall and Assoc Structure Maintenance	-	34					34
S106 Garrison 0000777 Deposit - Toddler Play Area maintenance	-	6					6
S106 Garrison Park Store	-	1					1

Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2022/23 to 2027/28 and future years

Appendix 3

Scheme to be delivered by the Council	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
S106 Lifstan Way 0000273 Out - Open Space Maintenance	1	13	62				76
S106 North Shoebury Road 0301504out - Shoebury Park Enhancement	18	7					25
S106 North Shoebury Road 0301504out - Shoebury Park Maintenance	27	39	102				168
S106 22-23 The Leas 0700820FULM - bus service contribution	1	42					43
S106 Essex House 1500521FULM - bus stop improvement	-	3					3
S106 Former College 1500803BC4M - parking survey contribution	-	10					10
S106 Avenue Works 1401968AMDT - cycleway improvement	-	1					1
S106 Bellway Prittlebrook 1400943FULM - TRO Contribution	-	2					2
S106 Hinguar 1401672BC4M - highway contribution	-	5					5
S106 North Road and Salisbury Ave 1200056 - Highway Works Contribution	-	2					2
S106 Sunlight Ldry 1400411FULM - Highway Works	-	2					2
S106 Univ H-Way0401561ful	-	2					2
S278 Aldi Stores Limited - Priory Crescent - bond	177						177
S278 Star Lane - Great Waking	17	23					40
S38/S278 Airport 0901960 Fulm	13	13					26
S38 Bellway Homes 14/00943/fulm	-	2					2
S78 Bellway Homes 14/00943/fulm	-	8					8
S38 Fossetts Farm Bridleway	-	1					1
CIL Main Fund Allocation – Enhancing Children’s Play Provision in Public Parks		750	250				1,000
CIL Ward NA and S106 - Milton - Whitegate Play Space	25						25
CIL Ward NA – Belfairs – Belfairs Memorial Bench	1						1
CIL Ward NA – Blenheim Park – Blenheim Park ‘Makeover’	-	1					1
CIL Ward NA – Blenheim Park – St Cedd’s Community Kitchen refurbishment	-	2					2
CIL Ward NA – Milton – Milton Park improvements	-	2					2
CIL Ward NA – Milton – Park Street replacement bollards	-	1					1
CIL Ward NA – Milton – Railway bridge artwork (phase 2)	17						17
CIL Ward NA – Prittlewell – Priory Park fountains restoration	5	12					17
CIL Ward NA – Southchurch – Southchurch Speedwatch	-	1					1
Total S106/S38/CIL	315	1,021	416	-	-	-	1,752
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - GENERAL FUND	34,874	46,834	30,868	5,439	5,400	560	123,975

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28: 89,101

Scheme to be delivered by the Council and Funded by the Levelling Up Fund	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Enterprise and Regeneration - Funded by the Levelling Up Fund							
Leigh Port Detailed Design	696	4,673	9,533				14,902
Cliffs Pavillion	522	500	6,956				7,978
Marine Parade - Levelling up Funding	27	1,238					1,265
Total Enterprise and Regeneration - Funded by the Levelling Up Fund	1,245	6,411	16,489	-	-	-	24,145
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - GENERAL FUND FUNDED BY LEVELLING UP FUND	1,245	6,411	16,489	0	0	0	24,145

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28: 22,900

	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
COUNCIL'S PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - GENERAL FUND	36,119	53,245	47,357	5,439	5,400	560	148,120

Total General Fund budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28: 112,001

Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2022/23 to 2027/28 and future years

Appendix 3

Scheme to be delivered by the Council	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Council Housing New Build Programme							
Council Affordable Housing Development (Phase3) - Shoebury	36	4,584	2,586	379			7,585
Council Affordable Housing Development (Phase4) - St Laurence	50	2,307	518				2,875
Council Affordable Housing Development (MMC) - West Shoebury	119	746					865
Housing Construction Scheme - Phase 5/6 feasibility (S106)	22	7					29
Housing Construction Scheme - Land Assembly Fund (S106)	348	288					636
Total Council Housing New Build Programme	575	7,932	3,104	379	-	-	11,990
Council Housing Acquisitions Programme							
HRA Affordable Housing Acquisitions Programme	2,131	2,878					5,009
LAHF - Afghan & Ukraine resettlement scheme	790	3,216					4,006
Next Steps Accommodation Programme	25	75	50				150
Passive House Pilot		854	214				1,068
Housing and Development Pipeline Feasibility - HRA	115	44					159
Social Housing Decarbonisation funding		1,268	1,902				3,170
Acquisition of tower block leaseholds - Queensway	526	1,085	900				2,511
Total Council Housing Acquisitions Programme	3,587	9,420	3,066	-	-	-	16,073
Council Housing Refurbishment							
HRA Disabled Adaptations - Major Adaptations	622	844	850	109			2,425
Total Council Housing Refurbishment - HRA	622	844	850	109	-	-	2,425
TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - HRA	4,784	18,196	7,020	488	0	0	30,488

Total HRA budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28: 25,704

	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
COUNCIL'S PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - GENERAL FUND AND HRA	40,903	71,441	54,377	5,927	5,400	560	178,608

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28: 137,705

Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2022/23 to 2027/28 and future years

Appendix 3

Scheme to be delivered by the Subsidiary Companies, Partners or Joint Ventures	2022/23 Budget £000	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Council Housing Refurbishment - delivered by South Essex Homes Limited							
Bathroom Refurbishment	100	284	210	264	183		1,041
Central Heating	736	126	246	296	210		1,614
Environmental - H&S works	901	1,664	2,970	2,160	2,484		10,179
Kitchen Refurbishments	478	81	184	114	114		971
Rewiring	601	1,784	443	208	275		3,311
Roofs	735	1,097	173	242	86		2,333
Windows and Doors	743	45	159	723	94		1,764
Common Areas Improvement	1,419	1,058	1,523	2,106	2,700		8,806
HRA - SCC Buybacks Refurbishment	177	147					324
Remodelling of Tied Accommodation	53	244	302	216	345		1,160
Sprinkler System Installation Pilot	445	88					533
Tower Blocks Boroughwide Annunciation System	12						12
Balmoral Estate Improvement and Structural Works	1,574	1,868	64				3,506
Energy Efficiency Measures	13	92					105
Total Council Housing Refurbishment	7,987	8,578	6,274	6,329	6,491	-	35,659
Enterprise and Regeneration - delivered by Porters Place Southend-on-Sea LLP							
Better Queensway - Loan to Joint Venture	450	1,550	3,250	3,250	3,175		11,675
Housing Infrastructure Funding	-	14,500					14,500
Better Queensway - SELEP	375	3,825					4,200
Enterprise and Regeneration - delivered by Kent County Council							
No Use Empty – Growing Places Fund	-	1,000					1,000
No Use Empty – Getting Building Fund	376	824					1,200
Total Enterprise and Regeneration	1,201	21,699	3,250	3,250	3,175	-	32,575
PROPOSED CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME - TO BE DELIVERED BY SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES OR JOINT VENTURES							
	9,188	30,277	9,524	9,579	9,666	0	68,234

Total budget for 2023/24 to 2027/28:

59,046

**Proposed Capital Investment Programme 2023/24 to 2027/28
and future years - Schemes subject to viable business cases**

Appendix 3

General Fund Schemes Subject to Viable Business Cases	2023/24 Budget £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 and future years Budget £000	Total Budget (all years) £000
Footways Improvements	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000
Carriageways Improvements	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
Southend Pier - Condition Works			1,250	1,250		2,500
Coastal Defence Refurbishment Programme	-	500	500	500		1,500
Schools - Condition Works (externally funded)		500	500	500		1,500
Technology Modernisation Programme		1,490	1,560			3,050
Property Refurbishment Programme			750	750		1,500
Fire Improvement Works			750	750		1,500
HRA Affordable Housing Acquisitions Programme		1,500	1,500	1,500		4,500
HRA Right to Buy - Buybacks Refurbishment	325	325	325	325		1,300
Better Queensway - Additional Affordable Housing						10,000
Better Queensway Housing and Commerical Property acquisitions						19,925
Regeneration Pipeline Schemes						-
Strategic and Regeneration Acquisitions						10,380
Private Sector Housing Strategy						785
Cliffs Stabilisation						-
Shoebury Health Centre						-
City Centre and Seafront Security Works						-
Civic Centre Campus Masterplan						-
Seafront Illuminations						-
Re-imagination of the City Centre						-
Museums and Galleries						-
Improved Car Park Signage and Guidance Systems						44
Traffic Signs Upgrade						389
Local Growth Fund - A127 Growth Corridor						529
Southend Pier - Pier Head development Phase 1						1,130
Climate Change Provision						1,500
Greening of the High Street						-
Cycle Paths						-
TOTAL SCHEMES SUBJECT TO VIABLE BUSINESS CASES (plus investment yet to be costed):						86,032

Will be profiled across the years as and when viable business cases are agreed



Infrastructure Funding Statement

Reported Year

1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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Table 6: Details of planning obligations entered into during the reported year 2022 to 2023

1. Introduction

Local authorities are required to publish an annual infrastructure funding statement (IFS) providing details of developer contributions to infrastructure¹ from the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)² and Section 106 (S.106) planning obligations³.

Southend-on-Sea City Council became a CIL Charging Authority, and commenced CIL charging, in July 2015; and has been securing developer contributions through planning obligations since the introduction of Section 106 of The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

The Reported Year of this IFS is the financial year from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

Further information regarding CIL and S.106 planning obligations can be found on the [Council's website](#) or obtained from the [Planning Portal](#) or the Government's online [Planning Practice Guidance](#).

¹ Regulation 121A of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 (as amended). The matters included in this IFS reflect the requirements set out in Schedule 2 of the regulations.

² The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area. It is an important tool for local authorities to use to help them deliver the infrastructure needed to support development in their area.

³ Planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), commonly known as S.106 agreements, are a mechanism which make a development proposal acceptable in planning terms, that would not otherwise be acceptable. They are focused on site specific mitigation of the impact of development.

2. Executive Summary

▼ Summary Table 1: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Funds 2022 to 2023

Reported Year 2022 to 2023	Total value of CIL set out in all Demand Notices issued in the reported year	£1,134,900.37
	Total amount of CIL receipts carried over from previously reported years	£3,132,574.15
	Total amount of CIL receipts in reported year	£1,076,850.99
	Total amount of CIL expenditure (including admin expenses) in reported year	£105,604.05
	Total overpayments returned ⁴ in reported year	£7,113.08
	Total amount transferred to other organisations in reported year	£43,737.58
	Total amount of CIL allocated but unspent in reported year	£2,156,945.72
	Total amount of CIL collected in any year yet to be allocated and remaining to be spent at the end of the reported year	£1,896,024.71

▼ Summary Table 2: Section 106 (S.106) Planning Obligation Funds 2022 to 2023⁵

Reported Year 2022 to 2023	Total amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which were entered into during reported year ⁶	tbc
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations carried over from previously reported years which had not been allocated and was available to spend at the start of reported year	£1,681,626.93
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations carried over from previously reported years which was allocated but not spent at the start of the reported year	£1,304,351.44
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received in reported year	£61,912.77
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was spent in reported year	£869,820.27
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was returned in reported year	£104,156.84
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations transferred to other organisations in reported year	£0.00
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was allocated but not spent at the end of the reported year	£509,470.51
	Total amount of money under any planning obligations yet to be allocated and remaining to be spent at the end of reported year	1,564,443.52

⁴ Payments are returned under CIL Regulation 75 (Overpayments) if the amount paid proves to be greater than the amount due.

⁵ Figures correct at time of preparation of this report but may be subject to adjustments.

⁶ This figure relates to either development that has yet to commence or implemented schemes for which the due date for contributions has not yet been reached i.e. the contributions have not been received and cannot be guaranteed to be received. The figure cannot be confirmed as the developments concerned included an outline planning permission, details of which have yet to be agreed.

3. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contributions for 2022 to 2023

3.1 CIL Funding Summary

Table 1 sets out the CIL financial summary for 2022 to 2023 for the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

▼ Table 1: Total CIL Summary

Total CIL receipts carried over from previously reported years⁷	£3,132,574.15
Total CIL receipts⁸ in reported year including:	£1,076,850.99
CIL receipts in CIL Main Fund in reported year	£881,912.16
CIL receipts in CIL Neighbourhood Allocation in reported year (15% of total receipts less surcharges)	£141,042.93
CIL received for administrative expenses in reported year (5% of reported year total)	£53,895.90
Total CIL receipts carried over from previously reported years and received in reported year	£4,209,425.14
Total overpayments returned in reported year ⁹	£7,113.08
Balance of CIL receipts after overpayments returned	£4,202,312.06
Total amount of CIL applied to administrative expenses in the reported year	£53,540.24
Total expenditure from CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation in reported year ¹⁰	£52,063.81
Total amount of CIL transferred to Leigh Town Council (LTC) from the reported year (Local Council Neighbourhood Allocation)	£43,737.58
Total CIL receipts in CIL Main Fund and CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation unspent at the end of the reported year¹¹	£4,052,970.43
Total CIL Main Fund amount allocated but unspent in the reported year	£2,000,000.00
Total CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation amount allocated but unspent in the reported year ¹²	£156,945.72
Total CIL receipts in CIL Main Fund and CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation yet to be allocated and remaining available to spend at the end of the reported year¹³	£1,896,024.71

⁷ This includes all unspent receipts within the CIL Main Fund and CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation.

⁸ This figure comprises total funds received in reported year 2022 to 2023 only i.e. does not include the value of any unpaid invoices raised in the reported year. In addition, CIL receipts include the value of land payments and infrastructure payments made in respect of CIL charges.

⁹ Payments are returned under CIL Regulation 75 (Overpayments) if the amount paid proves to be greater than the amount due.

¹⁰ See Table 2 for a detailed breakdown.

¹¹ This figure can include the value of acquired land on which development consistent with a relevant purpose has not commenced OR the acquired land has been used or disposed of for a purpose other than the relevant purposes and the amount deemed to be CIL by virtue of regulation 73(9) has not been spent AND the value of infrastructure if the infrastructure has not been provided.

¹² See Table 2 for a detailed breakdown.

¹³ £0.03 difference to tables below due to rounding differences.

3.2 CIL Main fund

The CIL Main Fund is to be spent on strategic infrastructure that is considered essential to deliver the growth identified in the City's Local Development Plan. This infrastructure was initially identified in the CIL Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2015 ('IDP') but is under review as part of the Southend new Local Plan preparation.

▼ CIL Main Fund (summary)	
Main Fund carried over from previously reported years	£2,766,558.85
Main Fund receipts for the reported year	£881,912.16
Total overpayments returned in the reported year ¹⁴	£5,690.46
Main Fund expenditure for the reported year	£0.00
Total CIL Main Fund unspent at the end of the reported year	£3,642,780.55
Total CIL Main Fund amount allocated but unspent in the reported year including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• £1m towards Enhancing Children's Play Provision in Public Parks• £1m towards Cycle Infrastructure Improvement Programme	£2,000,000.00
Total CIL Main Fund yet to be allocated and remaining to spend at the end of the reported year	£1,642,780.55

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¹⁴ Payments are returned under CIL Regulation 75 (Overpayments) if the amount paid proves to be greater than the amount due.

3.3 CIL Neighbourhood Allocation

▼ Neighbourhood Allocation (summary)	
Neighbourhood Allocation carried over by Southend-on-Sea City Council from previously reported years	£366,015.33
Total Neighbourhood Allocation receipts for the reported year including funds to be transferred to LTC	£141,042.93
Total CIL receipts to be transferred to LTC for the reported year	£43,737.58
Total overpayments returned in the reported year ¹⁵	£1,066.96
Neighbourhood Allocation expenditure for the reported year excluding funds transferred to LTC	£52,063.81
Total CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation unspent at the end of the reported year¹⁶	£410,189.91
Total CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation amount allocated but unspent in the reported year ¹⁷	£156,945.72
Total CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation yet to be allocated and remaining to spend at the end of the reported year¹⁸	£253,244.19

¹⁵ Payments are returned under CIL Regulation 75 (Overpayments) if the amount paid proves to be greater than the amount due.

¹⁶ - £0.02 difference to Table 2 due to rounding differences.

¹⁷ See Table 2 for a detailed breakdown.

¹⁸ - £0.02 difference to Table 2 due to rounding differences

3.3.1 CIL Local Parish Council Allocation

▼ Local parish council: Leigh Town Council (LTC)	
Total CIL receipts allocated to LTC for the reported year	£43,737.58
Ward breakdown:	
• CIL receipts within Belfairs (within LTC boundary)	£0
• CIL receipts within Blenheim Park (within LTC boundary)	£2,454.95
• CIL receipts within Leigh	£30,567.90
• CIL receipts within West Leigh	£10,714.73
Deductions ¹⁹ from allocated amount in reported year	£0.00
Details of any requests for repayment of CIL receipts from LTC that have not been applied to support the development of its area within 5 years of receipt:	
• Total value of CIL receipts requested to be returned from LTC	£0.00
• Total value of CIL receipts yet to be recovered from LTC for the reported year	£0.00
Total CIL receipts to be transferred to LTC for the reported year	£43,737.58

Leigh-on-Sea Town Council's CIL Annual Reports, setting out details of expenditure, are published on the Parish Council's website: <http://www.leighonseatowncouncil.gov.uk>

3.3.2 CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation

The CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocation must be spent on schemes that will help support development of the ward area by funding either: a) the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or b) anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.

Details relating to expenditure of the Neighbourhood Allocation within Southend-on-Sea City Council Wards in the reported year are set out in Table 2 below.

¹⁹ Payments are returned under CIL Regulation 75 (Overpayments) if the amount paid proves to be greater than the amount due.

▼ Table 2: Details of CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocations

Ward	Receipts in 2022 to 2023 (£)	Funds carried over from previously reported years (£)	Overpayments returned for the reported year (£)	Items to which the Neighbourhood Allocation have been applied	Total budget allocated to each itemised project (£)	Expenditure in previously reported years (£)	Expenditure for the reported year (£)	Funds retained at the end of the reported year (£)	Remaining committed funds to be deducted (£)	Available funds after commitments (£)
				Chalkwell Speedwatch	799.00	0.00	799.00	-	0.00	-
				Chalkwell Bowling Club Pétanque Project	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	1,000.00	-
				Tree planting	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	2,000.00	-
Chalkwell	4,745.41	22,697.26	0.00				799.00	26,643.67	3,000.00	23,643.67
				Tree planting between Eastwood and Oakwood parks <i>(project complete under budget)</i>	2,191.20	661.00	0.00	-	0.00	-
				Rochford Corner power connection <i>(project complete under budget)</i>	1,394.93	1,354.87	0.00	-	0.00	-
				Rayleigh Road Planters	3,421.74	0.00	0.00	-	3,421.74	-
				Dandies Park Trees	1,530.20	0.00	0.00	-	1,530.20	-

Eastwood Park	911.60	4,992.00	0.00				0.00	5,903.60	4,951.94	951.66
				Southchurch Hall Gardens information boards	7,800.00	0.00	0.00	-	7,800.00	-
Kursaal	2,695.38	8,826.12	0.00				0.00	11,521.50	7,800.00	3,721.50
				Milton Park improvements	5,000.00	3,270.60	278.96	-	1,450.44	-
				Park Street replacement bollards	2,856.54	1,517.31	0.00	-	1,339.23	-
				Milton railway bridge artwork	3,779.03	0.00	3,779.03	-	0.00	-
				Whitegate Play Space (<i>project complete under budget</i>)	15,000.00	0.00	8,436.13	-	0.00	-
				Milton railway bridge artwork (phase 2)	16,554.69	0.00	16,554.69	-	0.00	-
				Clifton Cliffs and Holland Road steps	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	10,000.00	
Milton	41,833.28	48,402.35	820.81				29,048.81	60,366.01	12,789.67	47,576.34
				Priory Park fountains restoration	25,000.00	7,827.52	4,519.00	-	12,653.48	-

				Gainsborough Park Woodland and Orchard Project	5,500.00	0.00	0.00	-	5,500.00	-
Prittlewell	1,979.58	30,258.70	0.00				4,519.00	27,719.28	18,153.48	9,565.80
				Resurfacing Shoebury High Street	8,418.39	0.00	0.00	-	8,418.39	-
				East Beach improvements	4,289.19	0.00	0.00	-	4,289.19	-
Shoebury-ness	4,877.90	44,443.53	0.00				0.00	49,321.43	12,707.58	36,613.85
				Southchurch Speedwatch	444.35	0.00	0.00	-	444.35	-
South-church	2,941.30	2,253.96	0.00				0.00	5,195.26	444.35	4,750.91
				St Laurence whip hedge planting	174.90	120.00	0.00	-	54.90	-
				Eastwood Community Centre replacement water heaters	1,975.00	1,975.00	0.00	-	0.00	-
				Eastwood Community Centre LED lighting project	4,032.00	0.00	4,032.00	-	0.00	-
				Eastwood Community Youth Club equipment	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	-	0.00	-

				Manners Way play area equipment	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	2,000.00	-
				Planting beds	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	-	3,500.00	-
				Sidmouth play area path/ramp	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	2,000.00	-
				St Laurence Park benches	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	-	2,500.00	-
St Laurence	427.72	21,721.26	0.00				5,032.00	17,116.98	10,054.90	7,062.08
St Lukes	1,108.04	2,174.42	0.00				0.00	3,282.46	0.00	3,282.46
				Southchurch Bowls Club Irrigation System	8,500.00	0.00	8,500.00	-	0.00	-
				Southchurch Park Safety Rail	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	10,000.00	-
Thorpe	2,370.76	18,555.08	0.00				8,500.00	12,425.84	10,000.00	2,425.84
				Balmoral Community Centre Garden	1,250.00	0.00	1,250.00	-	0.00	-
				Churchill Gardens	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	-	50,000.00	-
Victoria	22,579.51	102,147.76	0.00				1,250.00	123,477.27	50,000.00	73,477.27
West Shoebury	2,827.06	10,317.77	0.00				0.00	13,144.83	0.00	13,144.83
				Westborough Signposting <i>(project not proceeded with)</i>	1,151.36	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-

West-borough	6,166.05	10,735.94	246.15				0.00	16,655.84	0.00	16,655.84
				Belfairs Memorial Bench (<i>project complete under budget</i>)	1,810.00	0.00	915.00	-	-895.00	-
Belfairs (outside LTC boundary)	673.93	6,725.60	0.00				915.00	6,484.53	-895.00	7,379.53
				Mendip Wildlife Garden	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	-	3,500.00	-
				Blenheim Park 'Makeover'	5,000.00	3,671.58	0.00	-	1,328.42	-
				Blenheim Park Gym and Games Equipment	20,210.38	0.00	0.00	-	20,210.38	
				St Cedd's Community Kitchen refurbishment	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	-	0.00	-
				Blenheim Park bench	1,800.00	0.00	0.00	-	1,800.00	-
				Litter bin (London Road)	1,100.00	0.00	0.00	-	1,100.00	-
Blenheim Park (outside LTC boundary)	1,167.83	31,763.58	0.00				2,000.00	30,931.41	27,938.80.	2,992.61

TOTAL	97,305.35	366,015.33	1,066.96			52,063.81	410,189.91	156,945.72	253,244.19
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The contribution this CIL expenditure makes to particular Southend 2050 Outcomes²⁰ is shown in Figure 1 below, which reflects column 6 ('Total budget allocated to each itemised project (£)') of Table 2 above. The main focus of investment has been on a range of projects to ensure that 'Our streets and public spaces are clean and inviting'.

More information on Southend 2050 is provided in Appendix 1, including a list of all the 2050 Outcomes.

²⁰ See www.southend.gov.uk/southend2050 for further details.

▼ **Figure 1: CIL Ward Neighbourhood Allocations by 2050 Outcomes**



4. Section 106 (S.106) planning obligation contributions for 2022 to 2023

The total amount of money under any planning obligations carried over from previously reported years, which had not been allocated and was available to spend at the start of the reported year was £1,681,626.93 ²¹.

The total amount of money received through planning obligations, agreed in any year, retained at the end of the reported year (less £509,470.51 allocated funds) was £1,564,443.52 ²².

4.1 S.106 financial contributions received

Income received during the reported year 2022 to 2023 amounted to £61,912.77.

Figure 2 below indicates the contribution of S.106 income received towards achieving 2050 Outcomes²³. Approximately half of the contributions will mitigate potential impacts on protected coastal habitats through the Essex Coast RAMS project,²⁴ with the remainder broadly split between ‘people have a wide choice of transport options’ and ‘our streets and public spaces are clean and inviting.’

²¹ Correct at time of preparation of this report but may be subject to adjustments.

²² Correct at time of preparation of this report but may be subject to adjustments.

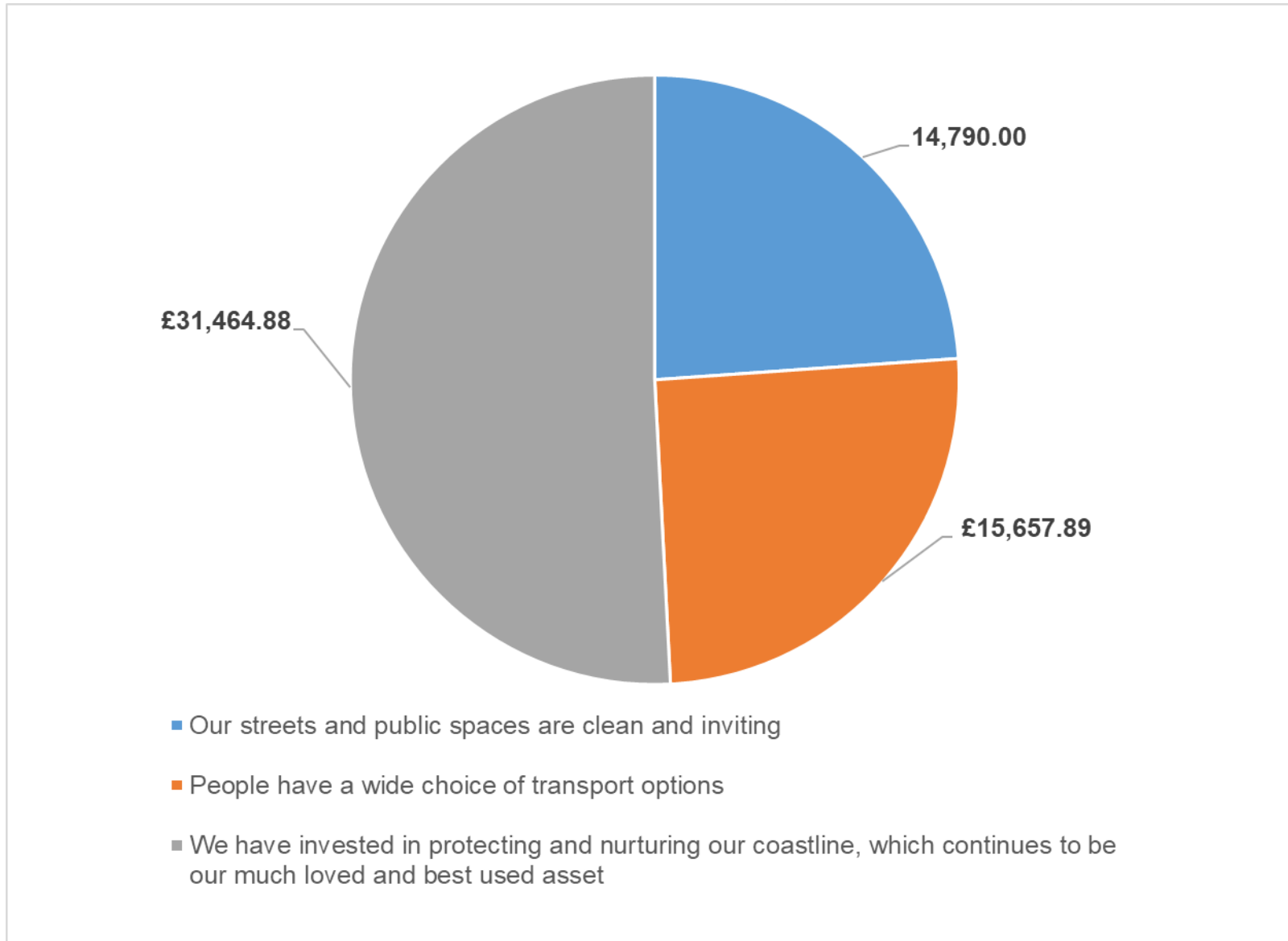
²³ See www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/6148/southend-2050-ambition for further details.

²⁴ www.southend.gov.uk/local-planning-framework/essex-coast-rams

▼ **Table 3: Details of S.106 income received to date in reported year 2022 to 2023 (as of 31 March 2023)**

Site Address	Application no.	Date of S.106 agreement	Amount received (£)	Date received	Service area	Purpose
Development Land at Fossetts Way, Southend-on-Sea, Essex	21/00711/FULM	16/09/2021	14,790.00	26/09/2022	Parks and Open Spaces	To cover the cost of the future management of the SAM pursuant to the SAM Management Strategy
Development Land at Fossetts Way, Southend-on-Sea, Essex	21/00711/FULM	16/09/2021	11,184.21	26/09/2022	Traffic/transport	To improve connectivity on public footpath 178 to the south and east of the Site
Development Land at Fossetts Way, Southend-on-Sea, Essex	21/00711/FULM	16/09/2021	4,473.68	26/09/2022	Traffic/transport	To cover the cost of the creation of the Traffic Regulation Order
Development Land at Fossetts Way, Southend-on-Sea, Essex	21/00711/FULM	16/09/2021	31,464.88	26/09/2022	Parks and Open Spaces	To contribute to the strategic mitigation measures seeking to avoid harm to Protected Habitats (European) Sites from increased visits to the coast from new residents in the wider area
Total:			61,912.77			

▼ Figure 2: Contribution of S.106 income received to achieving 2050 Outcomes (in reported year)



4.2 S.106 financial contributions spent

The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was spent in the reported year 2022 to 2023 was £869,820.27.

▼ **Table 4: Details of S.106 expenditure in reported year 2022 to 2023**

Site Address	Application no.	Date of S.106 agreement	Amount spent (£)	Service area	Purpose
Ajax Works, Station Avenue SOS	03/00130/FUL	05/05/2004	414.80	Parks and Open Spaces	Ongoing maintenance of the Public Open Space
Former Municipal College Playing Fields Lifstan Way Southend-on-Sea Essex SS1 2XX	00/00273/OUT	20/12/2004 and 07/01/2005	1,131.84	Parks and Open Spaces	Ongoing maintenance of the Public Open Space
Vacant Land Adj Asda North Shoebury Road Shoeburyness	03/01504/OUT	20/12/2004 and 07/01/2005	13,707.99	Parks and Open Spaces	Enhancement of the recreational provision within Shoebury Park
Shoebury Garrison, Ness Road	14/00153/DOV	15/01/2015	2,467.50	Civil Engineering	Repair and maintenance of the sea wall and associated structures at Shoebury Garrison
Vacant Land Adj Asda North Shoebury Road Shoeburyness	03/01504/OUT	20/12/2004 and 07/01/2005	26,910.00	Parks and Open Spaces	Ongoing maintenance of Shoebury Park extension
Avenue Works Southchurch Avenue Southend-On-Sea Essex	14/01968/AMDT	05/03/2015	2,323.93	Culture	Spent on public art in Southchurch - Made from this Land depicting the history of local brickfields
Nirvana (now known as The Shore) 22 The Leas, Westcliff-on-Sea	07/00820/FULM	24/05/2012	1,014.91	Traffic/transport	Bus service improvements in vicinity of site
Prittlebrook Industrial Estate	14/00943/FULM	31/03/2015	401.99	Traffic/transport	Used for the introduction of traffic regulation order(s) required as a consequence of the development including

Priory Crescent Southend-On-Sea, Essex					a 20mph zone
Essex House Southchurch Avenue Southend-On-Sea Essex SS1 2LB	16/00116/DOV	06/05/2016	319,588.23	Strategic Housing	Spent on Council affordable housing development - Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) Foundation 200 Project - Juniper Road garage site, West Shoebury.
British Heart Foundation, 3-5 High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS1 1JE	15/01496/AMDT and 15/01070/DOV	23/12/2015	171,686.00	Strategic Housing	Spent on acquiring properties as part of the Next Steps Accommodation Programme (NSAP) to provide permanent and supported accommodation for rough sleepers plus acquisition of 7 Juniper Road for affordable housing
32-36 Valkyrie Rd, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex SS0 8BU	17/00893/DOV5	10/10/2017	54,324.00	Strategic Housing	Spent on acquisition of 44 Harwich Road and 7 Juniper Road for affordable housing; and feasibility work for Phase 5 and 6 of the HRA Land Review
845 - 849 London Road, Westcliff-On- Sea, Essex	16/01030/AMDT	14/07/2016	132,528.00	Strategic Housing	Spent on Council affordable housing development - Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) Foundation 200 Project - Juniper Road garage site, West Shoebury
H Portsmouth And Son, 1043 London Road, Leigh-On-Sea Essex, SS9 3JY	15/01545/FULM	08/03/2016	1,521.91	Strategic Housing	Costs associated with Council Housing Construction Scheme - Land Assembly Fund
Frankie And Bennys 18 - 20 Southchurch Road, Southend-On- Sea, Essex SS1 2ND	16/00177/DOV	22/06/2016	16,910.00	Parks and Open Spaces	Whitegate Play Space project.
Frankie And Bennys 18 - 20 Southchurch Road, Southend-On- Sea, Essex SS1 2ND	16/00177/DOV	22/06/2016	115,232.79	Strategic Housing	Spent on Council affordable housing development - Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) Foundation 200 Project - Juniper Road garage site, West Shoebury
Prittlebrook Industrial Estate Priory Crescent	14/00943/FULM	31/03/2015	9,175.00	Traffic/transport	Spent on upgrading the existing puffin crossing to a toucan crossing on Priory Crescent and improve cycle links in Priory Crescent.

Southend-On-Sea, Essex					
The Esplanade Western Esplanade Southend-On-Sea Essex SS1 1EE	17/02266/FULM	05/09/2018	481.38	Traffic/transport	Spent on providing a loading bay, re-provision of parking spaces, dropped kerbs and tactile paving
Total:			869,820.27		

Figure 3 below indicates the expenditure of S.106 income spent by 2050 Outcomes.

▼ **Figure 3: S.106 expenditure by 2050 Outcomes**



4.3 S.106 financial contributions not required and returned

It is confirmed that in reported year 2022 to 2023 the following S.106 financial contribution was returned as a consequence of not being required:

- **£104,156.84** returned (out of £154,000 original receipt)
 - S106 agreement dated 03/09/2002
 - Relating to SEEC, Land To The West Of Luker Road And South Of Elmer Approach, Southend-On-Sea
 - Planning permission ref. 02/00500/FUL
 - Unspent S.106 funds – highway engineering works contribution

4.4 S.106 financial contributions allocated but not yet spent

The funds set out in Table 5 have been allocated to projects but not yet spent. All of the S.106 contributions set out in Table 5 have been allocated to either the Strategic Housing or Education service areas. They will contribute towards the 2050 Outcomes ‘We are well on our way to ensuring that everyone has a home that meets their needs’ and ‘Our children are school and life ready and young people are ready for further education, training or employment’. The Southend 2050 Outcomes are set out in full in Appendix 1.

Total amount of money under any planning obligations which was allocated but not spent at the end of the reported year was £509,470.51.

▼ Table 5: Details of S.106 financial contributions allocated to projects (but not yet spent) in reported year 2022 to 2023

Site Address	Application no.	Date of S.106 agreement	Date received	Amount allocated (£)	Service area	Purpose
3 Acacia Drive, Thorpe Bay, Essex SS1 3JU	16/00876/DOV	28/07/2016	10/02/2017	5,000	Strategic Housing	Strategic land acquisition for the provision of affordable housing in the borough
32-36 Valkyrie Rd, Westcliff-on-Sea,	17/00893/DOV5	10/10/2017	21/11/2017	16,909.00	Strategic Housing	Strategic land acquisition for the provision of affordable housing in the borough

Essex SS0 8BU						
845-849 London Rd, Westcliff-on- Sea, Essex	16/01030/AMDT	14/07/2016	09/01/2018	10,000.00	Strategic Housing	Strategic land acquisition for the provision of affordable housing in the borough
St Hildas School, 13-15 Imperial Ave, Westcliff-on- Sea, Essex SS0 8NE	17/00530/AMDT	27/06/2017	09/01/2018	2,026.00	Strategic Housing	Phase 5 or 6 design work for HRA Land Review Project providing new affordable homes in the borough
H Portsmouth And Son, 1043 London Road, Leigh-on- Sea, Essex SS9 3JY	15/01545/FULM	08/03/2016	11/06/2018	278,429.09	Strategic Housing	Strategic land acquisition for the provision of affordable housing in the borough
Frankie And Bennys, 18-20 Southchurch Rd, Southend- on-Sea, Essex SS1 2ND	16/00177/DOV	22/06/2016	18/10/2018	15,000.00	Strategic Housing	Strategic land acquisition for the provision of affordable housing in the borough
258 Leigh Road Leigh-On-Sea Essex	18/00484/FULM	03/07/2018	07/07/2020	36,121.54	Education	To be used for the expansion project at St Bernard's High School
Car Park At 27 Victoria Avenue	18/02151/FULM	02/07/2019	07/07/2020	145,984.88	Education	To be used for secondary school expansion projects

Southend-On-Sea Essex SS2 6AL						
Total:				509,470.51		

5. Estimated future income from developer contributions

5.1 Value of CIL set out in all Demand Notices issued in the reported year

The total value of CIL set out in all Demand Notices issued in the reported year (i.e. between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023) was £1,134,900.37.

5.2 Value of S.106 planning obligations entered into in the reported year²⁵

Table 6 below sets out the details of the planning obligations that were entered into during the reported year (i.e. between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023). The total amount of money to be provided under planning obligations, which were entered into in the reported year, cannot yet be confirmed as the developments concerned included an outline planning permission (dwelling numbers to be agreed as part of a reserved matters planning application, at which point formulae will be applied for developer contributions).

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Table 6 includes details of non-monetary contributions such as affordable housing, open space provision, travel plans and highway works. No monetary value has been attributed to these contributions for the purpose of this report, but the infrastructure benefits are noted and are set out in each Section 106 agreement as part of the planning file for each development.

It should be noted that there is no guarantee that the developer contributions set out in this section of the report will be delivered as they may relate to either development that has yet to commence or implemented schemes for which the due date for contributions has not yet been reached.

²⁵ These amounts include some contributions that are stated in Section 106 agreements as a maximum and are subject to agreement between the parties depending on final cost of infrastructure provision required; and also exclude some contributions that are subject to viability assessment or final costing post-commencement.

▼ Table 6: Details of planning obligations entered into during the reported year 2022 to 2023

Site Address	Application no.	Date of S.106 agreement	Obligation	£ contribution requested
Roots Hall Stadium Victoria Avenue Southend-On-Sea Essex SS2 6EL	19/01985/FULM	29/04/2022	<p>All affordable housing units to be provided as affordable rented units, 152 units in total.</p> <p><u>Secondary Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phased contributions towards Secondary Education provision calculated on a formula basis to be used towards upgrading/refurbishment/extension at Cecil Jones Academy, Southchurch High School or Chase High School (estimate £1,068,889.68) <p><u>RAMS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tariff based contribution in accordance with Essex Coast RAMS SPD adopted by LPA on 30 October 2020, currently £127.30 per dwelling <p><u>Highways</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPZ contribution of £10,000 towards consultation on the introduction of a CPZ and the cost of provision if required, payable before first occupation. Works to the Fairfax Dr/Victoria Avenue junction, Prittlewell Chase/Fairfax Drive junction to be secured by a Highways Agreement under Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widening the Fairfax Drive approach to the Victoria Avenue signal junction to provide 2 x 3 metre traffic lanes; Providing markings for the right turn movements from Victoria Avenue to Fairfax Drive and Priory Crescent in accordance with approved detailed designs; Providing two left turn lanes and one right turn lane from Prittlewell Chase on to Fairfax Drive. TRO and appropriate signage to prevent U turns on Fairfax Drive; Or in the event of changes to the baseline situation alternative works with detailed final design and triggers to be agreed, taking into account junction improvement works to be undertaken by the Local Highways Authority pursuant to DfT Levelling up fund submission; 	Details tbc (in excess of £1.5m)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TRO and signage for entrance of Shakespeare Drive. • Scheme to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Council prior to commencement, works in accordance with the Highways Agreement to be practically complete before first occupation. • The detailed designs (including relevant road safety audits) of all accesses and egresses into the development and designs of surrounding junctions should be agreed with the Council in line with the final road safety audit approved by the Council. • Highways Agreement to include a supervision fee of maximum of 10% <p><u>Continuity of Stadium Provision</u></p> <p><u>Amenity Space and Management Plan</u></p> <p><u>Car Club</u></p> <p><u>Employment and Skills</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% local labour for construction phase (reasonable endeavours) • 20% local labour for end user phase (reasonable endeavours) • 15% local supply chain (reasonable endeavours) • Apprenticeships and Traineeships numbers to be determined on a phase-by-phase approach, based on capital value and number of units. Statement in S106 to commitment to apprenticeships and traineeships. • Cash contribution to support individuals gaining the SECTA training at the rate of £300 per person, aligning with the traineeship and apprenticeship. • If targets are not achieved, £1000 for every percentage point missed to be invested in associated skills, employment or business activity. • Monitoring provisions. <p><u>Travel Plan Monitoring Fee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel Plan Monitoring Fee of £3,000 per annum for 5 years from first occupation of a residential unit (Provision of Travel Plan secured by condition). • Travel Plan Co-Ordinator to be appointed before first occupation of a residential unit for a five-year period. <p><u>Travel Packs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel Packs to be approved by the Council and provided to each residential unit prior to first occupation • Travel Packs must contain, among other things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4 x travel cards for use on local buses valid for 2 weeks ○ 4 x season tickets for use on c2c or Greater Anglia train 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ lines valid for 1 week. ○ Details of free car club membership valid for 1 year ○ Details of a minimum of 5 car club driving hours for those eligible ○ Details of personalised Journey Planning to be provided to the first occupier of each residential unit prior to occupation. <p><u>CCTV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV to be provided, applicant to demonstrate reasonable endeavours to link their CCTV system to the Council's system before occupation of each phase, applicant to be responsible for the costs of connecting <p><u>Other Provisions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to be subject to Indexation • Agreement to include appropriate provisions regarding the return of unspent, uncommitted contributions • Legal fees • S106 Monitoring fees • Monitoring provisions • Phasing • Provisions for binding Council Land <p>See <u>Development Control minutes</u> for details of all S106 contributions.</p>	
<p>659 - 665 London Road Westcliff-On-Sea Essex SS0 9PD</p>	21/00161/FULM	20/09/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A policy compliant financial contribution of £306,414.69 in lieu of onsite provision of affordable housing • £33,343.93 contribution towards secondary education • The planting of 3 new street trees in the highway to the front of the site to the Council's specifications including the reinstatement of the redundant London Road crossover in this location. • The provision of Travel Packs for residents and Travel Plan Monitoring. • £2,754.20 towards biodiversity mitigation, management, protection or education (RAMS). • Standard S106 Monitoring Fee. 	Details tbc (in excess of £350,000)
<p>Land At Fossetts Farm Sutton Road</p>	20/00337/OUTM	30/09/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% units of affordable housing provided on site with a 60/40 (social/affordable rent/shared ownership) tenure split – which based on 131 units would constitute 40 affordable units – 24 of which would be social/affordable rented and 16 shared 	Details tbc (in excess of £500,000)

<p>Southend-On-Sea Essex</p>			<p>ownership. (The final numbers of affordable units will depend on the final number of units to be provided on site which will be confirmed at reserved matters stage).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A financial contribution of £368,290.33 towards secondary education at Chase High School or another secondary school within acceptable travel distance, assuming 131 dwellings are provided, to be paid prior to commencement of the development. The final amount required will depend on the final number of units and the final dwelling mix which will be confirmed at reserved matters stage. • Essex RAMS payment of £127.30 (index linked) per welling – would be £16,676.30 based on 131 units to mitigate the potential disturbance to European designated sites (the final amount will depend on final number of units which will be confirmed at reserved matters stage). <p>Highways contributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel Plan • £1,000 per year for 5 years from first occupation for the Travel Plan Monitoring. • Travel Packs which must include free bus tickets and free car club use for each dwelling and must be provided to residents before first occupation. • Travel Packs which must include 4 x travel cards for use on local buses valid for 2 weeks, details of local bus and rail operators, details of any offer by bus operators of discounted travel to residents, details of free car club membership valid for 1 year, details of 10 car club driving hours for those eligible. Travel Packs are to be provided to the first occupier of each dwelling before first occupation. • Developer to work with a bus company to provide an enhanced bus service for a minimum of 3 years which runs at least half hourly Monday – Friday 07:00 – 20:00, at least half hourly Saturdays 07:30 – 20:00 and at least hourly Sundays 09:00 – 19:00 and which must be up and running before the first unit is occupied. • £10,000 contribution towards investigations into and minor works to local cycleways. • 1x Car Club Vehicle and Space which must be served by an electric charging point. • To enter into a car club agreement for a period of up to 10 years, including provision of 1x Car Club Vehicle and Space which must be served by an electric charging point. Free car club membership for 1 year and 10 hours free driving time to be 	
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			<p>provided for the first occupier of each dwelling upon request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant will transfer the Schedule Monument land within its ownership to the Council prior to the commencement of the development. The applicant is required to pay a proportion of 7% of the costs required for the implementation of the SAM Archaeological Conservation Management Plan (2020) drafted by Orion or any subsequent variation of this which has been agreed with the Local Planning Authority. Mitigation to be provided to ensure the net loss of biodiversity at the site, as a result of this development, is off-set within the City of Southend with a minimum of an overall 10% biodiversity net gain achieved within the City of Southend: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to commencement of the development, the owner shall submit an overall strategy within a Principle Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) to the Council for its written approval. Once approved, where the BIA shows a Biodiversity Loss the owner shall submit a Biodiversity Mitigation Scheme to the Council for its written approval, prior to commencement of the development, which fully details the on-site and any off-site off-setting mitigation to be used with a minimum overall 10% biodiversity net gain to be achieved within the City of Southend. The Biodiversity Scheme shall include a time frame for the implementation of the off-site minimum 10% net gain. Once approved the owner shall carry out the actions in the approved Biodiversity Mitigation Scheme to provide the overall 10% biodiversity net gain within the City of Southend, in accordance with the approved time frame. Residential use through the release of restrictions imposed in the S106 agreement dated 8th January 2004. £10,000 for the monitoring of the S106 Agreement. 	
425 - 427 Sutton Road Southend-on-sea Essex SS2 5PQ	22/00611/FULM	22/12/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing of 9no. affordable rent (4no. 1b2p, 2no. 2b3p, 2no. 2b4p and 1no. 3b4p units) and 24no. shared ownership (5no. 1b2p, 15no. 2b3p, 3no. 2b4p and 1no. 3b4p); Residential Travel Packs – to be agreed prior to occupation; Essex Coast RAMS – to be paid prior to occupation (approx. £4,346); Monitoring costs of £2250. 	Details tbc (approx. £6,500)
Total:				Details tbc (in

				excess of £2.4m)
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All S.106 agreements completed can be viewed on the Council's [Public Access for Planning](#) system available on our website.

6. Planning for infrastructure expenditure

6.1 What do developer contributions deliver?

Developer contributions, secured through CIL and S.106 planning obligations, provide strategic and site-specific infrastructure to support development and growth in the city. The projects that will be funded, wholly or partly by developer contributions fall within the following infrastructure and affordable housing categories:

- education
- health and social wellbeing
- coastal flood protection
- social and community
- leisure and recreation
- public realm and environment
- transport
- affordable housing

6.2 Future spending priorities

The categories listed in paragraph 6.1 above reflect the infrastructure needs identified in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (February 2015) as identified for the Development Plan period. A review is underway of the current Southend Development Plan as part of the new Southend Local Plan. This review will comprise a detailed assessment of infrastructure requirements to support growth.

More detail will be provided in subsequent infrastructure funding statements regarding what infrastructure will be delivered, including when and where once the new Local Plan is adopted. The current CIL Main Fund (as at the end of the reported year 2022 to 2023) is therefore carried forward and it is proposed that its spending will be prioritised as part of the Development Plan review, which will identify essential infrastructure required to deliver growth set out in the new Southend Local Plan. S.106 planning obligations will continue to meet the statutory tests in regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and as policy tests in the National Planning Policy Framework. They must be:

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- directly related to the development; and
- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

In accordance with the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended), the Council will continue to allocate 5% of total CIL receipts to administrative expenses associated with CIL; and 15% of total CIL receipts (less surcharges) to localised neighbourhood projects.

Details relating to the governance arrangements (including spending and reporting arrangements) for CIL can be found in the CIL Governance Framework (July 2015).

Decisions relating to S.106 planning obligation requirements are made by the Development Control Committee. Further details in relation to the Council's approach and priorities in respect of seeking planning obligations when considering planning applications can be found in the Supplementary Planning Document 'Planning Obligations: A Guide to Section 106 and Developer Contributions 2015'.

7. Conclusion

Southend-on-Sea City Council is committed to working with its partners to ensure that CIL and S.106 developer contributions are used in a fair and transparent way to maximise the benefits and opportunities arising from development, such as new affordable homes, community infrastructure and environmental improvements.

If you have any further queries or comments about this statement, please do not hesitate to contact us via email:
S106andCILadministration@southend.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Southend 2050 Outcomes

Southend 2050 is the city's ambition for the future. It was developed following extensive conversations with those that live, work, visit, do business and study in Southend-on-Sea. These conversations asked people what they thought Southend-on-Sea should be like in 2050 and what steps are needed now, and in the coming years, to help achieve this. The ambition is grounded in the values of Southenders. It is bold and challenging and will need all elements of our community to work together to make it a reality.



The Southend 2050 programme is not about one single publication or statement. It is a mind-set – one that looks to translate the desires of local people and stakeholders into action, something that looks to the long term, but also at the action that is needed now and in the medium-term.

Southend 2050 is made up of the ambition, associated themes, and the outcomes we want to achieve. Our Road Map²⁶, and all future delivery plans, strategies and policies will reflect this. The Road Map builds on our existing achievements and outlines what the Council wants to achieve in the coming five years. Our delivery plans will focus on achieving desired outcomes that reflect our ambition.

All the investment set out in this Infrastructure Funding Statement will contribute to achieving the 2050 Outcomes. Please see next page for a breakdown of the 2050 Themes and Outcomes.

²⁶ See <https://www.southend.gov.uk/southend-2050-7> for further details.

Southend 2050 Themes & Outcomes

	<p>Pride and Joy By 2050 Southenders are fiercely proud of, and go out of their way, to champion what our city has to offer.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a tangible sense of pride in the place and local people are actively, and knowledgeably, talking up Southend. 2. The variety and quality of our outstanding cultural and leisure offer has increased and we have become the r first choice English coastal tourism destination for visitors. 3. We have invested in protecting and nurturing our coastline, which continues to be our much loved and best used asset. 4. Our streets and public spaces are clean and inviting.
	<p>Safe and Well By 2050 people in Southend-on-Sea feel safe in all aspects of their lives and are well enough to live fulfilling lives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People in all parts of the borough feel safe and secure at all times. 2. Southenders are remaining well enough to enjoy fulfilling lives, throughout their lives. 3. We are well on our way to ensuring that everyone has a home that meets their needs. 4. We are all effective at protecting and improving the quality of life for the most vulnerable in our community. 5. We act as a Green City with outstanding examples of energy efficient and carbon neutral buildings, streets, transport and recycling.

	<p>Opportunity & Prosperity By 2050 Southend- on-Sea is a successful city and we share our prosperity amongst all of our people.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Local Plan is setting an exciting planning framework for the Borough. 2. We have a fast evolving, re-imagined and thriving town centre, with an inviting mix of shops, homes, culture and leisure opportunities. 3. Our children are school and life ready and young people are skilled and job ready. 4. Key regeneration schemes, such as Queensway, seafront developments and the Airport Business Park are underway and bringing prosperity and job opportunities to the Borough. 5. Southend is a place that is renowned for its creative industries, where new businesses thrive and where established employers and others invest for the long term.
	<p>Active & Involved By 2050 we have a thriving, active and involved community that feel invested in our city.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Even more Southenders agree that people from different backgrounds are valued and get on well together. 2. The benefits of social connection are evident as more people come together to help, support and spent time with each other. 3. Public services are routinely designed – and sometimes delivered – with their users to best meet their needs. 4. A range of initiatives help communities come together to enhance their neighbourhood and environment. More people have active lifestyles and there are significantly fewer people who do not engage in any physical activity.
	<p>Connected & Smart By 2050 people can easily get in, out and around our borough and we have a world class digital infrastructure.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is easier for residents, visitors and people who work here to get in and around the borough. People have a wide choice of transport options. 2. We are leading the way in making public and private travel smart, clean and green. 3. Southend is a leading digital city with world class infrastructure that enables the whole population.

This document is published by Southend-on-Sea City Council. A summary can be provided in alternative formats such as Braille, audio-tape or in large print.

Translations of this document in alternative languages are also available upon request.

Civic Centre, Victoria Avenue,
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www.southend.gov.uk

Meeting: Cabinet
Date: 18 July 2023
Classification: Part 1
Key Decision: No
Title of Report: Director of Public Health Annual Report: 2022-23

Executive Director: Michael Marks, Executive Director, Children & Public Health
Report Author: Krishna Ramkhelawon, Director of Public Health

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. The Director of Public Health (DPH) is required to produce an annual report every year. Attached as appendix 1 is the DPH report for Southend for 2022-23., with a focus on Prevention.
- 1.2. The DPH annual report reviews the work for the 2022 – 23 and identifies the DPH's priorities for 2023 – 24. This year's report will focus on data and intelligence led key areas and covers the following four themes:
 - 1.2.1 Tackling health inequalities using the Core20PLUS5 frameworks – Adults and Children.
 - 1.2.2 Promoting Healthier Lifestyles- Stop Smoking, Healthy weight
 - 1.2.3 Early detection of long-term conditions, with a focus on Cardiovascular conditions and Diabetes.
 - 1.2.4 Transforming Children, Young People and Families services, with a lens on Protecting and Safeguarding young people and the development of Family and Community hubs.
 - 1.2.5 It is imperative that HWB Board members collaborate further on improving data and information sharing and set this as a collective priority for Southend.
- 1.3. An updated summary of actions on the progress made against each of the recommendations from last year's Annual Report is included.

2. Recommendations

Cabinet is asked to note the content of the 2022 – 2023 Annual Public Report.

3. Background

- 3.1. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 requires the Director of Public Health to prepare an annual report on the health of the local population. This is an independent report which the local authority is required to publish.
- 3.2. The Council has a statutory duty to protect the health of the local population. The 2022-23 Annual Public Health Report highlights the key issues and actions to address those issues for the people in Southend.
- 3.3. The report is an opportunity to identify issues that impact on the health and wellbeing of the local population, highlight any concerns and make recommendations for further action.
- 3.4. The reporting theme on Prevention including the use of ‘ infographics’ was agreed with cross-party Councillors.
- 3.5. This is building on previous years’ reporting format.
- 3.6. The report will also be taken to a future meeting of the Southend Health and Well Being Board.

4. Reasons for Decisions

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 requires Directors of Public Health to prepare an annual report on the health of their local population and for it to be published.

5. Other Options

There are no other options presented as it is a statutory duty of the Director of Public Health to prepare an Annual Public Health Report.

6. Financial Implications

All Public Health Services are delivered within the budget of the Public Health Grant funding that the Council is allocated by the Government.

7. Legal Implications

There are no legal implications arising directly from this report.

8. Policy Context

Contribution to Council’s Southend 2050 Ambition and Priorities and the Mid and South Essex (MSE) Health and Care Partnership’s shared priorities.

9. Carbon Impact

- 9.1. N/A

10. Equalities

The Annual Public Health Report provides evidence that population health needs are assessed and considered and utilises all the information produced in our local Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

11. Consultation

Not applicable

12. Appendices

Appendix 1: Director of Public Health Annual Report :2022- 23.
Background documents are referenced throughout the Annual Public Health Report, with direct web-links

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Director of Public Health Annual Report 2022/23

Focus on Prevention

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Introduction

This report reflects on some of the key achievements since last year's Director of Public Health's annual report, some challenges and highlights areas for further collaboration with partners to enable us continue to protect and improve the health and wellbeing of visitors, students and residents of Southend-on-Sea city.

The impact of living with COVID is still emerging. However, there has been a reduction in disability-free life expectancy. This is a stark reminder that we must endeavour to increase our collective effort in preventing ill-health and supporting people in making healthier lifestyle choices. In my role as the Director of Public Health and an independent advocate for the City's public health, the focus of this report will be on some key areas of prevention and responding to the cost-of-living crisis and its impact on wellbeing.

The Mid and South Essex Integrated Care Partnership has drawn on the City Council's ambition, the recently published health inequalities Core20PLUS5 frameworks, one each for adults and children services and a number of key national drivers, to publish their local strategy for reducing health inequalities and improving health and care services with a focus on tackling the wider determinants of health.

Plans have been drawn up and aligned to the Southend Health and Wellbeing Strategy by the South East Essex Alliance with a focus on neighbourhoods mirroring work also in progress across the localities in the City. We are building on good practice, engendered by a learning and development culture as well as more meaningful engagement with our communities, to become more efficient and empower residents to own the chosen approach through co-production. The adults Core20PLUS5 plan will also address challenges with maternal and infant health and wellbeing and wider inequalities.

We know that there is a growing mental health and wellbeing need across our communities, which has been further exacerbated by the cost-of-living crisis. It makes this timely for the Council and partners to develop a strategy to tackle poverty and reduce the challenge posed by food security and the impact of climate change on health and wellbeing.

Childhood should be the happiest time in a person's life, yet for thousands of children who make poor lifestyle choices and develop mental illness in childhood or adolescence, the reality can be very different. Therefore, it is incumbent on me to sharpen the focus on highlighting our local concerns with the health and wellbeing of children and young people. The South East Essex Alliance is developing a plan to focus on priority areas identified through the Core20PLUS5 and we are renewing a number of local initiatives aimed at supporting this population group to improve their lifestyles, based on more recent engagements.

From addressing our challenges with young children's oral health and childhood illnesses, to addressing the antecedents leading to childhood adverse experiences, further compounded by neglect and the need to provide more support on parenting. We have a duty to address these needs and also explore further how to improve the lives of children who are neurodivergent, after the recent review of the SEND services in Southend.

We are uniquely placed as a City to consider how best to utilise our assets, in partnership with our residents, building on a plethora of good practice locally and emerging evidence. Southend should lead on the development of a Family and Community Hub system approach to transform the services for children and families ensuring all parents/carers can access the support they need when they need it, to increase opportunities to give all children in Southend the best start in life, helping to protect them from factors that could impact their development and life chances.

It is imperative that we set data and information sharing as a strategic priority across agencies.

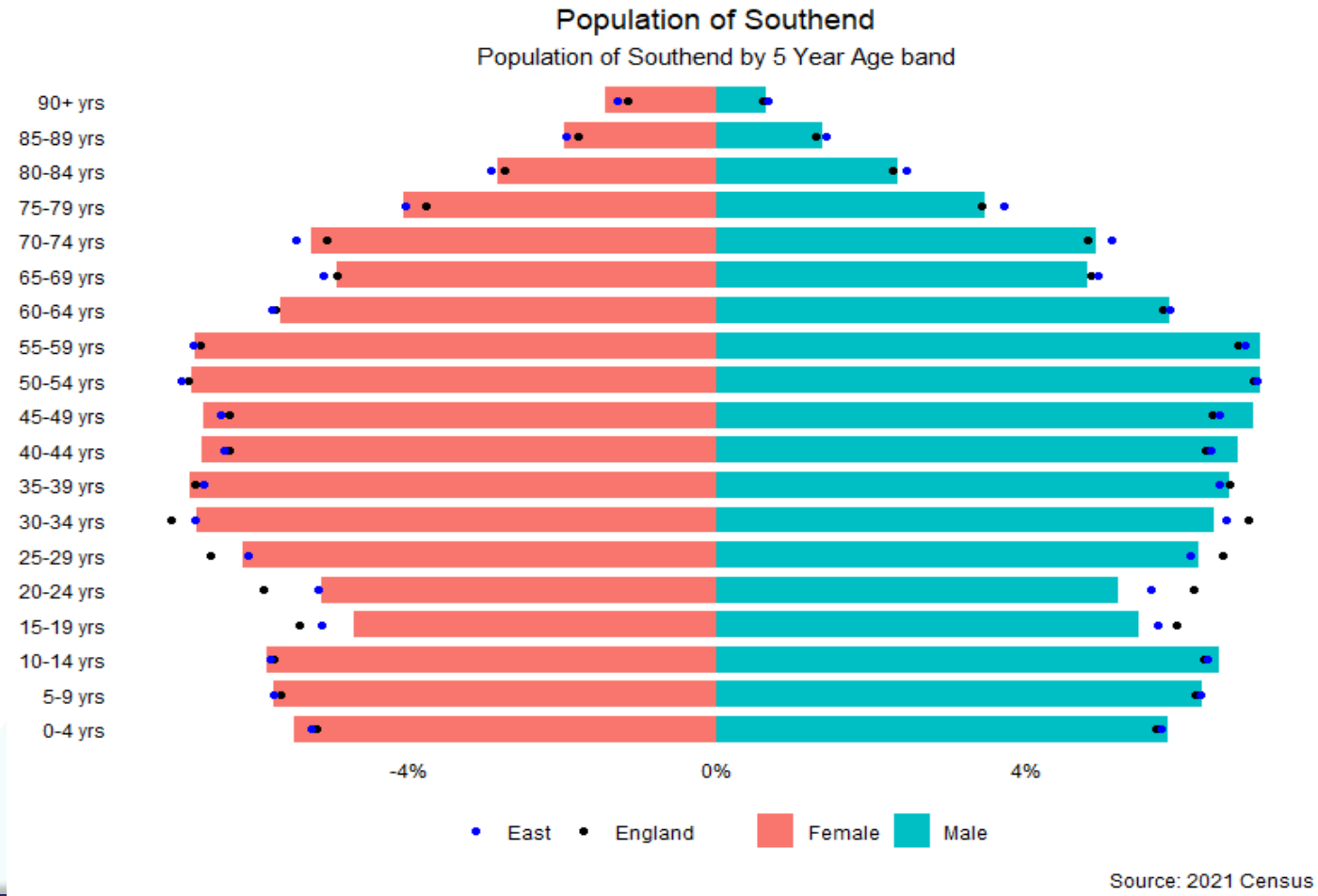
Population

The main difference between the population of Southend and the national average, is that Southend has a lower percentage of residents between the ages of 15 and 34 for both males and females.

For males, this difference extends to residents aged between 15 and 39 years.

Southend's female population over the age of 70 years is proportionately higher than the national average.

Southend also has large communities living in more disadvantaged areas, mainly across six wards on the east coast and more centrally around the City centre.

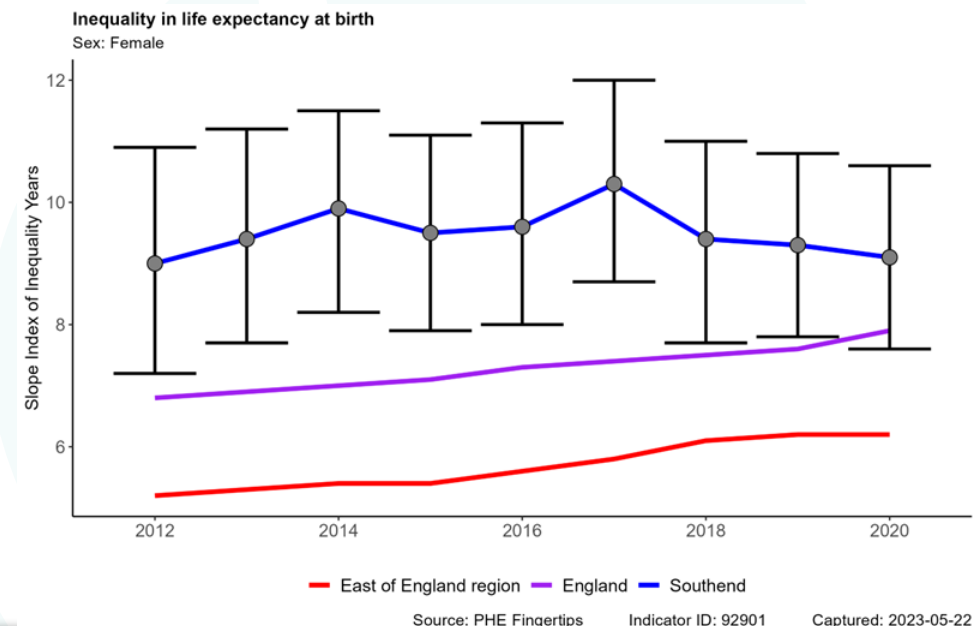
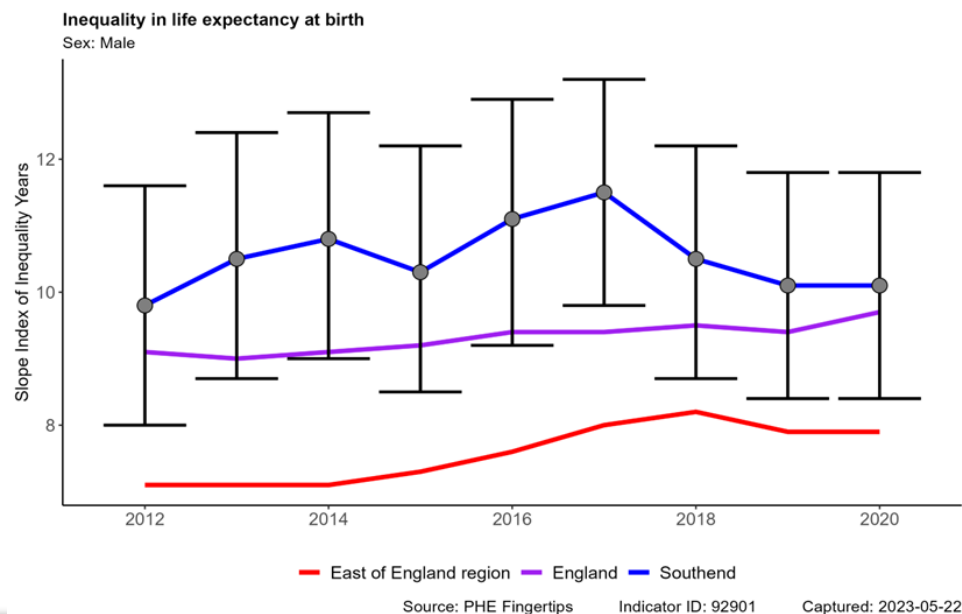


Inequality in Life Expectancy

The Slope index of inequality is the measure of the difference in life expectancy between those in the most deprived areas, and those in the least. Southend is statistically similar to England in the most recent data (2018-20), and is notably higher than the East of England Region, this is true for both males and females. There is no statistical trend in the data between 2015 and 2020, although this is yet to take into account the impact of Covid-19.

However, disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) in the UK decreased significantly for both males and females between 2015 to 2017 and 2018 to 2020; this change was driven by decreases in England and Scotland.

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Health Inequalities - Core20 PLUS5 – Adults & Children

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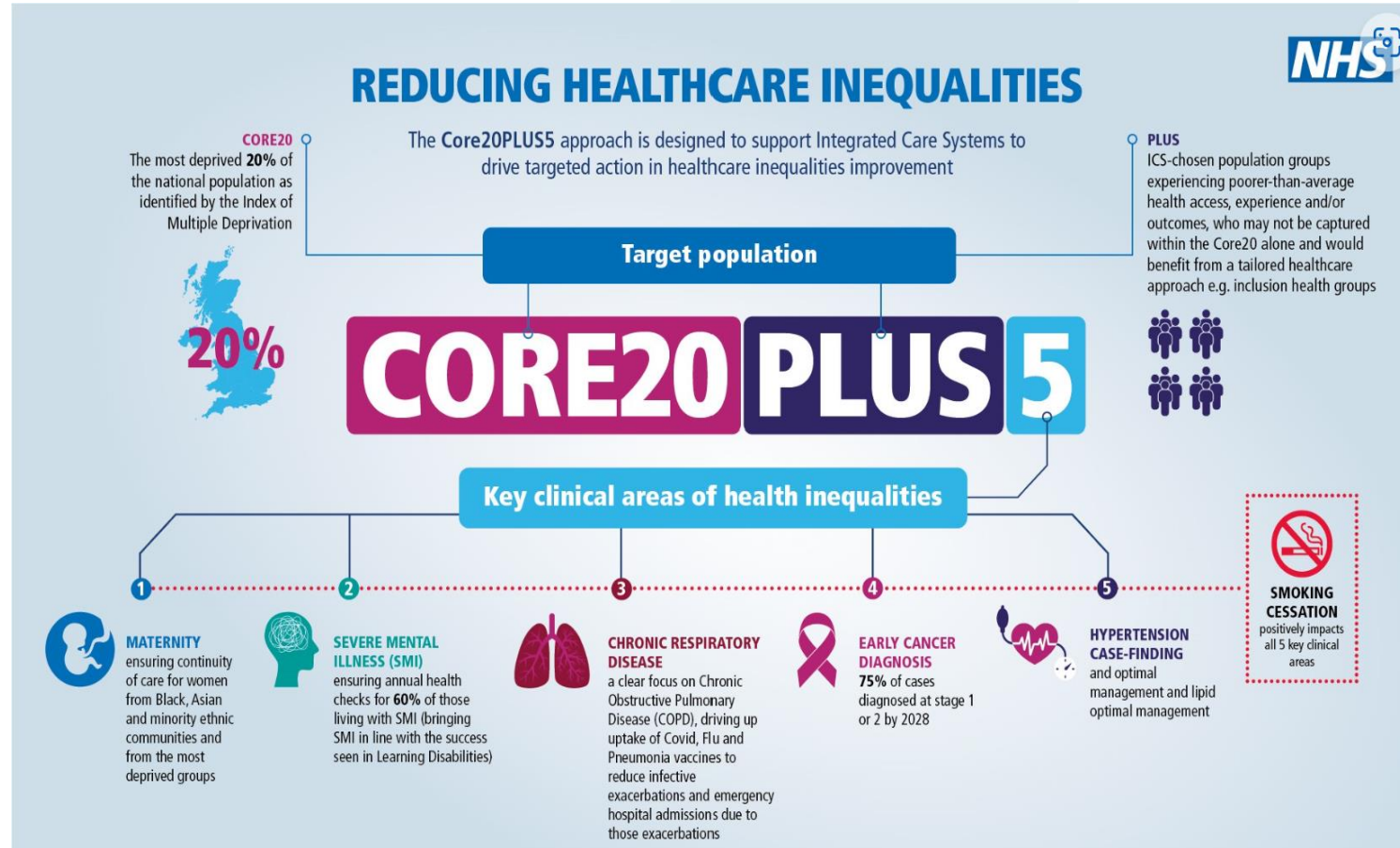
Core20 PLUS 5 - Adults

Core20PLUS5 is a national NHS approach to inform action to reduce healthcare inequalities at both national and system level. The approach defines a **target population** – the ‘Core20PLUS5’ – and identifies ‘5’ focus **clinical areas** requiring accelerated improvement.

The Core20 is the most deprived 20% of the national population as identified by the national Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The ‘PLUS’ is the chosen population groups who may not be captured within the Core20 alone. For Mid and South Essex, this is Deprivation, Ethnic Minority, LD, Gypsy, Roma & Travellers, Children and Young People, LBGTQ+, Homelessness.

The 5 clinical areas to focus are Maternity, severe mental illness, COPD, early cancer diagnosis and hypertension.



Smoking Cessation

Smoking cessation has the potential to have a real impact on all 5 clinical areas in Core20PLUS5 and we continue to be innovative in our approach. This has produced some remarkable outcomes in reducing tobacco smoking and supporting our drive to meet the Smoke Free target (<5% smokers) by 2030.

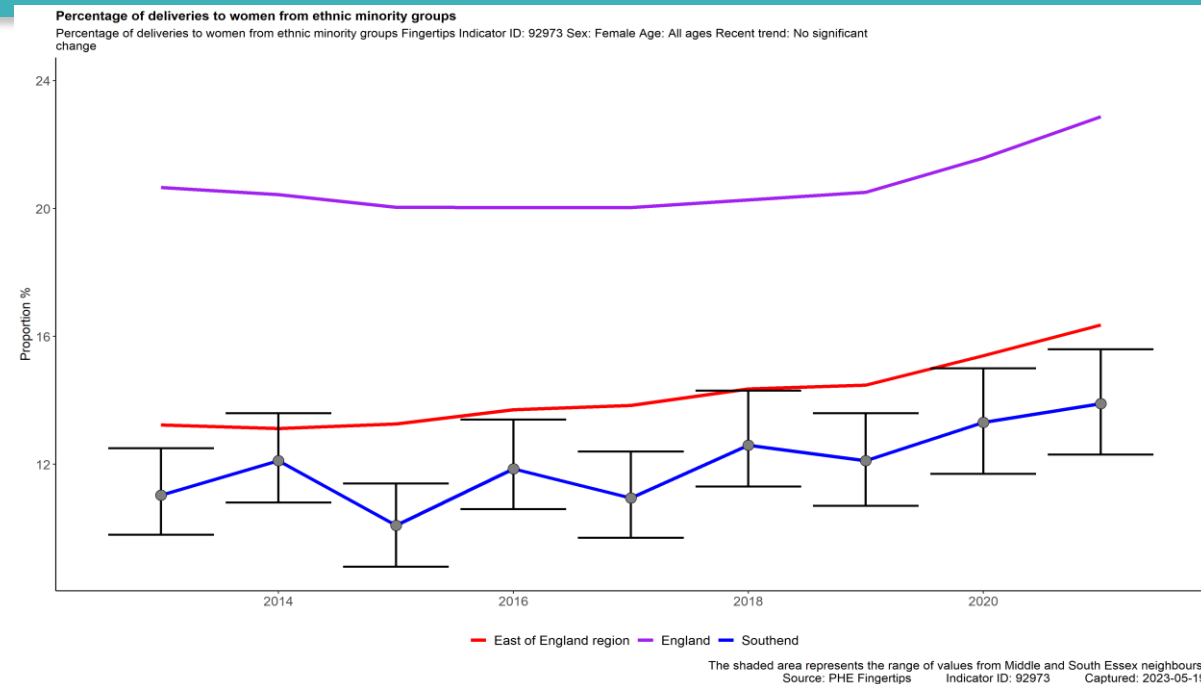
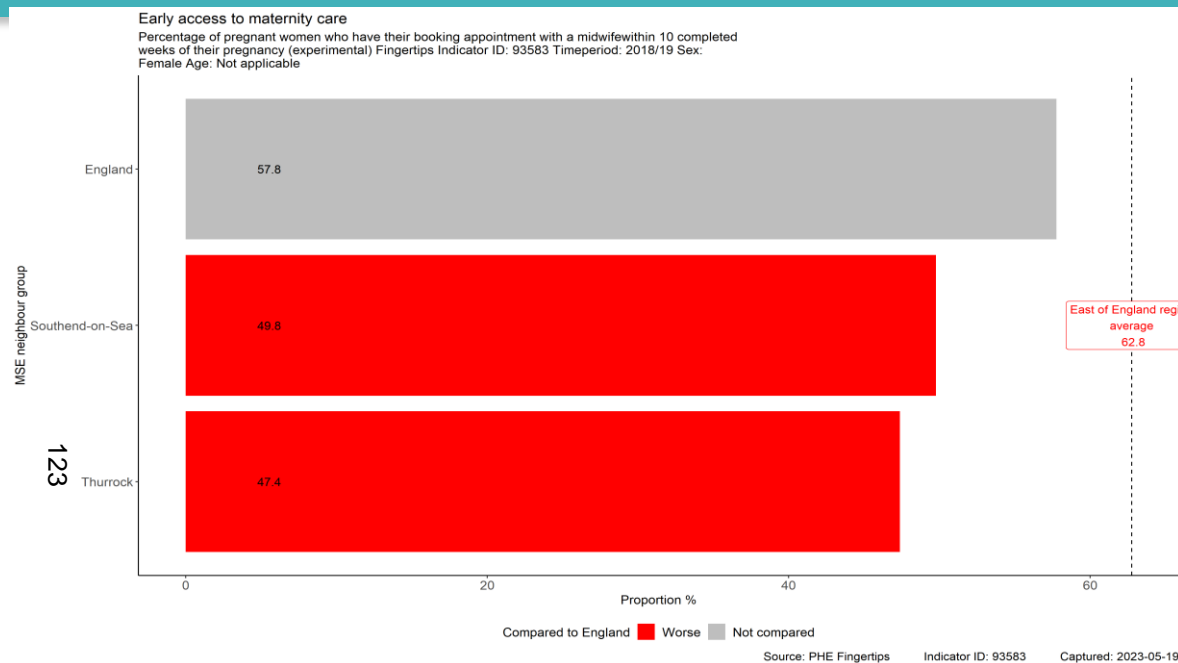
Southend on Sea Stop Smoking Service Providers

- GP setting** 29 GPs = 12 Week Support at a Surgery
- Pharmacy setting** 11 Community Pharmacists = 12 Week Support Participating Pharmacy Scheme 'Walk-in Service' (with a one-off prescription fee) + 2 x NRT product supplied FREE
- Alan Carr Easyway** Allen Carr Easyway Drug-free 5-6 hour Seminar. Phase 1 = 140 places + Phase 2 = 70 places
- Vape shops** 4 Vape Shops = Vape 'SWAP' Smoking Service 12 Week Self-referral Support Service + Client receives a FREE starter kit
- Acute trust** 120+ out referral pathway + Focus on all people admitted to acute and mental health hospitals and all pregnant smokers will be offered smoking cessation.

Date	Registered	Quit	Quit %
2018/19	1634	735	45%
2019/20	1499	613	40%
2020/21	743	337	45%
2021/22	1147	481	42%
2022/23	1369	572	41%



Maternity



A pregnant woman’s booking appointment allows scheduling of her ultrasound scan, identification of women who might need more than usual care, either because of medical history or social circumstances, for discussion of antenatal screening, taking blood pressure and measuring the woman’s height and weight, identification of risk factors such as smoking and offering support, discussion of mood and mental health. Southend has a statistically worse proportion of women with early access to maternity care compared to the national and regional average and has established a dedicated joint Public Health Midwife, with Southend Hospital and A Better Start Southend, which is already improving access as well as key health outcomes, such as quitting smoking habits, improved infant feeding/breastfeeding and community-led parenting support. We now need to build on this.

Mental Health - Perinatal Mental Health

Perinatal mental health can affect up to one in five women during pregnancy and up to one year after birth. Common perinatal mental health illnesses include anxiety disorders, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, eating disorders and stress-related conditions such as adjustment disorder.

Latest report shows that the number of maternal deaths caused by mental health problems is increasing. It also finds that many of the women (1 in 9) who died faced multiple disadvantages, including mental health problems, domestic abuse and addiction.

Significantly, mental ill-health and heart disease are now on an equal footing as the cause of maternal deaths in the UK.

The NHS Long Term Plan builds on the commitments outlined in the *Five Year Forward View for Mental Health* to transform specialist PMH services across England. The NHS aim to ensure that by 2023/24, at least 66,000 women with moderate/complex to severe PMH difficulties can access care and support in the community.

Key Maternal Mental Health Findings:

Suicide remains the leading cause of direct maternal death in the first postnatal year, few had a formal mental health diagnosis but had a history of trauma.

Mortality - 40% of deaths within the year after pregnancy were from mental health-related causes.

Ethnic disadvantage - there remains a more than three-fold difference in maternal mortality rates among women from Black ethnic origin, and an almost two-fold difference amongst women from Asian ethnic origin, compared to White women.

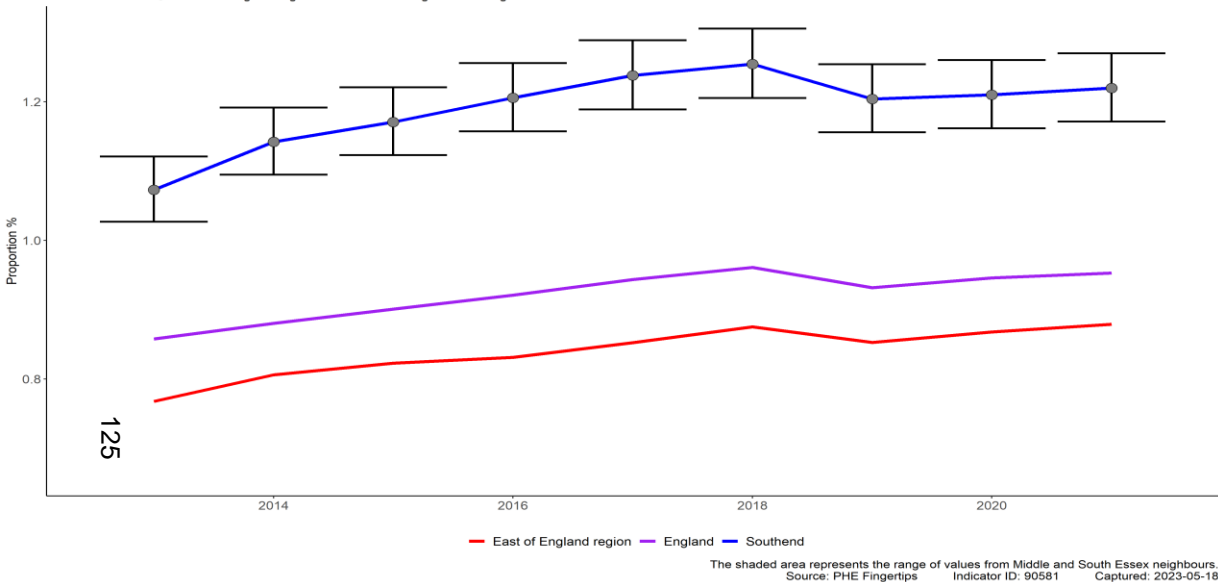
If left untreated, mental health issues can have significant and long-lasting effects on the woman, the child, and the wider family. Local specialist service is available to pregnant people in Southend, referrals can be made via Maternity, Health Visiting or through Primary Care.

We can achieve better success across the mental health and wellbeing agenda, through collaborative data sharing which has the potential to make a meaningful contribution to improving the quality of care and wellbeing.

Mental Health – Severe Illness & Self-Harm

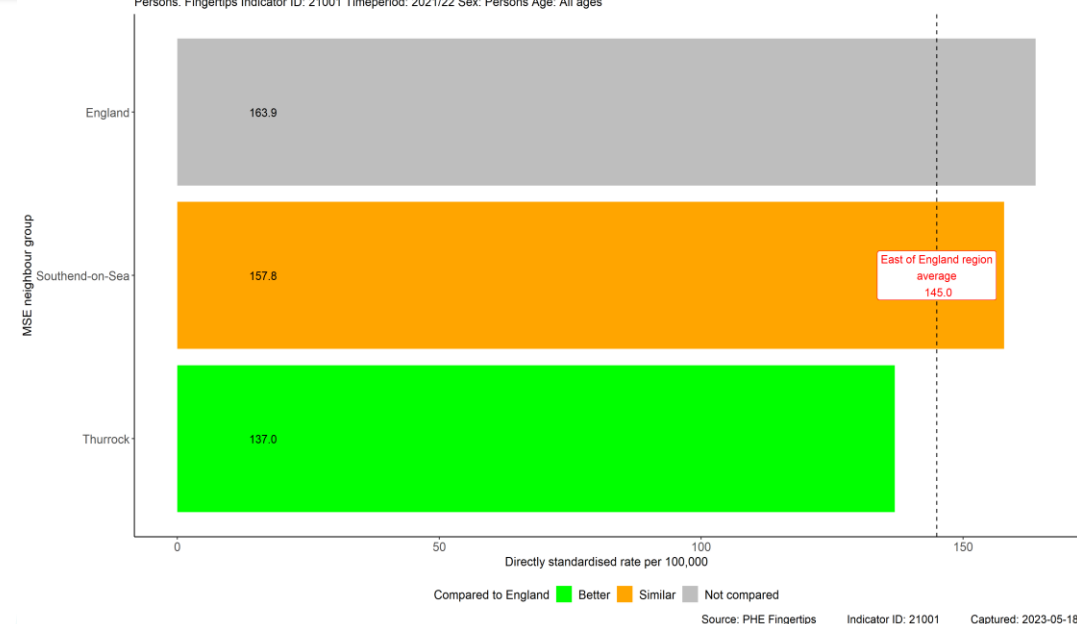
Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages)

The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers. Fingertips
Indicator ID: 90581 Sex: Persons Age: All ages Recent trend: No significant change



Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm

Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self Harm, directly age standardised rate, all ages, Persons. Fingertips Indicator ID: 21001 Timeperiod: 2021/22 Sex: Persons Age: All ages



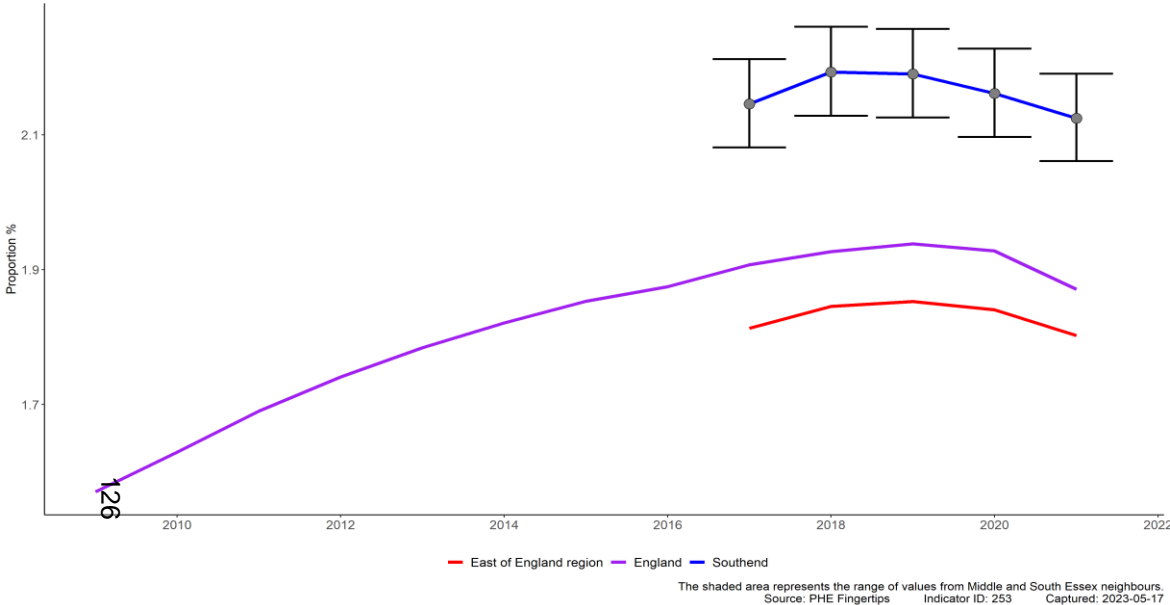
Southend's prevalence of more **severe mental illness** (includes diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) shows no significant trend in recent years and is higher than the national and regional average.

Self-Harm - This indicator is a measure of intentional self-harm which results in approximately 110,000 inpatient admissions to hospital each year in England; 99% are emergency admissions. There is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide following an episode of self-harm. Southend has a similar rate of emergency admission per 100,000 residents to the national and regional averages.

Respiratory Illness - COPD

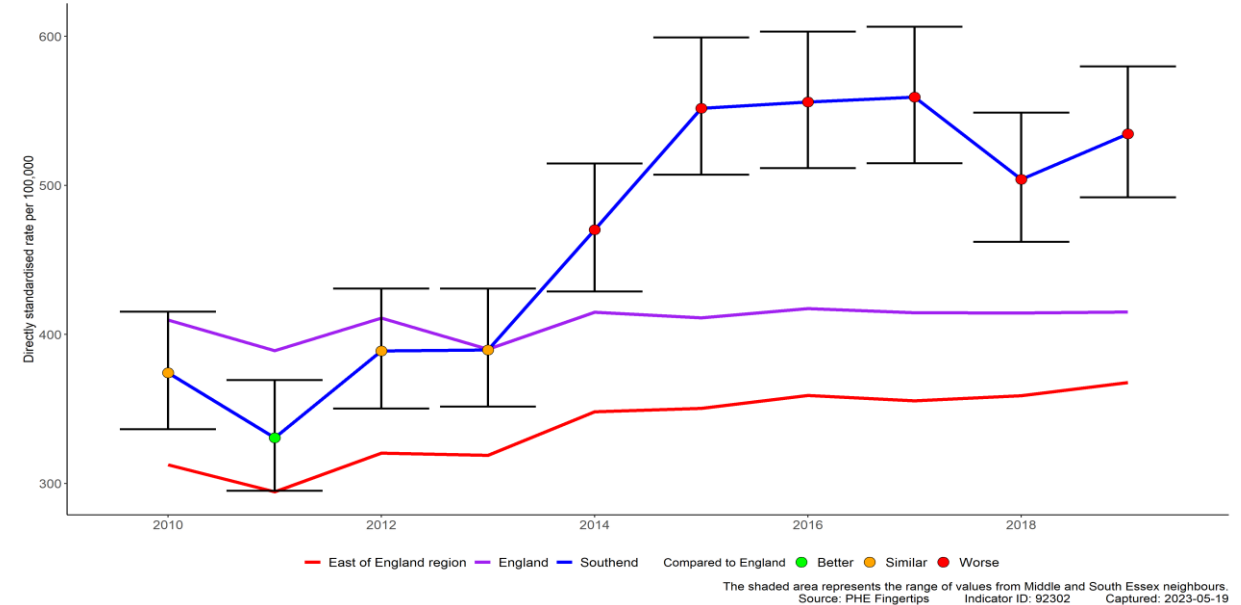
COPD: QOF prevalence (all ages)

The percentage of patients with COPD, as recorded on practice disease registers. Fingertips Indicator ID: 253 Sex: Persons Age: All ages Recent trend: No significant change



Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (35+)

Directly age-standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital for COPD in adults aged 35+ Fingertips Indicator ID: 92302 Sex: Persons Age: 35+ yrs Recent trend: No significant change



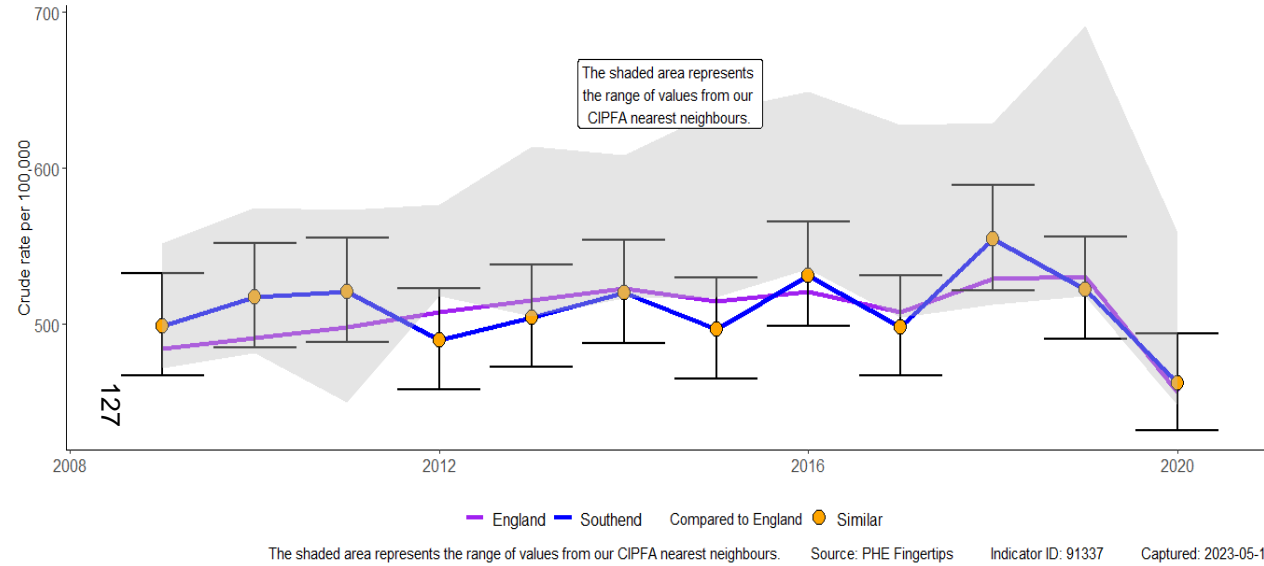
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a common disabling condition with a high mortality. The most effective treatment is smoking cessation. Outside of pharmacotherapy, pulmonary rehabilitation has proven to produce an improvement in quality of life. Southend has a similar trend to the national and regional average although at a statistically significantly higher level.

In Southend, **emergency hospital admissions** for COPD has no overall trend, in recent years, and is statistically worse than the national and regional average.

Cancer

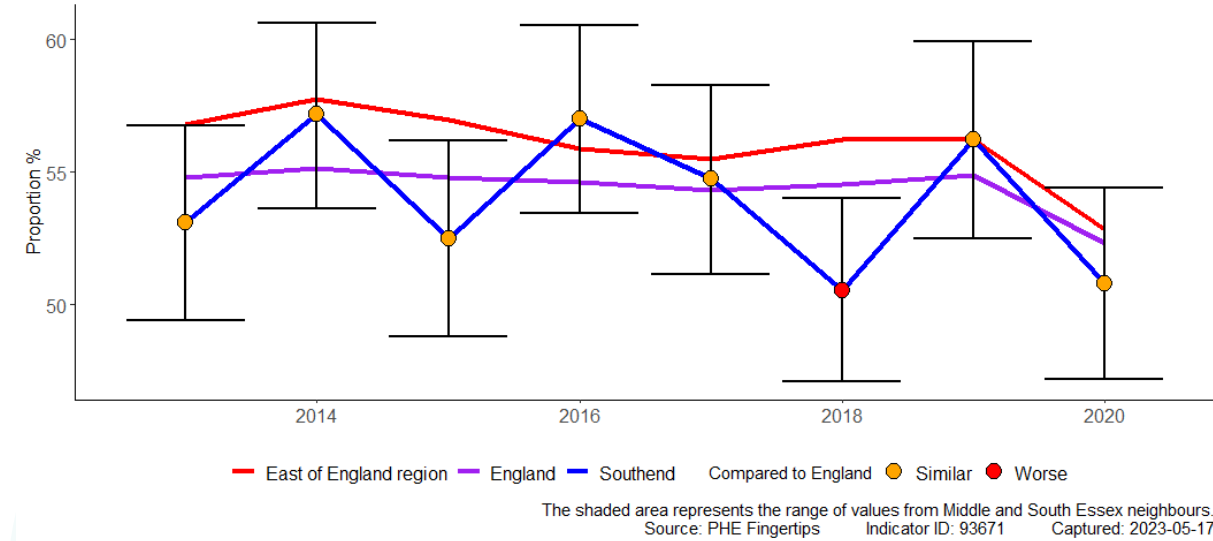
New cancer cases (Crude incidence rate: new cases per 100,000 population)

The number of persons diagnosed with any invasive cancer excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C00-C97, excluding C44) multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the practice list size (crude incidence rate) Fingertips IndicatorID: 91337 Sex: Persons Age: All ages Recent trend: No significant change



Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2

New cases of cancer diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 as a percentage of all new cases of cancer diagnosed at any known stage (1, 2, 3, and 4) for the following cancer sites: invasive malignancies of lung, oesophagus, colon, rectum, pancreas, invasive melanomas of the skin, breast, uterus, ovary, prostate, testis, kidney, bladder, Hodgkin Lymphoma, larynx, oropharynx, oral cavity, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Fingertips Indicator ID: 93671 Sex: Persons Age: All ages Recent trend: No significant change

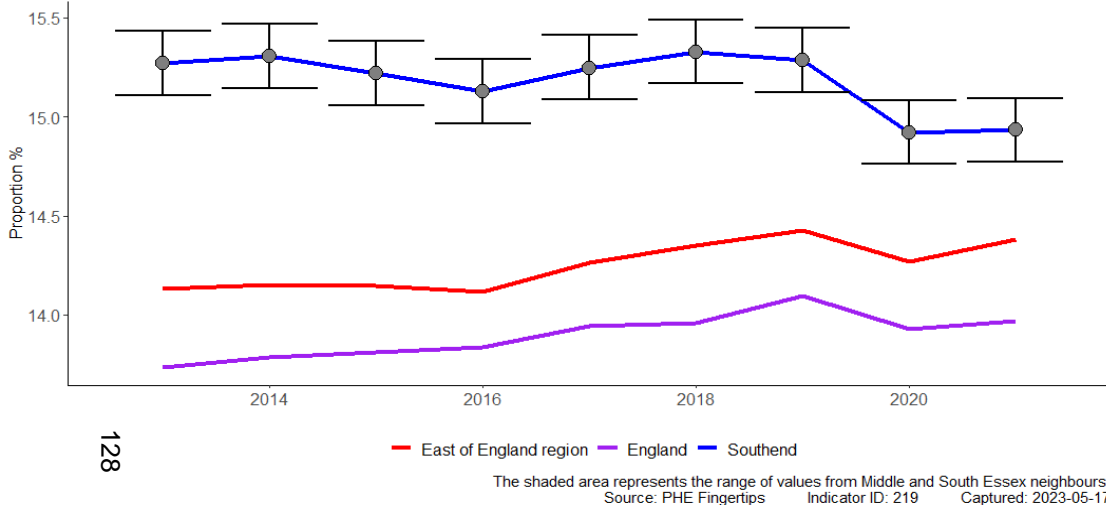


Stage at diagnosis is a measure of how much a cancer has grown and spread, with advanced stages meaning the cancer is bigger or has spread to other parts of the body (metastasis) and consequentially patient outcomes are worse for management and treatment. In **Southend**, the proportion of cancers diagnoses at early stages (1 and 2) has been similar to the national average and east of England average since 2016 apart from a dip in 2018. Overall, there is no significant trend. There has been no significant trend in new cancer cases with the incidence rate similar to the national average. Improving local data sharing protocols will be beneficial in better supporting local campaigns and raising awareness.

Hypertension

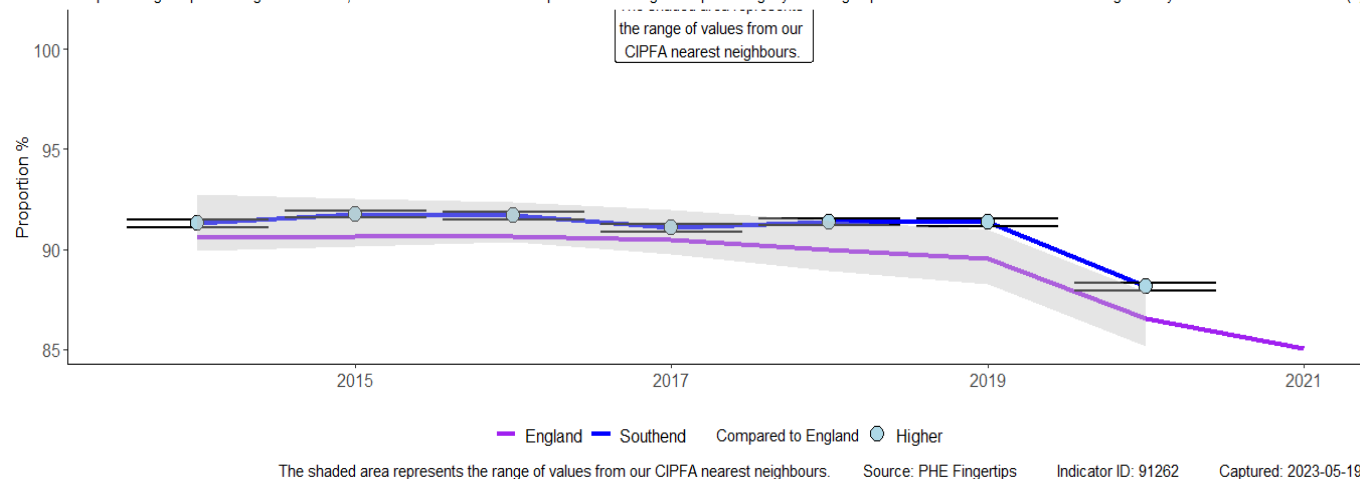
Hypertension: QOF prevalence (all ages)

The percentage of patients with established hypertension, as recorded on practice disease registers (proportion of total list size). Fingertips Indicator ID: 219 Sex: Persons Age: All ages Recent trend: Decreasing



Patients (aged 45+ yrs), who have a record of blood pressure in the last 5 yrs (denominator incl. PCAs)

The percentage of patients aged 45 or over, who have a record of a blood pressure reading in the preceding 5 years. Fingertips Indicator ID: 91262 Sex: Persons Age: 45+ yrs Recent trend: character(0)



High blood pressure, or hypertension, rarely has noticeable symptoms. But if untreated, it increases the risk of serious problems such as heart attacks and strokes. Southend has a statistically higher prevalence of hypertension compared to both the national and regional averages. The trend is decreasing unlike the national and regional averages although Southend remains higher in comparison.

Locally, in patients aged over 45 who have hypertension, there is no trend in recent data, with a reduction in 2020. Southend remains statistically higher proportionally than the national average and at the upper range compared to our statistical neighbours.

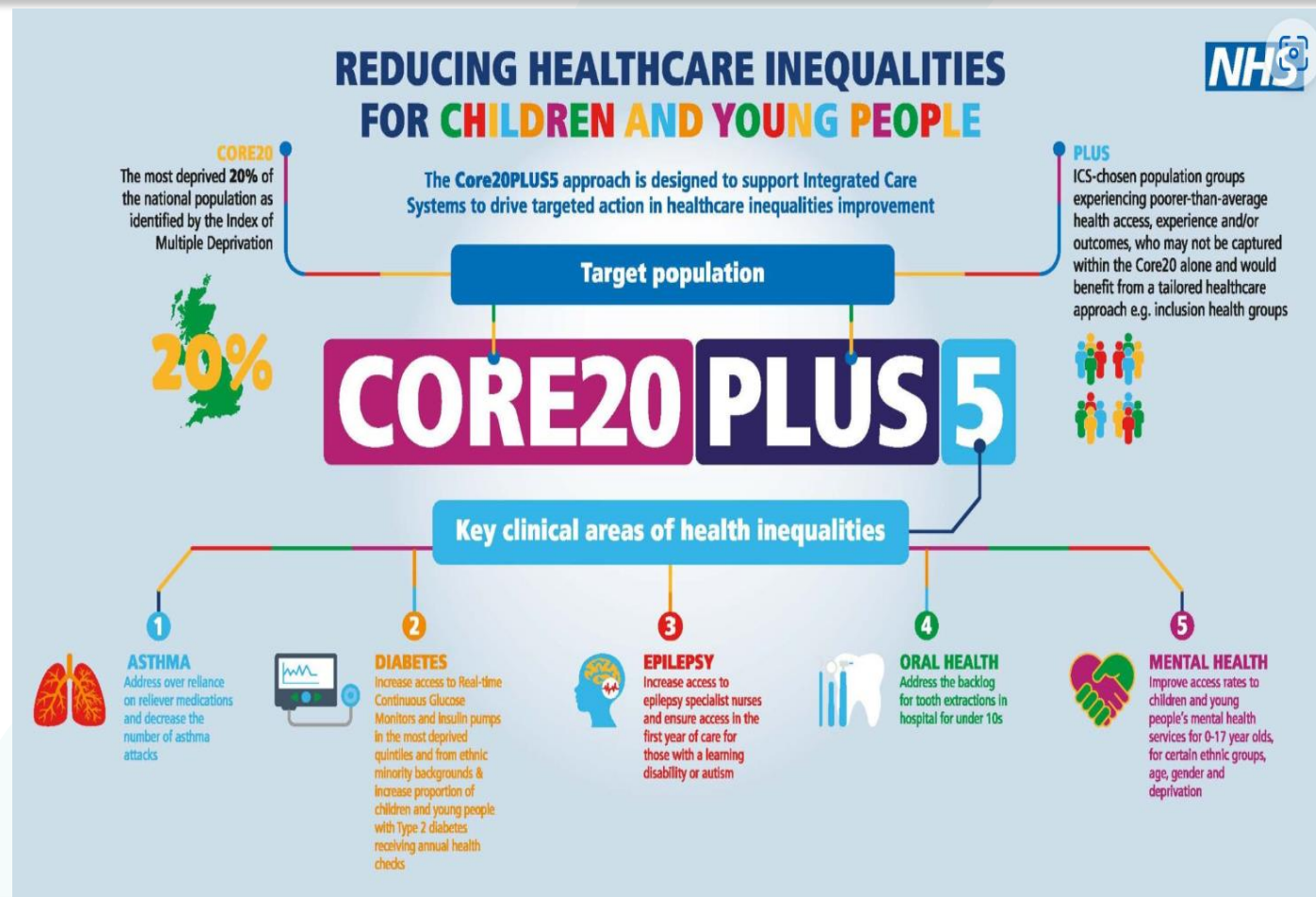
Core20 PLUS5 - Children

Core20 PLUS5 is an approach to reducing health inequalities for children and young people. The approach defines a target population cohort and identifies '5' focus clinical areas requiring accelerated improvement.

The Core20 refers to the most deprived 20% of the national population. The 'PLUS' refers to the local chosen population groups experiencing poorer-than-average health access, experiences and/or outcomes, who may not be captured within the Core20 and would benefit from a tailored healthcare approach and better support people who are socially excluded.

Asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, oral health, and mental health have been identified as the five key clinical areas of health inequality for children and young people.

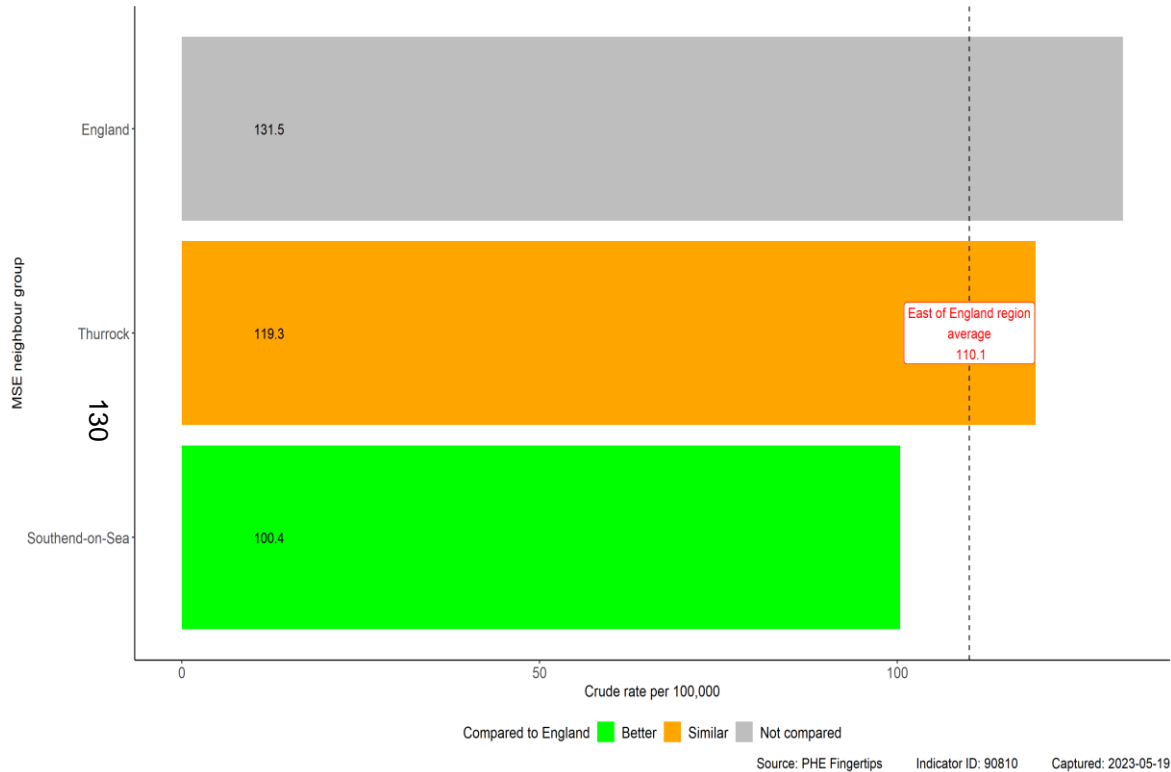
Locally, the Children and Young People Growing Well Board is driving forward the identification of the PLUS population groups for targeted actions across Mid and South Essex and a detailed plan will be produced during 2023.



Childhood Asthma

Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)

Emergency hospital admissions for asthma, crude rate per 100,000 Fingertips Indicator ID: 90810
Timeperiod: 2021/22 Sex: Persons Age: 0-18 yrs



Asthma is a chronic respiratory condition characterized by symptoms including cough, wheeze, chest tightness, and shortness of breath, and variable expiratory airflow limitation, that can vary over time and in intensity.

The disease has different underlying causes and variations in severity, clinical development, and response to treatment. **Symptoms** can be triggered by factors including exercise, allergen or irritant exposure, changes in weather, and viral respiratory infections.

Symptoms may resolve spontaneously or in response to medication and may sometimes be absent for weeks or months at a time.

Acute asthma exacerbation is a term used to describe the onset of severe asthma symptoms, which can be life-threatening.

Southend had statistically lower number of hospital admissions for residents under 19 for asthma than the national average. The national picture, reported by clinicians, is pointing to an increase in prevalence and will require more definitive local action.

Childhood Diabetes

Diabetes is an increasingly common long-term condition in children and young people. In 2019, there were an estimated 36,000 children in the UK with diabetes under the age of 19 (31,500 in 2015). **Type 1 diabetes** constitutes the vast majority (90%) of diabetes in children and young people.

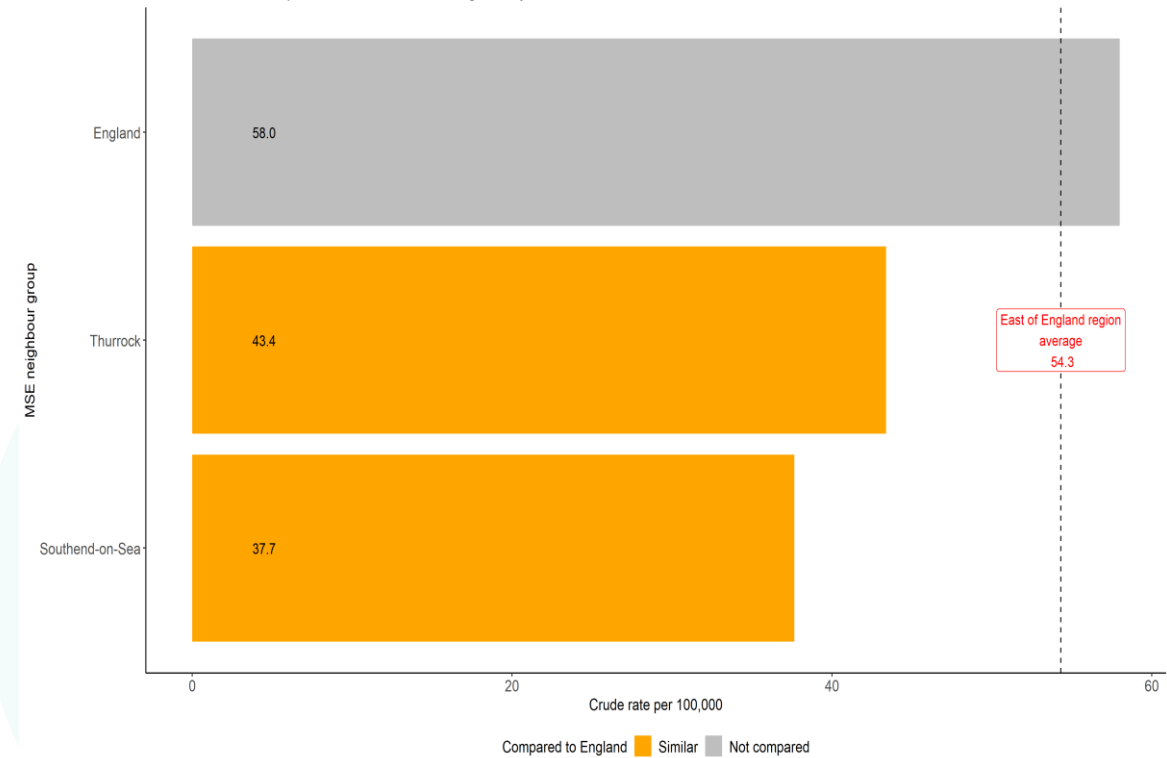
Type 2 diabetes is much less common in children and young people. It is more common in obese or overweight people, and in people of South Asian and Afro-Caribbean ethnicity. Unlike Type 1 diabetes, prevalence is strongly associated with deprivation.

Diabetes is associated with long term complications, such as eye and kidney disease, heart disease, especially if poorly controlled. Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA – which is almost exclusively linked to Type 1 diabetes) is a potentially life-threatening condition requiring emergency admission to hospital and can be fatal if not promptly treated.

Southend had a statistically similar number of emergency admission for diabetes in residents under 19 years, to the national and regional averages.

Admissions for diabetes (under 19 years)

Emergency admissions for diabetes for children and young people aged under 19 years Fingertips
Indicator ID: 92622 Timeperiod: 2021/22 Sex: Persons Age: 0-18 yrs



Source: PHE Fingertips Indicator ID: 92622 Captured: 2023-05-19

Epilepsy in Children

Epilepsy is the most common significant long-term neurological condition of childhood and affects an estimated 112,000 children and young people in the UK.

Definitive diagnosis is difficult due to lack of specific diagnostic test, and therefore both under and over diagnosis occurs. Recorded prevalence of epilepsy has reduced in recent years, which may partly reflect more specific diagnosis. However, even among those who have a diagnosis of epilepsy, up to a third continue to have seizures despite treatment.

Epilepsy is associated with a higher risk of **mental health problems**. 37% of children with epilepsy have a co-existing mental health disorder, a higher prevalence than found in other long term childhood conditions. National audit found that only 12.8% NHS Trusts provided mental health provision within epilepsy clinics.

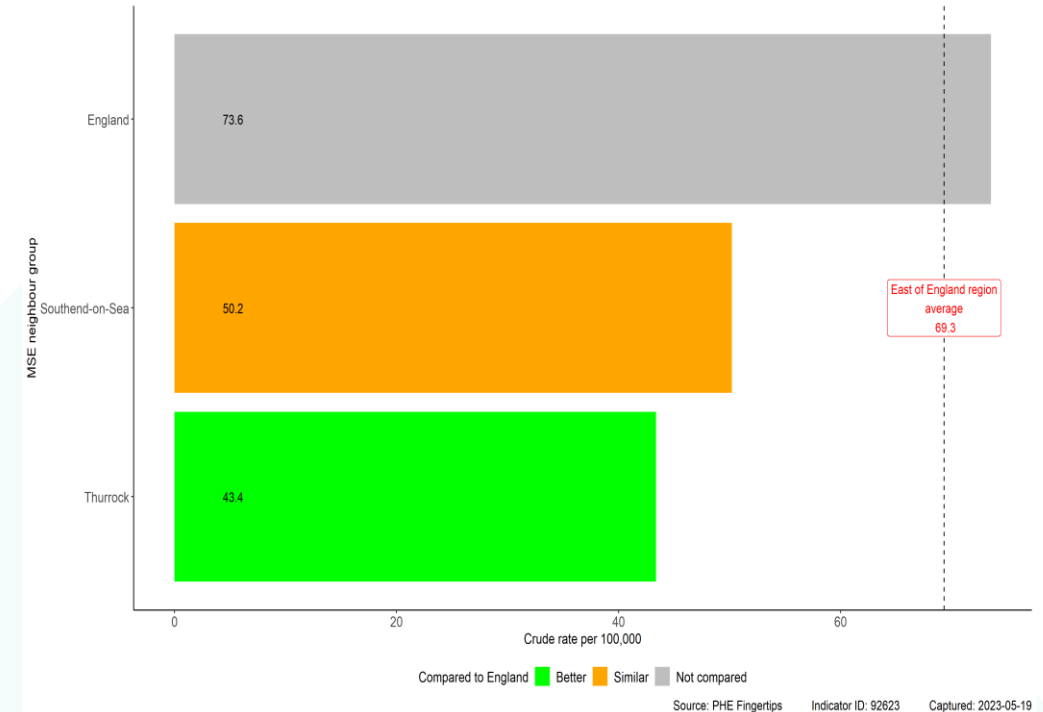
Not all **emergency admissions** to hospital for epilepsy or seizures are avoidable. However, there is evidence that education, support with epilepsy medications and emergency seizure management plans can reduce emergency admissions.

Transition to adult epilepsy services is a time of increased risk, and well-coordinated specialist epilepsy services can reduce mortality among young people with epilepsy after transition to adult services. Nationally, in 2018, only 35.8% of NHS trusts had a dedicated outpatient clinic for young people with epilepsies.

Southend had a statistically similar number of emergency admission for epilepsy in residents under 19 to the national and regional average.

Admissions for epilepsy (under 19 years)

Emergency admissions for epilepsy for children and young people aged under 19 years Fingertips
Indicator ID: 92623 Timeperiod: 2021/22 Sex: Persons Age: 0-18 yrs



Children Oral Health

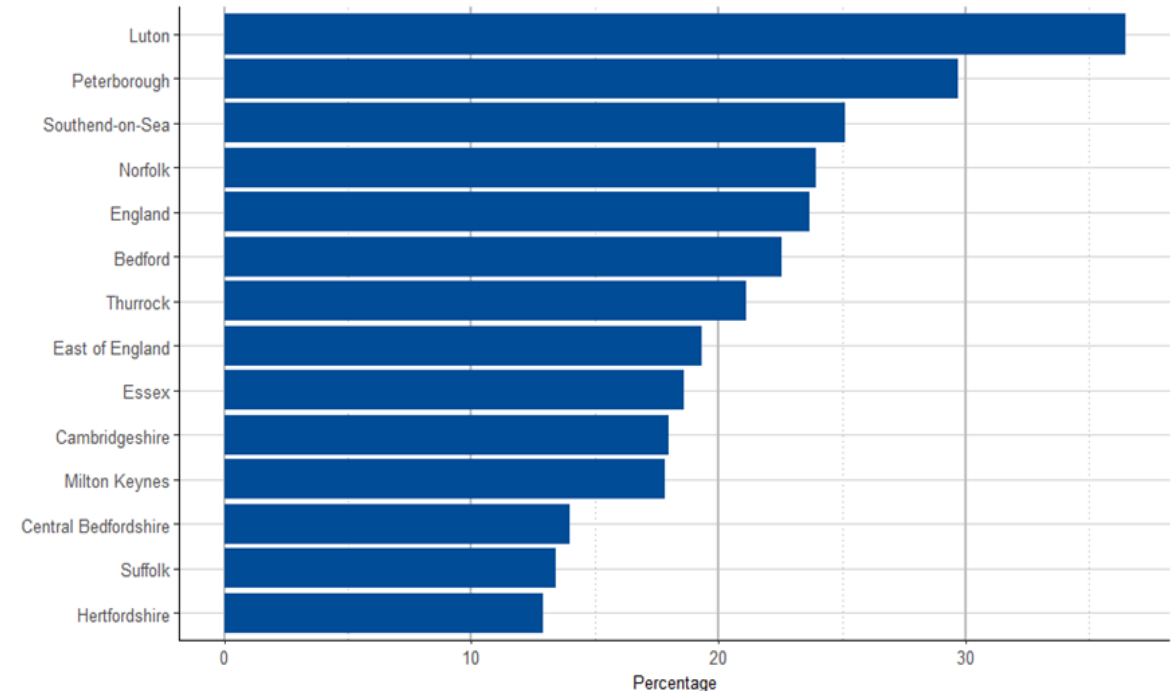
Dental extractions remain a primary reason for children to require a hospital admission. Tooth decay can be prevented with changes to diet and good oral habits, complimented by timely access to dental services. Although rates in England have been decreasing, it is a key area of improvement for children in Southend.

In 2021, there were 20 children in **Southend** admitted to hospital for dental caries. Tooth decay has been a common reason for hospital admission among children aged 5 to 9 for the past three years. In the oral health survey 2022 Southend had a high percentage of children with decay experience when compared to east of England neighbours.

Poor oral health can impact on many activities of daily living such as eating, sleep as well as wellbeing. It impacts on school attendance, delays in speech and language development and can cause more dental problems later in life. For young children, tooth extractions usually require a general anaesthetic and an admission to hospital.

Children from **lower socioeconomic groups** have a greater prevalence and severity. There was variation in prevalence of experience of dental decay by **ethnic group** and more significantly higher in the 'Other Ethnic Groups' and the Asian/Asian British' ethnic group.

Oral health survey of 5 year olds 2022
Percentage with any decay experience (d3mft*) MSE



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/oral-health-survey-of-5-year-old-children-2022>

Children & Young People - Mental Health & Wellbeing

Today's children and young people are considered to have worse mental health outcomes compared to previous generations, exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Mental health disorders are a leading cause of **health-related disabilities** in children and young people. These illnesses can have a devastating impact on their physical health, their relationships, and their future prospects, and they don't always receive timely support.

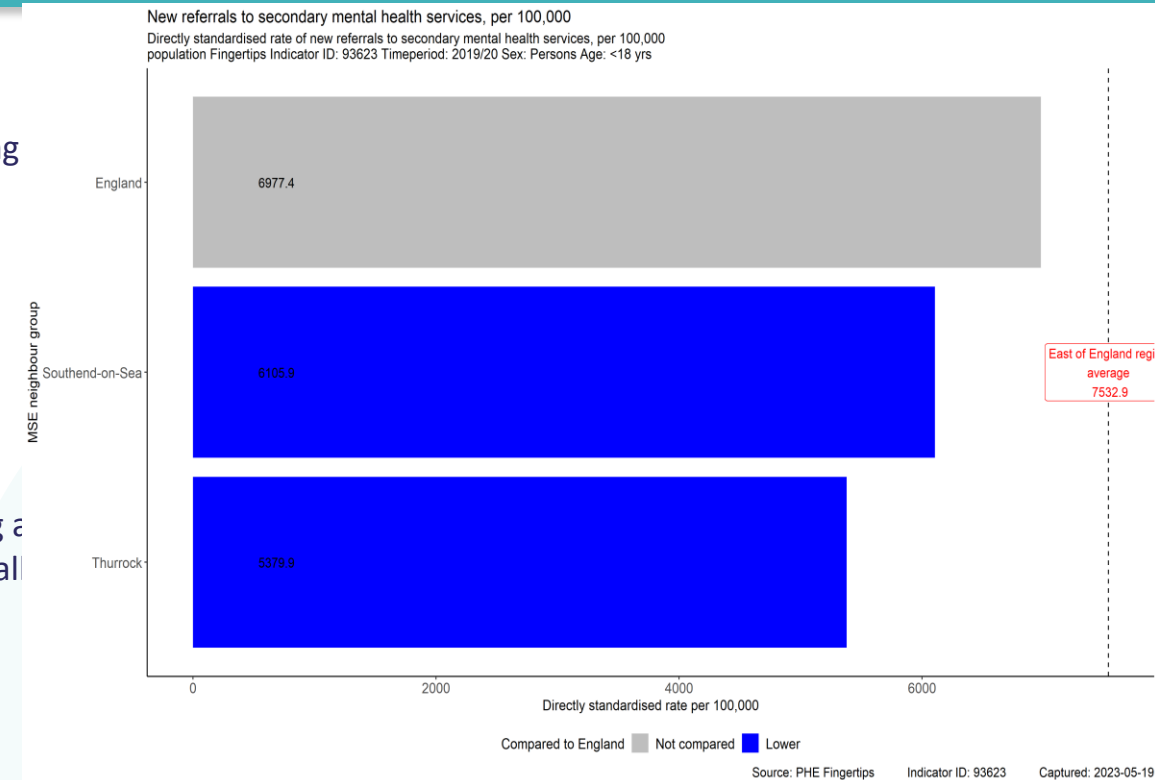
Children's **mental health services** locally continue to see rising demand, increased acuity and complexity of presentations, lengthier periods of intervention to mitigate risks, and growing caseloads. The long-term impact cannot be underestimated, and it is important that we put mental health on a level footing with physical health for them in Southend.

Conditions such as neurodiversity, autism, anxiety, low mood, depression, conduct disorders and eating disorders can stop some young people achieving what they want in life and making a full contribution to society. The challenge often extends into a person's adult life, with half of all mental health conditions beginning before the age of 14.

The traumatic impact of **abuse and neglect** increases the likelihood of children developing a range of mental health issues – both during childhood and in later life. Children in care are more likely than their peers to have a mental health difficulty.

Mental health and emotional wellbeing may be experienced differently by different groups of children and young people, and this can be influenced in particular by age, gender (including LGBTQ+), economic disadvantage, special educational needs and/or disability (SEND), and ethnicity (such experiences of discrimination).

Southend had a lower rate of new referrals to secondary mental health services per 100,000 residents under 18 than the national and regional averages.



Mental Wellbeing - What can make a difference?

Being mentally healthy should be about being supported with the right support at the right time to avoid a crisis in order to feel and function well in a way that is appropriate to the individual.

Improvements to adult mental health provision, including perinatally, are vital to prevent mental ill health developing in children. Nurturing family relationships and supportive home environment which promote positive attachments is an important factor for promoting good mental health in children and young people. Early support and intervention can help build resilient families and children. Providing effective mental health support for children who have experienced abuse and neglect can help them recover from its effects.

The **Southend, Essex and Thurrock plan** for the transformation of mental health services and support for children, young people and young adults is expanding mental health services by increasing access to broader mental health services to complement the existing core CAMHS provision and developing ways to further enhance and broaden the ways in which families and carers engage with services at a local level in schools, at home and in the community. Actions include:

- ❖ Improved mental health training for health professionals. Mental health should be a core part of the training curriculum for all health professionals who deal with children and young people.
- ❖ Advocate for the mental health of local children and young people. Working more collaboratively on improving meaningful data sharing on mental health prevalence and service capacity to articulate the needs of the local population.
- ❖ Encourage integrated working between organisations and agencies across the whole children's workforce. Integration of practice, education, pathways and commissioning will ensure that prevention, recognition, early intervention, support and onward referral is commonly addressed by professionals.

Support to Improve Lifestyles

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Prevention & Social Determinants of Health

People's **health-related behaviours** are influenced by a range of factors including social, economic and physical environment as well as mental wellbeing. By making it easier for people to adopt healthy behaviours and improve their physical environment, we can support to reduce the burden of disease and help **narrow the gap in health inequalities** arising from long term conditions such as obesity, cancers, heart conditions, stroke, respiratory disease and dementia as well as social inequalities.

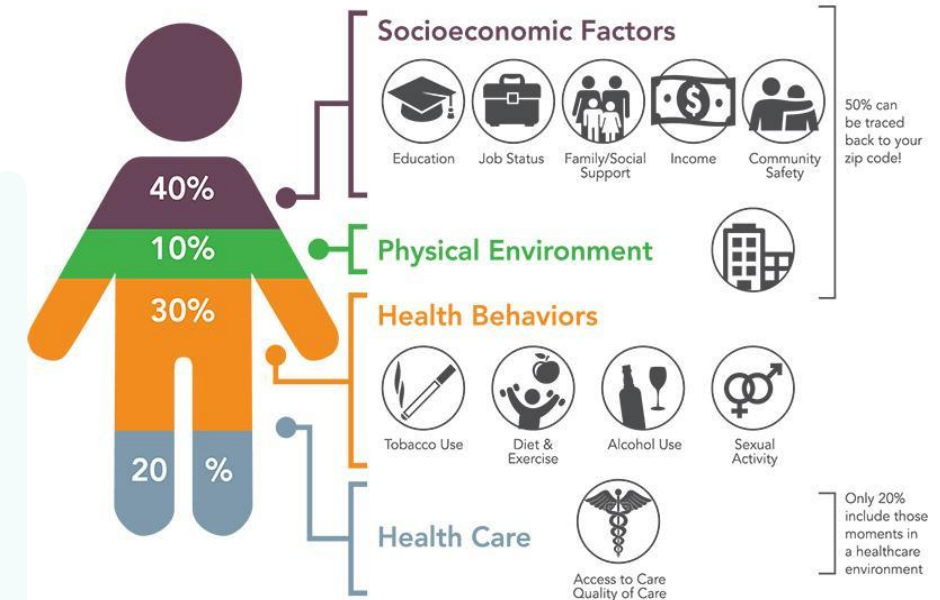
Southend wants to have an environment and community in which healthier choices are the easy choices.

Primary prevention aims to prevent disease or injury before it ever occurs. We can make it easier for people to be able to make healthier choices and reduce the risk of developing ill health, disease and premature death.

Secondary prevention aims to reduce the impact of disease or ill health that has already occurred and includes treatment to support the changes in behaviours or lifestyle factors that are needed to improve a person's healthy life expectancy and increased years in good health. That means the provision of tailored help and support for tobacco addiction, drug and alcohol misuse and obesity.

To embed prevention across the work that we do, public health will focus on opportunities to support healthier behaviours, which build on the strengths and protective factors that influence behaviours across the life course, whilst reducing the risk factors. This involves a holistic view which considers how we work to address the wider determinants of health, with targeted socioeconomic interventions in our more disadvantaged communities.

Social Determinants of Health (SDoH)



Healthy Weight - Adults

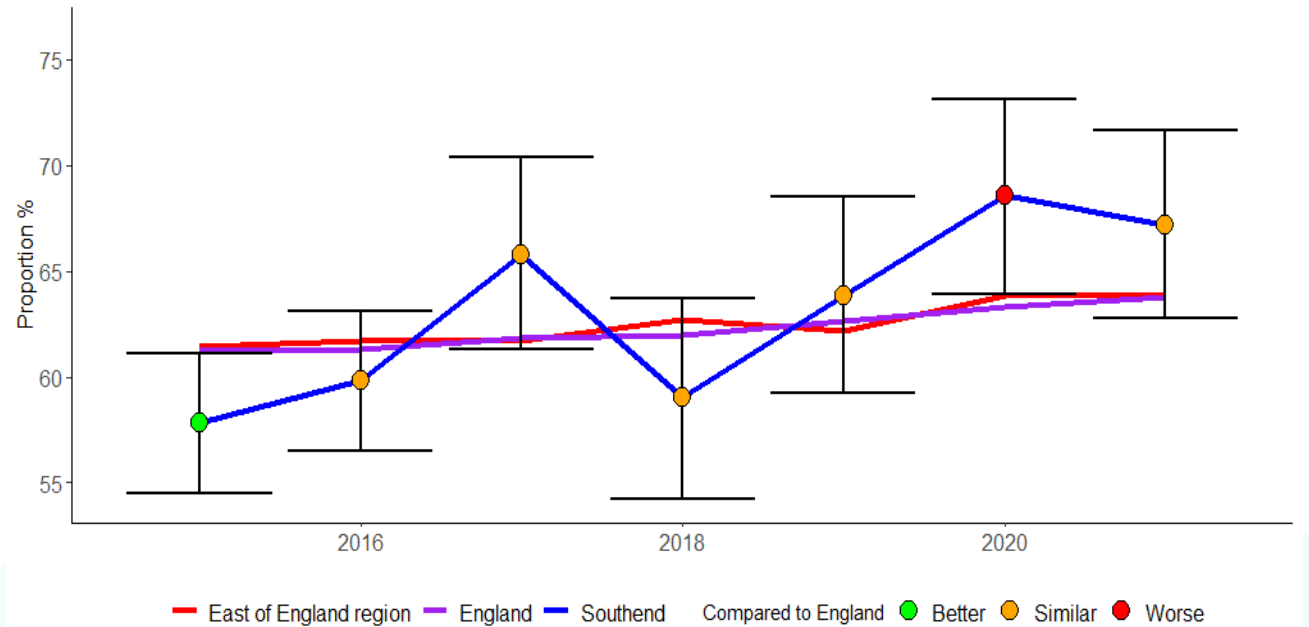
Being **overweight and obese** can lead to significant health issues for adults across the life course and into old age. Including on their physical and mental wellbeing.

There is no singular intervention that can tackle obesity on its own, at population or at an individual level. Causes of obesity are multi-factorial, including biological; physiological; psycho-social; behavioural; and environmental factors.

In **Southend**, the percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese is statistically similar to the national and regional averages; with more recent data showing an upward trend.

Percentage of adults (aged 18 plus) classified as overweight or obese

Percentage of adults aged 18 and over classified as overweight or obese (BMI greater than or equal to 25kg/m²) Fingertips Indicator ID: 93088 Sex: Persons Age: 18+ yrs Recent trend: Cannot be calculated



The shaded area represents the range of values from Middle and South Essex neighbours.
Source: PHE Fingertips Indicator ID: 93088 Captured: 2023-05-15

Childhood Obesity

Tackling childhood obesity is a long-term challenge and remains a top public health priority.

Obesity increases the risk of developing a range of health conditions in childhood and later life is associated with reduced life expectancy and a range of health conditions including Type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, liver and respiratory disease and cancer. Obesity can also have an impact on mental health and wellbeing and eating disorders.

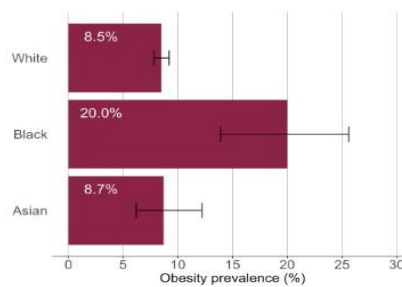
Children who are overweight are much more likely to become obese adults. There is a **marked inequality in obesity (obese only)** among children from either Black or Asian backgrounds; in the Asian group, the increase in prevalence is three-fold between Reception year and Year 6.

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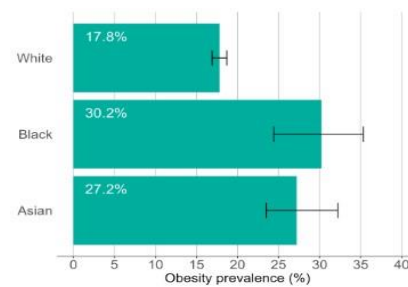
Obesity prevalence by ethnic group in Southend-on-Sea

National Child Measurement Programme

Children in Reception (aged 4 -5 years)



Children in Year 6 (aged 10 -11 years)



Data combined 5 years, (2016 to 2017, 2017 to 2018, 2018 to 2019, 2019 to 2020, and 2021 to 2022), see note on slide 16
95% confidence intervals are displayed on the chart

Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Southend-on-Sea by age

National Child Measurement Programme 2021 to 2022

Around 1 in 5 children (21.5%) in Reception (aged 4 -5 years) were overweight or living with obesity



Around 2 in 5 children (37.8%) in Year 6 (aged 10 -11 years) were overweight or living with obesity



The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of over one-million children in Reception (age 4-5 years) and Year 6 (age 10-11 years) each year in primary schools in England. The data shows that nearly 2 in 5 children leaving primary school are overweight or obese (37.8%), with 1 in 5 living with being obese (23%).

Childhood Obesity & Link to Deprivation/Ethnicity

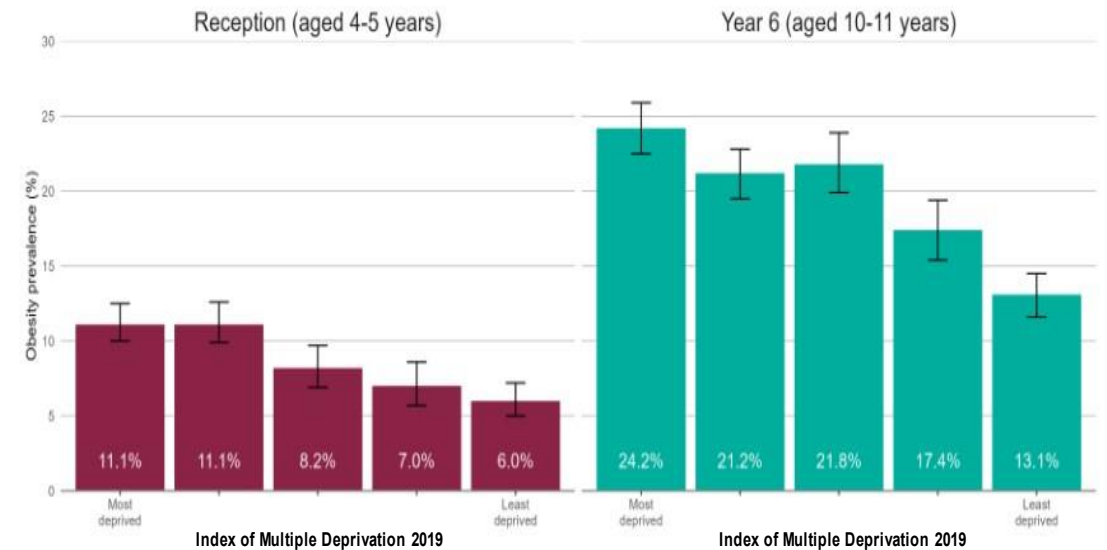
Children residing in the most disadvantaged areas are more than twice as likely to be living with obesity than those in the least deprived areas.

The sample of data collected across schools, for Reception Year and Year 6 pupils, provides a valuable insight into local obesity rates and has enabled more targeted interventions in supporting parents and young people to improve their weight management strategies.

Children from Black and minority ethnic families are also more likely than children from white families to be overweight or obese and this inequality gap is gradually increasing. These disparities are reflected in the childhood obesity profile for **Southend**.

Following the successful trial of the **Health4life** programme – 6 weeks of support for parents and young people on achieving and maintaining healthier lifestyles - we have teamed up with Southend United Community Education Trust to extend this programme for those aged 5-16 years. We continue to explore new avenues with local partners to improve access to more physical recreations through Active Southend.

Obesity prevalence by deprivation and age in Southend -on-Sea
National Child Measurement Programme



Data combined 5years, (2016 to 2017, 2017 to 2018, 2018 to 2019, 2019 to 2020, and 2021 to 2022), see note on slide 16
95% confidence intervals are displayed on the chart

Smoking

Smoking is uniquely harmful, to both smokers and people around them. Smoking is one of the main causes of health inequalities in England, with the harm concentrated in disadvantaged communities and groups.

Although **smoking prevalence** has continued to decline year-on-year over the last 12 years, this stands at 13% of adults living in England who still smoke.

Smoking is a leading preventable cause of illness and premature death. In England, there were an estimated 506,100 smoking-related hospital admissions in 2019-20. One in 4 patients in a hospital bed is a smoker, with GPs seeing 35% more smokers than non-smokers.

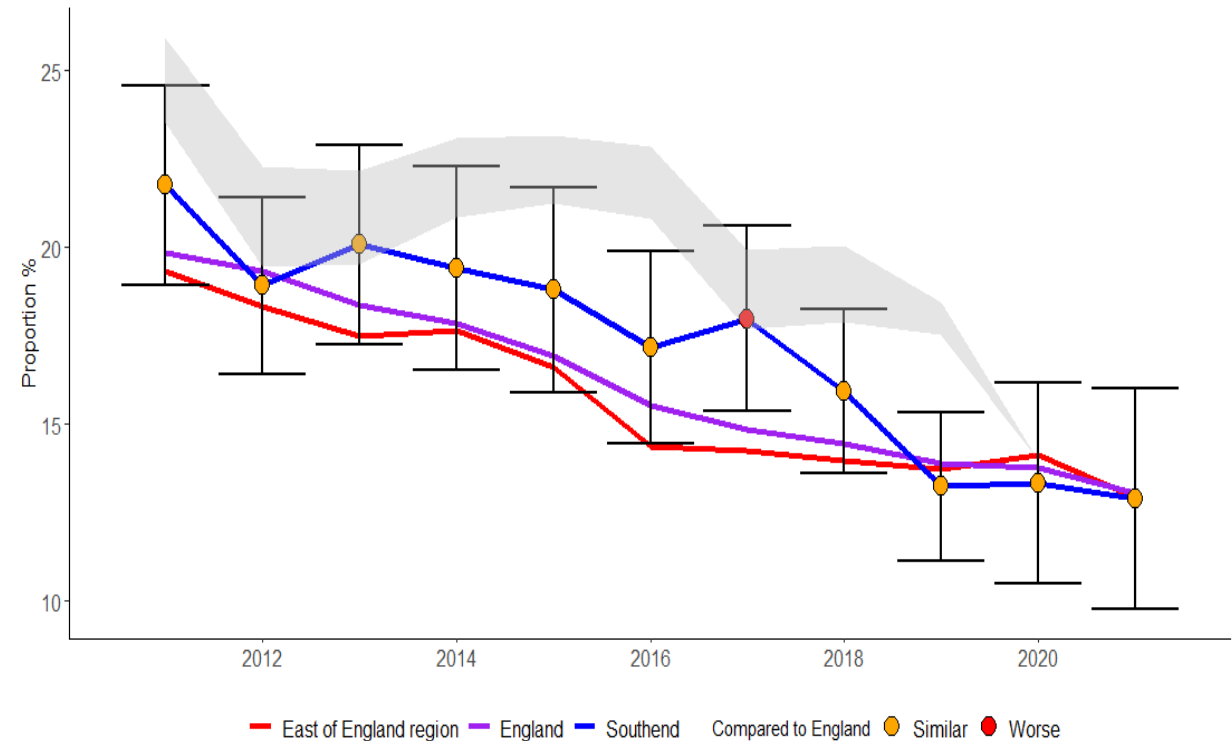
The **health benefits** are considerable, including for people with a pre-existing smoking-related disease. Benefits include shortened hospital stay, fewer clinical complications and infections, increased survival rate from surgery, better wound healing and fewer re-admissions post-surgery.

Supporting smokers in contact with the healthcare system to quit is a prevention priority in the [NHS Long Term Plan](#) and in supporting to realise the national **smoke-free ambition by 2030** - defined as adult smoking prevalence of 5% or less.

Southend has a significantly similar prevalence of smoking to the national and regional averages with an overall downward trend.

Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)

Prevalence of smoking among persons 18 years and over Fingertips Indicator ID: 92443 Sex: Persons Age: 18+ yrs Recent trend: Cannot be calculated



The shaded area represents the range of values from Middle and South Essex neighbours.
Source: PHE Fingertips Indicator ID: 92443 Captured: 2023-05-15

Smoking in Pregnancy

Smoking in pregnancy is the leading modifiable risk factor for poor birth outcomes, including stillbirth, miscarriage, and pre-term birth. Smoking during pregnancy also increases the risk of children developing several respiratory conditions, attention and hyperactivity difficulties, problems of the ear, nose and throat, obesity, and diabetes.

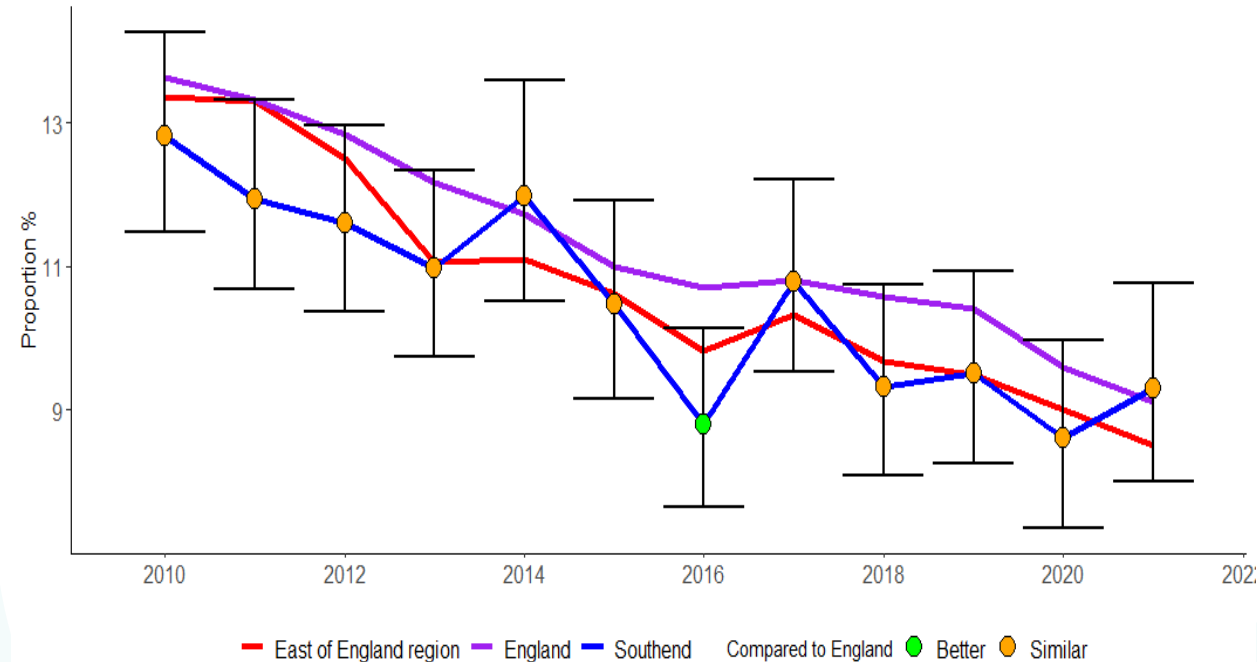
As at 2020/21, 9.6% of women were smoking at time of delivery (with 28% being under the age of 20), which equates to around 51,500 babies born to pregnant smokers in England each year. Rates of smoking in pregnancy have a strong social and age gradient with poorer and younger women much more like to smoke in pregnancy.

The smoking in pregnancy reduction target was set at 'less than 6%' by 2022, in the Tobacco Control Plan for England (2017); measured as smoking at time of delivery. This measure has been achieved in different regions across the country with smoking cessation services becoming part of the local maternity model.

Southend has a significantly similar prevalence of smoking at time of delivery to the national and regional averages with an overall downward trend.

Smoking status at time of delivery

The number of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities with known smoking status. A maternity is defined as a pregnant woman who gives birth to one or more live or stillborn babies of at least 24 weeks gestation, where the baby is delivered by either a midwife or doctor at home or in a NHS hospital Fingertips Indicator ID: 93085 Sex: Female Age: All ages Recent trend: No significant change



The shaded area represents the range of values from Middle and South Essex neighbours. Source: PHE Fingertips Indicator ID: 93085 Captured: 2023-05-16

Emotional Health and Wellbeing

Mental health problems are common, with 1 in 6 adults reporting a common mental health disorder (CMD) such as anxiety, and there are close to 551,000 people in England with more **severe mental illness** (SMI) such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder.

Problems are often hidden, stigma is still widespread, and many people are not receiving support to access services.

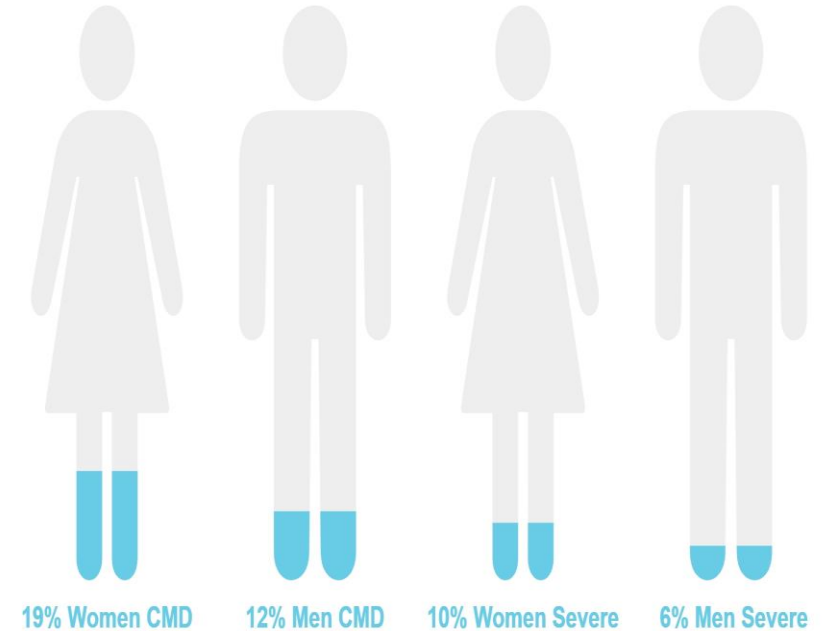
Together with substance misuse, mental illness accounts for 21.3% of the total burden of disease in England. Poor mental health is estimated to carry an **economic and social cost** of £105 billion a year in England.

Mental health problems and suicide can be preventable. Promoting good mental health and wellbeing will impact on physical health and many other aspects of people's lives such as healthy lifestyle and to manage and recover from physical health conditions.

People with physical health problems, especially long-term conditions, are at increased risk of poor mental health - particularly depression and anxiety. Around 30% of people with any long-term physical health condition also have a mental health problem. Poor mental health, in turn, exacerbates some long-term conditions, such as chronic pain.

Mental Health Conditions

Source: NHS Digital

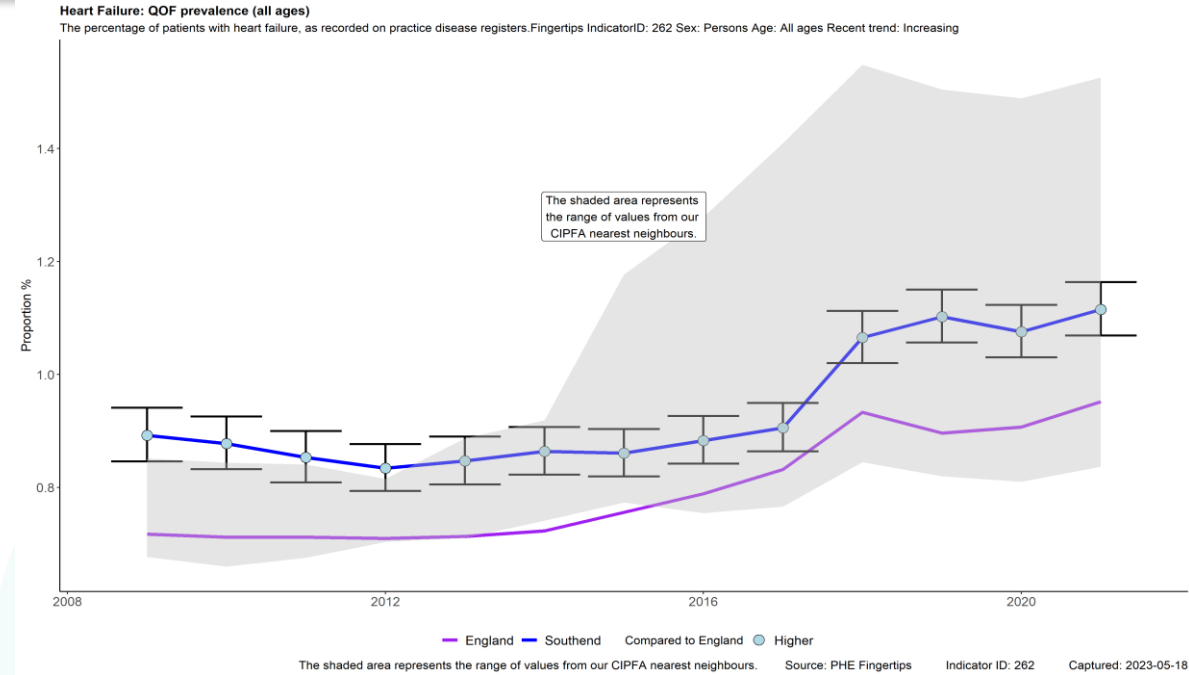
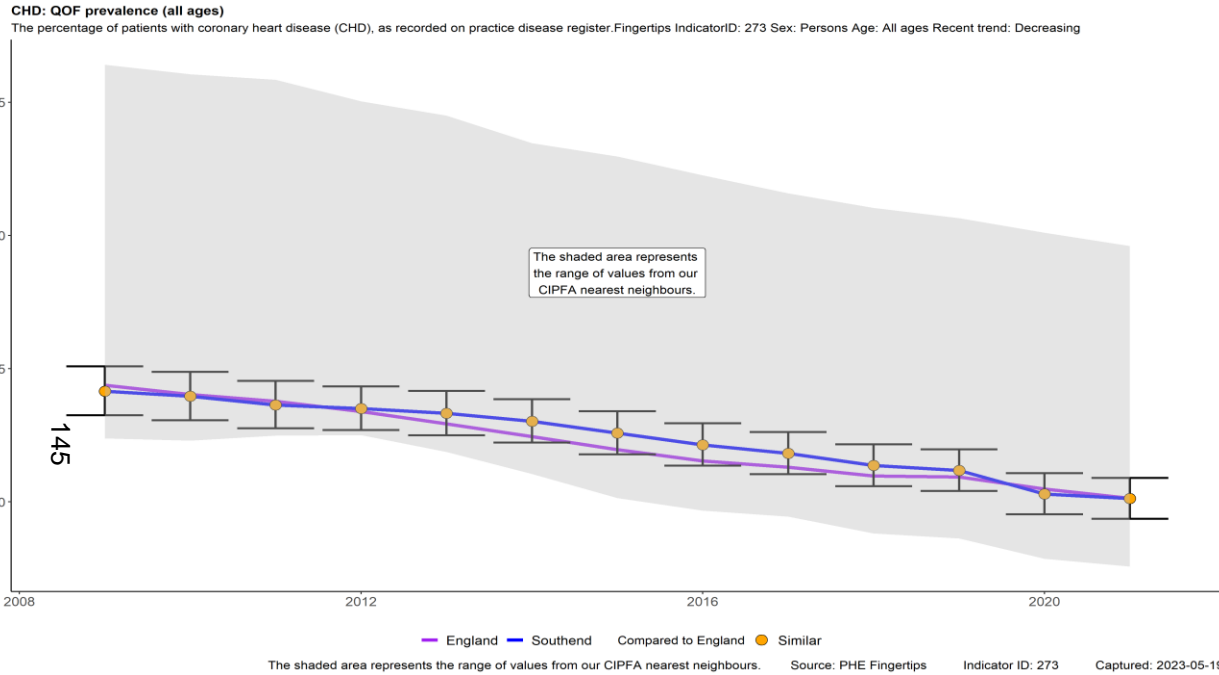


Long Term Conditions

Other key areas of focus for prevention

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Cardiovascular Conditions



Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the single most common cause of premature death in the UK. Evidence relating to the management of CHD is well established and if implemented can reduce the risk of death from CHD and improve the quality of life for patients. **Southend** is statistically similar to the national average and has a downward trend.

Heart Failure (HF) is responsible for a dramatic impairment of quality of life, carries a poor prognosis for patients, and is very costly for the NHS to treat (second only to stroke). In **Southend**, the prevalence of heart failure is increasing compared to our statistical neighbours and England.

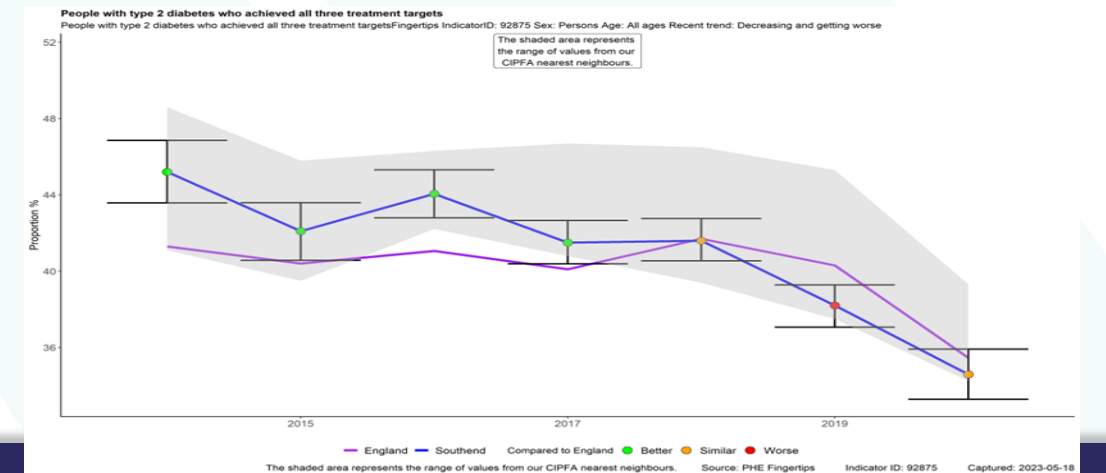
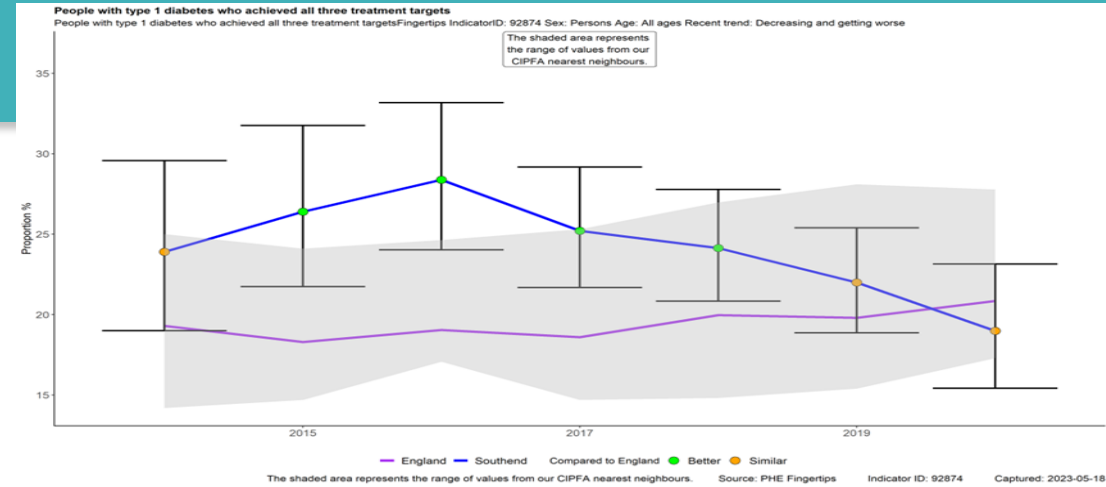
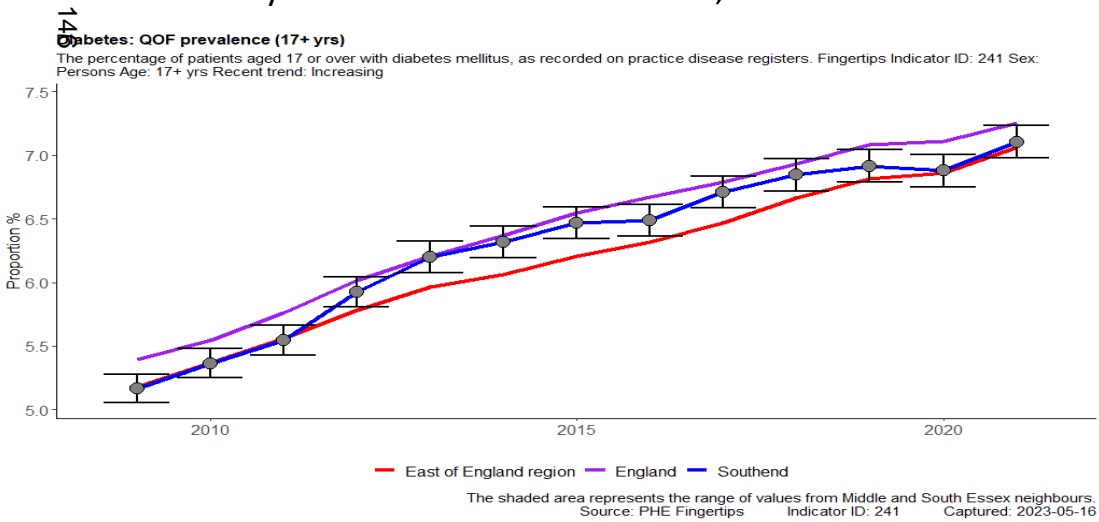
Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common diseases affecting all age groups with over three million people in the UK having the condition.

Effective control and monitoring can reduce mortality and morbidity. Much of the management and monitoring of diabetic patients, particularly patients with Type 2 diabetes is undertaken by the GP and members of the primary care team.

In **Southend**, the prevalence of diabetes has been increasing for the past 3 years; City is statistically similar to the regional average but lower than the national average.

In **Southend**, in both Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes patients there has been a downward trend in patients who meet all three treatment targets. For Type 1, whilst this is statistically similar to the national trend, Southend has seen a sustained drop in the management of diabetic patients.



Transforming Children & Young People and Families Services

- > Protecting & Safeguarding Young People
- > Family and Community Hubs

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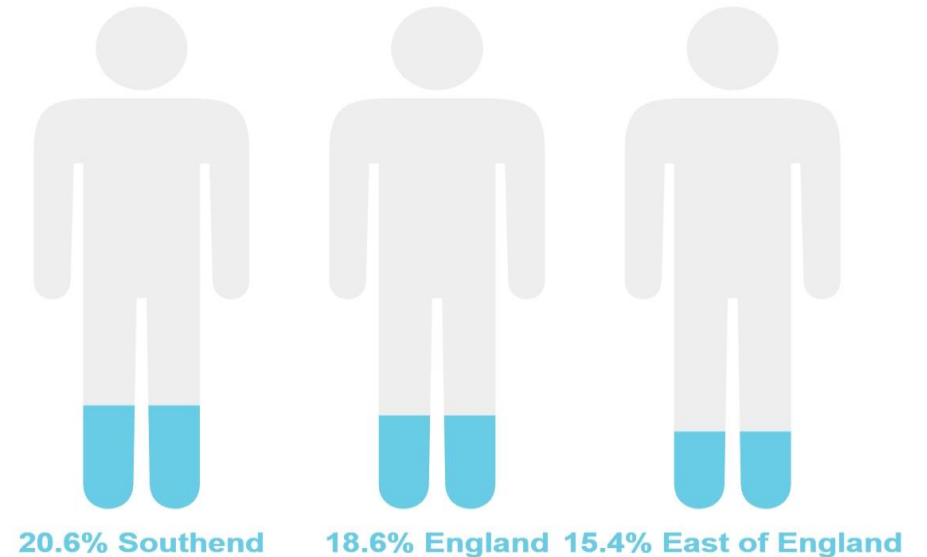
Protecting & Safeguarding Young People

Southend has seen a widening in inequalities exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic and the current cost of living crisis. **Poverty and child neglect** are highly correlated as poverty leads to hardships for families which impact on parents' capacity to meet the needs of their children.

Effective Support Early – we want children, young people, and families to receive the right support and help at the right time, at the right place, as early as possible in the life of a problem.

Preventative and **early help** responses to neglect are critical to avoid issues from escalating and children experiencing further harm. Interventions need to be of a kind and duration that improve and sustain the safety of children and young people and help parents to develop supportive caring family relationships that strengthen resilience in their children.

Percentage of Child Poverty



Protecting & Safeguarding Young People

Every child deserves the **best start to life** and most children in Southend experience a happy supportive childhood that prepares them for adulthood.

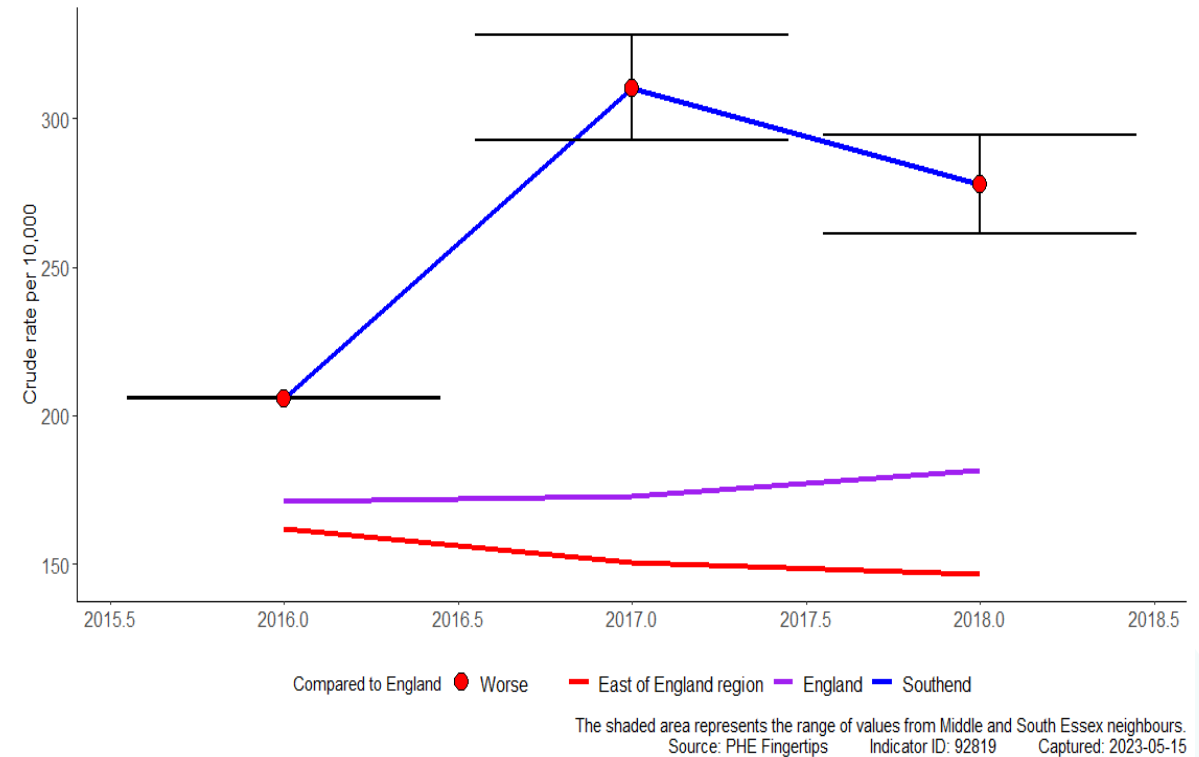
However, some children in Southend have a different childhood experience and are exposed to challenges, harmful experiences, and risks. These are known as adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and can have a damaging effect on the health and emotional wellbeing of children and young people and can negatively impact their ability to thrive, be happy and achieve.

These experiences include witnessing or experiencing violence, abuse, and neglectful parenting, and living with parents who have poor mental health or misusing substances.

In Southend, **neglect** is the leading cause of children and families requiring additional support and children requiring child protection plans. Continued improvement in data sharing undertakings, would greatly improve health and care outcomes for our residents.

Children in need due to abuse or neglect: rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 years

The number of children identified as 'in need' due to abuse or neglect on 31st March expressed as a rate per 10,000 resident population under 18 years. Fingertips Indicator ID: 92819 Sex: Persons Age: <18 yrs Recent trend: Cannot be calculated

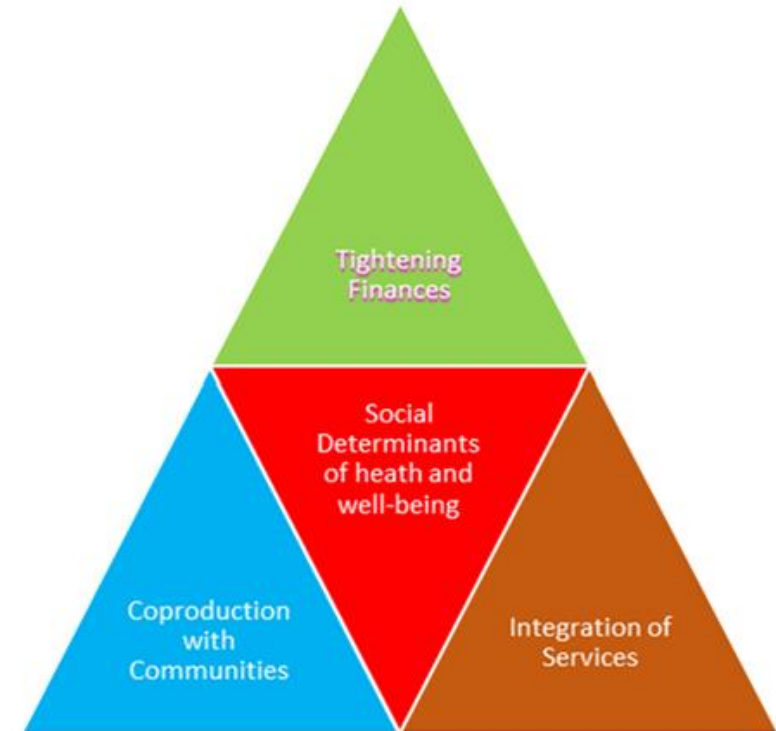


Family & Community Hubs - Context

Southend has seen a widening gap in inequalities exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic and the current cost of living crisis. The Council's wider ambition to accelerate change and ensure more cost-effective service provision and more efficient, co-ordinated service delivery, presents a real opportunity to transform the services for children and families across the City.

This is mirrored in the NHS's local strategy in tackling the wider determinants of health to improve health and wellbeing. Therefore, this transformational approach would be underpinned by:

1. the **social determinants of health**, highlighted by the Marmot report;
2. the **integration agenda**, at the heart of the vision for *The Best Start for Life*;
3. a greater focus on **co-production with communities**, as active partners;
4. addressing the growing **financial challenges**, by doing more with less.



Family & Community Hubs – Desired Outcomes

With the advent of the national launch of the Family Hub programme[^], we are uniquely placed in the City to review our plethora of assets, good practice and the test-and-learn culture, to explore and co-design a more efficient and effective way of meeting the needs of our children, young people and families, enabling them to flourish.

This approach can bring together a number of resources including family centres, libraries, cultural sites and other community facilities to transform our service provision and:

- provide **support to parents and carers** so they are enabled to nurture their babies and children, improving health and education outcomes for all;
- contribute to a **reduction in inequalities in health and education outcomes** for babies, children and families across England by ensuring that support provided is communicated to all parents and carers, including those who are hardest to reach and/or most in need of it;
- **build the evidence base** for what works when it comes to improving health and education outcomes for babies, children and families in different delivery contexts.

One of the key enablers for success, is the need to improve communication between agencies by ensuring meaningful and necessary information sharing.

[^] [Family Hubs and Start for Life programme: local authority guide - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/family-hubs-and-start-for-life-programme-local-authority-guide)

Key Actions and Initiatives

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Key Actions & Initiatives

Initiative	23/24	Lead Partners
Core20PLUS5	The Mid and South Essex Integrated Care Partnership has developed a wider strategy and plan to target these areas, and are being delivered through the South East Essex Alliance.	MSE, SEE Alliance, SCC-Public Health and ASC
Smoking Cessation	<p>Continue to promote stop smoking services and provide a range of support options to residents motivated to stop smoking</p> <p>Focus efforts on routine and manual occupations; residents during pregnancy and at time of delivery; those with a mental health condition; and the general population</p> <p>Deliver stop smoking services that align with NHS and evidence-based standards and guidelines</p> <p>Provide training and support to ensure accreditation standards of advisors are maintained and increase the number of advisors that can provide stop smoking support services</p> <p>Improve referral pathways for allied health and community services to support residents to access stop smoking services</p> <p>Reviewing the current stop smoking service offer and further scoping community pharmacy provision; Quit manager referrals through lifestyle and wellbeing services; Health behaviours Review; and education and training provision</p> <p>Exploring new ways of improving referrals onto the stop smoking service with the dedicated Public Health Midwife supporting engagement and training with clinicians. A new incentivisation scheme is being considered nationally to encourage pregnant smokers <20s to quit the habit.</p>	MSE, SCC-Public Health
Maternal Mental Health	Local services are currently being reviewed with the possible introduction of the maternal mental health service. This service will include supporting families that have suffered early pregnancy loss and pregnant people who have had babies placed in foster care due to social circumstance. These families at present are not supported by the Perinatal Mental Health Teams.	MSE, EPUT, SUHFT, SCC -Public Health

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Key Actions & Initiatives

Initiative	23/24	Lead Partners
Respiratory Illness	Southend was chosen and funded by OHID as a pilot location for COPD Connectors program from 2022-2024. This is to equip, empower and capture 'lived experience' of patients living with COPD in ABSS wards so to further inform resource allocation and improve access to care e.g Pulmonary Resus, Stretch and Breath classes etc thereby reduce A&E usage.	MSE, EPUT, SCC-ASC
Hypertension	We are focusing more interventions where the expected prevalence is likely to be higher, through targeted health checks and increasing other public health actions, such as improving physical wellbeing.	
Annual Health Checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reviewing contract with Providers to support NHS delivery to eligible population groups -Working cross boundaries at SET level to create a joint template on recording to facilitate engagement and increase health check uptake 	SCC -Public Health, SEE Alliance, PCNs
BP at home 154	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -BP monitors distribution to residents in need to reverse inverse care laws -Improve recording through engaging with GP Practices - Supporting Primary Care Network (PCN), Partners, Voluntary sector etc to support and empower vulnerable residents with positive lifestyle choices 	MSE, UCLP, PCN
COPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continue to share knowledge, learning experiences and stories from the local area -To inform and influence service providers -Share information Build relationships with service providers 	Southend Health watch and SAVS
Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Southend Lung Health Check commenced. -Pilot with Shoebury PCN for cervical screening and engaging neighbourhood community assets (hairdressers/nail bars etc) -Social marketing insights into barriers to breast screening, cervical screening & bowel screening for women 50+ population. -Review of the historical data and uptake at neighbourhood level of breast screening and cervical screening -Campaign at neighbourhood level for screening taking place in that neighbourhood (screening rounds) -Lung Health checks and early detection of lung cancer conditions, commenced in April 2023 -Work with GPs to improve ethnicity and postcode data recording with regards to Colon cancer -Continue to work with GPs with extending the pilot for Prostate cancer detection in the male population. 	SCC -Public Health, PCNs, SEE Alliance

Key Actions & Initiatives

Initiative	23/24	Lead Partners
Diabetes in Children	-Explore improved diagnosis and ensuring that children are managed effectively in primary care, using the NICE guidance, is essential in preventing hospital admissions and poor wellbeing outcomes.	MSE, EPUT, SCC - Public Health
Epilepsy in Children	-Will look at improving diagnostics and management of people living with this conditions.	MSE, SCC -Public Health
Oral Health in Children	A system-wide approach to improve oral health and associated benefits for the most vulnerable children and young people. A new plan is in development to cover healthy eating and oral health campaigns, supervised teeth brushing in early years and school settings, provision of toothbrushes for high risk groups and improving access to dental services.	SCC -Public Health and Communities
Mental health- Severe Illness	Continue to improve access to Mental Health diagnostic, management and support and the agreed action with the Suicide Prevention plan Improve data sharing protocols	MSE, EPUT, ASC
Mental Wellbeing- Children	The Southend, Essex and Thurrock plan for the transformation of mental health services and support for children, young people and young adults is expanding mental health services by increasing access to broader mental health services to complement the existing core CAMHS provision and developing ways to further enhance and broaden the ways in which families and carers engage with services at a local level in schools, at home and in the community. Actions include: -Improved mental health training for health professionals. Mental health should be a core part of the training curriculum for all health professionals who deal with children and young people. -Advocate for the mental health of local children and young people. Use available data on mental health prevalence and service capacity to articulate the needs of the local population -Encourage integrated working and information sharing between organisations and agencies across the whole children's workforce. Integration of practice, education, pathways and commissioning will ensure that prevention, recognition, early intervention, support and onward referral is commonly addressed by professionals.	MSE, EPUT, SCC - Public Health and Education

Key Actions & Initiatives

Initiative	23/24	Lead Partners
Flu vaccines	<p>Winter planning COVID Booster and Flu Campaigns Potential pop-up clinics to support increased uptake in low uptake areas. Collaborative working with Southend City Councils and PCNS</p>	MSE, EPUT, Pharmacies, SCC - Public Health and ASC
Adult obesity	<p>Continue to develop more varied opportunities to increase physical activity and promote healthy weight. We have started engagement to create a co-ordinated action across the whole system to support healthy food choices and promote a Healthy City policy-approach for Southend. -Extensive collaboration is afoot through the Population Health Improvement Board and the South East Essex Alliance, with a range of partners, to influence both primary and secondary prevention programmes.</p>	MSE, SEE Alliance, SCC -Public Health , Planning and Environmental Health
Childhood obesity	<p>Focus on healthy school settings and encouraging children and young people to adopt healthy behaviours and embed lifelong changes. Enhance school healthy eating programmes through supportive engagement and health education initiatives and offer a whole family Health4Life programme.</p>	SCC -Public Health, Planning and Environmental Health, MSE , Schools
Protecting & Safeguarding Young People	<p>Southend has an ambition to be a child friendly city and our approach to helping the most vulnerable children, young people, families, and communities needs to reflect these values. Development of a Southend Family and Community Hub system approach to transform the services for children and families will help provide opportunities to give all children in Southend the best start in life and improve meaningful information sharing between agencies.</p>	SCC, MSE, Essex Police and partner agencies
Family & Community Hubs	<p>The Council and partner agencies develop radical proposal to support the creation of a more energised approach to the provision of shared services for Children, Young People and Families, and a Family and Community hub model for the City.</p>	SCC -Children & Public Health, Library services, Communities, ABSS, SEE Alliance, SAVS

Key Actions & Initiatives

Initiative	23/24	Lead Partners
<p>Inequalities</p> <p>157</p>	<p>Ethnic Minority Groups Supporting SEEA to start health focused neighbourhood conversation to share information on new PCN services, NHS Health checks etc in Southend. First conversation will be based at North Road Chapel ethnic minority ladies' group. Support COPD connectors to recruit someone with ethnic minority background.</p> <p>Carers and people with disability Continue to build relationship and share health related information/ services / campaigns with key community groups (SEND the Right Message, Little Heroes , Mencap, Carers First, Southend Carers etc.)</p> <p>People experiencing homelessness. Create health pop ups at food provision places such as SVP, One Love, Storehouse to carry out NHS health checks etc. (shall we discuss it with Everyone Heath or Sharna first)? Support COPD connectors to recruit a homeless person.</p> <p>Veterans Attend the <u>Meet Your Army - The Army Engagement event</u> to build on our network. Send out targeted information around specific health services/ provision and campaign through the stakeholders. Support COPD connectors to recruit a veteran.</p> <p>LGBTQ+ Working alongside GP practices to become LGBT Accredited, currently have x amount. Improving the birthing practices & experiences for transgender parents Working alongside Southend Health watch on a number of improvements to the LGBTQ+ experiences.</p>	<p>SCC, MSE, SEE Alliance, SAVS and HWB partners</p>

APPENDICES

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Progress with 2021-22 Recommendations (1)

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Recommendations	Update
Health Inequalities	
Life Expectancy, Key Health Risk Factors, Weight Management, Vaccinations	
1 Local partners are working strategically, to address factors that impact on peoples' weight, in more innovative and collaborative ways	Ongoing work on joint service specification and outcomes measure for tier 2 weight management services. Public Health have also secured support from the Town and Country Planning Association to support the development of a Healthy City framework for Southend and Food Policy
2 Following local community and partner engagement, the Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Southend was launched in late 2021. Weight management is a major priority within the action plan, that forms part of the strategy	The Southend Food Insights programme of work is complete to inform local programme to support food industry in healthy options and to lead into development of SCC Food Environment Policy. Achieved an increase in the number of people accessing a tier 2 weight management programme, from 476 in 2019-20, to 834 in 2021/22, with a forecast of over 900 for 2022/23. There has been a drop in people achieving 5-10% weight loss at 12-weeks across the programmes (20%), but an increase in people maintaining weight loss at 12 months (50%). A remedial action plan is in place to address.
3 Targeted interventions through the work of Everyone Health, with a particular focus on men's health and wellbeing.	Where male uptake has been low, in comparison to female attendance, Everyone Health (EH) have targeted men, to take part in their tier 2 adult weight management courses. Aimed at those with a BMI of 30 and above. EH are also working with football clubs, to encourage male adults onto their physical activity programme or their adult weight management courses.
4 As a system, we will need to explore all collaborative approaches to ensure we can optimise the use of hospital beds, increase our targeted preventative work and increase our efforts to mobilise our communities in self-care and adopting healthier lifestyles.	Marked improvements in targeted work with residents living in areas of highest deprivation – increase from 29% of those receiving support with healthy behaviours being from most deprived areas in 2021/22, to 36% in 2022/23. Better targeting of falls prevention services has been achieved, developing an offer which focusses on both primary and secondary prevention of falls. 30% of current cohort accessing a falls programme have been identified as at risk of a fall. Programme under review to minimise wait and optimise completion rate. Healthy Behaviours services review group has been established to facilitate a collaborative review of current healthy lifestyles offer and model, to inform the redesign and recommissioning of the contract post May 2024. Introduced active monitoring of social media engagements for the promotion of self-care and healthier lifestyles – 8,925 reached. Healthy behaviours service review is on track with predicted completion end of July 23. Good engagement from stakeholders and growing public engagement. Wellbeing referral scheme pilot has been launched with the aim of increasing targeted physical activity work with those at risk of long-term health conditions. Has led to increases in activity, however uptake significantly below anticipated targets.
5 In addition to the 'key actions' highlighted on slide 7 to address the challenge with weight management, we will explore further how we can help improve the food environment	Following the Insights work, Public Health will be exploring options to support food industry in a scheme to promote healthy options, working in partnership with Environmental Health. Helath4Life has restarted and updated for children overweight or obese from ages 5-16yrs. Mapping of health promotion material has been undertaken to 0-5 resources in order to ensure consistent messaging to parents. Insights work will influence the work happening for Healthy City framework moving forward.

Progress with 2021-22 Recommendations (2)

Recommendations	Update
6 Through the Health Protection Board, we will explore and deliver an improvement in the uptake of Flu (at risk groups), Covid and MMR vaccines during 2022-23	An MMR campaign ran in the community with a selection of mop up clinics offer MMR catch up. The health partners have written to children missing MMRs in order to invite them along to GP practices. Recent initiatives have been system wide collaborative working across the NHS Alliance/ Primary Care, Care Homes, NHSE screening and Immunisation Team, EPUT and local Maternity unit. Immunisations rates are still below expected levels across all areas.
Food Environment	
7 The Council is collaborating with local agencies to develop an Anti-Poverty Strategy, which will cover food poverty	The Tackling Poverty strategy was approved at Cabinet in January 23, we are now starting to implement the actions in the year one action plan. We have just been given the go ahead to employ a Tackling Poverty Project Lead to support this work – currently vacant.
8 Schools can adopt a number of policies to encourage pupils to purchase their lunch from the school canteen.	The school nursing service is being reviewed and redesigned post covid. A refresh of the Healthy Schools programme is underway and due to be completed by January 2024. A programme of work is underway to establish school profiles, including information on free school meals, free school meal offer and promotion of school based meals.
9 More is required locally to address food poverty and reduce food poverty. We are working with the local Food Alliance to optimise collaboration, explore social value contributions from local businesses, and ensure we can create a more sustainable approach to food clubs	Significant demand on the local food distribution points. The pilot with the FOOD Club across 3 areas of Southend has been extended for another 18 months (from Feb-23) to allow a more sustainable model to evolve with support from the Southend Food Alliance.
10 We will develop a Food Environment Policy across Southend where we will support citizens, young and old, to make healthier choices including in our educational settings, work with our business to support this approach, reduce wastage and reduce food poverty/insecurity. This may also include a local 'healthier options' award being explored with our Regulatory services team at the Council	The Town & Country Planning Association has been commissioned to support a series of workshops to help Southend develop a Healthy City framework and Food Policy. One workshop has been completed and a follow up is due in July 23. OHID have offered to underpin this work with training on Health Impact Assessment training, in order to ensure the organisation is recognising health impacts associated with planning decisions.
11 To promote and increase the uptake of the Healthy Start Scheme to support vulnerable children and families affected by food insecurity	Healthy Start and a universal pregnancy vitamin offer is underway. The scheme is being actively promoted by maternity, health visitors at the antenatal, new birth and 6 weeks visits, by ABSS, and by family centres. Health visiting are providing promotional flyers at visits, and there are promotional posters in the family centres, in Food Banks and at the Civic Centre. Teenage parents under little steps are signposted to Health Start. ABSS and CYPFH are collaborating on the development of a Healthy Start promotional video to further enhance the promotional message.
12 To enhance school healthy eating programmes and promote community growing initiatives	Work is ongoing and there are several primary schools that have growing initiatives- this area is being explored for an Enhanced Healthy Schools opportunity for the coming school year. The Health4Life programme is being delivered out of community venues and school settings in order to make access accessible across Southend School health profile development is underway and will include the school's approach to sourcing and growing local food. There are several Family Centres in partnership with ABSS, that have growing schemes and the Early Years Alliance Food Club.

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Progress with 2021-22 Recommendations (3)

161

Recommendations		Update
Mental Health & Wellbeing		
Suicide Prevention		
13	Support the delivery of the Suicide Prevention Wave 3 Transformation Programme workstreams at a Southend resident and partner organisation level	The formal Mid and Southend Essex Integrated Care Service (MSE ICS) Suicide Prevention Wave 3 Transformation Programme concluded at the end of April 2023. Supporting delivery of the workstreams was actively undertaken by the PH lead with updates shared at the Southend Suicide Prevention Network and communications through the Councils internal and external digital platforms. Public Health is working with the MSE ICS and Southend, Essex and Thurrock LA colleagues on delivery of suicide prevention workstreams for 2023 to 2024 at the MSE ICS Suicide Prevention Oversight Group.
14	Restart the Southend Suicide Prevention Steering Group as a sub-group of the Southend, Essex, and Thurrock Suicide Prevention Steering Group	The Southend Suicide Prevention Network is operational and functioning. Public Health also has a key role on the Southend, Essex, and Thurrock Suicide Prevention Steering Group. The Southend Suicide Prevention Network has been operational since May 2022.
15	Increase the promotion of Let's Talk About Suicide Essex prevention training	Promotion of the Let's Talk About Suicide Essex prevention training continues through its dedicated website, with additional awareness raising on the Council internal and external media platforms.
16	Working in partnership, we will develop an action plan to address local opportunities and challenges in suicide prevention particularly focussed on men	The Southend Suicide Prevention Network has developed a proposed Ten Point Community Action Plan. The Plan is currently out for review by Network members. The Plan will also have input from the Southend Suicide Prevention Resident Engagement Forum that is currently operational and seeking insight from residents with targeted workshops (including men) during 2023.
17	Promoting national mental health and wellbeing campaigns through social media and working with partner organisations to raise awareness	In the final quarter of 2022-2023 Brew Monday; Time To Talk Day completed the promotional plans of the agreed mental health and wellbeing campaigns. Promotion includes awareness through the Southend Suicide Prevention Network; Children, Young People and Families Service; and the Councils internal and external media channels. Information will also be shared with the South East Essex Alliance and the Mid and South Essex Integrated Care Partnership.
18	With regards to Southend Veterans, we plan to do an investigative piece of work in the upcoming year, as it is known that they have huge health-social inequality needs and worse health and life outcomes compared to the general population	Working Party in place. Veterans Champion in place. Working closely with the NHS Alliance to identify Veterans in Southend. We have 9 veteran friendly accredited practices: Southend West Central PCN – 1, Southend Victoria PCN – 4, SS9 PCN – 2, Southend East PCN – 2 In addition, NHS is running a Veteran a training session for the wider GP surgeries. Currently we are looking at a BLESMA training; this is for both admin and clinicians as highlights issues impacting the 'whole patient journey' as opposed to just consulting styles and triggers. Working closely with Health Watch and Voluntary Sector as well so to further identify 'hidden' Veteran as Southend appears to have identified just 50% of the Veteran population across Southend. The Council now has a Veteran Champion
19	Further collaborative work between the Council, the NHS, other key partners and local families to ensure we improve the offer for young people with more complex needs	We are awaiting the final SEND Inspection report to review key recommendations.
Tackling Harmful Behaviour		
20	Further local data collation will be required to provide a better understanding of needs and impact	No Data collation took place due to other priorities. We would be looking for evidence of alcohol impact on individuals which can be tied to specific premises or if not, specific streets. Good examples include data collected in the Cardiff model and general hospital admissions where alcohol was a factor but not necessarily the cause.

Progress with 2021-22 Recommendations (4)

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Recommendations	Update
21 The Licensing policy will be next reviewed in 2024, which will also incorporate new evidence of good practice	Will take effect 31 January 2025, please note health is not included as one of the government objectives.
22 Gambling policy will be next reviewed 2025, and will also incorporate new evidence of good practice	Where there is new evidence of good practice this will be considered and incorporated where relevant to Southend. This will take effect 3 January 2025.
23 For Illegal /Illicit tobacco, we are working closely with HMRC in this regard. We are currently in the planning stage for this year's programme and will likely need to source funding for it	We have planned to at least repeat the number of testing and seizure days this financial year. Intel from Southend has led to a national investigation of an enterprise containing around 40 retailers.
24 We will initiate a system approach in test purchasing for NIPs (Vaping), in protecting our citizens	We continue to undertake test purchasing for NIPs. Test purchasing has resulted in good intelligence and subsequent seizures of illegal vapes in record numbers.
25 This summer, our test purchase operation will be targeting adult gaming centres (arcades) during the school holidays	Follow up test purchasing will be carried out on the premises that did not have the required controls in place. New control measures put in place on the premises which failed, and it has been brought into compliance.
Air Quality & Transport	
26 A Green Plan has been initiated to tackle some of the challenges in improving our Air Quality, as we will pledge to engage with school communities to promote Clear Air Day in June 2022 and annually thereafter	Council is recognised as Clean Air Day (CAD) official supporter. CAD Toolkit produced accessible to schools through School Learning network (SLN). 14 Schools actively engaged with activities and submitted artwork and displayed across Southend. Engagement with Youth Forum, community, Pledges made. Working on Clear Air Day 2023. Clean Air Hub page created on Your Say Southend to share information & updates and post pledges ongoing updates throughout the year https://yoursay.southend.gov.uk/clean-air-day-2022 . The Essex Air website has been redeveloped, which will provide a platform of Southend AQ updates and will link from the Council webpages. The Council awarded a grant to deliver a school's project over two years - aims to understand the air quality around 10 local schools, identify and implement appropriate measures and interventions that could be put in place. Southend selected for an automatic monitoring station to be installed to measure PM2.5 as part of the national network, for a more accurate picture of PM2.5 levels in Southend. For the domestic fuel burning: aim to raise awareness of the health impacts of domestic fuel burning.
27 The Southend Local Transport Plan 4 will be published in 2023 with a clear approach to support citizens to reduce their carbon footprint, encourage more young people to be consider alternative means of travel, including walking, cycling and e-scootering.	Deadline extended to 31 March 2024 – Team waiting for DfT LTP guidance which was due summer 2022, but still hasn't been issued.
28 Ensure we build resilience within Southend to continue the on-going management of the pandemic and reduce socio-economic consequences and well as health and wellbeing impact	Health Protection training package in place for annual refresh of the 'reserve' health protection response team from across the system. Recovery work progressing to minimise health and wellbeing risks and targeting more vulnerable groups, including for immunisations, health checks and wider lifestyle interventions. Additional work to tackle food poverty and cost of living crisis.

Meeting: Cabinet
Date: 24 July 2023
Classification: Part 1
Key Decision: Yes
Title of Report: Official Feed and Food Control Service Plan 2023-24

Executive Director: Alan Richards (Environment & Place)
Report Author: Elizabeth Georgeou (Head of Regulatory Services)

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. The service plan has been drafted in accordance with the service planning guidance of the Framework Agreement.
- 1.2. The plan has been developed in line with the Food Standards Agency priorities for both feed and food, ensuring a risk-based controls in place across the region. It seeks to meet the requirements of the Food Law Code of Practice.
- 1.3. This plan details the national enforcement priorities for animal feed, with inspections being co-ordinated through the National Trading Standards Board (NTSB) and the Food Standards Agency (FSA).
- 1.4. It reports the activities for the previous inspection year against the plan for 2022-23.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. The Food Standards Agency provides guidance on the priorities for the delivery of the official food controls and sets out what the local authority should include in the service plan. There is a requirement for the plan to be approved at an appropriate level. The plan details how this authority will prioritise its resources and provides an estimate of the resource required to deliver those priorities.

It is recommended that Cabinet:

- 2.2. Note the achievements against the previous Plan 2022-23
- 2.3. Approve the Official Feed and Food Control Service Plan 2023-24 'The Plan' (**Appendix 1**) and recommend its adoption by Full Council.

3. Background

- 3.1. The Food Standards requires the production and publication of a service plan to ensure the highest achievable levels of food control (food safety, standards and feeding stuffs) are maintained throughout the city. Every local authority is required to develop an annual food service plan, which is the basis on which the local authorities are monitored and audited by the FSA.
- 3.2. The Service Plan recognises that resource may be required to assist Public Health in the event of future pandemic controls, which may be provided by Regulatory Services.
- 3.3. To ensure local transparency and accountability, it is a requirement that the Official Feed and Food Controls Service Plan is submitted to an appropriate level of approval, which can be determined by the local authority.
- 3.4. The Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 requires Regulators to have regard to the Principles of Good Regulation. This means that activities should be carried out in a way that is proportionate, accountable, consistent and transparent. The Statutory Code of Practice for Regulators which will include the provisions contained in the Regulators Code April 2014 contains details of how this should be carried out.
- 3.5. The Food Standards Agency directs the Authority on the priorities for inspection and interventions, which is based on risk. The details of the risk-based approach are detailed in the Food Law Code of Practice¹.
- 3.6. Regulatory Services completed all the targeted interventions that were required by the Food Standards Agency in 2022-23 based the recovery plan issued by the Agency.
- 3.7. Businesses are supported with advice, which assists them to comply with legislation. The plan also supports Southend businesses to export to the EU. This is achieved through the inspection of fishing vessels, reviewing controls at exporting premises and a certification service to enable goods to move freely across the EU.
- 3.8. The Service Plan for 2023-2024 is attached as **Appendix 1** and forms an integral part of the organisation of the Regulatory Services within Public Protection.
- 3.9. In accordance with the requirements contained within the Framework Agreement, the food service is a mix of enforcement, intelligence-based work, investigation, advice and education.
- 3.10. Progress through the Service Plan is monitored monthly. Resource will be directed to additional contracted inspections where required.

¹ The Food Law Code of Practice - <https://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/food-and-feed-codes-of-practice>

4. Reasons for Decisions

- 4.1. To comply with the Food Standards Agency Framework Agreement and in line with the Food Standards Agency audit findings. The audit findings were agreed by Cabinet on 18 June 2013.

5. Other Options

- 5.1. The Food Standards Agency Framework Agreement sets out the statutory duty for Southend-on-Sea City Council to develop a Service Plan. There is no alternative to statutory duties and the inspection priorities are detailed in the Food Law Code of Practice. Deviation from these priorities may initiate an audit by the Food Standards Agency, and the authority may be required to agree an action plan to bring the inspection programme back into compliance.
- 5.2. The council could reduce the non-statutory activities, such as routine sampling, support for events and the certification of fishery products. This may reduce the council's ability to understand and respond to emerging issues which support the prosperity of the town.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1. The Service Plan for 2023-2024 identifies resources allocated to the service and the budget is within the Regulatory Services' overall budget. The plan recognises that resource may be diverted to assist with emerging issues and the Service Plan may be altered in response to that demand.
- 6.2. Where relevant grant funding is available the service will make an application. Last year the service secured funding to undertake surveillance sampling for imported foods and to undertake a data cleansing exercise.
- 6.3. The report has been reviewed by a senior officer of the finance team.

7. Legal Implications

- 7.1. The FSA places a requirement on local authorities to develop a Service Plan and provides guidance on what should be contained within the plan.
- 7.2. The authority has the flexibility to decide locally whether the plan is approved at Member, Member forum or suitably delegated senior officer level.
- 7.3. The plan is in the Council's policy framework and is required to be recommended by Cabinet for adoption at Full Council.
- 7.4. Local Authorities are audited and assessed by the FSA on the basis of their compliance with the framework agreement.

8. Policy Context

- 8.1 Supports economic regeneration and business development and enhances tourism, cultural and the leisure offer, through the regulation and advice provided to businesses.
- 8.2 The plan also enables people to age well, live well and care well through enabling a safe food environment and to the promotion of preventing waste.
- 8.3 Contributes to Pride and Joy, Safe and Well, Opportunity and Prosperity and Active and Involved.

9. Carbon Impact

- 9.1. The plan adopts the principle of making every contact count. When completing interventions the team will assess against compliance with the new legislation on single use plastic use, including the use of straws. The purpose of this is to prevent waste and protect the natural environment. The Head of Climate Change has reviewed the report.

10. Equalities

- 10.1. An equalities impact assessment has been completed. Where potential impacts were identified there were measures in place within the plan to mitigate these impacts.

11. Consultation

- 11.1. There is no consultation undertaken on this plan as it is developed in line with the Food Standards Agency statutory requirements. The plan is publicly available following adoption.

12. Appendices

- 12.1. **Appendix 1** Official Feed and Food Control Service Plan 2023-24

Southend on Sea City Council
Department for Neighbourhoods and Environment
Regulatory Services

Official Feed and Food Control Service Plan 2023-24

Elizabeth Georgeou

Head of Regulatory Services

June 2023

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Service Plan has been prepared by the Regulatory Services team of Southend-on-Sea City Council, linking into the Council's corporate priorities and the 2050 ambition for the future.
- 1.2 The Service Plan is structured in accordance with the service planning guidance contained in the Framework Agreement on Local Authority Food Law Enforcement. Powers to enable the Food Standards Agency (FSA) to monitor and audit local authorities are contained in the Food Standards Act 1999. In accordance with this guidance the plan will be submitted to the relevant Member or senior officer forum for approval to ensure local transparency and accountability.
- 1.3 The purpose of the Service Plan is to ensure that national priorities and standards are addressed and delivered locally in accordance with the relevant codes of practice and guidance. It details the contribution that Regulatory Services makes to the ambition for the Council with respect to feed and food.
- 1.4 Last years' Service Plan 2022-23 supported the Food Standards Agency recovery plan. This required the local authority to prioritise high risk activities and to catch up with the delivery of official controls for lower risk premises to be in line with the Food Law Code of Practice inspection frequencies. The Food Standards Agency requirement for 2023-24 is that official controls be delivered in line with the current Food Law Code of Practice, and this has been taken into account in the development of this plan.

2.0 Service Aims and Objectives

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The delivery of this plan aims to:

- Ensure that the highest achievable levels of feed and food control (food safety, standards and feeding stuffs).

The objectives are to:

- Ensure hygienic conditions in the sale, preparation, manufacture, and storage of foodstuffs and feeding stuffs.
- Ensure the wholesomeness and appropriate labelling/composition of foodstuffs and feeding stuffs.
- Focus on a risk-based approach to inspections and enforcement activity in accordance with the Council's Environment and Regulatory Enforcement Policy.
- Administer the legislation in compliance with the approved codes of practice and related official guidance.
- Continue participation in the Food Hygiene Rating Scheme (FHRS).
- Focus on the local enforcement of illegal harvesting of shellfish and linking to the FSA Food Crime Unit and the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority objectives.
- Provide guidance and assistance to local businesses on regulatory compliance and on new arrangements now the UK has left the European Union (EU).
- Provide guidance and assist local businesses with respect to infectious disease controls.

2.2 The Aim of the Service is to support the Council's Corporate Priorities and 2050 Ambitions

- 2.3 The Council achieved city status in 2021. The feed and food service plan aligns with the 2022-2026 corporate plan. The delivery of the service supports economic regeneration and business development and enhances tourism, cultural and the leisure offer. This is achieved through the regulation and advice provided to businesses. The plan also enables people to age well, live well and care well through enabling a safe food environment and to the promotion of preventing waste.

- 2.4 It links to the Council's 2050 ambitions for those living, working, and visiting the city. The activities that Regulatory Services undertakes contributes to the aims and outcomes of the 2050 themes for Pride and Joy, Safe and Well, Opportunity and Prosperity and Active and Involved.
- 2.5 The Service Plan shows how the team contributes to a Southend in which people can be proud of the services, supporting the safety and wellbeing of those who work, live, and visit the town. To support the economic development team by helping businesses grow though assisting and supporting these businesses so that they bring prosperity to the town. Corporate priorities and the 2050 objectives are reviewed at staff conversations and assists in integrating the service across the organisation.
- 2.6 Public Health (PH) are working on a Healthy Southend approach, which will encompass both food and the environment to deliver the changes that are required to diets. This integrated approach is to meet existing government targets of reducing high fat, salt, and sugar consumption and to support people to make healthier choices.

3.0 Background

3.1 Profile of the Area

3.2 Southend-on-Sea City Council is a unitary authority. It is a seaside town which is a tourist destination with local shopping areas covering 6,785 hectares and is the closest seaside resort to London. It is located within the Thames Gateway region, with visitor numbers in 2021 of 5,435,900, and may reach the pre-pandemic levels of 7.5 million. There are seasonal businesses within the city, and the Council actively promotes events to support business prosperity across the Council area.

3.3 The total population estimate for 2021 was 180,700. The Southend Skills Strategy Evidence review for Southend-on-Sea January 2023 showed the following:

Figure 2.8: Share of employment by industry, 2021

Industry	Employe Southend- on-Sea	% Employment			Difference	
		Southend -on-Sea	South Essex	England	South Essex	England
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	0.2%	0.3%	1.3%	-0.1	-1.1
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0	-0.1
Manufacturing	4,000	6.1%	6.0%	7.3%	0.1	-1.2
Electricity, gas, steam supply	50	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0	-0.3
Water supply and sewerage	75	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	-0.6	-0.6
Construction	3,000	4.5%	7.6%	4.9%	-3.1	-0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10,000	15.2%	16.5%	14.4%	-1.3	0.8
Transportation and storage	1,750	2.7%	8.6%	5.2%	-5.9	-2.5
Accommodation and food	6,000	9.1%	6.7%	7.4%	2.4	1.7
Information and communication	1,500	2.3%	3.2%	4.5%	-0.9	-2.2
Financial and insurance activities	1,500	2.3%	2.5%	3.6%	-0.2	-1.3
Real estate activities	1,250	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	0.3	-0.1
Professional, scientific, technical	6,000	9.1%	7.6%	9.3%	1.5	-0.2
Admin & support services	6,000	9.1%	9.5%	8.9%	-0.4	0.2
Public admin and defence	3,000	4.5%	4.1%	4.1%	0.4	0.4
Education	7,000	10.6%	9.2%	8.5%	1.4	2.1
Health and social work activities	11,000	16.7%	11.7%	13.1%	5.0	3.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation	2,250	3.4%	2.2%	2.3%	1.2	1.1
Other service activities	1,250	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	0.0	-0.1

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, Office for National Statistics

- 3.4 The main share of employment relevant to food premises are those within the wholesale and retail trade (15.2%) and transportation and storage (2.7%) although these includes non-food activities and accommodation and food (9.1%).
- 3.5 It should be noted that the covid-19 pandemic caused Southend's economy to contract by 13% in 2020. The most affected industries were transportation and storage and consumer facing services (other services activities, accommodation and food service activities, and arts, entertainment and recreation).
- 3.6 There were job gains in some areas which have been offset by losses in other areas. It is reported that over the period 2015 to 2021, Southend-on-Sea experienced no overall jobs growth. Strong job gains in Accommodation and Food Service Activities (+1,000) and Administrative and Support Service Activities (+1,000) were offset by heavy job losses in Wholesale and Retail Trade (-1,000), which will include food businesses, Other Service Activities (-500), Public Administration (-500), and Construction (-500).
- 3.7 Organisational Structure**
- 3.8 The Council structure with respect to delivery of the feed and food services together with details of individual responsibilities is presented in Annex 1 of this plan.
- 3.9 Microbiological Examination and Public Analyst**
- 3.10 The Council sends food for microbiological examination to the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Laboratory at Colindale via a collection service.

<p>UKHSA Food Water and Environmental Microbiology Lab 61 Colindale Avenue London NW9 5EQ 0208 327 6548 /6550 Fax: 020 8327 6542 fwem@phe.gov.uk</p>	<p>Consultant of Communicable Disease Control (CCDC), PHE East of England, Health Protection Team, Second Floor, Goodman House, Station Approach, Harlow CM20 2ET Tel : 0300 303 8537 Fax : 01223 724499 Email : EastofEnglandHPT@phe.gov.uk <u>uk</u> Secure email mailto:phe.eoehpt@nhs.net</p>	<p>Stool Samples</p> <p>Pathology First Helpdesk Tel 01268-968300</p> <p>Reports provide by David Marquez Information Manager at Pathology First david.marquez@pathologyfirst.co.uk <u>uk</u> non-secure emails to david.marquez@synlab.co.uk</p> <p>Specimen Reception Southend University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust Prittlewell Chase, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex SS0 0RY Tel 01702-385564/ 385411</p>
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- 3.11 The appointed Public Analysts for feed and foods are located at:

<p>Feed Agricultural Analyst – Mr Jonathon David Griffin Kent Scientific Services 8 Abbey Wood Road Kings Hill West Malling ME19 4YT</p> <p>Tel: 03000 41 51 00 kss@kent.gov.uk</p>	<p>Food Public Analyst – Duncan Arthur Public Analyst Scientific Services Limited 154 Business Park Valiant Way Wolverhampton WV9 5GB</p> <p>Tel: +44 (0) 7734 383707 (Direct) +44 (0) 1902 627238 (General) duncanarthur@publicanalystservices.co.uk http://publicanalystservices.co.uk</p>
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3.12 Scope of Regulatory Services

3.13 Regulatory Services is part of Public Protection which sits within Neighbourhoods and Environment. The team aligns the delivery of its services to the corporate priorities and the Council's 2050 ambitions. This is achieved through supporting those living, working, and visiting the city to stay safe and well when using the services of businesses throughout the city. They also assist businesses to prosper by supporting compliant businesses and targeting resources to the less compliant businesses.

3.14 With respect to feed and food the responsibilities of Regulatory Services are to:

- Undertake proactive food safety and standards inspections.
- Undertake proactive feed inspections.
- Deal with imported food and feed matters.
- Investigate complaints about food and feed.
- Investigate complaints about food and feed premises.
- Investigate food poisoning and infectious disease referrals/complaints.
- Deal with health and safety and PH matters at food premises related to drainage, industrial noise, /and rubbish.
- Assess businesses against single use plastic use, including the use of straws contributing to preventing waste and protecting the natural environment.
- Trading standards issues.
- Animal health.
- Respond to emerging PH issues.
- Respond to reports of illegal shellfish harvesting.
- Provide consultation recommendations on planning, licensing, and event applications.
- Regulate businesses to ensure that those who are purchasing foods based on price alone are not adversely affected by poor quality foods.
- Advice to be given to those providing Community fridges and Food Banks.
- Participate with the delivery of the PH integrated approach for healthy Southend; and
- Provide business advice.

3.15 Demands on the Regulatory Services Team

3.16 The Service uses the Uniform database, which is an ICT supported application, linked to the property gazetteer. Table 1 below highlights the food premises profile as of 31st March 2023.

Table 1: Food Premises profile as of 31st March 2023.

FSA category	Number
A	1
B	44
C- broadly compliant	283
C- less than broadly compliant	37
D - broadly compliant	680
D - less than broadly compliant	23
E	467
Awaiting intervention	25
Outside the programme	85*
Total	1645

*Those outside the programme are to be re-evaluated to be in line with the new reporting guidance.

3.17 Table 2 highlights the inspections due in line with the Food Law Code of Practice:

Table 2: Food Hygiene Inspections Due:

FSA Category	No. of Premises	Frequency Required	Due 2023 – 2024e
A	1	Every 6 months	2
B	44	Every 12 months	44
C	320	Every 18 months	209
D	703	Every 24 months	441
E	467	Alternative enforcement or every three years	246
Awaiting Inspection, includes overdue*	25		25
Not in programme+	85		0
Total Inspections due as at 01/04/23			966

*Fluctuation in year as new premises register and are inspected which will affect the number of premises due for inspection in year compared to the start of the year. Last year there were 203 new food registrations throughout the year. The awaiting inspection figure have all been triaged through a risk-based assessment and have been allocated for inspection where needed.

+Includes premises undertaking very low risk activities e.g., selling pre-packed bars and providing teas and coffees, the requirement of which to continue to be registered will be assessed in line with current guidance.

- 3.18 With regards to business' included on the database, child-minders are not currently included as they are registered with the Council's Early Years team, and a risk-based approach is taken. The team disseminates information to Childminders and the Early Years Team work with Regulatory Services so that interventions are undertaken where required. This will be reviewed when the new Food Law Code of Practice is issued.
- 3.19 The awaiting inspection figure includes home-caterers, where the team have undertaken information gathering to identify low risk premises and prioritises high-risk interventions.
- 3.20 The Food Law Code of Practice (FLCoP) requires that Category A - B food hygiene, Category A food standards and non-compliant C premises be subject to an inspection, partial inspection, or audit at the required interval. Broadly compliant C risk food hygiene premises and broadly compliant B risk food standards can alternate between inspection, partial inspection audit and other Official Controls.
- 3.21 Category D risk premises can only alternate between an intervention which is an Official Control, and an intervention that is not an Official Control, if the potential hazard element at risk assessment is less than 30 and they are broadly compliant.
- 3.22 Premises rated E for food hygiene and C for food standards can be subject to an alternative enforcement strategy.

3.23 Table 3 below indicates the required number of food standard inspections in line with the Food Law Code of Practice.

Table 3 Food Standards Inspections Due:

FSA Category	No. of Premises	Frequency Required	Due 2023-24
A	0	Every 12 months	0
B	192	Every 24 months	118
C	1329	Alternative intervention or every 5 years	122
Awaiting Inspection* includes overdue	39		39
Not in programme+	85		0
Total Inspections due as at 01/04/23			279

*As for FH above there is fluctuation in year as new premises register and are inspected which will affect the number of premises due for inspection in year compared to the start of the year. Last year there were 203 new food registrations throughout the year.

+ Includes premises undertaking very low risk activities e.g., selling pre-packed bars and providing teas and coffees, the requirement of which to continue to be registered will be assessed in line with current guidance.

3.24 There are no high-risk food standards inspections due in year. Food standards inspections will be completed when a food hygiene inspection is due to bring the intervention programme in line with the Food Law Code of Practice.

3.25 Interventions outside the inspection programme for Food Hygiene and Food Standards are intelligence led. This includes responding to the public and feedback from businesses and officers. The status of their registration will be reassessed this year in line with the current FSA guidance.

3.26 There is data available on the ethnicity of those living in Southend, this does not however reflect the number of people whose first language is not English. There is no information held on business owners, whose first language is not English. There is a translation service available which is available to inspectors to assist where business have difficulties in communicating in English.

3.27 Table 4 below details the number of approved food premises within the city.

Table 4: Approved Food Premises:

Types	No. of each Type
Cockle and / or Whelk Processing	4
Meat Products	1
Fishery Products / Cold Stores	4

3.28 There are no registered feed importers in Southend. The food importers in Southend are mostly registered offices, operating as brokers, or small retailers importing a small range of low-risk foods. Southend has responsibilities as an inland authority as there are no border inspection posts in Southend, or inland transit sheds subject to customs controls.

- 3.29 The food and feed service will continue to support businesses to export product into the EU. Training and arrangements are in place to provide health certificates for businesses exporting to the EU. Fishing vessels have been inspected for compliance, and advice has been provided for businesses who were distributors and now have importer responsibilities.
- 3.30 There are still concerns regarding the harvesting of shellfish from the foreshore, therefore, the team have regulated the commercial harvesting of a number of legal pickers. The quantities being taken indicate commercial activity, and a risk with shellfish entering the food chain without the required controls in place.
- 3.31 Regulatory Services continues to respond to incidents of illegal shellfish harvesting, food fraud, with respect to counterfeit products, and to emerging PH issues.
- 3.32 Regulatory Services undertake sampling around the National Priorities identified in the FSA's Guidance on the food sampling programme. The programme also considers the sampling priorities for the Council and for the priorities identified through the Regional Strategic Assessment and the East of England Trading Standards Association (EETSA). There is no funding available for imported foods and no identified sampling programmes for feed this year. Where grants are available Regulatory Services will bid for relevant funding.

3.33 Seasonal Activities

3.34 Being a seaside location the service:

- Assists cockle and whelk producers during the harvesting season, which includes advisory visits and sampling and contributes to intelligence into the classification of production beds monitoring system.
- Monitors and disrupts the illegal harvesting of shellfish and supports legal harvesting.
- Supports the increased demand from higher visitor numbers from day trippers and those taking city breaks.
- Supports the City with reviewing and advising on food activities associated with events organised across the city. There were 110 events last year that would have required an evaluation of the food element.
- Provides of an export health certification process for local shellfish producers to enable local businesses to export into the EU.

3.35 Feed Premises Inspections:

- 3.36 There are national enforcement priorities for animal feed, with the inspections being co-ordinated through the National Trading Standards Board (NTSB) and the FSA. This approach is to ensure that regionally animal feed enforcement is effective, and there are risk-based controls in place across the Region.
- 3.37 From 1 April 2019, delivery of the NTSB Feed inspection programme, including the role of the lead Feed Officer role is contracted out to Essex Trading Standards to deliver the current NTSB funded programme.
- 3.38 The Council had 21 businesses registered under the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) Regulations 2005, for feed inspections as of the 1 April 2023. These are retail premises, which distribute food on for feed purposes, and one manufacturer of animal feedstuffs and 1 feed storage premises. Table 5 below highlights the Feed Premises Profile for 2023/24.

Table 5: Feed Premises Profile as at 2023/24.

Category of Premises	No.
Pet Food Manufacturers R06	1
Supplier of Surplus Food R07	19
Feed Storage Premises R09	1

Total	21
-------	----

3.39 A Desktop Exercise for 2023-24 identified that there are two R07 feed inspections to be completed this year.

3.40 The feed service will support businesses to export production into the EU should they wish to do so.

3.41 Service Requests:

3.42 Regulatory Services will continue to respond to requests for service, including business advice, investigation and management of complaints, management of food incidents and hazards, including outbreaks of foodborne illness. The service will also prioritise requests from businesses to assist them with export requirements for food and feed.

3.43 Officers are located both in the main Civic Centre, Victoria Avenue, and also undertake remote working. The service responds to inspections and incidents outside of normal hours, and the 24-hour contact centre receives emergency calls.

3.44 Demand on the service can vary according to both the season, and the weather, with high seasons or hot weather usually resulting in increased service requests.

3.45 Enforcement Policy

3.46 The Council's Environment and Regulatory Enforcement Policy was adopted by the Council in 2021. This policy was developed and consulted on meeting the requirements of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 and the Regulator's Code.

4.0 Service Delivery

4.1 Interventions by Regulatory Services Officers for Food and Feeding stuffs.

4.2 Details of inspections due in each food category are in Tables 2 and Tables 3, and for feed in 3.39. Regulatory Services Officers will prioritise premises for food hygiene inspection in line with the Food Law Code of Practice and those assessed as being required for feed by NTSB.

For this Authority they are:

- Food hygiene inspections in line with risk and the frequency required by the Food Law Code of Practice.
- Visits to Approved food premises for conditional and full approval.
- Inspection of fishing vessels.
- All approved food premises that have been risk rated.
- All premises processing shellfish will be inspected annually at the start of the season, and other approved premises when due.
- Risk assessment of all new food business registering to determine intervention.
- Alternative intervention at low-risk premises.
- Feed interventions identified through the national enforcement priorities and co-ordinated by NTSB.

4.3 A food sampling programme Annex 2 will be delivered to supplement and inform the service. Delivery of the sampling programme will be reviewed in line with the priorities detailed above.

4.4 Regulatory Services Officers for food and feed are authorised in line with qualification and competency requirements detailed in the respective Codes of Practice. Co-ordination of food and feed is through the Lead Food and Feed Officers and the Regulatory Services Officer for Trading Standards.

4.5 Officers have access to expertise and peer support through attending local liaison group meetings, detailed in section 4.41, and suitably qualified and competent Enforcement Officers will support the service where the Code of Practice allows.

- 4.6 As detailed above, all high-risk food standards are prioritised for inspection each year. Due food standards inspections rated B and C will be inspected at the time the food hygiene inspection is due or overdue.
- 4.7 All new premises be inspected in year, however, where this is not possible those undertaking high risk activities will be prioritised over low-risk inspections.
- 4.8 With regards to home caterers, questionnaires continue to be used to determine the activities being undertaken, and subsequent inspections are prioritised where high risk activities are being undertaken. Many of this category of caterer register to enable them to benefit from the use the Food Hygiene Rating Scheme (FHRS), rather than a legal requirement to do so. Inspections at premises undertaking lower risk activities will be carried out where resource is available.
- 4.9 Enforcement Officers will assist for any alternative interventions and sampling.
- 4.10 To assist Southend fishery businesses the service provides export health certificates, specifically to assist our businesses and for other food export certificates. There are five officers who have the necessary accreditation training to deliver this service.
- 4.11. Regulatory Services supports the Safety Advisory Group process for events to ensure that compliant caterers operate at these events. Caterers at these events will normally be required to be rated 3, 4 and 5 under the FHRS.
- 4.12 Where mobile traders are inspected at events or markets, the outcomes will be reported to their registered local authority in line with the FLCoP. Similarly reports from other local authorities regarding mobile traders registered with Southend-on-Sea City Council will be used to inform SCC ratings and interventions.
- 4.13 Regulatory Services Officers for food safety, standards and health and safety, will determine whether additional pro-active inspections need to be carried out at events based on intelligence.
- 4.14 The Council will continue to participate in the FHRS to promote transparency and enable individuals to make informed choices about where they eat. The team will continue to use and develop the Uniform database to improve reporting capability.
- 4.15 Regulatory Services Group Food and Feed Complaints**
- 4.16 Details of the demand on the service for food complaints in 2022-23 is in Section 9.1. It is anticipated that the number of complaints received in 2023-24 will be similar to those received in previous years.
- 4.17 There are very few complaints regarding feed, and the action required will be assessed by the lead for animal feed.
- 4.18 All food complaints will be allocated to officers with appropriate feed and food competencies. Investigations of service requests/complaints will be based on intelligence and will be proportionate to the risk.
- 4.19 Primary Authority Partnership and Home Authority Scheme**
- 4.20 The Council does not have any formal arrangements in place for food hygiene, standards or feeding stuffs. The Regulatory and Environment Enforcement Policy requires all Officers to consider any partnerships and formal intervention strategies prior to taking enforcement action. As part of an informal Home Authority arrangement this authority will continue to undertake sampling for examination of the cockle processing establishments in liaison with the City of London Corporation Port Health Authority.
- 4.21 All Officers have access to the Primary Authority Scheme website and will adhere to inspection plans or priorities identified through this scheme.

4.22 **Advice to Business**

- 4.23 The level of demand from businesses last year is included in section 6.1 but does not take account of advice given during inspection. Advice to businesses will be available to businesses under both the FHRs and the Regulators' Code to assist businesses to grow, and for those within the FHRs to achieve a higher rating.
- 4.24 Ad-hoc advice will be given on request and where necessary businesses will be advised of specialist support that they can obtain for themselves. Businesses have identified that information were to be produced in bite-size. Specific tailored advice is delivered as part of the inspection programme and will be reviewing with businesses their requirements,
- 4.25 Regulatory Services continues to support the Economic Development team (EDT) and Culture and Tourism by providing advice at events. The team will continue to support businesses through bringing attention to grants that are available for business development and energy efficiency.
- 4.26 Details of what to expect during an inspection are included on the reverse of the inspection report, which is left on site following an inspection, together with the officer's contact details. Advice is given to businesses on how to improve their food hygiene rating is also given on any further correspondence and includes the officer's contact details.

4.27 **Feed and Food Sampling**

- 4.28 The food sampling policy prioritisation is detailed in Section 3.32 and the food sampling programme for this year attached as Annex 2. Regulatory Services will continue to participate in the Essex Food Group programme as well as take samples to support local work. It is planned that sampling will be undertaken in accordance with the sampling plan (Annex 2). Enforcement Officers support this work.
- 4.29 There is no funding available for sampling of animal feed, or funding available this year from the FSA to support imported foods, (which is a national priority). The team has usually been successful when bidding for additional funding, where it is available. The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) continues to provide a free allocation for microbiological sampling. Where resources allow, the team will participate in the East of England Trading Standards Association (EETSA) programme undertaking compositional food sampling and standards as well as taking samples in support of local work.
- 4.30 Samples for food examination, will be submitted to UKHSA Laboratory at Colindale; samples for food will be submitted to the Public Analyst Scientific Services Limited. The nominated Agricultural Analyst for feed is the same as Essex Trading Standards (ETS). This is to reduce the cost of transport of samples to the laboratory. The details for the returns of any sampling information will be provided to the Food Standards Agency, as required.

4.31 **Control and Investigation of Outbreaks and Food Related Infectious Disease**

- 4.32 The team responds to notifications of infectious disease associated with gastrointestinal infections from UKHSA and from the local pathology laboratory. The goal is to identify potential sources of infection and to stop further communicable transmission within the community.
- 4.33 There are procedures that detail the range of interventions that can be taken and the team have a range of responses such as guidance, exclusion criteria and microbiological clearance. Where necessary the team offer advice and regularly liaise with the Essex Health Protection Group involving Consultants in Communication Disease Control (CCDC), epidemiologists and other Environmental Health teams across the region.
- 4.34 SARS-COVID-2 continues to be a notifiable disease however Regulatory Services will only respond to specific requests from UKHSA where actions are required to be taken to protect public health.

4.35 **Incidents**

- 4.36 The team will review all food alerts and will respond where relevant or directed by the FSA or DEFRA. The demand for responses will usually be included within the resource allocated to the food service, but dependent on the demand may result in a reduction in the pro-active service.
- 4.37 Resource may be necessary to support the Council's emergency control plan. All additional resource requirements will be requested through the relevant Gold and Silver Command Groups.
- 4.38 Regulatory Services continues to respond to incidents of illegal harvesting of shellfish from the foreshore. These products are removed from the food chain where commercial harvesters have been unable to demonstrate that the shellfish will be subject to the correct controls. The team is currently working with the National Food Crime Unit (FSA) and other agencies.

4.39 **Liaison with Other Organisations**

- 4.40 The Council will continue to participate locally in liaison arrangements with:
- The Essex Food Liaison Group (including microbiological sampling).
 - East of England Trading Standards Association (EETSA) Food Group.
 - EETSA Feed Group.
 - Southeast Shellfish Liaison Group.
 - Food Hygiene Focus Group.
 - Essex Environmental Health Managers Group.
 - EETSA Heads of Service.
 - UKHSA.
 - NTSB.
 - Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority.
 - City of London Port Health Authority.
 - Town Centre and Marine Units of Essex Police; and
 - Planning.
- 4.41 The Council will work with national bodies as appropriate, including the FSA, Chartered Trading Standards Institute, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), Local Government Association and Justice and Care Organisation.
- 4.42 **Promotional Work and other non-official controls interventions for food and feed**
- 4.43 Participation will be as part of a larger exercise organised nationally or through Essex County and will be prioritised in line with corporate objectives.
- 4.44 The team continues to work with the Public Health Team and other colleagues to create and implement a plan for the food environment in Southend. It remains clear that substantial changes are required to diets over the next few decades to meet existing government targets of reducing high fat, salt, and sugar consumption.
- 4.45 An integrated approach to improving health is required in order to achieve better health outcomes and will incorporate tackling the current fast-food environment whilst providing support to people to make healthier choices. With this in mind, this plan also delivers to the Council's objectives on the healthy eating strategy, and the improved health outcomes for residents, visitors and those working in Southend.
- 4.46 The team is currently involved with the relaunch of the Southend Supports Breastfeeding campaign and is working on providing advice to event organisers in Southend on sustainability.

4.47 The Team provides intelligence to the Intelligence Database (IDB) and directly to the National Food Crime Unit and the Gangmasters Labour Abuse Agency.

4.48 Regulatory Services will also participate in:

- Health Promotion Events organised by SCC.
- Targeted events.
- Southend Action Days, targeted activity in specific areas
- Social media messaging through Facebook and twitter

4.49 The Council has continued to use social media through a Facebook page to inform business of emerging issues, including reinforcing the FHRS; publicising campaigns and informing members of where a business achieves a five under that scheme.

4.50 The team uses resources to support leisure events across the town, though participating on the Safety Advisory Group (SAG) and inspecting at events previously identified as higher risk.

5.0 Resources

5.1 Financial Allocation

5.2 Table 6 below highlights the financial allocation associated with the plan.

Table 6 financial allocation

	£ Budget 2023-24
Travel and Subsistence	1,250
Equipment	0 (there would be budget available if required)
IT & Legal (included in management, administration, and technical services)	18,800
¹ Sampling Budget	0 (funding stream from grants where available and would be available if required)
*Staffing Costs	390,000
**Contracted food hygiene and standards inspections	11,800
Contracted animal feed inspections	525
Total	421,850 (Excluding animal feed)

⁽¹⁾Microbiological samples are included as part of our free allocation with UKHSA.)

*Includes calculations of on-costs as amended 2023-24

**Underspend on vacant posts to be used to complete food hygiene and standards activities.

5.3 Staffing Allocation

5.4 Table 7 highlights the staffing allocation over time, and Table 8 in section 5.8 highlights the staffing allocation necessary to deliver this plan.

Table 7 Staffing Allocation over Time

Staff	FTE 2020-21	FTE 2021-22	FTE 2022-23	FTE 2023-24
Management Food and Feed	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Regulatory Services Officers Food* vacancy factor used for Contracted inspections	1.8	2.0	2.2	3
Enforcement Officers Food	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
Contracted food inspections	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.6
Total Officers	3.7	5.1	4.6	4.6
Administration	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Regulatory Services Officers Feed	Contracted out service	Contracted out service	Contracted out service	Contracted out service
Total FTE	4.3	5.7	5.1	5.1

5.5 Staff Development Plan

5.6 Training will be identified as part of the annual conversations with staff members to meet the needs of the service to be delivered. Registered Environmental Health Practitioners are responsible for managing their own CPD training which funded by the Council.

5.7 Continued assessment of competencies in line with the Code of Practice is undertaken as part of the Council's appraisal system, Officers who support areas of food, feed, infectious disease, and legal processes will receive appropriate training which will be provided both in-house and externally as appropriate, and Officers working to complete their registration as food practitioners will be supported.

5.8 Table 8 shows the projected resource required to deliver programme.

Table 8 projected resource required to deliver programme.

Activity (does not include Business Support time)	FTE
Food Hygiene & Standards Inspections	1.94
Approved Premises	0.04
Revisits to check compliance / FHRS	0.6
Service Requests	0.33
Events applications	0.17
HA / Primary Authority	0.02
Advice to premises	0.08
Formal action	0.12
Co-ordination liaison	0.11
Promotional / Facebook / FHRS	0.12
Sampling activities	0.21
Food poisoning (does not consider outbreak)	0.11
Incidents (including illegal harvesting of shellfish)	0.5
Training for competency (Code of Practice requirement) & internal	0.3
Auditing	0.15
Management of activities (service and improvements)	0.48
Administration	0.5
Total Food (including dedicated administration)	5.78
All Feed Activities	0.1
Total FTE	5.88

5.9 There is a contract in place to undertake food inspections to assist with meeting the Food Law Code of Practice requirements, to ensure that high risk interventions are completed in

year. However, Table 7 and 8 demonstrate that there is a 0.68 FTE deficit between current resources and the number required to deliver the programme. This deficit is covered by utilising underspend in salaries across Regulatory Services to bring in additional contractors, to meet the inspection programme.

6.0 Quality Assessment

6.1 Quality Assessment and Internal Monitoring

6.2 A comprehensive audit of data entering by the business support and officers was undertaken this year. It identified key areas of control to be implemented, and new processes have been developed along with associated training. New reports are available to identify errors going forward.

6.3 The team participate in the consistency exercises that are organised by the FSA, and to improve consistency further share these results at the Essex Food Liaison Group.

6.4 There is performance monitoring in place which is reported monthly to the Director of Public Protection.

7.0 Review

7.1 Review against the Service Plan 2022-23

7.2 There is continued support for report writing and there are a range of performance reports available.

7.3. Table 9 shows the Inspections Under the Food Safety Recovery Plan 2022-23

Table 9 Inspections completed 2022-23.

FSA Category	Numbers Due	Achieved
A	8	100%
B	36	100%
C	205	98% (4 closed as seasonal)
D	5	100%
E	0	100 Due or Overdue Inspections
Unrated assessed for prioritisation	384	100% assessed. 198* completed 93% inspected

*The deviation from those due is because on inspection they either did not open or closed shortly after opening.

7.4 The service fully complied with the FSA recovery plan for food hygiene inspections, and undertook additional inspections, which were due in accordance with the Food Law Code of Practice, but not required in year. The team also fully supported all premises which were exporting to the EU, and this included the additional responsibility of inspecting fishing vessels that registered to the Council.

7.5 The FSA recovery plan only required A rated risk food standards inspections to be completed. There were none due, the team did complete 50 B risk rated and 439 C risk rated food standards inspections.

7.6 The Assistant Regulatory Services Officer completed their training route and achieved full competency for food interventions.

7.7 To cover for the officer who was seconded to public health, additional inspections were contracted to assist with the priorities of the inspection programme.

7.8 Table 10 presents the Feed Premises Profile for the 2022-23 inspection programme, in line with the desk-top study.

Table 10 Feed Premises Profile Inspection Programme

Category	No. In category	Due 2022-23	Completed	% Achieved
R7	19	2	2	100
R6	1	1	1	100
R5 ¹	1	0	0	

7.9 To reduce the cost to the authority of the time element of the training and enforcement for feed, this part of the service has been contracted out to Essex Trading Standards.

8.0 Enforcement

8.1 Table 11 below highlights the enforcement undertaken in Food Premises.

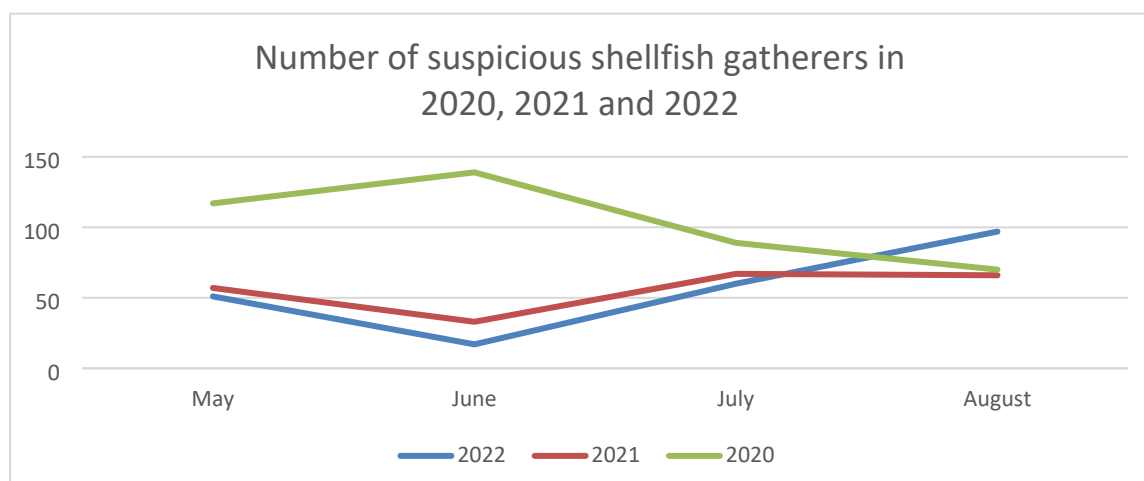
Table 11 Enforcement undertaken in Food Premises

	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
<i>Prosecutions</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Simple Cautions</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Improvement Notices</i>	9	2	0	5
<i>Prohibitions & Voluntary Closures</i>	2	1	1	0
<i>Seizure and Detentions (including voluntary surrender)</i>	4	18	51	47
<i>Remedial Action and detention notices</i>	3	0	0	0
Total	18	21	52	52

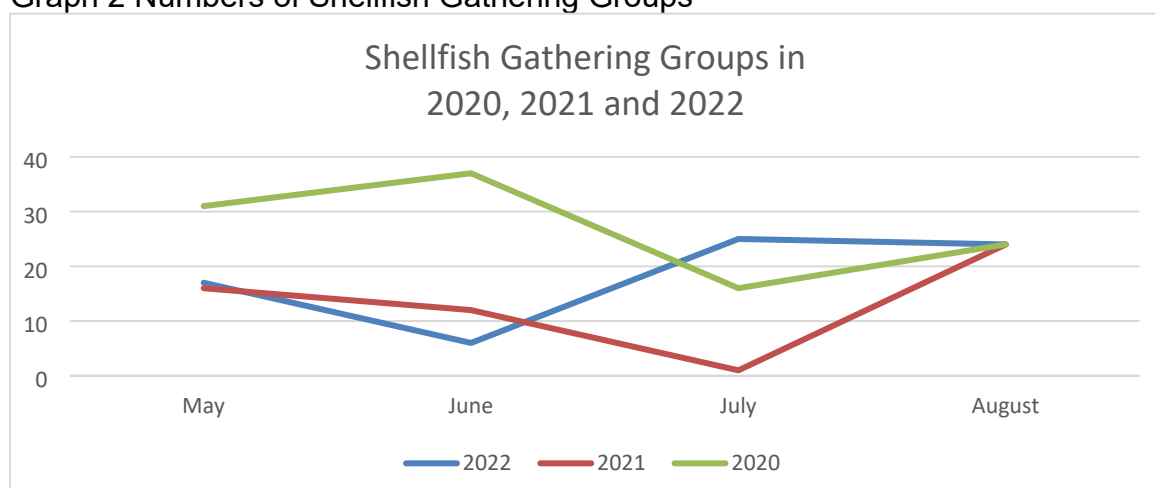
There has been an increase in the number of improvement notices served to remedy non-compliance. The reduction in seizures and detention is attributable to the effectiveness of the continued disruption to the illegal oyster harvesting.

8.2 Enforcement relating to Illegal shellfish harvesting.

Graph 1 Numbers of Shellfish Gatherers



Graph 2 Numbers of Shellfish Gathering Groups



- 8.3 Both the numbers of individuals and groups believed to be illegally harvesting shellfish has declined since 2020, with the shellfish gathering activities periods in Southend foreshore between May and August.
- 8.4 The high visibility overt surveillance approach in 2021 and 2022 saw a significant reduction of suspicious shellfish gathering activities along Southend foreshore from 2020 figures, and it is planned that this continued disruption approach continues.
- 8.5 The team continues to work collaboratively with partners, these include: the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, the Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities, the town centre and marine units of Essex Police, and the charity Justice and Care.

9.0 Service Requests

- 9.1 Table 13 highlights the service requests for food safety and standards and infectious disease investigations over the last 4 years.

Table 13 Service Requests for Food Safety and Standards, and Infectious Disease Investigations and Covid interventions

	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
<i>Food Safety and Standards</i>	158	423	596	535
<i>Infectious Disease</i>	187	196	137	266
<i>Covid interventions</i>	0	130	891	0
Total	345	749	1624	799

- 9.2 The number of service requests have reduced, this is attributable to the Food Standards Agency closing their referral service. This service had previously placed demand on the service for anonymous and complaints found to be unsubstantiated. As expected, there were no Covid interventions required, this will be removed from reporting next year.
- 9.3 Table 14 highlights the numbers of samples taken.

Table 14: Sampling

	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
<i>Microbiological Samples Taken</i>	199	192	111	210
<i>Analytical Samples Taken</i>	12	30	25	42

9.4 The FSA funded an EU imported food sampling project which was completed. There were no samples required for feed analysis in 2022-23.

10.0 **Identification of any Variation from the Service Plan 2022-23**

10.1 The FSA recovery plan priorities were completed, and that plan focussed on the priorities identified by the FSA.

10.2 A sampling grant for sampling imported foods became available in-year, and a successful grant application was made. 12 samples were taken by officers in line with the FSA priorities. However, the plan to explore the use of alternative enforcements and the use of Uniform to reschedule the next intervention was not achieved and has been rescheduled to this year.

10.3 Additional resource was required by officers to correct inputting errors of administrators.

10.4 **Areas for Improvement**

10.5 The following areas of improvement have been identified:

- Continue to enhance and develop the functionality of the Uniform database.
- Continued improvement of remote working facilities to integrate paperwork for inspections.
- Improved reporting tools for performance management purposes.
- Standardising work where possible and process improvements.
- Continue to review and prioritise for inspection new premises where risk identified.
- Training of Officers to support work areas and identified competency requirements.
- Explore the use of the alternative enforcement visits and reschedule for the next intervention in line with the Food Law Code of Practice. A process will be developed and ensure the mapping in Uniform reflects this. This will coincide with the revised Food Law Code of Practice, when issued.
- Work with businesses to identify service and advice needs, including the production of a newsletter with bite-size updates.
- Improve process compliance of administration staff.

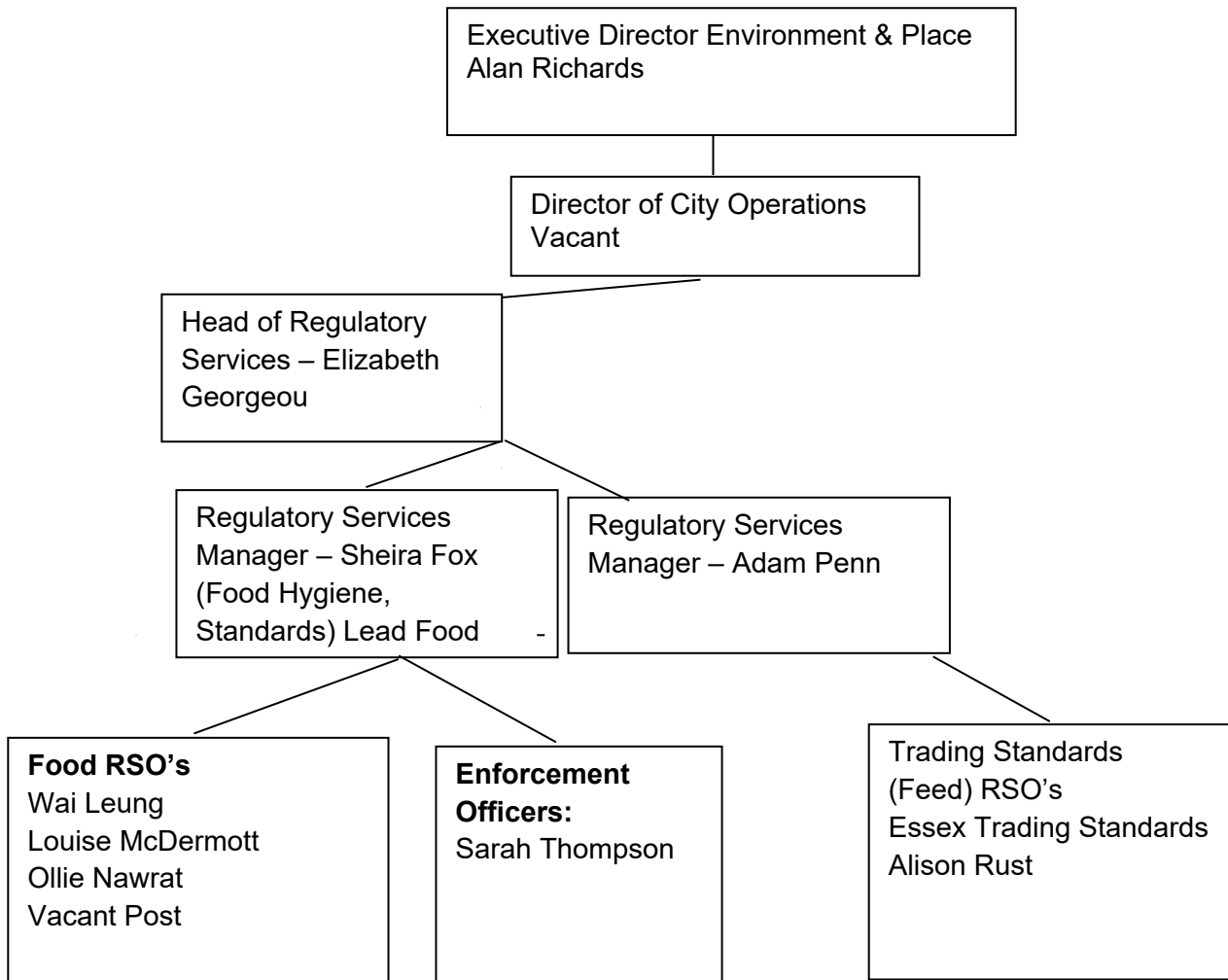
Annex 1

Leader and Cabinet Portfolio for Regulatory Services:

Leader Cllr Tony Cox

Public Protection: Cllr John Lamb

Food Service – Officers undertaking food work only:



**SOUTHEND-ON-SEA CITY COUNCIL
SAMPLING PROGRAMME; 1 April 2023– 31 March 2024**

Sampling is also undertaken on a monthly basis between June and October (depending on start and end of cockle season) from the cockle sheds.

Week	Date	Sampling Projects 2023-24
1	19/04/2023	In house Scooped and machine ice cream
2	03/05/2023	In house Scooped and machine ice cream
3	17/05/2023	National Vegetarian Week - In house Homemade coleslaw/ Study 77 RTE salad
4	31/05/2023	Study 77 RTE salad/ Study 78 Swabbing - kebab shops, Fast food takeaways
5	14/06/2023	Study 77 RTE salad/ Study 78 Swabbing - kebab shops, Fast food takeaways
6	28/06/2023	Study 77 RTE salad/ Study 78 Swabbing - kebab shops, Fast food takeaways
7	12/07/2023	In house Loose ready to eat seafoods
8	26/07/2023	In house Loose ready to eat seafoods
9	09/08/2023	In house Made to order sandwiches - chicken, eggs, sliced ham fillings
10	23/08/2023	In house Made to order sandwiches - chicken, eggs, sliced ham fillings
11	06/09/2023	In house Made to order sandwiches - chicken, eggs, sliced ham fillings
12	20/09/2023	In house Community Fridges/ Soup kitchen
13	04/10/2023	In house Community Fridges/ Soup kitchen
14	18/10/2023	In house Vegan food/Listeria Shopping Basket/ Budget branded Ready to eat foods (Supermarket chains)
15	01/11/2023	World Vegan Day/In house Listeria Shopping Basket/ Budget branded Ready to eat foods (Supermarket chains)
16	15/11/2023	In house Cakes from European shops
17	29/11/2023	International Cake Day - In house cakes from European shops
18	13/12/2023	In house Christmas theme foods - nuts, dried dates, chocolate coated products

19	27/12/2023	NO SAMPLING ACTIVITY
20	10/01/2024	In house Independent Grocers - biltong, pork cracklings, sandwiches, soft cheese etc
21	24/01/2024	In house Independent Grocers - biltong, pork cracklings, sandwiches, soft cheese etc

Equality Analysis

Name of policy, service function, or restructure requiring an Equality Analysis	Official Feed and Food Service Plan 2023-24
Department	Neighbourhoods and Environment
Service Area	Regulatory Services
Date Equality Analysis Undertaken	11 May 2023
To be reviewed every:	Annual plan – on each plan

1. Names and roles of staff carrying out this Equality Analysis (EA):

Name	Role	Service Area
Elizabeth Georgeou	Head of Regulatory Services	Regulatory Services
Sheira Fox	Regulatory Services Manager	Regulatory Services

2. Evidence Base

2.1 Sources of information

Please list the sources of information, including data, and results of consultation exercises, that could or will inform the EA.

Table 1

Source of information	Reason for using (e.g., likely impact on a particular group).
Southend insights – Age Structure	Those in the higher age bracket and lower age brackets would be considered vulnerable with respect to risks from foodborne disease.
Southend insights – religion	Requirement to regulate foods which are not consumed on religious grounds
Uniform database	Provides details of the types of businesses inspected, the level of compliance and business types.

2.2 Gaps in information or data

Are there any information gaps and data? Do the gaps relate to any protected characteristics?

Describe the gap(s) and the impact this has on your ability to complete the EA.

Businesses, through the economic development team, have identified a need for bite-size information to be available from regulators. The service is currently developing an e-resource that will provide this information and request feedback from businesses to ensure that the service responds to those needs.

3. Carrying out your analysis

3.1 Impact assessment

The Council is legally required to produce an annual food service plan, it sets out aims and objectives with respect to food safety, standards and animal feed. It reviews performance over the previous year and how it will deliver the service for the year ahead.

Central government requires the local authority to comply with the relevant codes of practice, legislation, government priorities and the FSA framework agreement. This plan is supplementary to the Regulatory Services service plan.

The plan details how the service will comply with the above in the forthcoming year. It also details the feed programme as developed by the National Trading Standards Board.

Table 2

	Impact - Please tick				
	Yes			No	Unclear
	Positive	Negative	Neutral		
Age (including looked after children)	Y				
Disability			Y		

Gender Reassignment			Y		
Marriage and civil partnership			Y		
Pregnancy and maternity	Y				
Race	Y				
Religion or belief	Y				
Sex			Y		
Sexual orientation			Y		
Carers			Y		
Socio-economic	Y				

3.2 Results of your analysis

Table 3

	Potential Impact
Age	Those over 65+ and less than 4 years are more vulnerable to foodborne disease. The proper regulation of high-risk premises protects those individuals.
Disability	None identified
Gender reassignment	None identified
Marriage and civil partnership	None Identified
Pregnancy and maternity	Pregnant woman are more susceptible
Race	Language and literacy may add to the challenges of compliance but some individuals. There is translated information and a translation service available.

Religion or belief	Officers have a wide knowledge of diverse cultures through their formal training. They have the knowledge of slaughterhouse rituals and types of foods consumed by different groups.
Sex	None identified
Sexual orientation	None identified
Carers	None identified
Socio-economic	Included in the inspection programme are food banks and other premises serving low-income groups or those otherwise under financial pressure in the current economic climate to ensure that food is safe and what it says it is.

4. Community Impact

You may also need to undertake an analysis of the potential direct or indirect impact on the wider community when introducing a new/revised policy, service function or restructure. The template is [here](#).

None

5. Equality Analysis Action Plan

Table 4

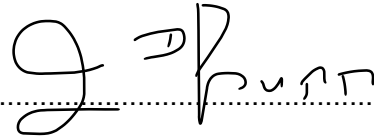
Planned action	Objective	Who	When	How will this be monitored (e.g., via team/service plans)
Update bulletins	To better understand needs of businesses	Food officers	On start up	System collates information sent out and responses made

The conclusions of this Equality Assessment will be embedded in future decision making



Signed (lead officer):

Signed (Executive Director/Head of Service):

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. P. ...', written over a dotted line.

Once signed, please send a copy of the completed EA (and, if applicable, CCIA)

to Angela Dress Angeladress@southend.gov.uk.

All Equality Analyses are recorded on Pentana and reported to CMT and DMT's on a quarterly basis.

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Title: Annual Treasury Management Report – 2022/23

Meeting: Cabinet

Date: 18 July 2023

Classification: Part 1

Policy Context:

Key Decision: No

Report Authors: Caroline Fozzard, Senior Finance Lead (Strategy, Sustainability and Governance),

Executive Councillor: Councillor Cox Leader and Cabinet Member for SEND

1. Executive Summary

1.1. The Annual Treasury Management Report covers the treasury activity for the period from April 2022 to March 2023 and reviews performance against the Prudential Indicators for 2022/23.

2. Recommendation

That Cabinet;

2.1. **Approves the Annual Treasury Management Report for 2022/23 and the outturn Prudential Indicators for 2022/23.**

2.2. **Notes that the financing of 2022/23 capital expenditure of £51.822m has been funded in accordance with the schedule set out in Table 1 of section 4.**

2.3. **Notes that Capital Financing and Treasury Management were carried out in accordance with statutory requirements, good practice and in compliance with the CIPFA (The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Prudential Code during 2022/23.**

2.4. **Notes the following in respect of the return on investment and borrowing;**

- **The loan and investment portfolios were actively managed to minimise cost and maximise interest earned, whilst maintaining a low level of risk.**

- **£3.773m of interest and income distributions for all investments were earned during 2022/23 at an average rate of 2.37%. This is 0.13% over the average SONIA rate (Sterling Overnight Index Average) and 0.07% over the average bank base rate. Also, the value of the externally managed funds decreased by a net of £7.335m due to the changes in the unit price, giving a combined return of -2.24%. (Section 7).**
- **The level of borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) (excluding debt relating to services transferred from Essex County Council on 1st April 1998) remained at £347.3m (Housing Revenue Account (HRA): £74.2m, General Fund (GF): £273.1m) throughout 2022/23.**
- **The level of financing for ‘invest to save’ schemes decreased from £8.39m to £8.22m by the end of 2022/23.**

3. Background

- 3.1. The CIPFA Prudential Code requires the Council to set Prudential Indicators for its capital expenditure and treasury management activities and to report on them after the end of the financial year.
- 3.2. This Council has adopted the ‘CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Sector’ and operates its treasury management service in compliance with this Code. The Code requires the reporting of treasury management activities to:
 - Review actual activity for the preceding year (this report); and
 - Forecast the likely activity for the forthcoming year (in the Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators Report in February).
- 3.3. The Prudential Code is the key element in the system of capital finance that was introduced from 1st April 2004 as set out in the Local Government Act 2003. The Code has been developed to support Local Authorities in taking capital investment decisions and to ensure that these decisions are supported by a framework which ensures proportionality, prudence, affordability and sustainability.
- 3.4. To demonstrate compliance with these objectives of proportionality, prudence, affordability and sustainability each local authority is required to produce a set of prudential indicators and to update these annually as part of setting the Council’s budget.

4. Prudential Indicators

4.1. Appendix A provides a schedule of the prudential indicators.

4.2. Capital Expenditure

The first of these is the amount of capital expenditure in the year on long term assets. The table below shows this and the ways it has been financed.

Table 1: Capital Expenditure and Financing

	2022/23 Revised Budget £000s	2022/23 Actual £000s	2022/23 Variance £000s
Total Capital Expenditure	61,820	51,822	(9,998)
Financed by:			
Borrowing ⁽¹⁾	28,589	25,999	(2,590)
Invest to Save Financing ⁽¹⁾	2,386	1,729	(657)
Capital Receipts	1,702	987	(715)
Capital Grants Utilised	15,859	11,268	(4,591)
Major Repairs Reserve	8,129	6,161	(1,968)
Other Revenue/ Capital Reserve Contributions	4,212	4,432	220
Other Contributions	943	1,246	303
Total Financing	61,820	51,822	(9,998)

Note 1 - this relates to both internal and external borrowing but for 2022/23 this was only internal borrowing and no external borrowing was undertaken.

The capital expenditure financed by most types of funding was lower than budgeted but the largest underspend is the capital expenditure financed by grants. This is mainly due to underspends on schemes to be delivered by partners and joint ventures such as the Better Queensway SELEP funding for enabling works and the Getting Building Fund monies for the No Use Empty initiative.

As at 31 March 2023 actual borrowing by the HRA was £99.752m, comprising £74.168m external borrowing and £25.584m internal borrowing.

The HRA can also finance its capital spend from the major repairs reserve, from grants and directly from the HRA by way of revenue contributions to capital.

4.3. Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

The Council's underlying need to borrow is called the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This figure is a measure of the Council's debt position and

represents capital expenditure up to the end of 2022/23 which has not yet been charged to revenue. The process of charging the capital expenditure to revenue is a statutory requirement and is done by means of the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The Council's CFR is shown in table 2 and is a key prudential indicator.

Table 2: Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

	31st March 2023 Revised Budget £000s	31st March 2023 Actual £000s
Balance 1st April 2022	426,741	426,741
Plus: capital expenditure financed by borrowing	30,975	27,728
Plus: fixed assets subject to finance leases	0	45
Less: Repayments of capital long term investments	0	(61)
Less: Minimum Revenue Provision	(10,912)	(11,296)
Balance 31st March 2023	446,804	443,157

The CFR is the Council's theoretical need to borrow but the Section 151 Officer can manage the Council's actual borrowing position by either borrowing to the CFR, choosing to use temporary cash flow funds instead of borrowing (internal borrowing) or borrowing for future increases in the CFR (borrowing in advance of need). The Section 151 Officer currently manages the Council's actual borrowing position in the second of the above CFR scenarios.

Of the sum in table 2 above, the Council has already addressed the theoretical need to borrow by having undertaken external borrowing and credit arrangements of £357.449m and by internally borrowing the remaining £85.708m.

4.4. Treasury Position on Borrowing and Investments

The overall treasury position at 31 March 2023 compared with the revised budget is set out in the table on the next page.

Table 3: Treasury Position

	31 March 2023 Revised Budget	31 March 2023 Actual	
	Principal £000s	Principal £000s	Average Rate (%)
Total gross Debt# (excluding ECC transferred debt)	359,154	357,449	3.47

This includes PWLB borrowing of £347.332m with the balance being invest to save financing and finance leases (as these are credit arrangements).

In order to ensure that borrowing levels are prudent over the medium term, the Council's gross external borrowing must only be for a capital purpose. Gross borrowing should not therefore, except in the short term, exceed the CFR for 2022/23 plus the expected changes to the CFR over 2023/24 and 2024/25. The table below shows that the Council has complied with this requirement.

Table 4: CFR compared to Gross Borrowing Position

	31 March 2023 Revised Budget £000s	31 March 2023 Actual £000s
Gross borrowing position	359,154	357,994
Estimated Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2025		467,744

4.5. Authorised Limit, Operational Boundary and Ratio of Financing Costs

In addition to ensuring that the net borrowing position is lower than the CFR, the Council is required to set gross borrowing limits. These are detailed below with the actual positions during the year.

Table 5: Borrowing limits

	2022/23 (£000s)
Authorised Limit	395,000
Operational Boundary	385,000
Maximum gross borrowing position during the year	357,986
Financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream	15.25%

The Authorised Limit is the “Affordable Borrowing Limit” required by the Local Government Act 2003. This is the outer boundary of the Council’s borrowing based on a realistic assessment of the risks. The table on the previous page demonstrates that during 2022/23 the Council has maintained gross borrowing within its Authorised Limit.

The Operational Boundary is the expected borrowing position of the Council during the year, and periods where the actual position is either below or over the Boundary are acceptable subject to the Authorised Limit not being breached. The Council has maintained borrowing within the boundary throughout 2022/23.

The indicator “financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream” identifies the cost of capital (i.e. borrowing costs) as a proportion of the Council’s budget requirement. For the General Fund the actual figure in 2022/23 was 15.25%.

4.6. Maturity structure of borrowing (against maximum position)

The table below shows the upper limits for which the Council delegates its length of borrowing decisions to the Executive Director (Finance and Resources)/Section 151 Officer in 2022/23 and the actual maturity structure of the borrowing as at 31st March 2023.

Table 6: Maturity Structure of Borrowing

	Upper limit %	Outstanding debt maturity at 31st March 2023 %
Under 12 months	20	0
12 months and within 24 months	30	2
24 months and within 5 years	40	9
5 years and within 10 years	60	18
10 years and within 20 years	100	22
20 years and within 30 years	100	3
30 years and above	80	46

The percentages in each category for the upper limits do not add up to 100% as they do not represent an actual allocation.

5. Treasury Management Strategy

5.1. During 2022/23 the Council complied with all of the relevant statutory and regulatory requirements which limit the levels of risk associated with its treasury management activities. In particular its adoption and implementation of the Code of Practice for Treasury Management means its treasury practices demonstrate a low risk approach.

5.2. The Council is aware of the risks of passive management of the treasury portfolio and has taken steps to monitor the proactive management of the debt and investments over the year with the support of its treasury management advisers.

- 5.3. Shorter-term variable rates and likely future movements in these rates predominantly determine the Council's in-house investment return. These returns can therefore be volatile and, whilst the risk of loss of principal is minimised through the annual investment strategy, accurately forecasting future returns can be difficult.
- 5.4. The bank base rate increased incrementally from 0.75% to 4.25% during the year which positively impacted the investment return on monies being managed in-house.
- 5.5. The monies being managed by external fund managers were all impacted by the prevailing market conditions to varying extents. The income distributions held up well across the fund managers, with higher returns achieved the longer the term of the underlying assets. Property funds had higher income distributions than the short-dated bond funds, which in turn had higher income distributions than the enhanced cash fund.
- 5.6. The externally managed funds were impacted to different extents with regard to the value of the units. The value of the enhanced cash fund was adversely affected by the difficult market conditions but to a lesser extent than the short-dated bond funds. However, the decreases in the property fund unit values were larger than the other funds due to lower property valuations across many sectors, with the impact depending on the mix of properties in each fund. However, even though the property funds reduced in value by £6.555M it should be noted that this was in some part a correction of the large gains made during 2021/22 of £5.442M.
- 5.7. In line with the capital finance and accounting regulations the Financial Instrument Revaluation reserve is used to capture all the changes in the unit value of the funds so they do not affect the General Fund balance. (See sections 7, 8 and 9 for the performance of the externally managed funds.
- 5.8. Long term interest rates from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) fluctuated throughout 2022/23 in response to economic events: 10 year PWLB rates between 2.38% and 5.47%; 25 year PWLB rates between 2.52% and 5.88% and 50 year PWLB rates between 2.24% and 5.32%. These rates are after the PWLB 'certainty rate' discount of 0.20%.
- 5.9. No new PWLB loans were taken out during 2022/23.
- 5.10. The level of PWLB borrowing at £347.332m is in line with the financing requirements of the capital investment programme and the revenue costs of this borrowing are fully accounted for in the revenue budget. The current level of borrowing is also in line with the Council's prudential indicators and is proportionate, prudent, affordable and sustainable.

6. Borrowing

PWLB and short-term borrowing

6.1. The table below summarises the PWLB borrowing activities during the financial year 2022/23:

Table 7: PWLB borrowing

Quarter	Borrowing at beginning of quarter (£m)	New Borrowing (£m)	Re-financing (£m)	Borrowing repaid (£m)	Borrowing at end of quarter (£m)
April to June 2022	347.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	347.3
July to September 2022	347.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	347.3
October to December 2022	347.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	347.3
January to March 2023	347.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	347.3*

* All PWLB loans are fixed rate maturity loans.

6.2. The Council's outstanding PWLB borrowing as at 31st March 2023 was:

- Southend-on-Sea City Council £347.3m*
- ECC transferred debt £9.2m

* £273.1m General Fund and £74.2m Housing Revenue Account.

6.3. Repayments in 2022/23 were:

- Southend-on-Sea City Council £0.000m
- ECC transferred debt £0.426m

6.4. Outstanding debt relating to services transferred from Essex County Council (ECC) on 1st April 1998, remains under the management of ECC. Southend Borough Council reimburses the debt costs incurred by the County. The debt is recognised as a deferred liability on our balance sheet.

6.5. The table on the next page summarises our PWLB borrowing position as at the end of 2022/23:

Table 8: Debt position

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Principal (£000s)	Average Rate (%)	Principal (£000s)	Average Rate (%)
-PWLB – Fixed	347,332*	3.46	347,332*	3.66
-ECC Transferred Debt	9,216	2.33	9,641	2.34

* £273.1m General Fund and £74.2m Housing Revenue Account.

- 6.6. Some of the Council’s borrowings are at a higher interest rate than the current rate of borrowing. To redeem these loans before their maturity date (i.e. to redeem them early) the Council would be required to pay a premium (this is like paying to redeem a mortgage early except the amount of the penalty depends on the prevailing rate of interest). New loans could then be taken out at the current rate.
- 6.7. In November 2007 the PWLB changed its structure of interest rates so that any early repayment of PWLB debt has a higher repayment rate applied. No PWLB restructuring was carried out in 2022/23 due to the higher cost of PWLB repayments making it uneconomical and giving no benefit to the Council.
- 6.8. The total PWLB interest payments during the year were £12.02m, which is the same as the original budget of £12.02m. It had been assumed in the original budget that the Council would not take out any loans during 2022/23 and no new loans were taken out.
- 6.9. During the year no short-term borrowing was undertaken for cash flow purposes.

Funding for Invest to Save Schemes

- 6.10. Capital projects have been completed on energy efficiency improvements at the new Beecroft Art Gallery, replacement lighting on Southend Pier, lighting replacements at University Square Car Park and Westcliff Library and LED lighting at the Priory Park workshop which will generate on-going energy savings. These are invest-to-save projects and the predicted revenue streams cover as a minimum the financing costs of the project.
- 6.11. To finance these projects in total the Council has taken out interest free loans of £0.161m with Salix Finance Ltd which is an independent, not for profit company, funded by the Department for Energy and Climate Change that delivers interest-free capital to the public sector to improve their energy efficiency and reduce their carbon emissions. The loans are for periods of four and five years with equal instalments to be repaid every six months. There are no revenue budget implications of this funding as there are no interest payments to be made and the revenue savings generated are expected to exceed the amount needed for the repayments. £0.024m of these loans were repaid during the year.

- 6.12. At the meeting of Cabinet on 23rd June 2015 the LED Street Lighting and Illuminated Street Furniture Replacement Project was approved which was to be partly funded by 25 year reducing balance 'invest to save' finance from L1 Renewables Ltd. Repayments of £0.143m were made during the year and the balance outstanding at 31 March 2023 was £8.20m.

7. Investments

- 7.1. The table below summarises the Council's investment position at the end of 2022/23 (the average rates for the externally managed funds include the changes in unit price):

Table 9: Investment position

	31 March 2023	2022/23		31 March 2022	2021/22	
	Principal (£000s)	Average Balance (£000s)	Average Rate (%)	Principal (£000s)	Average Balance (£000s)	Average Rate (%)
Call accounts #	19,017	23,740	2.27	19,922	15,485	0.04
Money Market Funds	21,000	39,285	2.03	30,000	48,657	0.13
Notice accounts	0	18,377	0.70	27,500	22,308	0.30
Fixed Term Deposits	27,500	22,787	2.96	32,500	28,973	0.31
Total investments managed in-house	67,517	104,189	2.06	109,922	115,423	0.20
Enhanced Cash Funds	4,962	4,983	0.74	5,032	5,087	(0.83)
Short Dated Bond Funds	14,262	14,366	(2.37)	14,972	15,432	(1.99)
Property Funds	30,504	35,551	(15.19)	37,059	28,399	22.94
Total externally managed funds	49,728	54,900	(10.39)	57,063	48,918	12.60
Total investments@	117,245	159,089	(2.24)	166,985	164,341	3.89

This includes the council's main current account.

@ This excludes the cash held by schools.

7.2. In summary the key factors to note are:

- An average of £104.2m of investments were managed in-house. These earned £2.142m of interest during the year at an average rate of 2.06%. This is 0.18% below the average SONIA Rate and 0.24% below the average bank base rate;
- An average of £5.0m was managed by an enhanced cash fund manager. During the year this earned £0.106m in income distributions at an average rate of 2.13% and the value of the fund decreased by £0.069m at an average rate of -1.39%, giving a combined return of 0.74%.
- An average of £14.4m was managed by two short-dated bond fund managers. During the year these earned £0.370m in income distributions at an average rate of 2.58% and the value of the funds decreased by £0.711m at an average rate of -4.94%, giving a combined return of -2.37%.
- An average of £35.6m was managed by two property fund managers. During the year these earned £1.155m in income distributions at an average rate of 3.25% and the value of the funds decreased by £6.555m at an average rate of -18.44%, giving a combined return of -15.19%.
- In total the value of the externally managed funds decreased by a net of £7.335m due to the changes in the unit price. This is set out in the table below:

Table 10: Externally managed funds – changes in unit price

Fund	Table Number	Amount (£m)
Payden Sterling Reserve Fund	13	(0.069)
AXA Sterling Credit Short Duration Bond Fund	14	(0.232)
Royal London Investment Grade Short Dated Credit Fund	15	(0.479)
Patrizia Hanover Property Unit Trust	16	(3.197)
Lothbury Property Trust	17	(3.358)
Total net decrease due to changes in unit price		(7.335)

- 7.3. In line with the capital finance and accounting regulations a Financial Instrument Revaluation reserve will be used to capture all the changes in the unit value of the externally managed funds and these will not impact the revenue account, with only the income distributions impacting that. As a total over all the investments, £3.773m of interest and income distributions were received during the year. The total investment income (including the movement on the unit price of externally managed funds) was -£3.562m, giving a combined return of -2.24%.

- 7.4. Overall, the actual rate on investments earned in 2022/23 was 2.37% compared to a forecast of 1.06% which was included in the budget. This forecast was based on the best estimates of balances and future interest rates at the time the budget was set and did not envisage the successive bank base rate rises as a reaction to the rapidly increasing inflationary pressures.
- 7.5. The Council earned a total of £3.773m of interest and investment income through the investment of surplus funds both in-house and with the fund managers. The interest earned was £1.987m higher than the budgeted figure of £1.786m. This was due to the increases in bank base rate. These forecasts were based on the best estimates at the time the budget was set.
- 7.6. The Council's investment policy is governed by the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Sector, which has been implemented in the 2022/23 Annual Treasury Management Investment Strategy approved by the Council on 24 February 2022. The investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy, and the Council had no liquidity difficulties.
- 7.7. The majority of the cash balances held by the Council are required to meet short term cash flow requirements and therefore throughout the year monies were placed 6 times into Money Market Funds. In the light of the banking crisis and the prevailing financial market conditions there has been greater emphasis on counterparty risk and the security of the principal sums invested.

The table below shows the most used counterparties overall and the countries in which they are based. All deals are in sterling despite the country the counterparties are based in.

Table 11: Counterparties used

Counterparty	Country	No. of Deals	Value of Deals (£m)
Aberdeen Liquidity Fund	Money Market Fund (Various Counterparties)	2	25
Blackrock	Money Market Fund (Various Counterparties)	2	19
Goldman Sachs	Money Market Fund (Various Counterparties)	2	17
Total		6	61

- 7.8. In addition to the above, use was also made of call accounts during the year, because they provide instant access to funds. This meant that funds were available for unexpected cash flow events to avoid having to pay higher rates to borrow from the market. During 2022/23 an average of £23.7m was held in such accounts.
- 7.9. During 2022/23 for cash balances that are not needed to meet immediate or very short term cash flow requirements an average of £18.4m was invested across the following notice accounts:

- a 95-day notice account with Barclays.
- a 95-day notice account with Santander.
- a 185-day notice account with Goldman Sachs

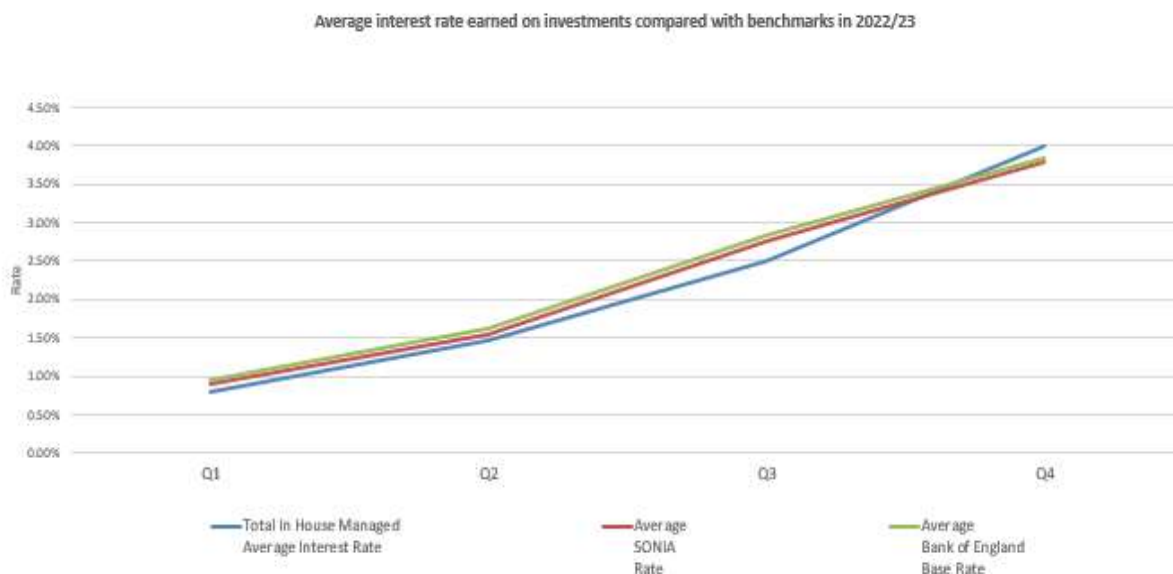
7.10 An average of £22.8m was also invested in fixed term deposits, with the length of deposit depending on the liquidity requirements. The table below shows the fixed term deposits held during the year:

Table 12: Fixed Term Deposits

Counterparty	Date of Deposit	Return Date	Number of days	Interest rate (%)	Amount (£m)
Santander UK Plc	12/07/2021	12/04/2022	274	0.250	5
Goldman Sachs International	09/07/2021	08/04/2022	273	0.225	2.5
Standard Chartered	19/11/2021	19/05/2022	181	0.290	10
National Bank of Kuwait (International) plc	19/11/2021	19/05/2022	181	0.340	15
Lloyds Bank Plc	29/06/2022	29/12/2022	183	2.16	12.5
Goldman Sachs International	29/06/2022	29/12/2022	183	2.19	7.5
Santander UK Plc	21/10/2022	23/10/2023	367	5.00	5
Santander UK Plc	14/11/2022	14/11/2023	365	4.95	10
Lloyds Bank Plc	29/12/2022	29/06/2023	182	4.33	2.5
Lloyds Bank Plc	29/12/2022	29/09/2023	274	4.71	10

7.11 The in-house performance during the year is compared to the average SONIA rate. The graph below shows the Council's performance month by month compared to this benchmark and to the bank base rate.

Graph1: In-house investment performance compared to benchmarks



- 7.12 Averaged over the year, performance on in-house managed funds was 0.18% below the average SONIA rate for the year and 0.24% below the average base rate for the year. This was due to the interest rates on the notice accounts not increasing in line with the bank or SONIA rates. Notice was given on these accounts early in quarter two and the monies were returned at the end of their notice periods in quarter three and quarter four. These monies were then invested at higher rates.
- 7.13 There is a lot of uncertainty about how long the rate of inflation will stay at its currently high level before dropping back to a more manageable level. It is possible that the Bank of England will further increase the bank base rate but the amount and timing of any increases is uncertain.
- 7.14 During the year the Council used the enhanced cash fund manager Payden & Rygel to manage monies on our behalf. An average balance of £5.0m was invested in these funds during the year. The table below shows the movement in the fund value over the year, the income distributions for the year, the returns both for each element and the combined return.

Table 13: Payden Sterling Reserve Fund

2022/23	£m	Investment return (%)
Value of fund at start of year	5.031	
Decrease in fund due to value of unit price	(0.069)	(1.39)
Value of fund at end of year	4.962	
Income distributions	0.106	2.13
Combined investment income (income distribution plus change in fund value due to unit price)	0.037	0.74

8. Short Dated Bond Funds

- 8.1. Throughout the year medium term funds were invested in two short dated bond funds: Royal London Investment Grade Short Dated Credit Fund and the AXA Sterling Credit Short Duration Bond Fund.
- 8.2. The monies are invested in units in the fund, the fund is then invested as a whole by the fund managers into corporate bonds in the one to five year range. An income distribution will be generated from the coupon on the bond and income distributions are paid to the Council. The price of units can rise and fall, depending on the price of bonds in the fund so these funds are invested over the medium term with the aim of realising higher yields than short term investments.
- 8.3. In line with the capital finance and accounting regulations the Financial Instrument Revaluation reserve will be used to capture all the changes in the unit value of the funds. Members should be aware that the investment returns in some quarters will look very good and in other quarters there may be losses reported, but these will not impact the revenue account as only the income distributions will impact that and not the change in the unit price.

- 8.4. An average of £7.3m was managed by AXA Investment Managers UK Limited. The table below shows the movement in the fund value over the year, the income distributions for the year, the returns both for each element and the combined return.

Table 14: AXA Sterling Credit Short Duration Bond Fund

2022/23	£m	Investment return (%)
Value of fund at start of year	7.518	
Decrease in fund due to value of unit price	(0.232)	(3.18)
Value of fund at end of year	7.286	
Income distributions*	0.162	2.22
Combined investment income (income distribution plus change in fund value due to unit price)	(0.070)	(0.96)

*Part of this income distribution is an estimate which will be confirmed and distributed in quarter 1 of 2023/24.

- 8.5. An average of £7.1m was managed by Royal London Asset Management. The table below shows the movement in the fund value over the year, the income distributions for the year, the returns both for each element and the combined return.

Table 15: Royal London Investment Grade Short Dated Credit Fund

2022/23	£m	Investment return (%)
Value of fund at start of year	7.454	
Decrease in fund due to value of unit price	(0.479)	(6.75)
Value of fund at end of year	6.975	
Income distributions	0.209	2.94
Combined investment income (income distribution plus change in fund value due to unit price)	(0.270)	(3.81)

9. Property Funds

- 9.1. Throughout the year long term funds were invested in two property funds: Patrizia Hanover Property Unit Trust and Lothbury Property Trust.
- 9.2. The monies are invested in units in the fund, the fund is then invested as a whole by the fund managers into properties. An income distribution is generated from the rental income streams from the properties in the fund. Income distributions are paid to the Council. There are high entrance and exit fees and the price of the units can rise and fall, depending on the value of the properties in the fund, so these funds are invested over the long term with the aim of realising higher yields than other investments.

- 9.3. In line with the capital finance and accounting regulations the Financial Instrument Revaluation reserve will be used to capture all the changes in the unit value of the funds. Members should be aware that the investment returns in some quarters will look very good and in other quarters there may be losses reported, but these will not impact the revenue account as only the income distributions will impact that and not the change in unit price.
- 9.4. An average of £21.8m was managed by Patrizia Property Investment Managers LLP. The table below shows the movement in the fund value over the year, the income distributions for the year, the returns both for each element and the combined return.

Table 16: Patrizia Hanover Property Unit Trust

2022/23	£m	Investment return (%)
Value of fund at start of year	22.308	
Decrease in fund due to value of unit price	(3.197)	(14.64)
Value of fund at end of year	19.111	
Income distributions*	0.760	3.48
Combined investment income (income distribution plus change in fund value due to unit price)	(2.437)	(11.16)

* Part of this income distribution is an estimate which will be confirmed and distributed in quarter 1 of 2023/24.

- 9.5. An average of £13.7m was managed by Lothbury Investment Management Limited. The table below shows the movement in the fund value over the year, the income distributions for the year, the returns both for each element and the combined return.

Table 17: Lothbury Property Trust

2022/23	£m	Investment return (%)
Value of fund at start of year	14.752	
Decrease in fund due to value of unit price	(3.359)	(24.50)
Value of fund at end of year	11.393	
Income distributions*	0.395	2.88
Combined investment income (income distribution plus change in fund value due to unit price)	(2.964)	(21.62)

* Part of this income distribution is an estimate which will be confirmed and distributed in quarter 1 of 2023/24.

10. Reasons for Decisions

- 10.1. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management recommends that Local Authorities should submit reports regularly. The Treasury Management Policy Statement for 2022/23 set out that reports would be submitted to Cabinet quarterly on the activities of the treasury management operation.

11. Other Options

- 11.1. There are many options available for the operation of the Treasury Management function, with varying degrees of risk associated with them. The Treasury Management Policy aims to effectively control risk to within a prudent level, whilst providing optimum performance consistent with that level of risk.

12. Financial Implications

- 12.1. The financial implications of Treasury Management are dealt with throughout this report.

13. Legal Implications

- 13.1. This Council has adopted the 'CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Sector' and operates its treasury management service in compliance with this code.

14. Carbon Impact

- 14.1. None arising from this report.

15. Equalities

- 15.1. None arising from this report.

16. Consultation

The key Treasury Management decisions are taken in consultation with our Treasury Management advisers.

17. Background Papers

None.

18. Appendices

Appendix A - Prudential Indicators 2022/23

Prudential Indicators 2022/23

	Figures are for the financial year unless otherwise titled in italics	2022/23 Revised Indicator	2022/23 Actual
1	Capital Expenditure	£61.820m	£51.822m
2	Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	£446.804m	£443.157m
3	Gross Borrowing at 31 March	£359.154m	£357.449m
4	Authorised Limit (<i>against maximum position</i>)	£395.000m	£395.000m
5	Operational Boundary	£385.000m	£385.000m
6	Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	15.30%	15.25 %
7	Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing: (<i>against maximum position</i>)		
	Under 12 months	20%	0%
	12 months to 2 years	30%	2%
	2 years to 5 years	40%	9%
	5 years to 10 years	60%	18%
	10 years to 20 years	100%	22%
	20 years to 30 years	100%	3%
	30 years and above	80%	46%
	Total	N/A	100%

Meeting: Cabinet
Date: 18th July 2023
Classification: Part 1
Key Decision: Yes / No
Title of Report: Reducing Heating Charges

Executive Director: Joe Chesterton
Report Author: Dan Lyons, Director of Finance & Corporate Services,
South Essex Homes
Executive Councillor: Cllr David Garston

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. This report sets out the rationale for reducing heating charges in view of the lower contract costs currently in force for the supply of gas to our communal heating systems.

The heating charges for 2023/24 were set by using forecast unit rates supplied by the energy companies in December 2022. Since this date, due to utility market movements, the wholesale price of gas has reduced and so the unit rate we currently pay is lower than that forecast when we set the heating charges.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet:

- 2.1. Agrees to reduce the heating charges to properties with a communal heating system with effect from Monday 4th September 2023 as outlined in the report.
- 2.2. Agrees that future decisions to decrease heating charges be enacted automatically by officers in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder, without further need for future papers to Scrutiny or Cabinet, so as to pass savings onto residents in a timely manner.
- 2.3. Agrees that any future proposed charging increase(s) be reported to the relevant Scrutiny Committee and Cabinet for consideration before any decision is taken.

3. Background

- 3.1. South Essex Homes levies heating charges to tenants that are supplied with heating and hot water from communal heating systems. These are generally systems where a communal boiler in the building supplies heating to both the communal areas of the block, as well as within the individual properties.
- 3.2. The Heat Network (Billing and Metering) Regulations 2014 set out the parameters and requirements of heat suppliers and the obligations for both billing the end user and registering details of any communal supply with the Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS). In January 2023 South Essex Homes implemented a mechanism whereby tenants in properties with communal heating systems would pay the anticipated cost of providing heating and hot water in the year that those charges occurred.
- 3.3. For the financial year 2023/24 the heating charges that are paid by tenants of properties was calculated based on forecast figures for unit rates supplied by the utility company and these charges were agreed by Cabinet. The energy market over the last couple of years has seen unprecedented movements with prices rising very quickly during 2022. This led to the utility company forecasting very high energy prices in April 23, with rises in our rates expected of around 105% from the 22/23 levels.
- 3.4. We are seeing the outcome of an easing of the utility markets and we have taken advantage by tying into lower cost energy deals until March 2024, these lower rates have not seen the expected 105% increase in rates but a much lower increase on 22/23 of around 28% on average.
- 3.5. This change in rates means that the current charges we are levying on tenants for heating charges are too high and if we continue to charge at these rates we will significantly over collect on heating charges for the year, the over collection will accumulate to around £500,000.
- 3.6. Management have reviewed options and are suggesting a pragmatic approach in bringing the overall heating charge for the year back down to the expected level of costs. From the 4th September 2023 it is proposed to reduce the heating charges levied to our tenants by around 70% so that by the end of the financial year the amount paid by tenants is equal to the expected annual cost for that property type at the scheme.
- 3.7. A table of current charges and a reduced charge for the last 30 weeks of the year are shown in Appendix 1.
- 3.8. Assisting our tenants

There can be no doubt that the economic situation with high inflation, rising interest rates and energy costs rising at levels well above the inflation rate, is having and will continue to have a significant impact on our tenants. South Essex Homes will continue to work with all our tenants to ensure that they

maximise the assistance available to them through Housing Benefit and Universal Credit. We know that 73% of our tenants are in receipt of means tested benefits and will already be getting help towards the additional cost being incurred on energy this year, but South Essex Homes will target those households not currently in receipt of benefits to ensure that we are aware of their financial situation and that our residents are claiming all benefits that they may be entitled to.

- 3.9 In 2022 the government paid series of payments to households to help support the rising energy costs as well as introducing the Energy Bills Support Scheme, a rebate on home electricity bills of £400, spread over 6 months and paid as a reduction in the monthly bill from the energy supplier. Pensioners were also entitled to the Winter Fuel Payment, this is usually between £100 and £300, depending on circumstances but this year an additional £300 was added to a Pensioner Cost of Living Payment. In addition to these measures a Warm Home Discount will be applied to households on low incomes as a one-off discount to the energy bill during the winter months. This assistance is directly related to cost of energy but there will also be Cost of Living Payments to anyone on means tested benefits. This will be an additional £900 and will be paid in three instalments in Spring 2023, Autumn 2023 and Spring 2024.
- 3.10 South Essex Homes has put in place further measures to support our tenants facing financial hardship through the energy crisis. In 2022, a hardship fund was established, and money set aside to assist in cases where energy costs where households were experiencing extreme financial hardship. Households can apply for up to £250 to assist in meeting these costs.

4. Reasons for Decisions

- 4.1. Without taking the proposed action the Council, through the management of South Essex Homes, would overcharge tenants that are supplied with heating and hot water from communal heating systems and would fail to comply with a fair charging system under the Heat Network Regulations. The recommended action is therefore proposed through which to charge affected tenants the correct amount over the course of the year.

5. Other Options

- 5.1. None

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1. This proposal will result in lower heating charges being levied to our tenants. There will be an associated South Essex Homes budget change to reflect the lower heating charge being levied and the lower cost of energy.

7. Legal Implications

- 7.1. The Heat Network (Billing and Metering) Regulations 2014 set out the parameters and requirements of heat suppliers and the obligations for both

billing the end user and registering details of any communal supply with the Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS).

8. Policy Context

8.1 None

9. Carbon Impact

9.1. No carbon impact is considered by the proposed course of action.

10. Equalities

10.1. Equality and diversity will be monitored throughout the course of this work and the proposed action will positively impact tenants living in settings that are supplied with heating and hot water from communal heating systems, including hostels and sheltered accommodation schemes.

11. Consultation

11.1 Full consultation with affected residents will be undertaken through residents' meetings and letters in advance of the changes.

12. Appendices

12.1. **Appendix 1**: Adjusted heating charges for affected housing schemes

Heating Charges 2023/24 adjusted charge

Block	Property Type	Number of properties	Current Heating Charge 23/24	Total New Heating Charge for the year	Paid in 22 weeks	Reduced charge for last 30 weeks	Reduction	Reduction %
Adams Elm House	Bedsit	35	15.66	470.08	344.52	4.19	11.47	73.3%
Adams Elm House	Ex-SHO property	1	30.71	921.44	675.62	8.19	22.52	73.3%
Adams Elm House	One bed	50	21.19	635.96	466.18	5.66	15.53	73.3%
Bishop House	Bedsit	19	17.13	559.00	376.86	6.07	11.06	64.6%
Bishop House	Ex-SHO property	1	33.15	1,081.60	729.30	11.74	21.41	64.6%
Bishop House	One bed	41	22.66	738.92	498.52	8.01	14.65	64.6%
Bishop House	Western Approaches Flats	16	22.66	738.92	498.52	8.01	14.65	64.6%
Buckingham House	Bedsit	12	19.14	618.28	421.08	6.57	12.57	65.7%
Buckingham House	Ex-SHO property	1	35.88	1,159.08	789.36	12.32	23.56	65.7%
Buckingham House	One bed	13	25.12	811.20	552.64	8.62	16.50	65.7%
Crouchmans	Bedsit	29	32.57	1,084.20	716.54	12.26	20.31	62.4%
Crouchmans	Centurion Close Flats	30	44.51	1,481.48	979.22	16.74	27.77	62.4%
Furzefield	Bedsit	7	23.33	742.56	513.26	7.64	15.69	67.2%
Furzefield	Ex-SHO property	1	45.15	1,437.80	993.30	14.82	30.33	67.2%
Furzefield	One bed	20	30.85	982.28	678.70	10.12	20.73	67.2%
Great Mead	One bed	48	21.51	608.40	473.22	4.51	17.00	79.1%
Keats House	Bedsit	19	25.90	751.92	569.80	6.07	19.83	76.6%
Keats House	Ex-SHO property	1	66.99	1,944.80	1,473.78	15.70	51.29	76.6%
Keats House	One bed	4	38.41	1,114.88	845.02	9.00	29.41	76.6%
Kestrel House	Bedsit	4	17.10	533.52	376.20	5.24	11.86	69.3%
Kestrel House	One bed	46	23.37	729.04	514.14	7.16	16.21	69.3%
Longmans	One bed	14	55.08	1,692.08	1,211.76	16.01	39.07	70.9%
Musset House	Bedsit	11	23.01	713.96	506.22	6.92	16.09	69.9%
Musset House	One bed	10	31.37	973.96	690.14	9.46	21.91	69.8%
Nayland House	Bedsit	12	21.98	673.40	483.56	6.33	15.65	71.2%
Nayland House	One bed	14	30.04	919.88	660.88	8.63	21.41	71.3%
Nestuda House	Bedsit	18	30.85	1,020.24	678.70	11.38	19.47	63.1%
Nestuda House	Ex-SHO property	1	69.85	2,309.32	1,536.70	25.75	44.10	63.1%
Nestuda House	One bed	8	47.73	1,578.20	1,050.06	17.60	30.13	63.1%
Nicholson House	One bed	96	16.98	489.84	373.56	3.88	13.10	77.2%
Norman Harris House	Bedsit	7	18.45	580.32	405.90	5.81	12.64	68.5%
Norman Harris House	One bed	21	24.41	767.52	537.02	7.68	16.73	68.5%
Scott House	Bedsit	26	36.39	1,139.84	800.58	11.31	25.08	68.9%
Scott House	One bed	8	51.17	1,603.16	1,125.74	15.91	35.26	68.9%
Senier House	Bedsit	4	25.92	865.28	570.24	9.83	16.09	62.1%
Senier House	One bed	15	35.42	1,182.48	779.24	13.44	21.98	62.1%
Stephen McAdden House	Bedsit	32	22.57	706.68	496.54	7.00	15.57	69.0%
Stephen McAdden House	Burr Hill Chase Flats	8	29.85	934.96	656.70	9.28	20.57	68.9%
Stephen McAdden House	Ex-SHO property	1	43.68	1,368.12	960.96	13.57	30.11	68.9%

Stephen McAdden House	One bed	25	29.85	934.96	656.70	9.28	20.57	68.9%
The Brambles	Bedsit	17	22.99	695.24	505.78	6.32	16.67	72.5%
The Brambles	Ex-SHO property	1	44.50	1,345.76	979.00	12.23	32.27	72.5%
The Brambles	One bed	20	30.41	919.88	669.02	8.36	22.05	72.5%
The Jordans	Bedsit	26	20.36	621.92	447.92	5.80	14.56	71.5%
The Jordans	Ex-SHO property	1	40.71	1,243.84	895.62	11.61	29.10	71.5%
The Jordans	One bed	32	27.82	849.68	612.04	7.92	19.90	71.5%
Trafford House	Bedsit	13	20.86	678.08	458.92	7.31	13.55	65.0%
Trafford House	One bed	13	27.59	897.00	606.98	9.67	17.92	65.0%
Trevett House	Ex-SHO property	1	32.17	926.64	707.74	7.30	24.87	77.3%
Trevett House	One bed	29	21.98	633.36	483.56	4.99	16.99	77.3%
Westwood	One bed	13	49.69	1,553.76	1,093.18	15.35	34.34	69.1%
Hostels		94	19.82	806.00	436.04	12.33	7.49	37.8%

Meeting: Cabinet
Date: 18th July 2023
Classification: Part 1
Key Decision: No
Title of Report: Better Queensway

Executive Director: Alan Richards, Executive Director Environment and Place
Report Author: Glyn Halksworth, Director of Regeneration and Housing
Executive Councillor: Cllrs Daniel Nelson and David Garston

1. Executive Summary

The Better Queensway programme promises to be a transformative regeneration of housing and environment in the heart of our city, bringing forward new housing, improved neighbourhoods and environment, and catalysing inward investment and economic growth. The importance of the programme for the city was noted through a motion tabled at an Extraordinary Council meeting on 29th June 2023, at which a number of resolutions were agreed. These are detailed in the Appendix, *Delivering Better Queensway*.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet:

Notes the resolutions agreed at the Extraordinary Council of 29th June 2023.

3. Background

- 3.1. Following the procurement of Swan Housing as it's joint venture partner and work undertaken together through Porters Place Southend-on-Sea LLP, since late 2021 there have been some challenging developments which have impacted the progress of Better Queensway. The broader economic conditions within which we are operating, together with the significant constriction cost inflation pressures seen over the last couple of years, have contributed to the problems for Swan Housing. Intervention from the Regulator of Social Housing led to downgrading of Swan Housing and ultimately the recent merger of Swan into the Sanctuary Housing Group, in February 2023. Since this time Sanctuary has been assessing Better Queensway, alongside its other new commitments to Swan tenants and partners and the Council continues to be in discussions with them regarding Better Queensway. The motion shown at the appendix restates the ongoing importance of Better Queensway to this city and the Council's commitment both to its progression

and to the improvements of living standards currently living on the Queensway estate.

4. Reasons for Decisions

- 4.1. There was unanimous support for the motion during the Extraordinary Council of 29th June 2023.

5. Other Options

- 5.1. None

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1. Southend-on-Sea City Council continues to discuss the Better Queensway scheme with Sanctuary and commits through this motion to deliver a financially viable scheme.

7. Legal Implications

- 7.1. None

8. Policy Context

- 8.1. None

9. Carbon Impact

- 9.1. None specific to this report, albeit commitments to the new housing will lead to more efficient properties built to new regulatory standards. Enhancements to existing property as part of the commitment to improve living standards may also lead to better performing homes.

10. Equalities

- 10.1. The motion will positively impact the existing tenants and others in housing need in Southend, including many with protected characteristics.

11. Consultation

- 11.1. None has been undertaken specific to this report, although there has been considerable consultation as part of the Better Queensway work.

12. Appendices

Delivering Better Queensway Motion, Extraordinary Council 29th June 2023

Delivering Better Queensway

The Better Queensway Project is an investment in the future of our city that aims to create good quality housing and regeneration of the Queensway area and demonstrates this Council's ambition for the future of our city.

Whilst the Council has planning permissions in place for the project, we acknowledge that there have been well documented issues with regards to Swan Housing who are now subsidiaries of the Sanctuary Group as well as the wider problems in the economy which have increased building costs in the construction sector.

Therefore, Southend-on-Sea City Council resolves to:

1. Recognise that the Better Queensway Project aims to deliver better quality housing for those living in and around Queensway, and those families on the Council Housing Waiting list.
2. Work to improve the living standards of those currently living on the Queensway estate to ensure they have a decent standard of living whilst and make the best temporary use of vacant units whilst the scheme is developing.
3. Regenerates the Queensway area and demonstrates the ambition for the future of our city.
4. Acknowledge that there is currently a hybrid planning permission which has outline planning permission for a housing scheme and full planning permission for a road network scheme has been agreed as acceptable to the Council.
5. Do everything possible to deliver a financially viable Better Queensway scheme that increases genuinely affordable housing and honours promises made to residents.

Proposed by:

Cllr Gilbert
Cllr Nelson

Seconded by:

Cllr Cox
Cllr Collins
Cllr Cowan
Cllr Terry
Cllr Woodley

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Meeting: Cabinet
Date: 18 July 2023
Classification: Part 1
Key Decision: No
Title of Report: Notice of Motion – Great Homes Upgrade

Executive Director: A Richards (Environment and Place)
Report Author: G Halksworth, Director Regeneration and Housing
Executive Councillor: Cllr D Garston (Housing and Planning)

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. On 23rd March 2023, a Notice of Motion was submitted to Council calling on the Government for a Great Homes Upgrade and a commitment to retrofit 19 million homes by 2030.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. **Cabinet is requested to consider and determine a response to the Notice of Motion for Great Homes upgrade, attached at Appendix 1.**
- 2.2. **That the Council continues to pursue its ambitions to retrofit our housing stock to reduce heat demand, save energy and assist our tenants with their fuel costs. To assist with the retrofit challenge, the Council will continue to bid for funding wherever possible and notes the Notice of Motion intention to request Government assistance with additional resources for Local Authorities to achieve our retrofit targets.**

3. Background

- 3.1 Southend-on-Sea City Council ('the Council') is committed to reducing the heat demand and improving the energy efficiency of the Council's housing stock. Residential housing accounts for 46% of Southend's carbon footprint and around 30% of South Essex Homes managed properties have an Energy performance Certificate (EPC) rating of D-G.
- 3.2 The LGA have reported in 2023 that England's leaky homes are costing fuel poor families an additional £250 a year. They have also reported that the retrofit of 3.1 million fuel poor homes up to EPC C will save up to £770 million a year from household energy bills by 2030, £500 million in NHS spending a year, 670,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide a year from 2030.

3.3 In response to these challenges, the Council, alongside our Arm's Length Management Organisation (ALMO) South Essex Homes, has convened an Environmental and Sustainability Board and created a Retrofit Action Plan to outline our approach to tackling the retrofit challenge.

3.4 Retrofit Work Undertaken to Date

Since the inception of the Environmental and Sustainability Board, retrofit works have been scaled up with several projects now complete including:

- 56 EPCs undertaken on Council's worst performing stock to improve data,
- 54 Loft insulations installed and 21 LED lighting replacements,
- A pilot of the Endotherm product carried out in two major sheltered schemes which saw a 13.79% energy saving over 8 months, and;
- Upskilling of council with the Retrofit Academy including EPC and Retrofit Assessor training.

Larger scale retrofit works are also being carried out by the council and South Essex Homes including:

- A Data Modelling project, funded from the LGA's Housing Advisors programme, whereby the council commissioned Parity Projects to help define the council's baselines and provide in-depth modelling on the cost and impact of different retrofit scenarios.
- The Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund project whereby the Council successfully bid for £1.15m of match funding to fabric first retrofit 110 of our worst performing homes from EPC D or E up to C with improvements made to wall insulation, loft insulation and glazing.
- Initial work on an ECO4 Funded project which will see up to 18 of our stock retrofitted with cavity wall insulation.
- And the Retrofit Show Home project which is currently onsite and will showcase the Council's approach to deep retrofitting an EPC D solid wall home with a range of interventions for education and engagement purposes to show our stakeholders and the wider public what is possible. Interventions include external wall and loft insulation, ventilation and heat recovery systems, triple glazing, air source heat pump, solar panels, smart controls, grey water recycling and sustainable drainage.

3.5 New Build Standards

The Council is also committed to preventing any future retrofitting need by developing high quality new build council houses. Therefore, all future council housebuilding via the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) will not burn any fossil fuels for heating and hot water. The homes will also be well insulated and begin to factor in overheating mitigations. HRA Phases 3 and 4 will use the outline 2025 Future Homes Standard to drive down energy demand and will get their heat and power from a combination of solar panels and air source heat pumps. Beyond these phases of development, the Council is looking to implement the Passivhaus standard as a means of drastically reducing residents' fuel bills and our carbon footprint and a pilot development of 3 units will commence later this year and will be monitored to assess the feasibility of rolling this out across future council house developments.

4. Reasons for Decisions

4.1. To respond to the Notice of Motion – Great Homes Upgrade

5. Other Options

5.1. None

6. Financial Implications

6.1. N/A

7. Legal Implications

7.1. N/A

8. Policy Context

8.1. N/A

9. Carbon Impact

9.1. As set out above.

10. Equalities

10.1. N/A

11. Consultation

11.1. N/A

12. Appendices

12.1. **Appendix 1: Notice of Motion – Great Homes Update**

Council – 23rd March 2023

NOTICE OF MOTION: TO ENSURE SOUTHEND FAMILIES HAVE A WARM HOME FIT FOR THE FUTURE

This council believes that a green recovery from the pandemic is not only possible but imperative if we are to meet our carbon reduction targets as a local authority. However, up to now much of the proposed actions are little more than rhetoric. We need to turn rhetoric into action. We note that melting ice caps and forest fires can often seem like someone else's crisis when many are taking effect so far from our homes. But we also note that crises closer to home affecting thousands of local families cannot be separated from those further afield.

Here in the city of Southend-on-Sea there are many families living in fuel poverty, and children living in homes affected by damp. In Southend-on-Sea, 72% of our homes do not meet basic energy efficiency standards, pushing fuel bills even higher. Across the UK there are more than 24 million homes leaking heat.

There is no route to decarbonising the economy without retrofitting these more than 24 million homes across the UK. Doing so would not only help to protect our planet, but can improve housing, lead to cheaper energy bills and create hundreds of thousands of good quality jobs.

Here in Southend-on-Sea there are properties that require retrofitting and this could create a number of good quality jobs in our local communities.

Southend-on-Sea City Council calls upon the Prime Minister to call for a Great Homes Upgrade and a commitment to retrofit 19million homes by 2030.

We also call on the Chancellor to use the Spring Budget to commit to spending £11.7Bn over the next three years to begin a Great Homes Upgrade, and that the government will commit to working with housing associations, private rental properties and owner occupiers to upgrade properties for net zero.

We also call on them to them to commit to setting up a retrofitting taskforce to target resources now to achieving net zero through upgrading properties. We also commit to writing to our neighbouring local authorities to ask them to join us to join the campaign.

Proposed by:

Cllr Tricia Cowdrey

Cllr Matt Dent

Seconded by:

Cllr Aston Line

Cllr Martin Berry

Cllr Maxine Sazda

Meeting: Cabinet
Date: 18 July 2023
Classification: Part 1
Key Decision: Yes
Title of Report: Notice of Motion – Supporting Southend’s WASPIs

Executive Director: Vacant
Report Author: Lauren Dolphin, Research & Policy Officer
Executive Councillor: Cllr Tony Cox, Leader

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. On 23rd March 2023, a Notice of Motion was submitted to Council asking the Leader of the Council to write to Southend’s local Members of Parliament and the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions (DWP) in support of the Southend WASPI who have suffered financially because of changes to the rise in pension age.
- 1.2. The Motion notes the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO) findings that DWP are guilty of maladministration, but that compensation has not been forthcoming. The Motion highlights several impacts including financial destitution, and wider impacts on council services, housing stock, capacity in the voluntary and community sector.

2. Recommendations

- It is recommended that Cabinet:**
- 2.1. **Pass the Notice of Motion which requests that the Leader of the Council to write to the two local Members of Parliament, and to the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions to outline the effects of the injustice to 1950s women on the community in the City of Southend-on-Sea and to seek their support for an immediate compensation package.**

3. Background

- 3.1. The WASPI campaign has been running for over a decade and has won the support of thousands of women across the UK. Women born on or after 6 April 1950 are affected by changes in State Pension age introduced by the Pensions Act 1995 and further changes made in subsequent years. In Southend, 11,317 women are aged 70-84, 6% of the local population.

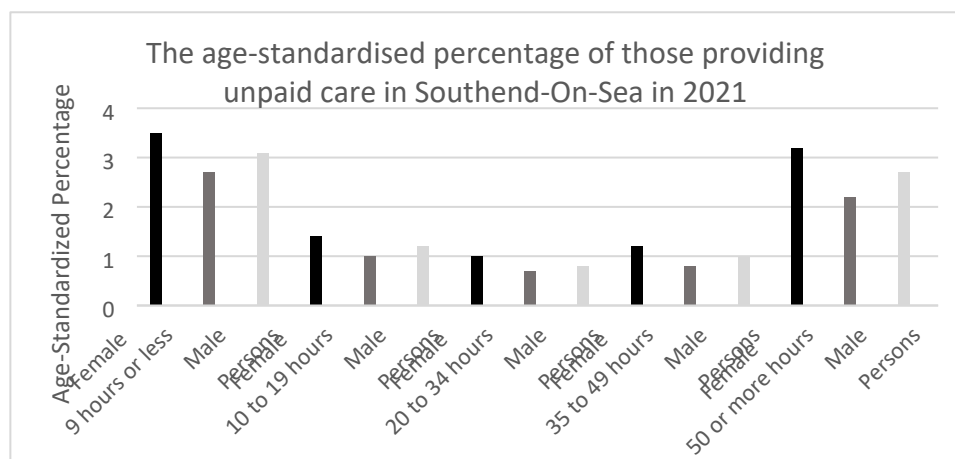
- 3.2. A number of other councils have spoken out against women's state pension inequality. There is growing support for the WASPI campaign and for the call for compensation for women who have been affected by the changes to the State Pension Age.
- 3.3. The Motion outlined that the proposed action of the Leader writing to local MPs, would support:
- The conclusion of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on State Pension Inequality that women born in the 1950s have suffered a gross injustice, affecting their emotional, physical and mental circumstances in addition to causing financial hardship.
 - A swift resolution to this ongoing injustice before more women die waiting for compensation.
 - The WASPI campaign for an immediate one-off compensation payment of between £11,666 and £20,000 to those affected, with the most going to women who were given the shortest notice of the longest increase in their state pension age.

4. Reasons for Decisions

4.1. **The reasons this Motion should be supported are outlined in full below. In summary, the Motion supports the Council's stated equality objectives to work to bring equality, diversity and inclusion issues into sharper focus. The recommended decision would act to minimise groups who experience disadvantage from two of the Equality Act's protected characteristics, gender and age.**

4.2. The below section outlines the potential disadvantaged experienced in Southend-on-Sea.

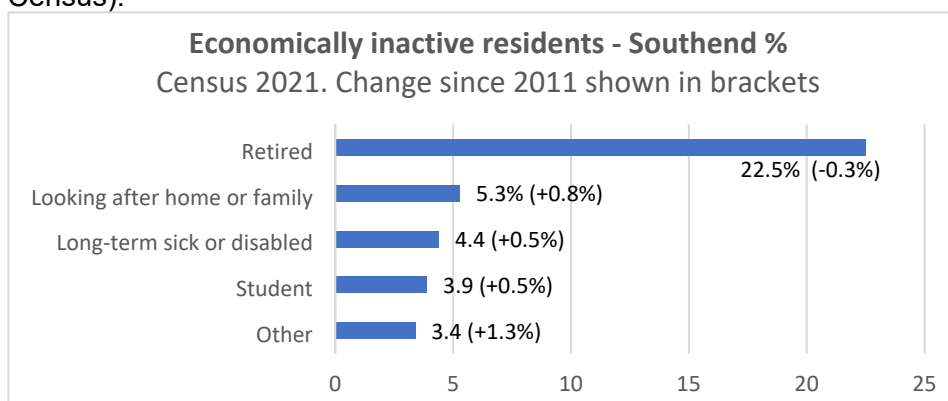
4.3. The 2021 Census asked Southend residents "Do you look after, or give any help or support to, anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age?". People were asked to exclude anything they did as part of their paid employment. From the results, it is evident that most unpaid care in Southend is provided by women, a reduction of such care would significantly impact Southend.



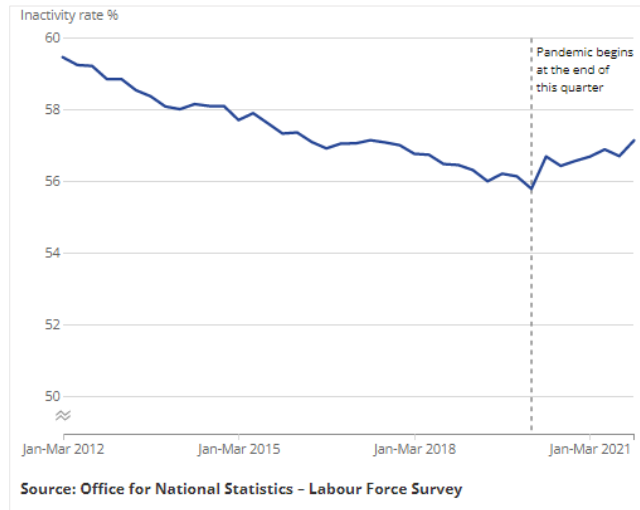
Age-standardised percentage of those providing unpaid care by care hours Southend-On-Sea in 2021

3.2 Women who would have retired and engaged in caring responsibilities for grandchildren are having to continue working, increasing the pressure on local childcare spaces and facilities

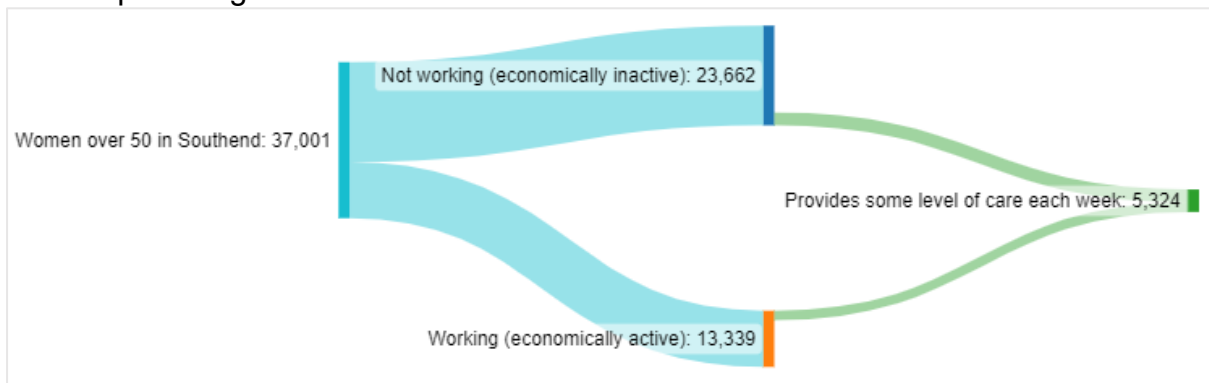
- 4.4. A 2019 study by the National Institute on Retirement Security found that the number of women aged 55 and older who are working has increased by 50% since 1990. The study also found that the increase in labour force participation among older women is largely due to the need to provide care for grandchildren.
- 4.5. The cost of childcare has increased significantly in recent years - a report by the Family and Childcare Trust, saw the average cost of full-time childcare for a child under two in the South East to be £241.55 per week, an increase of 20% from the previous year. In addition, many grandparents are now the primary caregivers for their grandchildren.
- 4.6. The over 50 age group represents a large and growing fraction of the Southend population and labour force, up 3.3% in 10 years. This has been driven by population ageing and other demographic changes. Trends in economic inactivity indicators, demonstrate how those retiring has decreased in the last 10 years by 0.3%, while those 'looking after home or family' indeed increased by +0.8% (2021 Census).



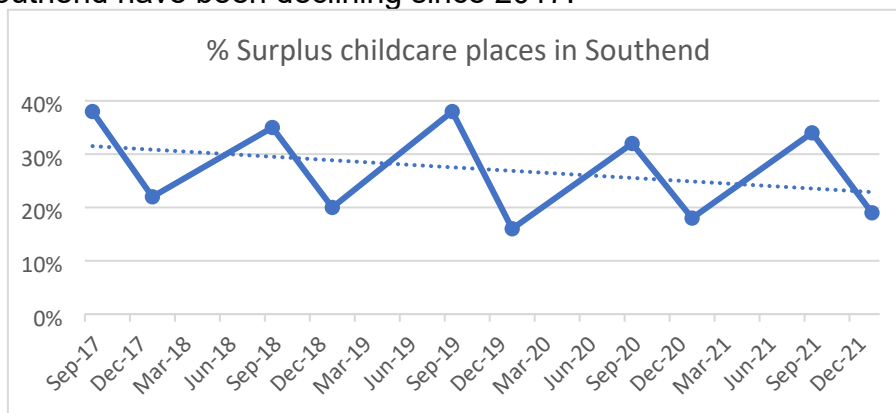
- 4.7. It should be noted that the national labour market was also affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, changing the way some people work. The proportion of people aged 50+ who were not working (economically inactive) increased since the start of the pandemic, bucking the historical 10 year trend.



4.8. In Southend there are 23,662 women over 50, who are not working, and 3,066 of these women provide some level of care each week. Many women who provide some level of care remain working. In Southend there are 13,339 women over 50, who are working, with 2,258 of these women also providing some level of care each week.



4.9. Responding to the claim of increased pressure on childcare settings and places for children, the current number of full-time equivalent places (FTE) in School nursery classes in Southend is 472 places. Most settings offer part time places, enabling comparison over time. Surplus childcare places in Southend have been declining since 2017:



3.3 Women who have been left in poverty are struggling to meet their housing costs, with a knock-on impact on local housing stock

- 4.10. The rising cost of housing is a major challenge for women in poverty. The average rent in Southend is now £885 per month, which is out of reach for many women on low incomes. This means that many women are forced to live in overcrowded or substandard housing, or to move into temporary accommodation.
- 4.11. Southend-on-Sea City Council also works with a number of other organizations to provide support to older people, including Age UK, the Alzheimer's Society, and Carers UK. Some of the housing services offered by the council include:
- Sheltered housing: Sheltered housing is designed for older people who need some support with their daily living. It typically offers shared communal areas.
 - Extra care housing: A type of housing that provides both sheltered housing and nursing care.
 - Independent living: Independent living is a type of housing that is designed for older people who are able to live independently.
- 4.12. The 2022 household data of South Essex Homes residents shows 51% are recorded as female (including children), and 25.9% of all residents are aged 60+.

3.4 There is a broader impact on voluntary services of all kinds locally, which are missing out on able, active volunteers who would otherwise have been able to retire from full-time work as planned

- 4.13. Exploring broader impacts upon Southend's voluntary services, responses to the Southend Residents' Perception Survey 2021 (5. Active and Involved) align with this view. Residents responded to statements about community involvement, and barriers to volunteering:
- 21% of respondents felt 'my work-life balance has worsened and I don't have the time to get involved any more'
 - 14% of respondents had 'better use of time now'
 - 8% of respondents had limiting childcare options
 - 7% of respondents agreed that volunteering activities that they used to do are no longer happening.

- 4.14. While the participants of this survey may not all have been directly impacted by the pension changes, this survey provides insight into how such changes to work-life balance, and wider time commitments impact the local voluntary sector negatively.

3.5. *Our local economy is negatively affected by the reduced spending power and disposable income of 1950s-born women caused by the uncommunicated State Pension Age changes*

- 4.15. The local economy in Southend would be negatively affected by this reduced spending power. In Southend, 11,317 women are aged 70-84, 6% of the local population. Compounding factors supporting this claim should be considered.
- Reduced spending power: The State Pension Age changes have meant that many women born in the 1950s have had to work longer than they expected. This has reduced their spending power, as they have had to save more for retirement.
 - Reduced disposable income: The State Pension Age changes have also meant that many women born in the 1950s have had to take on more unpaid caring responsibilities. This has reduced their disposable income, as they have had less time to work or earn money.
- 4.16. Average disposable income nationally, after housing costs (2020 data), sees the average disposable income for those aged 55-65 to be £36,426 and £30,649 for those 65+. As the cost of living continues to rise, Southend City Council have centralised helpful information for residents on Cost-of-living support and advice: www.southend.gov.uk/costofliving. Such support extends to Financial support, Benefits and support for those with children; Food support; Warm hubs; Energy cost advice and support; Business support; Housing support; Domestic abuse support and Health support.
- 4.17. The reduced spending power and disposable income of 1950s-born women would have a negative impact on the local economy in Southend in a number of ways. For example, it could lead to:
- Reduced demand for goods and services: If women have less money to spend, they are likely to buy less goods and services.
 - Reduced tax revenue: If women have less money to spend, they are likely to pay less tax.
 - Increased poverty: The reduced spending power and disposable income of 1950s-born women could lead to an increase in poverty in Southend.

5. Other Options

- 5.1. Take no action. However, this activity would not be in line with the Council's stated Equality Objectives.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1. Writing to local MPs to support women with financial compensation would enable them to live more comfortably and reduce potential burdens on the state including potential missed caring opportunities (both for early years and sick or elderly relatives).

7. Legal Implications

- 7.1. None identified

8. Carbon Impact

- 8.1. None identified

9. Equalities

- 10.1 Passing this Motion would support the Council's equality objectives, which states that 'We will work to bring equality, diversity and inclusion issues into sharper focus'. There are a number of compounding equality issues identified in this Motion. The issues raised within the Motion would act to minimise groups who experience disadvantage from two of the Equality Act's protected characteristics, gender and age.

10. Consultation

- 10.1. None

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MOTION TO ENSURE SOUTHEND FAMILIES HAVE A WARM HOME FIT FOR THE FUTURE

This council believes that a green recovery from the pandemic is not only possible but imperative if we are to meet our carbon reduction targets as a local authority. However, up to now much of the proposed actions are little more than rhetoric. We need to turn rhetoric into action.

We note that melting ice caps and forest fires can often seem like someone else's crisis when many are taking effect so far from our homes. But we also note that crises closer to home affecting thousands of local families cannot be separated from those further afield.

Here in the city of Southend-on-Sea there are many families living in fuel poverty, and children living in homes affected by damp. In Southend-on-Sea, 72% of our homes do not meet basic energy efficiency standards, pushing fuel bills even higher. Across the UK there are more than 24 million homes leaking heat.

There is no route to decarbonising the economy without retrofitting these more than 24 million homes across the UK. Doing so would not only help to protect our planet, but can improve housing, lead to cheaper energy bills and create hundreds of thousands of good quality jobs. Here in Southend-on-Sea there are properties that require retrofitting and this could create a number of good quality jobs in our local communities.

Southend-on-Sea City Council calls upon the Prime Minister to call for a Great Homes Upgrade and a commitment to retrofit 19million homes by 2030.

We also call on the Chancellor to use the Spring Budget to commit to spending £11.7Bn over the next three years to begin a Great Homes Upgrade, and that the government will commit to working with housing associations, private rental properties and owner occupiers to upgrade properties for net zero.

We also call on them to them to commit to setting up a retrofitting taskforce to target resources now to achieving net zero through upgrading properties.

We also commit to writing to our neighbouring local authorities to ask them to join us to join the campaign.

Proposed by:

Cllr Tricia Cowdrey

Cllr Matt Dent

Seconded by:

Cllr Aston Line

Cllr Martin Berry

Cllr Maxine Sazda

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