

Public Document Pack
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BOROUGH COUNCIL

Place Scrutiny Committee

Date: Monday, 7th October, 2019
Time: 6.30 pm
Place: Committee Room 1 - Civic Suite

Contact: Tim Row - Principal Democratic Services Officer
Email: committeesection@southend.gov.uk

AGENDA

- 1 **Apologies for Absence**
- 2 **Declarations of Interest**
- 3 **Questions from Members of the Public**
- 4 **Minutes of the Meeting held on Monday, 8th July, 2019 (Pages 1 - 10)**
- **** **ITEMS CALLED-IN/REFERRED DIRECT FROM CABINET held on Tuesday, 17th September 2019**
- 5 **Fire Safety (Pages 11 - 36)**
Minute 314 (Cabinet Book 1, Agenda Item No. 5 refers)
Called in by Councillors Cox and Davidson
- 6 **Parking on Seafront and High Street Areas (Pages 37 - 42)**
Minute 316 (Cabinet Book 1, Agenda Item No. 7)
Called in by Councillors Cox and Davidson
- 7 **Petition - Street Lighting and CCTV in Pleasant Road Area**
Minute 319
Called in by Councillors Cox and Davidson
- 8 **Notice of Motion - Seaway Car Park (Pages 43 - 44)**
Minute 321 (Cabinet Book 1, Agenda Item No. 12 refers)
Called in by Councillors Cox and Davidson
- 9 **Notice of Motion - Climate Emergency Declaration (Pages 45 - 50)**
Minute 322 (Cabinet Book 1, Agenda Item No. 13 refers)
Called in by Councillors Cox and Davidson
- 10 **Review and Update of Tree Policy (Pages 51 - 70)**
Minute 329 (Cabinet Book 1, Agenda Item No. 19 refers)
Called in by Councillors Cox and Davidson
- 11 **Southend 2050 Outcomes Success Measures Report - Quarter 1 (Pages 71 - 88)**
Minute 333 (Cabinet Book 3, Agenda Item No. 24 refers)
Called in to all three Scrutiny Committees by Councillors Cox and Davidson

****** ITEMS CALLED-IN/REFERRED DIRECT FROM CABINET COMMITTEE held on 12th September 2019**

12 Requests for Waiting Restrictions (Thorpe Bay Gardens) (Pages 89 - 96)
Minute 307 (Cabinet Committee Agenda Item No. 6 refers)
Called in by Councillors Woodley and Wakefield

13 Hadleigh Road Area (Pages 97 - 102)
Minute 309 (Cabinet Committee Agenda Item No. 7 refers)
Called in by Councillors Buck and Cox

****** ITEMS CALLED-IN FROM THE FORWARD PLAN**

None

****** PRE-CABINET SCRUTINY ITEMS**

None

****** OTHER SCRUTINY MATTERS**

14 In-Depth Scrutiny Project - Domestic Waste Recycling (Pages 103 - 106)

TO: The Chair & Members of Place Scrutiny Committee:

Councillor A Moring (Chair),
Councillors M Flewitt (Vice-Chair), B Ayling, J Beck, A Bright, K Buck, L Burton, A Chalk,
D Cowan, T Cox, M Dent, George, D Jarvis, S Wakefield, C Walker, N Ward and
P Wexham

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BOROUGH COUNCIL

Meeting of Place Scrutiny Committee

Date: Monday, 8th July, 2019
Place: Committee Room 1 - Civic Suite

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Present: Councillor A Moring (Chair)
Councillors M Flewitt (Vice-Chair), B Ayling, J Beck, A Bright, K Buck,
L Burton, A Chalk, D Cowan, T Cox, M Dent, George, D Jarvis,
S Wakefield, C Walker and P Wexham

In Attendance: Councillors I Gilbert, C Mulroney, K Robinson and R Woodley
(Cabinet Members) and K Evans
A Lewis, E Cooney, P Geraghty, G Gilbert, A Penn, S Fox and T Row

Start/End Time: 6.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.

137 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Ward (no substitute).

138 Declarations of Interest

The following interests were declared at the meeting:

(a) Councillors Gilbert, Mulroney, Robinson and Woodley (Cabinet Members) – Disqualifying non-pecuniary interests in all the called-in/referred items; attended pursuant to the dispensation agreed at Council on 19th July 2012, under S.33 of the Localism Act 2011; and

(b) Councillor Ayling - Agenda Item Nos. 7 (Petition Against New Parking Charges - Referred by Council on 17th April 2019) and 8 (Petition Relating to the High Street and Two Hours Free Parking - Referred by Council 17th April 2019) – Non-pecuniary interest: Handed the petitions at full Council; and

(c) Councillor Gilbert – Agenda Item No. 6 (Reimagining the Town Centre in the Context of 2050) – Non-pecuniary interest: Place of work is close to the High Street.

139 Questions from Members of the Public

The responses to the questions that had been submitted by Mr Grubb and Mr Webb to the Cabinet Member for Environment and Planning will be forwarded to them as they were not present at the meeting.

140 Minutes of the Meeting held on Monday, 8th April, 2019

Resolved:-

That the Minutes of the Meeting held on Monday, 8th April, 2019 be received, confirmed as a correct record and signed.

141 Revised Southend 2050 - Five Year Road Map

The Committee considered Minute 71 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to all three Scrutiny Committees by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report of the Chief Executive setting out the content of the revised Southend 2050 Five Year Road Map timeline, following the formation of the Joint Administration at Council on 3rd June 2019.

Resolved:-

That the following recommendation of Cabinet be noted:

“That the revised Southend 2050 Road Map time-line as set out in Appendix 1 to the submitted report be agreed, reflecting the policy objectives of the new Joint Administration.”

Note: This is a Council Function
Cabinet Member: Cllr Gilbert

142 Reimagining the Town Centre in the Context of 2050

The Committee considered Minute 73 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to the Place and Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) presenting the recommendations of the 2018/19 scrutiny project ‘Reimagining the Town Centre in the context of 2050’.

Resolved:-

That the following decisions of Cabinet be noted:

“1. That the report and conclusions from the in depth scrutiny project set out at Appendix 1 to the submitted report, be endorsed.

2. That a multi-organisation task and finish group be established in line with the principles set out in paragraphs 3.11-3.14 of the report and that the Director of Regeneration and Business Development be authorised, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Business, Tourism and Culture, to agree membership of the group.”

Note: This is an Executive Function
Cabinet Member: Cllr Robinson

143 Petition Against New Parking Charges - Referred by Council on 17th April 2019

The Committee considered Minute 80 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to scrutiny by Cabinet. This was in respect of the petition opposing new parking charges which had been presented by Councillor Ayling at the meeting of Council held on the 17th April 2019 (Minute 874 refers).

Resolved:-

That the matter be referred back to Cabinet for reconsideration.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Cabinet Member: Cllr Woodley

144 Petition Relating to the High Street and Two Hours Free Parking - Referred by Council 17th April 2019

The Committee considered Minute 81 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to scrutiny by Cabinet. This was in respect of the petition relating to the high street and 2 hours free parking, which had been presented by Councillor Ayling at the meeting of Council held on the 17th April 2019 (Minute 875 refers).

Resolved:-

That the matter be referred back to Cabinet for reconsideration.

Note: This is an Executive Function

Cabinet Member: Cllr Woodley

145 Review of Statement of Licensing Policy

The Committee considered Minute 82 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to scrutiny by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) that set out the legal obligations on the Council, acting as Licensing Authority, and the timetable for the review of the Licensing Policy. The report also set out a draft revised Policy Statement, as the basis for formal consultation.

Resolved:-

That the following recommendation of Cabinet be noted:

“That the draft revised Policy document enabling consultation to commence, be endorsed.”

Note: This is a Council Function

Cabinet Member: Cllr Terry

146 The Official Feed and Food Control Service Plan 2019/20

The Committee considered Minute 84 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to scrutiny by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) which outlined the Official Feed and Food Control Service Plan 2019-20 required by the Food Standards Agency (FSA).

Resolved:-

That the following recommendation of Cabinet be noted:

“That the Official Feed and Food Control Service Plan 2019-20, be approved.”

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Note: This is a Council Function
Cabinet Member: Cllr Terry

147 Year End Performance Report 2018/19

The Committee considered Minute 86 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to all three Scrutiny Committees by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report of the Strategic Director (Transformation) that outlined the end of year position of the Council’s corporate performance for 2018/19.

In response to questions regarding CP 2.2 (% acceptable standard of cleanliness: litter [Cumulative YTD]), the Cabinet Member for Environment & Planning undertook to provide more detailed comments to the Committee.

Resolved:-

That the following decision of Cabinet be noted:

“That the 2018/19 end of year position and accompanying analysis, be noted.”

Note: This is an Executive Function
Cabinet Member: Councillor Gilbert

148 Southend 2050 Corporate Performance Framework for 2019/20 Onwards

The Committee considered Minute 87 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to all three Scrutiny Committees by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report of the Strategic Director (Transformation) which outlined the new Southend 2050 Corporate Performance Framework for 2019/20 onwards.

Resolved:-

That the following decision of Cabinet be noted:

“That the proposed Corporate Performance Framework for 2019/20 onwards, as set out in appendix 1 to the submitted report, be adopted.”

Note: This is an Executive Function
Cabinet Member: Cllr Gilbert

149 Corporate Risk Register

The Committee considered Minute 88 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to all three Scrutiny Committees by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report of the Strategic Director (Finance and Resources) setting out the 2018/19 Corporate Risk Register year end update together with the proposed approach to refreshing the Corporate Risk Framework.

Resolved:-

That the following decision of Cabinet be noted:

“1. That the 2018/19 Corporate Risk Register and the year-end updates, set out in appendix 2 to the submitted report, be noted.

2. That the proposed approach to refreshing the Corporate Risk Management Framework, be endorsed.”

Note: This is an Executive Function
Cabinet Member: Cllr Woodley

150 Capital Outturn Report 2018/19

The Committee considered Minute 90 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to all three Scrutiny Committees by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report of the Strategic Director (Finance and Resources) concerning the capital investment programme outturn for 2018/19, which sought approval of the relevant budget carry forwards and accelerated delivery requests and in year amendments for the current approved programme.

In response to questions regarding the addition of £0.250m to the capital investment programme to undertake a two year programme of street lighting infill, the Cabinet Member for Transport, Capital and Inward Investment undertook to inform the Committee of the roads and infill proposals as soon as the details had been confirmed.

Resolved:-

1. That the following recommendation of Cabinet be noted:

“1. That the expenditure on the capital programme for 2018/19 totalling £50.899m against a revised budget of £52.648m, a delivery of 96.7%, be noted.

2. That the relevant budget carry forwards and accelerated delivery requests totalling a net £3.059m moving into 2019/20, as set out in Appendices 1 and 2 to the submitted report, be approved.

3. That the virements, reprofiles and amendments and new external funding for schemes, as detailed in Appendices 3, 4 and 5 to the report, be noted.

4. That in respect of the A127 Kent Elms Junction Improvements project:

(i) That it be noted that the delays to the project have led to an overspend against the scheme budget of £2.446m with £1.075m of this incurred in 2018/19.

(ii) That a further budget of £1.371m be added to the capital investment programme to deliver the scheme over the following years, 2019/20 £1.331m and 2020/21 £0.040m, to be financed by borrowing.

5. That in respect of the Priory, Delaware and Viking new build project:

- (i) That the updated financial business case position, be noted.
- (ii) That this project be moved from the 'Schemes subject to viable business cases' section into the main capital investment programme.
- (iii) That the procurement exercise undertaken which has resulted in an additional budget requirement, be noted.
- (iv) That a further budget of £1.519m is added to the capital investment programme in 2020/21 to be financed by borrowing, to enable the scheme to be delivered.
6. That a budget of £4.3m to be added to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital investment programme in 2019/20 to facilitate the HRA Affordable Housing Acquisitions Programme, funded 30% from retained Right to Buy capital receipts and 70% from the HRA Capital Investment Reserve, be approved.
7. That a budget of £0.250m be added to the capital investment programme, £0.125m in 2019/20 and £0.125m in 2020/21, to undertake a two year programme of street lighting infill, to be financed by borrowing.
8. That the relevant changes to the budget identified since the approved capital investment programme was set at Council on 21 February 2019, as detailed in Appendix 6 to the report, be approved.
9. That it be noted that the above changes will result in an amended Capital Investment Programme of £233.166m for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24, as detailed in Appendix 7 to the report.
10. That the schemes subject to viable business cases for the period 2019/20 to 2021/22 totalling £37m be noted.
11. That the content of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Annual Financial Report 2018/19 be noted and that the CIL Main Fund receipts from 2018/19 and previous financial years be carried forward until spending plans are reviewed in early 2020/21.
12. That authority be delegated to the Director for Planning and Transport (in consultation with Ward Members and the Executive Councillor for Environment and Planning) to agree how the Ward Neighbourhood Allocations received up until 31st March 2019 (excluding allocation to Leigh Town Council) are to be spent.”
2. That, in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 39, the matter be referred to full Council.

Note: This is a Council Function
Cabinet Member: Cllr Woodley

151 Council Procedure Rule 46

The Committee considered Minute 93 of Cabinet held on 25th June 2019, which had been referred direct to all three Scrutiny Committees by Cabinet. The Committee also had before it the report summarising the actions that had been taken under Council Procedure Rule 46.

Resolved:-

That the following decision of Cabinet be noted:

“That the submitted report be noted.”

Note: This is an Executive Function
Cabinet Member: as appropriate to the item

152 Requests for Waiting Restrictions

The Committee considered Minute 57 of Cabinet Committee held on 6th June 2019, which had been called-in for scrutiny. The Committee also had before it the report of the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) which sought approval to authorise the advertisement of the amendments and/or new waiting restrictions at the locations indicated in Appendix 1 to the submitted report, in accordance with the statutory processes and, subject to there being no objections received following statutory advertisement, to arrange for the relevant orders to be sealed and implement the proposals.

During the debate the Cabinet Member for Transport, Capital and Inward Investment clarified his previous comments regarding further requests for traffic regulation orders by Councillors. He explained that there was currently a significant backlog in progressing schemes that had already been approved. Therefore, any new requests would not be considered for some time, save that any traffic regulation orders that were required as a matter of urgency for safety reasons would be dealt with as a priority as appropriate. The Cabinet Member also undertook to circulate to all Councillors details of the existing approved schemes awaiting implementation.

Resolved:-

1. That the following decision of Cabinet Committee be noted:

“That the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) be authorised to publish the relevant statutory notice and undertake the necessary consultation for a traffic regulation order(s) for the following requests and, subject to there being no objections received following statutory advertisement, to arrange for the order to be sealed and the proposals implemented:

(i) the introduction of “no waiting at any time” restrictions on the bend in Snakes Lane, Southend on Sea;

(ii) the amendment of limited waiting in Shorefield Road, from 1 hour no return in 4 hours to 2 hours no return in 4 hours;

(iii) the introduction of a shared loading and parking bay in the Victoria Avenue Service Road, outside the property at 47 Victoria Road, Southend on Sea; and

(iv) the amendment of the existing waiting restrictions in Royston Avenue at its junction with Eastern Avenue Service Road and Eastern Avenue to provide “no waiting at any time” junction protection on the north kerbline of Eastern Avenue Service Road opposite the junction of Royston Avenue, Southend on Sea.”

2. That, in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 39, the matter be referred to full Council,

Note: This is an Executive function
Cabinet Member: Councillor Woodley

153 In depth Scrutiny Projects and Summary of Work

The Committee considered a report by the Strategic Director (Legal & Democratic Services) concerning the possible in depth scrutiny project to be undertaken by the Scrutiny Committee in 2019/20. The report also attached some information about the work carried out by the Committee in the 2018/19 Municipal year.

Resolved:-

1. That the in depth project for 2019/20 will be “To review the level of domestic waste recycling in the Borough, in order to examine what influences residents in terms of their recycling habits and the barriers to achieving a higher rate of recycling and to consider ways of working with residents to improve domestic waste recycling”.

2. That it be noted that the following Councillors have been appointed to the Project Team which will manage the in depth project – Councillors A Bright, K Buck, L Burton, A Chalk, S George, D Jarvis, S Wakefield and P Wexham.

3. That the information attached at Appendix 3 to the report, the summary of work of the three Scrutiny Committees during 2018/19, be noted.

Note: This is a Scrutiny Function.

154 Statutory Scrutiny Guidance

The Committee considered a report by the Strategic Director (Legal & Democratic Services) which advised about the publication of the Statutory Scrutiny Guidance on 7th May 2019 (‘the 2019 Guidance’). The 2019 Guidance was produced following a commitment that Government made in early 2018 following on from the Communities & Local Government Select Committees’ inquiry into overview and scrutiny and supersedes guidance published in 2006.

The 2019 Guidance, a copy of which was attached at Appendix 1 to the report, does not require the Council to change any of its scrutiny arrangements but does provide the opportunity to enhance the scrutiny processes. Section 4.5 of the report set out some areas to be explored further – namely around greater use of local experts, developing an Executive / Scrutiny Protocol and encouraging

greater use of 'information bulletin's / briefings' to reduce pressure of items on Committee agendas.

Resolved:-

That the approach, set out in paragraph 4.5 of the report, be agreed.

Note: This is a Scrutiny Function.

155 Minutes of the Meeting of Chair's Scrutiny Forum held on, Tuesday, 18th June, 2019

Resolved:

That the Minutes of the meeting on the Chair's Scrutiny Forum held on Tuesday, 18th June, 2019 be received and noted.

Note: This is a Scrutiny Function.

Chair: _____

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Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Agenda
Item No.

5

Report of Deputy Chief Executive (Place)

to
Cabinet

on

17th September 2019

Report prepared by: Mark Murphy, Group Manager –
Property and Estate Management

Fire Safety Report

Place Scrutiny Committee

Cabinet Members: Councillors Ian Gilbert and Martin Terry
Part 1 (Public Agenda Item)

1. Purpose of Report

This report sets out progress in delivering the Council's Fire Safety Review, which was established following the Grenfell Tower fire on the 14th June 2017.

This is a further interim report, which also sets out the Council's response to the Government Consultation 'Building a Safety Future: Proposals for reform of the building safety regulatory system' that sets out the Government's proposals to implement the Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety.

2. Recommendations

2.1. **Note and endorse the work undertaken by the Council and South Essex Homes in respect to Fire Safety including independent fire engineer assessments of two typical tower blocks and proposals to undertake Type 4 Fire Risk Assessments in a further two typical blocks.**

2.2. **Note and endorse the Council's response to the Government Consultation 'Building a Safety Future: Proposals for reform of the building safety regulatory system'.**

2.3 **Request that a further update be provided to Cabinet to spring 2020.**

2.4 **Note that a request to increase the Fire Improvement Works capital budget for 2019/20 has been included in the Corporate Budget Performance – July 2019/20 report.**

2.5 **That £750k p.a. be added to the Fire Improvement Works capital budget for the five years from 2020/21 to 2024/25, to be financed by corporate borrowing.**

3. Background

- 3.1 The Council immediately commissioned a Fire Safety Review following the tragedy, which occurred as a result of the fire at Grenfell Tower. The Review Group comprises representatives of the Council, South Essex Homes and Essex County Fire and Rescue Service. In addition, the Council established an internal Fire Safety Meeting Group, chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive (Place) to examine any Council-specific actions identified as a result of the Review and to co-ordinate responses sought by Government Departments.
- 3.2 The Council and South Essex Homes have already confirmed their commitment to progressively bring their properties in line with current Building Regulations, where appropriate, particularly in respect to fire safety and accessibility.

Fire Risk Assessments

- 3.3 All of the Council's operational buildings, alongside those managed by South Essex Homes, meet the regulatory standards in place when they were constructed, extended or altered and have up to date and reviewed Fire Risk Assessments in place. Where appropriate these risk assessments are undertaken in liaison with Essex Fire and Rescue Service.
- 3.4 The Council has commissioned an independent Consultant to undertake a series of fire safety reviews on one of each style of block constructed in its portfolio. The blocks selected at random were:
- Grampian – a 15 storey block with 77 self-contained flats; and
 - Malvern – a 15 storey block with 105 self-contained flats.
- 3.5 The following has been undertaken for each block:
- A Type One Fire Risk Assessment as required by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and further defined in the publication 'Fire Safety in Purpose-Built Blocks of Flats – Local Government Association'.
 - A comprehensive, non-destructive Compartmentation Survey of the common areas including plant areas, stores, risers and all circulation areas.
 - A Fire Risk Strategy in accordance with the British Standards Institution document (PAS 911).
- 3.6 The appointed Consultant holds an independent registration with, or certification from, a professional or certification body whilst all works were undertaken by a suitably experienced and qualified Fire Engineer who met the competency criteria established by the Fire Risk Assessment Competency Council.
- 3.7 At the time of completing the report the Fire Risk Assessments and Compartmentation Surveys had been received for both blocks with the Fire Risk Strategy documents due in August 2019.
- 3.8 The Fire Risk Assessments for each block set out a series of recommendations, which are being actioned by South Essex Homes. The priority actions identified were:

- Clear debris and stored items from the basement area of Grampian
 - Keep basement store rooms at locked at all times
 - Ensure that the fixed wiring and other fire safety systems installed are subject to regular maintenance and inspection
- 3.9 The overall level of risk for both blocks was determined as 'Moderate' based upon an 'ignition probability' of medium (defined as 'normal fire hazards for this type of occupancy, with fire hazards generally subject to appropriate controls (other than minor shortcomings)) and a 'consequences of fire' assessment of 'moderate' (defined as 'a fire could result in injury to one or more occupants, but unlikely to involve major fatalities').
- 3.10 The Compartmentation Surveys have identified a number of remedial works, which are being progressed by South Essex Homes.
- 3.11 Following completion of the above studies, whilst the undertaking of Type 4 Fire Risk Assessments is not a recommendation, in order to maximise the assurance that may be provided to residents the Council has commenced the appointment of external consultants to undertake Type 4 FRAs initially in one of each style of high rise residential block.
- 3.12 The results of the above assessments along with the recommendations arising from the Fire Risk Strategy documents will inform future investment priorities and will be reported to Members in the next Fire Safety Report due in early 2020.

Capital Investment Programme

- 3.13 South Essex Homes has progressed a number of fire safety works in addition to those previously reported in Fire Safety Reports and remedial actions identified in the consultants reports identified in the previous section.
- 3.14 A comprehensive review of fire doors across all high rise residential blocks has been completed and remedial works are in progress. This review identified a large number of minor remedial works although it should be noted that this does not mean that fire doors would not perform their primary function.
- 3.15 Floor levelling works are currently being tendered with works expected to commence in September across all high rise residential blocks in order to reduce the gap below fire doors and improve the performance of the cold smoke drop down seals.
- 3.16 Works have commenced to investigate options for the installation of a pilot 'annunciation systems' in two of the high rise residential blocks. These works will be completed in the financial year 2019/20 and the pilot will then inform a roll out of the works across all high rise residential blocks.
- 3.17 South Essex Homes is appointing a Fire Safety Manager to co-ordinate all fire safety activities across its stock with a focus on high rise blocks including a specific role to enhance resident engagement and respond to resident questions and concerns.

- 3.18 South Essex Homes continues to work with Essex Fire and Rescue in relation to the role of sprinklers in its high rise buildings and reviews this position on a regular basis as part of its programme of Fire Risk Assessments.
- 3.19 The Council is continuing to take forward a range of fire safety works across its operational property estate initially focused on buildings identified as high priority and on improving fire compartmentation, means of escape, fire information and alarm systems.
- 3.20 Initial fire door and compartmentation works have been completed at Civic One, Project 49, Viking; Priory House and Delaware House. Works have also been undertaken at Civic two, the Tickfield Centre, Shoebury Leisure Centre, Chase Sports Centre; Cemetery Lodge and the Crematorium.
- 3.21 Works are in progress at Southend Leisure and Tennis Centre and the Cliffs Pavilion with additional funding of £250k sought from the capital programme to progress high priority works at the Cliffs Pavilion.
- 3.22 Premises Information Boxes have been installed at all high priority buildings.
- 3.23 It is proposed that the existing programme is extended for a five year period for the Council's operational buildings commencing 2020/21 with £750k allocated per annum in the Council's General Fund Capital Programme. This will enable the current schedule of works across high and medium priority buildings to be completed on with works programmed based upon fire risk assessments and condition surveys.

Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety

- 3.24 The Government published a consultation on its proposals in response to the Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety entitled 'Building a Safer Future – Proposals for reform of the building safety regulatory system'.
- 3.25 The Government has said it has accepted all 53 of the recommendations set out by Dame Judith Hackitt. However, in reviewing the consultation document the Council has raised a number of concerns particularly regarding the proposals for the building safety regulator, which appear to have diluted the role of this body envisaged in the Hackitt Report.
- 3.26 The Council's response, written in conjunction with South Essex Homes was submitted on 31st July 2019. This is attached at Appendix A.
- 3.27 The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) has established the Building Safety Programme, as a co-ordinated national response to ensure that residents of high-rise buildings are safe and feel safe, and made changes to fire safety related legislation and guidance under the Building Regulations.
- 3.28 In light of the updated guidance and requirements of the Building Regulations the Council has written to all owners of high rise residential buildings in the Borough requesting confirmation as to what steps they have taken to ensure that their property meets the relevant building fire safety requirements and details of any

professional advice they have taken on fire safety matters. The Council has also offered its support through this process, to ensure residents of the borough both are safe and feel safe.

4. Other Options

- 4.1. The Council could decide to maintain all operational properties in their current condition with fire improvement works and, where practicable, to bring them up to the requirements of the latest Building Regulations when they next undergo major alterations and/or extension. All operational buildings would still meet statutory requirements although it could be argued that the Council would not be meeting the section of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 that requires Employers to 'put in place, and maintain, appropriate fire safety measures'. This option has, therefore been discounted.
- 4.2. The Council could maintain the current arrangements whereby individual building managers are identified as responsible for the buildings within which they operate. However, they will not necessarily have the knowledge and expertise to assess the impact of works on the overall fire strategy for the building whilst the majority of the Council's operational buildings do not have a permanent staff presence on site. This option has, therefore, been discounted.
- 4.3. The Council could commit to the immediate adoption of all recommendations set out within the Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety. However, whilst the Government has published a consultation in response to the Independent Review, it has yet to make any policy changes. The Council could, therefore, take action that is contrary to the Government's formal policy. This option has, therefore, been discounted.

5. Reasons for Recommendations

- 5.1.1 The Council has undertaken a fundamental review of its fire safety policies and procedures; reviewed its property stock; and put in place appropriate resources (financial and other) to ensure that it maintains its buildings in a safe condition whilst upgrading them where this is appropriate and practicable.
- 5.1.2 The Council has also recognised its 'community leadership' role in respect to fire safety and engaged with partners and the private sector to ensure residents, employees and visitors across the Borough are housed in, work in or visit safe premises.
- 5.1.3 The Council has considered the recommendations of the Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety and determined that it should take immediate steps to assess and enhance its duty holder requirements and to enhance opportunities for members of the public to raise concerns.

6. Corporate Implications

- 6.1 Contribution to Southend 2050 Roadmap

6.1.1 Within the Southend 2050 Roadmap is an outcome that ‘People in all parts of the borough feel safe and secure at all times’. Ensuring all of its buildings meet fire safety standards is a key element in delivering against this priority.

6.2 Financial Implications

6.2.1 The Council has allocated £500,000 in each of 2018/19 and 2019/20 specifically for fire improvement works to the Council’s operational buildings. Other capital projects such as the Library Review Programme have also enabled the Council to invest in improving its corporate property stock.

6.2.2 To note that a further £250k has been requested in 2019/20 to enable high priority works at the Cliffs Pavilion to be completed with the programme then extended for a five year period commencing 2020/21 with £750k allocated per annum. This will enable fire improvement works to be completed across all high and medium priority operational buildings. These works are to be financed by borrowing. The revenue consequence of £4M of borrowing is approximately £280k p.a. which will need to be factored into the Council’s Medium Term Financial Forecast.

6.2.3 South Essex Homes has an agreed capital programme for enhancement across its property portfolio. The two Type 4 risk assessments are estimated to cost circa £70k and to be funded from the Housing Revenue Account.

6.2.4 Should the Council determine that sprinklers should be installed in all high rise properties this will have budget implications outside of the above allocations.

6.3 Legal Implications

6.3.1 Buildings are required to comply with the relevant Building Regulations in place at the time of their construction or when they are extended or altered. These requirements are set out in the Building Regulation 2010 and the accompanying suite of Approved Document that support the technical “Parts” of the building regulations’ requirements.

6.3.2 As Building Regulations are not retrospective whilst buildings will comply with the regulations in place when they were built, extended or altered they are unlikely to meet the requirements of the latest Building Regulations. This is best illustrated by the issue of smoke alarms. Current Building Regulations require that new dwelling houses (residential properties) have mains supplied smoke detectors, which are linked to each other. However, the majority of residential properties have battery supplied detectors at best and many have no smoke detection at all.

6.3.3 In relation to fire safety employers (and/or building owners or occupiers) are required to comply with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. This principally requires that employers (and/or building owners or occupiers):

- carry out a fire risk assessment of the premises and review it regularly
- tell staff or their representatives about the risks you’ve identified

- put in place, and maintain, appropriate fire safety measures
- plan for an emergency
- provide staff information, fire safety instruction and training

6.4 People Implications

6.4.1 The Council has a statutory requirement to ensure that all staff, tenants, residents and visitors/service users are using a safe building that complies with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

6.5 Property Implications

6.5.1 All of the Council's operational buildings, alongside those managed by South Essex Homes, meet the regulatory standards in place when they were constructed, extended or altered and have up to date and reviewed Fire Risk Assessments in place.

6.5.2 It is the aim of the Council and South Essex Homes to progressively bring their properties in line with current Building Regulations, where appropriate and practicable, particularly in respect to fire safety and accessibility.

6.6 Consultation

6.6.1 The Council has established a Tri-Partite Review Group to examine fire safety including representatives from across the Council, South Essex Homes and Essex County Fire and Rescue Service, chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive (Place). As individual building works are taken forward consultation is undertaken with tenants, employees and service users as well as with statutory bodies such as Historic England where this is appropriate.

6.6.2 The Council, in conjunction with South Essex Homes, has responded to the Government's Consultation 'Building a Safety Future: Proposals for reform of the building safety regulatory system'.

6.7 Equalities and Diversity Implications

6.7.1 Fire Risk Assessments take account of the needs of all employees with Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEPS) in place for any employee who requires one. This is a bespoke 'escape plan' for individuals who may not be able to reach an ultimate place of safety unaided or within a satisfactory period of time in the event of any emergency.

6.8 Risk Assessment

6.8.1 The Council and South Essex Homes undertake a programme of Fire Risk Assessments across their operational property portfolios. All of these assessments are up to date and area reviewed on an annual basis. Additional independent Type One Fire Risk Assessments have been completed for each

type of high rise residential block managed by South Essex Homes. The Council is in the process of commissioning Type 4 Fire Risk Assessments for each type of high rise residential block managed by South Essex Homes

6.9 Value for Money

6.9.1 All capital works are procured in accordance with the Council's Corporate Procurement Rules 2015 to ensure best value is obtained.

6.10 Community Safety Implications

6.10.1 The Council has a statutory requirement to ensure that all staff, tenants, residents and visitors/service users are using a safe building that complies with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. The Council currently complies with its obligations under the Order but will be undertaking fire safety enhancements/improvements across a number of its operational buildings to, where practicable, bring them up to the requirements of the latest Building Regulations.

6.11 Environmental Impact

6.11.1 There are no direct environmental implications arising as a result of the works proposed in this report.

7. Background Papers

- Report to Cabinet on 19 September 2017 'Fire Safety Measures following the Grenfell Tower Tragedy' – Minute 307
- Report to Cabinet on 13 March 2018 'Fire Safety Report' – Minute 819
- Report to Cabinet on 18 September 2018 'Fire Safety Report' – Minute 260
- Fire Risk Assessment Report – Grampian Residential Block 11th June 2019
- Fire Risk Assessment Report – Malvern Residential Block 20th June 2019
- Technical Note (Compartmentation Survey) – Grampian 11th June 2019
- Technical Note (Compartmentation Survey) – Malvern 20th June 2019

8. Appendices

Appendix A - Council response to 'Building a Safer Future – Proposals for reform of the building safety regulatory system'.

Building a Safer Future – Proposals for reform of the building safety regulatory system

Southend-on-Sea Borough Council and South Essex Homes

Joint Response to Consultation

Chapter 2 – Stronger requirements for multi-occupied high-rise residential buildings

Q1.1	Do you agree/ that the new regime should go beyond Dame Judith’s recommendation and initially apply to multi-occupied residential buildings of 18 metres or more (approximately 6 storeys)? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as there are substantial fire risks associated with a multi-occupied residential building of 18m or higher particularly where these have a single escape staircase. In order to make the regime clearer to residents the description could be based upon number of floors/storeys. We would also suggest that certain high risk residential buildings such as HMOs, hostels and residential care homes should also come under the regime, regardless of height, if they have more than a specified number of residents. This is particularly the case if their evacuation plan relies on a single escape staircase.</i>
Q1.2	How can we provide clarity in the regulatory framework to ensure fire safety risks are managed holistically in multi-occupied residential buildings?
	<i>Local authorities are best placed to co-ordinate the regulatory framework and ensure a holistic approach at a local level as they bring together the various regulatory functions. This could be based on a similar model to Community Safety Partnerships with the Fire and Rescue Service and others engaged on this body.</i>
Q1.3	If both regimes are to continue to apply, how can they be improved to complement each other?
	<i>Clearly define all roles and responsibilities and ensure the language and terminology used in all regulations and/or guidance is clear and consistent.</i>
Q1.4	What are the key factors that should inform whether some or all non-residential buildings which have higher fire rates should be subject to the new regulatory arrangements during the design and construction phase? Please support your view.
	<i>Substantial risks are also present in other buildings where people sleep and other buildings such as entertainment venues (clubs/pubs) where occupant’s decision making process may be impaired and places of assembly where risks can be increased and occupants are slower to respond. The Council’s safety of sports ground work highlights the significant oversight required by the local authority to ensure public safety during the occupation of a premises; there are many examples of where the necessary works would not have been carried out at the sports ground, had it not been for the oversight by our local authority.</i>

Q1.5	Linked to your answer above, which of the ‘higher-risk workplaces’ in paragraph 42 would you consider to be higher-risk during the design and construction phase?
	<i>The definition of a ‘high risk workplace’ for buildings such as halls of residence and sheltered housing could lead to confusion as a large number of people would consider these residential. We would suggest that any building of over 18m where multiple people sleep should be brought within the remit of the new regulatory framework including hospitals, sheltered accommodation, hotels and student accommodation. However, as per our response to Q1.4 certain other high risk buildings could also be brought within the regulatory framework in the future.</i>
Q1.6	Please support your answer above, including whether there are any particular types of buildings within these broad categories that you are particularly concerned about from a fire and structural perspective?
	<i>Any building over 18m where people sleep, or particularly where their response to an incident could be impaired, will be of increased fire risk.</i>
Q1.7	On what basis should we determine whether some or all categories of supported/sheltered housing should be subject to the regulatory arrangements that we propose to introduce during the occupation stage? Please support your view.
	<i>Supported housing and, in particular, sheltered schemes, are traditionally occupied by elderly persons who, during their time within the scheme, can see their health deteriorate. We are also seeing more people with varying levels of mental and physical disability living within them. Whilst these buildings may not be high rise they are still high risk. Using an assessment based upon number of residents could be an appropriate way forward.</i>
Q1.8	Where there are two or more persons responsible for different parts of the building under separate legislation, how should we ensure fire safety of a whole building in mixed use?
	<i>There should be a single named person who is responsible for the building in occupation. See answer to Q2.3 below</i>

Chapter 3 – A new dutyholder regime for residential buildings of 18 metres or more

Part A - Dutyholder roles and responsibilities in design and construction

Q2.1	Do you agree that the duties set out in paragraphs 61 to 65 are the right ones?
	Yes

Q2.2	Are there any additional duties which we should place on dutyholders? Please list.
	<i>No</i>
Q2.3	Do you consider that a named individual, where the dutyholder is a legal entity, should be identifiable as responsible for building safety? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes. The Council's work under the Building Safety Programme highlighted how difficult it was to identify the owners of high rise residential buildings (e.g. registered to an address in the Channel Islands), so naming a dutyholder will address this.</i>
Q2.4	Do you agree with the approach outlined in paragraph 66, that we should use Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM) as a model for developing dutyholder responsibilities under building regulations? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes</i>
Q2.5	Do you agree that fire and rescue authorities should become statutory consultees for buildings in scope at the planning permission stage? If yes, how can we ensure that their views are adequately considered? If no, what alternative mechanism could be used to ensure that fire service access issues are considered before designs are finalised?
	<i>It is logical for the fire service to be consulted at the planning stage and it should stop/reduce the risk of a building obtaining planning permission for something that does not comply with the Building Regulations. Planning Officers do not have the appropriate technical knowledge to review a consultation response, but they could be supported by the local authority building control team.</i>
Q2.6	Do you agree that planning applicants must submit a Fire Statement as part of their planning application? If yes, are there other issues that it should cover? If no, please support your view including whether there are alternative ways to ensure fire service access is considered.
	<i>Yes, we agree that a Fire Statement should be submitted as part of the planning application. However, this should go significantly beyond service vehicle access and access to water supplies. Other issues should include compartmentation strategy (including external cladding details), means of escape and fire suppressant (where appropriate). There have been examples (such as a school building) where fire safety and means of escape had not been fully considered by the designers, so planning permission was granted for a building that then had to go back to planning when an additional (external) staircase was required to ensure building regulation compliance.</i>

Q2.7	Do you agree that fire and rescue authorities should be consulted on applications for developments within the 'near vicinity' of buildings in scope? If so, should the 'near vicinity' be defined as 50m, 100m, 150m or other. Please support your view.
	<i>Yes and we would support a 150m radius as buildings within this area could affect or be affected by the building within scope.</i>
Q2.8	What kind of developments should be considered? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All developments within the defined radius, • All developments within the defined radius, with the exception of single dwellings, • Only developments which the local planning authority considers could compromise access to the building(s) in scope, • Other.
	<i>All developments within the defined radius.</i>
Q2.9	Should the planning applicant be given the status of a Client at gateway one? If yes, should they be responsible for the Fire Statement? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, there needs to an identified person from the beginning that should carry through until completion and occupation.</i>
Q2.10	Would early engagement on fire safety and structural issues with the building safety regulator prior to gateway two be useful? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as this is the start of the 'golden thread'. The earlier that fire safety can be brought into the process, and the potential risks assessed, the better chance there is that risks will be mitigated and/or removed.</i>
Q2.11	Is planning permission the most appropriate mechanism for ensuring developers consider fire and structural risks before they finalise the design of their building? If not, are there alternative mechanisms to achieve this objective?
	<i>Yes, local authorities are well placed and will ensure a record is kept and passed onto the Regulator.</i>
Q2.12	Do you agree that the information at paragraph 89 is the right information to require as part of gateway two? Please support your view.
	<i>Whilst we agree with the information it is unlikely that such a full design package will be available at this stage for large projects, particularly those being procured under a Design and Build route. Indeed, this is recognised at Paragraph 94.</i>
Q2.13	Are these the appropriate dutyholders to provide each form of information listed at paragraph 89?
	<i>Yes</i>

Q2.14	Should the Client be required to coordinate this information (on behalf of the Principal Designer and Principal Contractor) and submit it as a package, rather than each dutyholder submit information separately?
	<i>All of the documentation set out in a to c would normally be submitted by the Principal Designer on behalf of the Client. This should continue in this process. The Construction Control Plan is submitted by the Principal Contractor and this responsibility and accountability should remain with the Principal Contractor.</i>
Q2.15	Do you agree that there should be a 'hard stop' where construction cannot begin without permission to proceed? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as if changes are required and construction has commenced this could be both problematic and expensive. It should also lead to safer buildings. However, it should also be recognised that this is a major change to the current system and is likely to add time to the construction programme.</i>
Q2.16	Should the building safety regulator have the discretion to allow a staged approach to submitting key information in certain circumstances to avoid additional burdens? Please support your view.
	<i>As noted in our response to Q2.12 this will clearly be necessary in large complex builds. However, it should only be agreed if the Fire and Emergency File has been agreed and signed off including the base means of escape strategy.</i>
Q2.17	Do you agree that it should be possible to require work carried out without approval to be pulled down or removed during inspections to check building regulations compliance? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes provided is it reasonable and proportionate with appropriate justification as many passive fire protection measures would not be visible for inspection.</i>
Q2.18	Should the building safety regulator be able to prohibit building work from progressing unless non-compliant work is first remedied? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, otherwise issues with non-compliant work may be compounded provided that this action is justified and is reasonable and commensurate with the issue.</i>
Q2.19	Should the building safety regulator be required to respond to gateway two submissions within a particular timescale? If so, what is an appropriate timescale?
	<i>Yes, using the same timescale as currently in place for Full Plans approval would be sensible although a system such as that followed for the planning application validation process would be required to ensure all information is submitted before the timescale for determination commences.</i>
Q2.20	Are there any circumstances where we might need to prescribe the building safety regulator's ability to extend these timescales? If so, please provide examples.
	<i>Yes, if incomplete information is submitted or there are particularly complex issues. The latter would need to be in agreement with the applicant.</i>
Q2.21	Do you agree that the Principal Contractor should be required to consult the Client and Principal Designer on changes to plans?
	Yes

Q2.22	Do you agree that the Principal Contractor should notify the building safety regulator of proposed major changes that could compromise fire and structural safety for approval before carrying out the relevant work?
	<i>Yes, the approach will not work if this is not in place.</i>
Q2.23	What definitions could we use for major or minor changes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any design change that would impact on the fire strategy or structural design of the building; • Changes in use, for all or part of the building; • Changes in the number of storeys, number of units, or number of staircase cores (including provision of fire-fighting lifts); • Changes to the lines of fire compartmentation (or to the construction used to achieve fire compartmentation); • Variations from the design standards being used; • Changes to the active/passive fire systems in the building; • Other – please specify.
	<i>We would suggest not using the definition minor or major. All of the above should constitute a material change.</i>
Q2.24	Should the building safety regulator be required to respond to notifications of major changes proposed by the dutyholder during the construction phase within a particular timescale? If yes, what is an appropriate timescale?
	<i>Nominally an eight week period should suffice but the regulator could agree a longer timescale for complex alterations.</i>
Q2.25	What are the circumstances where the Government might need to prescribe the building safety regulator’s ability to extend these timescales?
	<i>See response to Q2.24</i>
Q2.26	Do you agree that a final declaration should be produced by the Principal Contractor with the Principal Designer to confirm that the building complies with building regulations? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree with this approach as both the Principal Contractor and Principal Designer are central to the process.</i>
Q2.27	Should the building safety regulator be required to respond to gateway three submissions within a particular timescale? If so, what is an appropriate timescale?
	<i>Yes although it should be noted that this will add time to the construction/handover phase. A period of four weeks would seem reasonable.</i>
Q2.28	Are there any circumstances where we might need to prescribe the building safety regulator’s ability to extend these timescales? If so, please support your view with examples.
	<i>Yes, when this is deemed appropriate due to the complexity of the build and in consultation with the applicant.</i>
Q2.29	Do you agree that the accountable person must apply to register and meet additional requirements (if necessary) before occupation of the building can commence? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes in order to ensure all safety concerns have been addressed. This should run in parallel with the Gateway Three sign off.</i>

Q2.30	Should it be an offence for the accountable person to allow a building to be occupied before they have been granted a registration for that building? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes to ensure all safety issues have been addressed.</i>
Q2.31	Do you agree that under certain circumstances partial occupation should be allowed? If yes, please support your view with examples of where you think partial occupation should be permitted.
	<i>This should only be allowed where it has been established from the outset based on sectional completions to ensure all fire safety and other systems are operating appropriately.</i>
Q2.32	Do you agree with the proposal for refurbished buildings? Please support your view
	<i>Yes, this seems a reasonable and commensurate approach.</i>
Q2.33	Do you agree with the approach to transitional arrangements for gateways? If not, please support your view or suggest a better approach?
	<i>Yes</i>

Chapter 3 – A new dutyholder regime for residential buildings of 18 metres or more

Part B – Duties in occupation

Q3.1	Do you agree that a safety case should be subject to scrutiny by the building safety regulator before a building safety certificate is issued? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as this will ensure safety is a core part of the building management process.</i>
Q3.2	Do you agree with our proposed content for safety cases? If not, what other information should be included in the safety case?
	<i>Yes</i>
Q3.3	Do you agree that this is a reasonable approach for assessing the risks on an ongoing basis? If not, please support your view or suggest a better approach.
	<i>Yes</i>
Q3.4	Which options should we explore, and why, to mitigate the costs to residents of crucial safety works?
	<i>Where urgent, safety-critical work is identified as being required the apportionment of cost must be a secondary consideration to getting the safety works completed. The works should initially be undertaken by the landlord with cost apportionment then considered. Options could include interest free loans and RSL grants. The Government could also consider VAT treatment of works.</i>
Q3.5	Do you agree with the proposed approach in identifying the accountable person? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as control of the building is essential to provide the ability to undertake works and gain access. However, a single named contact person should also be named within the accountable body.</i>
Q3.6	Are there specific examples of building ownership and management arrangements where it might be difficult to apply the concept of an accountable person? If yes, please provide examples of such arrangements and how these difficulties could be overcome.
	<i>Yes, large multi-use buildings particular where there are a mix of use classes including residential, commercial and leisure. A single body should be named as accountable for the entire structure.</i>
Q3.7	Do you agree that the accountable person requirement should be introduced for existing residential buildings as well as for new residential buildings? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as the level of existing building stock significantly outnumbers new build and these buildings are likely to have undergone substantial alteration during their life.</i>
Q3.8	Do you agree that only the building safety regulator should be able to transfer the building safety certificate from one person/entity to another? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as this is central to ensuring records of responsibility and accountability are maintained and up to date.</i>

Q3.9	Do you agree with the proposed duties and functions of the building safety manager? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, although if the building safety manager is an organisation it is unclear how they would demonstrate competence.</i>
Q3.10	Do you agree with the suitability requirements of the building safety manager? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, although there will be a period of training and 'competence proving' to ensure appropriate individuals are in place.</i>
Q3.11	Is the proposed relationship between the accountable person and the building safety manager sufficiently clear? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, the responsibilities appear well set out in principle although these will need to be reviewed and assessed regularly during the implementation period.</i>
Q3.12	Do you agree with the circumstances outlined in which the building safety regulator must appoint a building safety manager for a building? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, these 'step in' arrangements look reasonable provided a suitable period has been allowed for the existing building safety manager role to be addressed where shortcomings have been identified.</i>
Q3.13	Do you think there are any other circumstances in which the building safety regulator must appoint a building safety manager for a building? Please support your view with examples.
	<i>No</i>
Q3.14	Under those circumstances, how long do you think a building safety manager should be appointed for?
	<i>Until such time as the accountable person has demonstrated that they have put in place a suitable building safety manager role.</i>
Q3.15	Under what circumstances should the appointment be ended?
	<i>Once the accountable person has demonstrated that they have put in place a suitable building safety manager role.</i>
Q3.16	Under those circumstances, how do you think the costs of the building safety manager should be met? Please support your view.
	<i>They should be charged to the accountable person.</i>
Q3.17	Do you agree that this registration scheme involving the issue of a building safety certificate is an effective way to provide this assurance and transparency? If not, please support your view and explain what other approach may be more effective.
	<i>Yes</i>
Q3.18	Do you agree with the principles set out in paragraphs 180 and 181 for the process of applying for and obtaining registration?
	<i>Yes</i>
Q3.19	Do you agree with the suggested approach in paragraph 183, that the building safety certificate should apply to the whole building? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as this is the only way to ensure the building's systems are appropriate and maintained. The Fire Safety Order may require amending to reflect this approach.</i>

Q3.20	Do you agree with the types of conditions that could be attached to the building safety certificate? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, the mandatory conditions cover the main areas and the ability to add voluntary and/or special conditions enable building-specific or other issues to be identified and included.</i>
Q3.21	Do you agree with the proposals outlined for the duration of building safety certificates? If not, please support your view.
	<i>Yes, although it should be revised if any works are undertaken which affect the fire safety of the building. These should be the same circumstances listed against question 2.23.</i>
Q3.22	Do you agree with the proposed circumstances under which the building safety regulator may decide to review the certificate? If not, what evidential threshold should trigger a review?
	<i>Yes, although any request from an interested party or occupant must provide reasonable justification and evidence as to why they believe a review is necessary.</i>

Chapter 3 – A new dutyholder regime for residential buildings of 18 metres or more

Part C – Duties that run throughout a building’s life cycle

Q4.1	Should the Government mandate Building Information Modelling (BIM) standards for any of the following types and stages of buildings in scope of the new system? a) New buildings in the design and construction stage, please support your view. b) New buildings in the occupation stage, please support your view. c) Existing buildings in the occupation stage, please support your view.
	<i>BIM is a very effective tool to assist in building management but can also be expensive. It is reasonable to expect its use for new buildings in the design and construction stage. However, it would be costly for existing buildings and these costs would be transferred to tenants. An agreed phased approach to its introduction could be appropriate.</i>
Q4.2	Are there any standards or protocols other than Building Information Modelling (BIM) that Government should consider for the golden thread? Please support your view.
	<i>No</i>
Q4.3	Are there other areas of information that should be included in the key dataset in order to ensure its purpose is met? Please support your view.
	<i>No</i>
Q4.4	Do you agree that the key dataset for all buildings in scope should be made open and publicly available? If not, please support your view.
	<i>Yes</i>
Q4.5	Do you agree with the proposals relating to the availability and accessibility of the golden thread? If not, please support your view.
	<i>Yes</i>

Q4.6	Is there any additional information, besides that required at the gateway points, that should be included in the golden thread in the design and construction stage? If yes, please provide detail on the additional information you think should be included.
	<i>No</i>
Q4.7	Are there any specific aspects of handover of digital building information that are currently unclear and that could be facilitated by clearer guidance? If yes, please provide details on the additional information you think should be clearer.
	<i>No</i>
Q4.8	Is there any additional information that should make up the golden thread in occupation? If yes, please provide detail on the additional information you think should be included.
	<i>No</i>
Q4.9	Do you agree that the Client, Principal Designer, Principal Contractor, and accountable person during occupation should have a responsibility to establish reporting systems and report occurrences to the building safety regulator? If not, please support your view.
	<i>Yes</i>
Q4.10	Do you think a 'just culture' is necessary for an effective system of mandatory occurrence reporting? If yes, what do you think (i) Industry (ii) Government can do to help cultivate a 'just culture'? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes</i>
Q4.11	Do you agree that, where an occurrence has been identified, dutyholders must report this to the building safety regulator within 72 hours? If not, what should the timeframe for reporting to the building safety regulator be?
	<i>Yes</i>
Q4.12	Do you agree that the scope of mandatory occurrence reporting should cover fire and structural safety concerns? If not, are there any other concerns that should be included over the longer term?
	<i>Yes</i>
Q4.13	Do you agree that mandatory occurrence reporting should be based on the categories of fire and structural safety concern reports identified in the prescriptive list in paragraph 222? Please support your view
	<i>Yes although they should be a material defect. For example, a fire door that is one millimetre outside tolerance for its drop down smoke seal or a single telecommunications cable that has not been appropriately fire stopped should not result in a report.</i>
Q4.14	Do you have any suggestions for additional categories? Please list and support your view.
	<i>No</i>
Q4.15	Do you think the proposed system of mandatory occurrence reporting will work during the design stage of a building? If yes, please provide suggestions of occurrences that could be reported during the design stage of a building.
	<i>Yes, if there are areas that contradict safety principles or where statutory consultee advice is not being taken on board.</i>

Q4.16	Do you agree that the building safety regulator should be made a prescribed person under Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 (PIDA)? If not, please support your view.
	<i>Yes</i>
Q4.17	Do you agree that the enhanced competence requirements for these key roles should be developed and maintained through a national framework, for example as a new British Standard or PAS? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, a national framework that underpins this standard should be put in place. Initially we are concerned that there will be an industry shortage of suitably trained and accredited people.</i>
Q4.18	Should one of the building safety regulator’s statutory objectives be framed to ‘promote building safety and the safety of persons in and around the building’? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree with this statement for the regulator.</i>
Q4.19	Should dutyholders throughout the building life cycle be under a general duty to promote building safety and the safety of persons in and around the building? Please support your view.
	<i>This could be read as giving dutyholders responsibility for areas outside of their control. A better description would be ‘in and within the curtilage of the building’.</i>
Q4.20	Should we apply dutyholder roles and the responsibility for compliance with building regulations to all building work or to some other subset of building work? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, as this would provide a consistent approach to all elements of work on an ‘in scope’ building.</i>

Chapter 4 - Residents at the heart of a new regulatory system

Q5.1	Do you agree that the list of information in paragraph 253 should be proactively provided to residents? If not, should different information be provided, or if you have a view on the best format, please provide examples.
	<i>We agree with the list of information. This should be supplied in written form at point of occupation and could also be made available through a central electronic portal.</i>
Q5.2	Do you agree with the approach proposed for the culture of openness and exemptions to the openness of building information to residents? If not, do you think different information should be provided? Please provide examples.
	<i>We agree as this should provide reassurance to residents and enable them to constructively challenge, where appropriate, based upon factual and up-to-date information.</i>

Q5.3	<p>Should a nominated person who is a non-resident be able to request information on behalf of a vulnerable person who lives there? If you answered Yes, who should that nominated person be?</p> <p>a) Relative, b) Carer, c) Person with Lasting Power of Attorney, d) Court-appointed Deputy, e) Other (please specify).</p>
	<p><i>Yes and there is no reason why all of the information set out in Paragraph 258 should not be made publicly available as it does not contain any personal data. Ideally all of this information should be made available via a suitable website.</i></p>
Q5.4	<p>Do you agree with the proposed set of requirements for the management summary? Please support your view.</p>
	<p><i>Yes although there appears some overlap with the content of the Resident Engagement Strategy. Could these effectively be combined into a single document where the first chapter (management summary) is common to all of a building safety manager's stock and the second chapter, whilst following a common format, be specific to individual buildings?</i></p>
Q5.5	<p>Do you agree with the proposed set of requirements for the engagement plan? Please support your view.</p>
	<p><i>Yes although there appears some overlap with the content of the Resident Engagement Strategy. Could these effectively be combined into a single document where the first chapter (management summary) is common to all of a building safety manager's stock and the second chapter, whilst following a common format, be specific to individual buildings?</i></p>
Q5.6	<p>Do you think there should be a new requirement on residents of buildings in scope to co-operate with the accountable person (and the building safety manager) to allow them to fulfil their duties in the new regime? Please support your view.</p>
	<p><i>We strongly agree. In practice it can be challenging to access individual properties, which would inhibit the accountable person and/or building safety manager from fulfilling their obligations. Resident support and engagement will be essential to enabling the building safety manager to undertake their duties. This could be underpinned with a similar regime to that used to undertake gas safe certificates (i.e. magistrate's warrants) although any approach would need to be efficient both in terms of time and cost.</i></p>
Q5.7	<p>What specific requirements, if any, do you think would be appropriate? Please support your view.</p>
	<p><i>As set out in response to Q5.6.</i></p>

Q5.8	If a new requirement for residents to co-operate with the accountable person and/or building safety manager was introduced, do you think safeguards would be needed to protect residents' rights? If yes, what do you think these safeguards could include?
	<i>This may not be necessary in renter accommodation as most tenancy conditions include a clause to enable access but residents' rights to quiet enjoyment are also enshrined in housing law. For leasehold properties there will need to be clear reasons allowing the BSM access for fire safety purposes (for example to check installations) included in the lease agreement. This will also need to be included in existing leases.</i>
Q5.9	Do you agree with the proposed requirements for the accountable person's internal process for raising safety concerns? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree with the general approach and would suggest that this could follow a similar approach to that used by the Social Housing Regulator including the definition of 'serious detriment'. Other complaints could follow similar approach to that used in the Local Authority Sector with the complaint ultimately escalating to the Fire Safety regulator as opposed to the LA Ombudsman.</i>
Q5.10	Do you agree to our proposal for an escalation route for fire and structural safety concerns that accountable persons have not resolved via their internal process? If not, how should unresolved concerns be escalated and actioned quickly and effectively?
	<i>We agree with the escalation route proposed.</i>
Q5.11	Do you agree that there should be a duty to cooperate as set out in paragraph 290 to support the system of escalation and redress? If yes, please provide your views on how it might work. If no, please let us know what steps would work to make sure that different parts of the system work well together.
	<i>We agree that there should be a duty to cooperate as it would be more straightforward for the complainant to know that their complaint would be directed to the appropriate body without having to understand a complex system. The system should not rely on a body against whom a complaint has been made to escalate it. A system could be based upon the existing local authority (ombudsman) system or that used by the Social Housing Regulator.</i>

Chapter 5 - A more effective regulatory and accountability framework for buildings

Q6.1	Should the periodic review of the regulatory system be carried out every five years/less frequently? If less frequently, please provide an alternative time-frame and support your view
	<i>We agree that this is a reasonable period for review AFTER an effective implementation period during which review of effectiveness should be undertaken more frequently.</i>

Q6.2	Do you agree that regulatory and oversight functions at paragraph 315 are the right functions for a new building safety regulator to undertake to enable us to achieve our aim of ensuring buildings are safe? If not, please support your view on what changes should be made.
	<i>The Hackitt Report repeatedly referred to the role of Local Authority Building Control as the ‘third pillar’ in the Joint Competent Authority. This implied that the inspection and local enforcing role of JCA for buildings in scope would be undertaken by LABC with the Fire and Rescue Service also taking a leading role. Paragraph 315 DOES NOT take such a perspective and implies that approved inspectors could be involved in the inspection of buildings in scope and signing off gateways and safety cases. We do not believe that this would establish the regulatory independence needed for this process and would be contrary to Dame Judith Hackitt’s recommendations. Impartiality and independence MUST lie at the heart of the new system of regulation and inspection. This can only be achieved by removing commercial interest from the process.</i>
Q6.3	Do you agree that some or all of the national building safety regulator functions should be delivered ahead of legislation, either by the Joint Regulators Group or by an existing national regulator? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, provided that this is delivered with appropriate resource and by individuals with the necessary technical and statutory knowledge. As noted in our response to question 6.2 this consultation appears to have watered down Dame Judith Hackitt’s JCA approach by continuing to imply competition for the inspector role based, often, upon the lowest bidder. LABC can provide this resource at the local level and are best placed to provide the inspection and safety case review role. This should be addressed in any final proposal.</i>
Q7.1	Government agrees with the Competence Steering Group’s recommendations for an overarching competence framework, formalised as part of a suite of national standards (e.g. British Standard or PAS). Do you agree with this proposal? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as a standardised competency framework is the best method of ensuring consistency across the sector.</i>
Q7.2	Government agrees with the Competence Steering Group’s recommendations for establishing an industry-led committee to drive competence. Do you agree with this proposal? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, this works in other areas and we recognise that the national LABC has been engaged in the process.</i>
Q7.3	Do you agree with the proposed functions of the committee that are set out in paragraph 331? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, in principle, although more work is required on the competence of work undertaken within existing buildings in scope. This will need to cover, for example, the work of telecommunications installers who, in our experience, regularly undertake works that potentially could compromise compartmentation.</i>
Q7.4	Do you agree that there should be an interim committee to take forward this work as described in paragraph 332? If so, who should establish the committee? Please support your view.
	<i>Any approach put in place must involve appropriate experts in this field of work.</i>

Q8.1	Do you agree with the approach of an ‘inventory list’ to identify relevant construction products to be captured by the proposed new regulatory regime? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree provided that the Inventory list is effectively reviewed and managed as this should make procurement and product specification more straightforward. However, the approach must recognise the role of sub-components and the relationship between components, for example, in complex systems such as cladding.</i>
Q8.2	Do you agree that an ‘inventory list’ should begin with including those constructions products with standards advised in Approved Documents? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes but this should be led by suitable qualified technical experts to ensure a pragmatic perspective is taken and that all products that need to be within the inventory list are included. At present a number of products specifications are outside the regulations despite them being a key component in the overall build.</i>
Q8.3	Are there any other specific construction products that should be included in the ‘inventory list’? Please list.
	<i>Please refer to our response to Q8.2.</i>
Q8.4	Do you agree with the proposed approach to requirements for construction products caught within the new regulatory regime? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes although independent testing must recognise, and take account of, on site installation factors.</i>
Q8.5	Are there further requirements you think should be included? If yes, please provide examples.
	<i>Please refer to our response to Q8.4.</i>
Q8.6	Do you agree with the proposed functions of a national regulator for construction products? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree as this should provide consistency and clarity.</i>
Q8.7	Do you agree construction product regulators have a role in ensuring modern methods of construction meet required standards? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree as they will be best placed to understand the role of new method of construction.</i>
Q8.8	Do you agree that construction product regulators have a role in ensuring modern methods of construction are used safely? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree as they will be best placed to understand the use and implementation of new methods of construction.</i>
Q8.9	Do you agree with the powers and duties set out in paragraph 350 to be taken forward by a national regulator for construction products? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, although there will need to be effective communication with the Building Safety Regulator.</i>
Q8.10	Are there other requirements for the umbrella minimum standard that should be considered? If yes, please support your view.
	<i>The standard should also consider effective maintenance regimes and not just focus on performance at the date of installation as it is often poor maintenance that can lead to performance being compromised.</i>

Q8.11	Do you agree with the proposed requirements in paragraph 354 for the umbrella minimum standard? If not, what challenges are associated with them?
	<i>We agree.</i>
Q8.12	Do you agree with the proposal for the recognition of third-party certification schemes in building regulations? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree as this, in theory, would lead to a level of independent assurance. However, it needs to be recognised that work can often be compromised by subsequent trades that could either remove or damage installation particularly in relation to passive fire protection measures.</i>
Q8.13	Do you agree that third-party schemes should have minimum standards? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes as this would provide a level of consistency and assurance.</i>
Q8.14	Are there any benefits to third-party schemes having minimum standards? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes, the provision of minimum standards ensures accountability and provides the client with assurance.</i>
Q8.15	Are there challenges to third-party schemes having minimum standards? Please support your view.
	<i>Potentially industry will push for lowered minimum standards to meet their commercial interests. Fire safety standards must be set at an agreed level by independent assessors with the regulator confirming these levels.</i>

Chapter 6 - Enforcement, compliance and sanctions

Q9.1	Do you agree with the principles set out in the three-step process above as an effective method for addressing non-compliance by dutyholders/accountable persons within the new system?
	<i>We believe there are more effective models such as those used by local authorities that would provide a focus on processes that are intended to get work put right and projects moving forward on site safely.</i>
Q9.2	Do you agree we should introduce criminal offences for: (i) an accountable person failing to register a building; (ii) an accountable person or building safety manager failing to comply with building safety conditions; and (iii) dutyholders carrying out work without the necessary gateway permission?
	<i>We agree.</i>
Q9.3	Do you agree that the sanctions regime under Constructions Products Regulations SI 2013 should be applied to a broader range of products? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree as they should apply to all products that could compromise fire or structural safety.</i>

Q9.4	Do you agree that an enhanced civil penalty regime should be available under the new building safety regulatory framework to address non-compliance with building safety requirements as a potential alternative to criminal prosecution? Please support your view.
	<i>We agree that civil penalty will often be a more appropriate response than criminal prosecution.</i>
Q9.5	Do you agree that formal enforcement powers to correct noncompliant work should start from the time the serious defect was discovered? Please support your view.
	<i>Yes although a period needs to be given to correct non-compliant work.</i>
Q9.6	Do you agree that we should extend the limits in the Building Act 1984 for taking enforcement action (including prosecution)? If agree, should the limits be six or ten years?
	<i>This could be aligned with latent defects periods for standard works contracts. In JCT this would be 6 years for signed contracts and 12 years for sealed contracts.</i>

Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Report of Deputy Chief Executive (Place)

To

Cabinet

on

17th September 2019

Agenda
Item
No
6

Report prepared by:
Peter Geraghty, Director of Planning and Transport

Scheme Commitments from Cabinet

Place Executive Briefing
Cabinet Member: Councillor Woodley
A Part 1 (Public Agenda Item)

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 At Full Council on the 18th July 2019 a commitment was made to look at items that were raised as opposition business. This report outlines the proposals and officer recommendations.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That Members note the content of this report and the risks associated with the implementation.
- 2.2 That Members agree with Officers' recommendations to progress and not to progress the proposals, as outlined below.

3. Background

Below are the requests and findings to be considered:

Item	Findings	Recommendation	Costs (estimated)
To increase connectivity between the Seafront and the High Street, reinstate the right-hand turn at Chancellor Road and Church Road junction	To progress this would mean removing the build-out. Should any issues be found as a trail there will need to be additional funding to re-instate	To proceed to informal consultation and bring back results to TRWP	£20,000
Allow the straight-ahead maneuver at the Chancellor Road and Church Road junction			
Allow a right turn into Tylers Avenue Car Park from Chichester Road			
Removal of the yellow lines by the businesses under Pier Hill on Western esplanade	The existing bay on the east side of Pier Bridge could be extended up to the controlled zone of the crossing with the addition of approx. 8 spaces.	To be progressed for consultation	£4,800
Introduce parking bays on the soft verge area on Chancellor Road	Uneconomic proposal; civil works would provide 3 to 4 spaces and would cost in the region of £5k and removal valuable green space.	Not to progress	N/A
By the coach bay near the Pier	The area suggested is now marked out as a bus stop and is used by the open top bus during the summer months. No opportunity for additional parking.	Not to progress	N/A
Remove yellow lines outside the Yacht Club	Outside Alexandra Yacht Club on the north side there is a Coach Set Down bay which could be changed to additional parking for approx. 4 spaces.	To be progressed for consultation	£4,600

Remove the yellow lines on Eastern Esplanade outside the Vaping Shop	Section of yellow line provides the nearby businesses with the opportunity to load and unload and would most likely attract objections. 3 additional spaces potentially to be gained.	To be progressed for consultation	£4,600
Provide parking on the area opposite Electric Avenue on Marine Parade	There are road safety issues with this proposal; to enter and leave the area would require vehicles to cross a shared use pedestrian / cycleway. To agree this would mean allowing vehicles to drive through a very busy pedestrian area and also reversing into pedestrians when leaving.	Not to progress	N/a
White lines outside Three Shells on Western Esplanade	Western Esplanade Area used by the Three Shells to load and unload – therefore consider a shared use bay loading up to 9am and 9am – 6pm pay and display. Up to 3 additional spaces	To be progressed for consultation	£4,600
Yellow lines outside the Marriott's on Western Esplanade	Would recommend that only 15m is used at the western end of the double yellow lines as the remaining lines should remain to enable large vehicles to turn through the intersection if required. Up to 3 additional spaces.	To be progressed for consultation	£4,600

4. Other Options

- 4.1 Do nothing; however this is clearly not what the administration or businesses want to see.
- 4.2 To consider other locations around the borough as part of the parking strategy.

5. Reasons for Recommendations

- 5.1 The recommendations are outlined in the table above.

6. Corporate Implications

- 6.1 The Council has also has an Air Quality Action Plan (https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/5973/low_emission_strategy_2018) whereby priorities include:

- Reducing emissions via the Local Transport Plan (LTP3), Southend Local Plan and the Joint Spatial plan;
- Reducing emissions from commercial vehicles, passenger cars and light goods vehicles, borough wide access and parking strategy;
- Reducing emissions from taxis and buses.

- 6.1.1 By increasing spaces we risk increasing traffic congestion and carbon emissions. We are therefore encouraging car use when we should be promoting other forms of transport

6.2 Financial Implications

- 6.2.1 Total income from Transport Projects are laid out in Section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 which deal with financial provisions relating to income & expenditure of local authorities in connection with parking places. It sets out what Council can spend their car parking surplus on. Any additional parking spaces will generate additional revenue:

- s4(d)(ii) states: (for) the purposes of a highway or road improvement project in the local authority's area.

6.3 Legal Implications

Traffic Regulation Orders to be consulted and advertised with any objections following the usual sign off process at Traffic and Working Party.

6.4 People Implications

N/A

6.5 Property Implications

N/A

6.6 Consultation

N/A

6.7 Equalities and Diversity Implications

An Equality Impact Assessment will be carried out before any changes are taken into consideration.

6.8 Risk Assessment

Any appropriate risk assessments will be carried either as part of any changes relating to parking

6.9 Value for Money

N/A

6.10 Community Safety Implications

High tension levels could be reduced as more spaces will be available.

6.11 Environmental Impact

Increasing dependency on the car, will contribute to reducing the environmental impact and improving air quality.

7. Background Papers

N/A

8. Appendices

N/A

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To Full Council: 18th July 2019

Notice of Motion

8

Seaway Car Park Development

A viable development on Seaway Car Park must satisfy the seafront's parking needs. The proposed development comprises a 1370 seat multi-screen cinema, 10 restaurants, an 80 bedroom hotel, bowling alley and an amusement centre. Currently, there are 661 car parking spaces at Seaway Car Park. The proposals only contains provision for 555 car parking spaces.

This Council therefore resolves that it should:

1. Provide additional parking spaces either at, or in the immediate vicinity, of the proposed Seaway Car Park Development to meet the shortfall of parking spaces.
2. Be in addition to any proposed increase of spaces at Tylers Avenue/York Road Car Park.

**Proposed
By:** Cllr Buck
Cllr Davidson

**Seconded
By** Cllr Boyd
Cllr Bright
Cllr Burzotta
Cllr Davidson
Cllr Dear
Cllr Evans
Cllr Folkard
Cllr Garne
Cllr Garston
Cllr Habermel
Cllr Jarvis
Cllr McGlone
Cllr Moring
Cllr Nelson
Cllr Salter
Cllr Walker

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Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Report of Deputy Chief Executive (Place)

To

Cabinet

On

17th September 2019

Report prepared by: Jeremy Martin, Energy and Sustainability
Manager

**Agenda
Item No.**

9

Notice of Motion: Climate Emergency Declaration

Relevant Scrutiny Committee(s): Place Scrutiny

Cabinet Member: Councillor C Mulroney

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1. To present the Notice of Motion: Climate Emergency Declaration which was referred to Cabinet from the Council meeting in July.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That in taking forward the Motion, Cabinet note the current position in respect to the Council's own CO2 emissions which have already been reduced by 75%. Subject to completion of the current capital programme and that proposed in the 2050 outcomes, the Council is expected to achieve net-zero by 2024/5.

- 2.2 That in taking forward the Motion, Cabinet should note the implications of the proposed Declaration of Climate Emergency and its potential impact on all areas of the Council.

- 2.3. That in taking forward the Motion, Cabinet should note the Council's leadership opportunity but that achieving net-zero for the Borough by 2030 will require coordinated actions across all parts of the Borough and will be an enormous undertaking which may take resources from other priorities.

- 2.4. That Cabinet should lobby Government (via LGA) with other Local Authorities to ensure that funds are made available to increase the work towards achieving carbon neutral status.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change published its Report on Global warming in October 2018 describing the damage that warming at 2°C would inflict compared with 1.5°C and recommending that net-zero emissions be reached by 2030. The Notice of Motion referred to Cabinet seeks to commit the Council to achieve net-zero for its own operations by 2030 (or earlier) and to

work with all other relevant agencies towards making the Borough net-zero by 2030.

- 3.2 A large number of Councils have declared a Climate Emergency and much of the language used has been negative which may reduce the impact of the message by focussing too much on the risks. There is an opportunity to take a leadership role in this work and to assist households, businesses and agencies in Southend to take advantage of the opportunities associated with achieving net-zero.
- 3.3 In the context of the Southend 2050 ambition, the main focus of this work will fall primarily within the Safe and Well Category and the 'Green City' outcome. However, to truly achieve the whole Borough outcome, most parts of the Council and 2050 Outcomes will be involved.
- 3.4 The work on emissions reduction and climate adaptation is currently managed through the Low Carbon Energy and Sustainability Strategy 2015-2020 for which an annual report is published and attached as an Appendix. The report is planned for publication on 17 September to coincide with the Cabinet meeting considering the Climate Emergency Declaration. During the next year, a new Sustainability Strategy will be brought forward linked to the 2050 outcomes and covering all aspects of energy, climate change, green infrastructure and adaptation.
- 3.5 Emissions within Southend were:

2005	904,000 tCO ₂ e
2010	806,000 tCO ₂ e
2012	717,000 tCO ₂ e
2014	644,000 tCO ₂ e
2016	591,000 tCO ₂ e
2017	568,000 tCO ₂ e

Source: ONS dataset Local Authority CO₂ emissions estimates 2005-2017

Based on 2012 data, this equated to the lowest or equal lowest per head of population in England (Cities Outlook 2014). This largely reflects the nature of the business activity in Southend and the relatively dense population. The 2019 publication of Cities Outlook placed Southend as 6th in the league table of CO₂e per head (based on 2016 data) but the overall emissions were down to 591,000tCO₂e – a 35% reduction from 2005. It should be noted that most of this will have resulted from the reduction in grid emissions from electricity. The CO₂ by source within Southend can be broken down in 2 ways – by sector or by fuel (2017 data):

By Sector

Sector	Percentage
Industry and Commercial	23%
Domestic	48%
Transport	29%

By Fuel

Fuel	Percentage
Electricity	27%
Gas	41%
Other	32%

- 3.6 The Council's own emissions from buildings were baselined at 8,000tCO₂e in 2014 and projects have been delivered directly or indirectly reducing these by around 75%. It should be noted that the cost to the Council of these projects to date has been £19m achieved at a profit over 20-25 years. The Council will be responsible for additional emissions but as its own vehicle fleet is small and does very low mileage, these emissions will be small in comparison.
- 3.7 Work proposed within the 2050 Outcome Delivery Plans for 2020/21 contain enough to move the Council to a net-zero position or better following completion.
- 3.8 Achieving net-zero emissions within the whole borough will require contributions from all parts of Southend, households, business, charities and public sector. This undertaking will need to form part of the communications and strategies across all parts of the Council and Borough agenda.
- 3.9 The Council should also recognise that a drive towards eliminating emissions is only a part of the Climate Equation and may conflict with the other priorities of the Council. Adaptation to Climate Change already embedded in the system will be as important as Climate Mitigation through emissions reduction.
- 3.10 Whilst the concept of improving environment and cutting emissions may be welcomed by most of the public, some actions that are necessary to achieve the objective of net-zero may not be so popular.

4. Other Options

- 4.1. To note the Notice of Motion but not to declare the Climate Emergency.
- 4.2. To note the Notice of Motion but to declare the Climate Emergency targeting a later date for implementation.

5. Reasons for Recommendation

- 5.1. Major reductions in emissions are required across the world to mitigate against climate change and hold global warming to less than 2°C, preferably 1.5°C.

6. Corporate Implications

6.1. Contribution to the Southend 2050 Road Map

The primary 2050 outcome that the Climate Emergency Declaration will affect will be *Safe and Well: We act as a green city with outstanding examples of energy*

efficient and carbon neutral buildings, green open spaces, streets, transport and recycling.

It is likely that to achieve the commitments made in the declaration actions will be needed in every 2050 outcome and every function of the Council.

6.2 Financial Implications

The total value of implementation of the commitments has not been costed and not all will fall onto the Council but are likely to be very large – almost certainly above £1-1.5bn. Some could be delivered within existing resources as part of work underway to deliver the Southend 2050 ambition while others could be achieved through reprioritisation of existing resources. There are some actions which must involve partners and their resources including households and businesses. Some of the large, significant interventions would likely require additional funding through borrowing, grant funding or private sector funding which is available for profitable projects in this arena. It may be that the Council will need to act as a co-investor and/or be prepared to guarantee counter-party risk especially within early projects. It is likely that many of the projects required to meet the commitments will also have economic advantages in revenue available and potential economic growth.

Any proposals for additional investment and/or disinvestment will need to be considered as relevant as parts of outcome delivery plans and our outcome based budgeting approach, as part of Council budget setting and in year financial management.

6.3 Legal Implications

None at this time. In delivering individual delivery actions the legal implications of each action would be considered.

6.4 People Implications

It is likely that delivery of the recommendations would require refocussing of officer time in a substantial way. Another aspect that should be considered is that the current team leading on Energy and Climate Change are almost wholly funded from the projects that they deliver including EU project funds. Over time, this funding approach may not be sustainable.

6.5 Property Implications

None at this time. Some of the actions to reduce emissions and generate electricity will have property implications and the usual process would be followed at the appropriate time.

6.6 Consultation

The Notice of Motion was presented to Council in July and consultation has been restricted to the Climate Change/Sustainability team, the 2050 'Green City' leads and the Corporate Management team.

6.7 Equalities and Diversity Implications

An Equalities Assessment has not been undertaken on the totality of the project report and individual assessments would need to be undertaken for the various projects and policy changes as part of their development.

6.8 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment has not been undertaken on the project report as, where appropriate, risk assessments would be undertaken in relation into the various interventions.

6.9 Community Safety Implications

Community Safety will need to be reviewed as part of each intervention considered.

6.11 Environmental Impact

The Climate Emergency Declaration will have very large environmental impacts only when the actions are taken to deliver on the commitments made. A net 560,000tCO₂ will be required to be removed from direct sources in Southend. It should be noted that reaching net-zero in Southend will contribute to reduction in global warming but will not, of itself, protect the Borough from future climate change impacts. This is both because there are substantial impacts already baked into the system but also because similar, effective action would be required by every other local authority and nation across the globe.

7. Background Papers

None.

8. Appendices

2018/19 Annual Report – Low Carbon Energy and Sustainability Strategy

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Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Agenda
Item No.
10

Report of Deputy Chief Executive (Place)

to
Cabinet
On

Date 17 September 2019

Report prepared by: Paul Jenkinson Head of Parks and Open
Spaces

Review and update of Southend's Tree Policy

Relevant Scrutiny Committee(s)

Cabinet Member: Cllr C Mulroney

Part 1 (Public Agenda Item) / Part 2 (Confidential Agenda Item)

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1. To seek approval on the approach to be taken to review the current tree policy.
- 1.2. To seek approval to adopt a new tree policy as per the approach set out in Appendix 1.
- 1.3. To make councillors aware of the likely release by DEFRA of requirements and guidance on the production of tree management strategies and consultation of tree removal.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. **Agree** to adopt an interim approach to tree management, including planting as set out in Appendix 2, until the a new tree policy for the borough is adopted.
- 2.2. **Agree** to adopt a new tree policy as per the approach set out in Appendix 1.
- 2.3. **Agree** to fund planting and maintenance of an additional 1,000 standard trees in the next three planting seasons. This is in addition to the usual c300 replacement trees planted each year.
- 2.4. **Agree** to promote and enhance the donated tree scheme working alongside residents, businesses, organisations and other interested parties who would like to support tree planting within the borough.

3. Background

- 3.1. Southend-on-Sea Borough Council's current tree policy was adopted in 2003 and was introduced to formalise the approach taken for the management of council-owned trees across the borough.
- 3.2. The town has approx. 28,000 urban trees made up of 20,000 recorded street trees and 8,000 trees planted in 'Green Corridors'. In addition, there is a significant tree population in the parks, open spaces and woodlands.
- 3.3. Since the introduction of the tree policy in 2003, interest in the environment and climate change has increased with the approach taken to manage our trees being of increasing interest to many residents and local groups.
- 3.4. The presence of trees within the borough brings many benefits and the approach taken by the council to manage its trees is to maintain and enhance the level of canopy cover. However, the management of trees does include their removal when no other options are available.
- 3.5. To help with the management of trees, a database of council managed street trees is maintained. Council managed parkland trees and woodland are also recorded. However, as only areas managed directly by the council are noted the overall canopy cover of the town is not able to be considered when considering a strategic approach to tree management and elements such as locations for tree planting.
- 3.6. A tree canopy assessment is a tool to help analyse the current canopy cover of an area, such as a borough, and plan for future tree canopy cover. Urban trees can be considered part of the green infrastructure that complements our grey infrastructure and should be managed with equal importance.
- 3.7. Tree canopy assessments can help determine how much land area is covered by trees, identify the location of those trees and where there are new opportunities to plant trees. Tree canopy assessments also determine the amount and location of impervious cover in a community.
- 3.8. To assist with the development of a new tree policy for the town, a canopy assessment has been commissioned.
- 3.9. Local groups and individuals have always shown an interest in the management of trees and especially why highways trees are removed. However, recently, increased activity on social media has occurred with people posting their views on our tree management.
- 3.10. Tree management has become a high profile subject in recent years due to a contract let by Sheffield City Council, which linked highways maintenance with tree management.
- 3.11. In July 2012 Sheffield City Council entered into a 25-year city-wide highways maintenance PFI contract with Amey, to deliver what is known as

the 'Streets Ahead' programme of highway maintenance. The contract is worth over £2bn and includes upgrading and maintaining the city's roads, pavements, street lights, bridges and other items on or around the streets. It also includes the management of highway trees as part of the 'other items'. The contract contains a commitment to fell 200 trees per annum, and 5,474 trees were felled between 2012 and 2018.

- 3.12. As a result of the Sheffield City Council, a national review and public consultation were undertaken concerning tree management, and it is expected that DEFRA will be releasing new requirements and guidance relating to tree management and the production of tree strategies for local authorities.
- 3.13. It should be noted that Southend-on-Sea Borough Council does not have any commitment to remove a set number of trees annually and tree management does not form part of the highway surfacing contracts.
- 3.14. All tree inspections in Southend are undertaken by qualified arboriculturalists directly employed by the council and tree removals are based on an inspection of the individual tree.
- 3.15. Tree removals are only undertaken when no other form of management is appropriate. Removals are based on the following:
 - a. Decay in any part of the tree has reached an advanced stage and the tree cannot be considered safe for retention.
 - b. The tree has a disease known for its unpredictable or rapid progression that renders the tree unsafe. For example the root and butt decay fungi Giant Polypore (*Meripilus giganteum*).
 - c. Wind action has severely loosened the tree's anchorage. (storm damage)
 - d. Broken branches in the crown have caused the centre of gravity to be shifted heavily away from the main stem to render the tree unsafe.
 - e. The tree is dead or dying.
 - f. The tree has been hit by a vehicle leaving large wounds in the crown and or stem and possibly affected the tree's stability and anchorage.
 - g. A heavily leaning stem is causing an obstruction to vehicles and or pedestrians using the highway and or footpath.
 - h. The growth of the tree's roots are severely disrupting the surface of the adjacent highway and/or footpath and no other engineering solutions are practicable.
 - i. Stem and or root growth is severely restricting rights of way along the highways.
- 3.16. Trees may sometimes be removed as a result of agreed private and highways developments. However, before trees are removed, engineering options to enable their retention will be investigated. When the tree/s cannot be retained funding for replacement planting will be sought.

- 3.17. Trees may sometimes be removed where it has been verified, through ongoing investigations, site surveys and other relevant technical data supplied by the property owner, that a tree within Council ownership is a significant contributor to property damage.
- 3.18. Situations do occur when the roots of a tree are causing direct damage to property or an adjoining or hard surface. In these situations, root pruning will be investigated. However, if this is not an option or root pruning would result in the tree being unstable, removal may be the only option.
- 3.19. Due to this increased interest in tree removals on 29 July, the Cabinet Member for Environment and Planning announced that all non-emergency tree removals were suspended, excluding where there has been a commitment to the removal as part of an insurance claim or planned highways maintenance works, pending the agreement of a new tree policy.
- 3.20. Trees planted on the highway require ongoing maintenance to ensure the safety of the public and to help retain trees in challenges locations which pose to the trees. The management of trees also helps maintain a level of canopy cover across the town.
- 3.21. When referring to tree management, it should be noted that this includes all aspects of maintaining the town's trees, including, habitat benefits and planting new trees.
- 3.22. Once a tree is dead or has been identified with a condition meaning it is no longer suitable for maintaining on the highway, the predictability of how that tree will behave becomes more unpredictable with the risk of branch drop or the tree falling increasing. This is a risk which must be managed now and in the new tree policy to ensure the safety of the public and or property.
- 3.23. In regards to tree planting the current tree policy states that we will plant two trees for each one removed where practicable. Many factors adversely impact on the opportunities to plant trees, particularly in streets including underground and overground utilities, adjoin structures and available space. The 2 for 1 aim cannot always be fulfilled and often not 1 for 1 in the precise location of a street tree removal a more specific planting total is included in this proposal
- 3.24. On average, over 300 standard trees are planted each year. In addition to standard trees, a number of young trees in the form of whips are also planted averaging 200 to 500 per year.
- 3.25. To continue with the management of council-owned trees across the borough, it is recommended that a new tree policy is introduced setting out clearly the approach that will be taken with regard to the management of trees, including planting and also how residents and other interested parties will be kept informed about tree removals and planting. For details of the approach to the new tree policy and anticipated development program, please see Appendix 1.

3.26. It is also recommended that an interim tree management approach, including planting, is adopted and published, to ensure the continued good management of the town's trees. Appendix 2 This interim policy would be replaced once the new tree policy has been developed.

3.27. The 2050 vision includes a number of outcomes in which trees play a part. Committing to and funding the planting of 1,000 trees over three years not only reaffirms the council's commitment to maintaining tree canopy cover across the borough but also delivers on 2050 outcomes in Pride and Joy and Safe and Well.

3.28. The intention to introduce a new policy has been made public and aspects for inclusion have been publicised.

4. Other Options

4.1. Continue managing council trees as per the existing tree policy without review.

4.2. Continue managing council trees as per the existing tree policy until the guidance from DEFRA is available.

5. Reasons for Recommendations

5.1. Reviewing the current policy, adopting an interim approach and subsequently reviewing and adopting a new tree policy once the DEFRA guidance is released will ensure the appropriate continual management of the town's trees, the safety of the public and property and allows interested parties to become involved at different stages.

5.2. By committing and funding the planting of an additional 1,000 trees over three years this not only reaffirms the council's commitment to maintaining tree canopy cover across the borough but also delivers on 2050 outcomes in Pride and Joy and Safe and Well.

6. Corporate Implications

6.1. Pride and Joy. "Our Streets and Public Spaces are clean and inviting."

6.2. Safe and Well. "Green City - We act as a green city with outstanding examples of energy-efficient and carbon-neutral buildings, streets, transport and recycling".

6.3. Financial Implications

6.3.1. A commitment to fund the planting of 1,000 trees over three planting seasons will require an investment of £317,000. The investment across revenue and capital is shown in the table below:

Description of works	No. of trees	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	23/24
		£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)
Purchase of standard trees	400	40					
	300		30	30			
Planting of standard trees	400	26					
	300		19.5	19.5			
Root barrier. Selected locations	*	9	7	7			
Total Capital - £188,000		75	56.5	56.5			
Watering	300					16	
	400		22				
	600				32		
	700			38			
Maintenance	300						2
	400		3				
	600					4	
	700			5			
	1,000				7		
Total Revenue - £129,000			25	43	39	20	2

6.3.2. The total capital amount of £188,000 is recommended for addition to the Capital Investment Programme. The revenue amounts commencing in 2020/21 will be included as part of the Council's revenue budget setting.

6.3.3. Any change to the current approach taken to tree management as part of a new tree policy may have resource implications such as additional staffing requirements and will be allocated at the appropriate time.

6.3.4. Not managing the council's tree stock effectively could result in claims against the council for damage to property or person.

6.4. Legal Implications

6.4.1. The council has an obligation and duty of care to inspect and maintain trees under its control.

6.4.2. Not managing the council's tree stock effectively could result in action being taken against the council.

6.5. People Implications

6.5.1. No people implications have been identified at this time.

6.6. Property Implications

6.6.1. Not managing the council's tree stock effectively could result in damage to council assets or private property.

6.7. Consultation

6.7.1. No consultation has been undertaken at this time. However, an approach to consultation is set out in Appendix 1.

6.8. Equalities and Diversity Implications

6.8.1. An equalities impact assessment will be undertaken on the new tree policy.

6.9. Risk Assessment

Risk	Mitigation
Injury, death or damage to property from trees currently identified for removal remaining onsite.	Trees in a dead or declining condition should be removed.
Reputational loss from not removing dead, dying or diseased trees for which residents have already advised of the removal.	Adopt an interim approach as per appendix 2.
Increase in misinformed or incorrect information being posted on social media	Communications team to monitor and respond to social media as required.
Lack of understanding of why we manage our trees, including pruning, planting and removal.	Update FAQs on the council website. Provide presentation to councillors and others in September.

6.10. Value for Money

6.10.1. Any associated works will be procured in line with Council policies and procedures

6.11. Community Safety Implications

6.11.1. No community safety implications have been identified at this time.

6.12. Environmental Impact

6.12.1. A well maintained and managed tree stock enhances the environment and helps provide an attractive and pleasant place to live.

6.12.2. Urban trees provide the following benefits:

- Cool air by 2 0C to 8 0C.
- Reduce the need for air conditioning by 30% and save energy used for heating by 20 to 30%.
- Absorb up to 150kg of CO2 per year and consequently help mitigate climate change.
- Urban trees can help filter urban pollution and fine particulates.
- Provide habitat, food and protection to plants and animals, increasing biodiversity.
- Improve physical and mental health.
- Increase property values by 20%.

7. Background Papers

7.1. Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Tree Policy 2003

7.2. Southend-on-Sea Vehicle Crossing Policy and Application Guidance

8. Appendices

8.1. **Appendix 1 Approach for New Tree Policy for Southend-on-Sea**

8.2. **Appendix 2 Interim approach for the management and maintenance of Council maintained trees**

Appendix 1

Approach for New Tree Policy for Southend-on-Sea

To ensure Southend-on Sea has a tree policy that continues to be in line best arboriculture practice, maintains and improves the canopy cover of the town and helps deliver the Southend 2050 aspirations, the following approach will be followed when updating the towns tree policy:

1. Commission a canopy assessment of Southend-on-Sea to give a baseline to help assess the current canopy cover and set aspirations for the duration of the life of the tree policy.

A tree canopy assessment is a tool to help analyse the current canopy cover and helps plan for future tree canopy cover. Urban trees can be considered part of the green infrastructure that complements our grey infrastructure and should be managed with equal importance. Tree canopy assessments can help a determine how much of the area is covered by trees, identify the location of those trees and where there may be opportunities to plant new trees.

A canopy assessment will also help gain a better understanding of the effective percentage of tree cover per head of population

2. Review new DEFRA guidance and requirements on tree strategies and consultation on tree removals. This information from DEFRA is anticipated. However, it is not confirmed, and the date that this will be released has not yet been confirmed.
3. Review guidance issued by other government bodies.
4. Review policies and legislation associated with the management of trees and ensure these are fully considered.
5. Review best arboricultural practices and ensure these form the bases of the tree policy.
6. Review and assess recognised tree inspection and risk assessment techniques to ascertain if these should be included in the tree policy.
7. Draft a new tree policy for Southend-on-Sea that includes the following:
 - The benefits of trees to the urban environment and the part they play in a joined-up approach to green infrastructure.
 - The benefits of trees to health and wellbeing.
 - The challenges faced by trees in an urban environment, including our changing climate.

Appendix 1

- The benefits of trees to the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors.
- How trees can help with the Southend 2050 ambitions.
- The canopy cover of Southend-on-Sea.
- The council's responsibility with regards to managing its trees.
- The approach to inspections and the frequencies these occur.
- The approach to managing and maintaining established trees.
- Tree removals and the situations this may be required.
- How the towns tree canopy will be maintained and enhanced through tree planting
- The consultation process to be used when trees are to be removed (new DEFRA guidance may dictate this).

It is anticipated that the new tree policy will also consider other areas which impact on trees including development, the council's Vehicle Crossing Policy and Application Guidance (currently under review), insurance claims for damage to property and requests to remove trees for non-arboriculture reasons such as fruit, light and leaves.

8. Publish draft tree policy to give interested individuals, groups and businesses an opportunity to comment on the policy before adoption.
 - The draft policy made available on the council's website.
 - People invited to submit feedback on the draft policy. (Six weeks).
 - Results of feedback collated (Three weeks).
 - Review feedback and consideration given to if the policy should be amended. (Two weeks).
 - Results published on the council website. (one week).
 - New tree policy adopted and published on the council website.
 - If DEFRA guidance has not been released the policy will be updated when guidance is available.

9. Program for development of new tree policy:

Task	Start Date	Finish date	Notes
Review policies and legislation associated with the management of trees	19 th August 2019	1 st October 2019	Release of guidance from DEFRA during the drafting of the policy may impact on the program.

Appendix 1

Tree canopy assessment is undertaken.	1 st September 2019	11 th October 2109	
Consider the outcome of Cabinet meeting.	18 th September 2019	25 th September 2109	
Review and assess findings of canopy assessment.	14 th October 2019	25 th October 2019	
Draft policy published on the council website for comment. Comments reviewed, and policy reviewed.	31 st January 2020	13 th March 2020	
New tree policy adopted and published on the council website.	18 th March 2020	20 th march 2020	

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Appendix 2

Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Interim approach for the management and maintenance of Council maintained trees

Contents

Page No.

1. Tree Management Statements	3
2. Management of Council Trees	4
3. Tree Management and Maintenance	5

1. Tree Management Statements

Concerning tree management, Southend Borough Council will:

- Maintain and manage the existing stock of trees in Council ownership.
- Maintain a database of its highways and parks trees.
- Take all reasonable measure to reduce and or eliminate the incidence of growth from, or of, trees obscuring the safe visibility of warning and regulatory street signs or traffic signals.
- Maintain council managed trees in a condition that helps keep our highways and public spaces safe.
- Safeguard council managed trees during construction work in compliance with the British Standard for tree works, BS 5837.
- Work with, and monitor, statutory undertakers and or utility companies to ensure minimal damage to trees.
- Maintain and enhance the towns canopy cover by undertaking tree planting in appropriate areas subject to funding.
- Support and encourage community involvement in tree planting and offer a donated tree scheme
- Promote the benefits of tree in the urban environment.

2. Management of Council Trees

There will be a continuation of the current street tree maintenance programme. This includes cyclical inspections that determine which trees require pruning to keep the highways in a safe condition for users and will require appropriate works to be undertaken. Trees will be assessed individually, in a manner that reflects current best arboricultural practice.

There will be a continuation of street tree planting, in suitable sites, to help maintain and enhance the tree canopy cover across the borough.

There will be a presumption against the removal of healthy trees subject to complaints unless the basis of a complaint has an over-riding justification, and no alternative management practice is practicable. Trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders are subject to planning regulations.

It will be assumed that trees will not be removed for the installation of a permanent vehicle crossing (PVX) unless exceptional circumstances are proven.

The Council will not carry out tree removal or crown reduction work upon a tree that has been the basis of a complaint in relation to allegations that it 'restricts' views, light, T.V. reception, satellite dish reception, and other perceived nuisances such as fruit, leaf fall and light, unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated.

The Council will take steps to protect its trees from threats such as the activities of statutory undertakers (including gas, water, electric and communications) and other excavation activities or building works.

3. Tree Management and Maintenance

1. Inspect and manage Council-maintained tree in line with best arboricultural practices.
2. The inspection will be undertaken to the following frequency
 - a. Main routes – every 18 months
 - b. Minor a quiet roads- every 3 years
 - c. Parks trees – every 6 years (depending on the level of use of the park)
3. Inspections will be undertaken using the visual tree assessment (VTA) technique, a non-invasive and internationally recognised method of tree inspection, recognised by the UK Arboricultural Association.
4. As required additional methods of decay detection will be used, including probes, sounding mallet, resistagraph decay drilling and sonic tomography
5. As a result of inspections, works will be programmed in line with arboricultural specifications. The works are based on the individual tree but may include the following:
 - a. Prune the tree to keep the road clear of vegetation to a height of 5.5m for major roads and 4.5m for minor roads.
 - b. Lift the crown of the tree to remove any growth obstructing pedestrians using the footway to a height no less than 2.5m.
 - c. Prune the crown to remove any deadwood.
 - d. Prune the crown to reduce any excessive encroachment of adjacent private property.
 - e. Re-pollarding
 - f. Crown reductions
 - g. Crown thinning
 - h. Formative pruning
 - i. Remedial pruning (in response to vehicle strikes, storm damage etc.)
6. Occasionally Council trees have to be removed. This is a regrettable but necessary action carried out usually on the grounds of health and safety. Reasons for this type of action include:
 - a. Decay in any part of the tree has reached an advanced stage, and the tree cannot be considered safe for retention.
 - b. The tree has a disease known for its unpredictable or rapid progression that renders the tree unsafe — for example, the root and butt decay fungi Giant Polypore (*Meripilus giganteum*).
 - c. Wind action has severely loosened the tree's anchorage. (storm damage)
 - d. Broken branches in the crown have caused the centre of gravity to be shifted heavily away from the main stem to render the tree unsafe.
 - e. The tree is dead or dying.

- f. The tree has been hit by a vehicle leaving large wounds in the crown and or stem and possibly affected the tree's stability and anchorage.
- g. A heavily leaning stem is obstructing vehicles and or pedestrians using the highway and or footpath.
- h. The growth of the tree's roots are severely disrupting the surface of the adjacent highway and/or footpath, and no other engineering solutions are practicable.
- i. Stem and or root growth is severely restricting rights of way along the highways.

Tree removals for the above reasons are a last resort and only undertaken when no other form of management is appropriate.

- 7. Trees may sometimes be removed as a result of agreed private and highways developments. However, before trees are removed, engineering options to enable their retention will be investigated. When the tree/s can not be retained, funding for replacement planting will be sought.
- 8. Trees may sometimes be removed where it has been verified, through on-going investigations, site surveys and other relevant technical data supplied by the property owner, that a tree within Council ownership is a significant contributor to property damage.
- 9. Situations do occur when the roots of a tree are causing direct damage to an adjoining property or hard surface. In these situations, root pruning will be investigated. However, if this is not an option or root pruning would result in the tree being unstable, removal may be the only option.

The environment in which a tree is growing impacts on its health, growth and management — trees on the highway face greater challenges than those in parks or woodland. Heat, buildings, traffic and soil compaction are just some of the challenges faced by highways trees. As a consequence of the environment highways trees grow in they can not be considered in the same way as trees in a park or woodland.

- 10. Update and maintain a database of council trees.
- 11. Manage council trees in line with current health and safety requirement and other legislation.
- 12. Work with, and monitor, statutory undertakers and or utility companies (including gas, water, electric and communications) to ensure that damage to trees during their work is prevented or kept to a minimum.
- 13. Residents will be advised when a tree in their street is going to be removed by the following:
 - a. Hand-delivered letters to houses in the street within a 30-metre radius from the tree (not flats with over three residences) and affix a notice to the tree.
 - b. If the tree is close to a block of flats or has no residential properties, a notice will be put on the tree a minimum fo 10 working days before the tree is to be removed

- c. Where a tree is to be removed in an emergency, no letter notice will be provided.
- d. Trees to be removed will be publicised on the council website (excluding emergencies).
- e. Ward councillors will be emailed advising on tree removals. (excluding emergencies).

14. Trees will be planted annually during the autumn-winter planting season, usually between November and the end of March.

15. When assessing suitable sites in the highway for tree planting, any necessary consultation with appropriate borough Council officers will take place, and the arboricultural officer will make a decision based on the following guidelines:

- a. The presence of underground and overhead services and utilities.
- b. Is the site too close to a junction, which could lead to visibility problems now or in the future for road users?
- c. Is the site too close to a designated pedestrian crossing?
- d. Is the site too close to street furniture such as traffic lights, road signs and lamp columns?
- e. Will the planting of the tree leave a passable width of the footpath/pavement and comply with the equalities act.
- f. Will the planting of the tree affect the visibility now or in the near future of CCTV camera locations?
- g. Available space and the potential impact of the growing tree on adjoining surfaces and structures.
- h. Select a tree species appropriate to the location (ultimate size, invasive rootstock, habit/form, fruit production).

16. Where practicable and resources allow an average of 300 standard trees will be planted a year. In addition to this, the planting of whips will be undertaken in suitable locations.

17. Newly planted standard trees will undergo the following maintenance:

- a. Checking the stake is secure and reducing its height if required.
- b. Checking the tree ties are not causing constriction, and repositioning if necessary.
- c. Formative pruning of the tree to create a balanced, natural crown.
- d. Corrective pruning to remove any branches obstructing the footpath or road.
- e. Remove any weed growth from the tree pit.
- f. Watering during the summer annually.

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Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Report of Chief Executive
to
Cabinet
on
17 September 2019

Report prepared by:
Nicola Spencer & Louisa Thomas
Data & Insights Analysts

Agenda
Item No.

11

Southend 2050 Outcomes Success Measures Report - Quarter 1 2019/20

Cabinet Member: Councillor Gilbert

All Scrutiny Committees

A Part 1 Public Agenda Item

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To report on the first quarter of the Southend 2050 Outcomes Success Measures for 2019/20.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the Quarter 1 performance from 1 April – 30 June 2019.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Council's Corporate Performance Framework has been reviewed to provide robust and transparent performance management to drive the delivery of the five Strategic Delivery Plans. Cabinet agreed that corporate performance for 2019/20 onwards shall consist of three different functions, to enable the Council to robustly monitor and measure the progression of the desired outcomes against the five themes, which are outlined in the 2050 Road Map. The three functions are:

- a Corporate Performance Dashboard (CMT and Cabinet Members)
- a Southend 2050 Outcomes Success Measures Report
- an Annual Place-Based Report.

4. Southend 2050 Outcomes Success Measures Report

- 4.1 The Southend 2050 Outcomes Success Measures Report is a high level summary of the Council's corporate performance and progression over the quarter on the high level strategic priorities. Outcome Delivery Teams provide a strategic narrative once per quarter on the progress made with the delivery of the Southend 2050 outcomes and activity on the Road Map.

The report also contains a snapshot of key place data which will be updated as available throughout the year.

The agreed timetable for reporting is as follows, with additional reporting aligned to the scrutiny cycle in January 2020.

		To be presented to Cabinet:
Quarter 1	April – June 2019	September 2019
Quarter 2	July – September 2019	November 2019
Quarter 3	October – December	February 2020
Quarter 4	January – March 2020	June 2020

- 4.2 The development of outcomes-focused measures is an iterative process, to enable the measures to be reviewed and developed regularly.

5. Further Developments

A number of the measures included in the report have catalysed plans to work collaboratively across the organisation to improve their outcome focus. The development work planned to date is as follows:

5.1 Temporary Accommodation

A working group is to be formed to better understand and monitor the outcomes of interventions for those the Council is supporting to access housing.

5.2 Child development and Children’s Centres

Further collaboration with the Early Years and Health Visitor services will be undertaken, to develop a set of outcome-focused measures regarding the range and success of interventions and services for children aged between two and five, and the use of Children’s Centres.

5.3 Protecting and nurturing the coastline

Development work is required looking in to litter collections on our beaches especially during the peak months; the protection of nature reserves and sea defences, and educating children on the nurturing and protection of our coastline.

5.4 Fibre broadband and WiFi

The data currently received from the Council’s WiFi and Fibre broadband suppliers will be developed to better monitor whether the intended benefits to residents and visitors, in terms of service availability, are being realised.

5.5 Businesses, skills and employment and high street occupancy

This will be a considerable area for collaboration between the Planning, Economic Growth, Revenues, GIS and Insights teams, with an aim to share and / or integrate the data and systems held and used by the teams to provide a meaningful picture of activity and outcomes in the borough to support and evidence the vision of the Council’s Economic Growth Strategy 2017-2022, and to evidence Opportunity and Prosperity outcomes.

5.6 Independent living and care homes

Further work will be done to measure the independency of those living in supported living and care homes across the borough.

5.7 Volunteering

A mapping exercise will be undertaken to ascertain which parts of the Council uses volunteers and to capture the full breadth of volunteering activity, with further plans to broaden the dataset to include demographic data on volunteers, give insight on the barriers and enablers to volunteering, and the inclusion of SAVS data.

5.8 Voters

Development work is planned to map and improve the data and insights available regarding voters' registration rate, turnout, demographic, residential ward, accessibility and other social factors affecting registration.

5.9 Transport

The data currently collected annually via the National Highways and Transport Survey will be developed to increase the frequency of data collection regarding smart signalling, traffic flow optimisation, passenger transfer trends and experience, and the experiences of people who use public transport of all kinds in the borough.

5.10 Air Quality and recycling

At present, data for air quality is available via a live feed but validated on an annual basis to provide an annual mean. Further work is needed to collect data that can indicate the outcomes for residents resulting from the improvement works being undertaken at various major junctions.

5.11 Tree planting and removal

As trees are only planted in the winter months, data is currently reported annually at the end of the planting season. A register of tree removals is maintained on an on-going basis. Further development work will be done with the Parks Management teams to increase the frequency and completeness of data collection on tree planting and removals and to devise meaningful, outcomes-focused measures.

6. Reasons for Recommendation

To drive the delivery of the Southend 2050 ambition through robust and strategic performance management arrangements.

7. Corporate Implications

Contribution to Council's Ambition and corporate priorities:

To strategically monitor the Council's corporate performance and achievements against the 2050 Road Map and Outcomes.

8. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications.

9. Legal Implications

There are no legal implications.

10. People Implications

People implications are included in the monitoring of performance relating to the Council's resources where these relate to the Council's priorities.

11. Consultation

The new performance framework and measures to be included in future performance reporting are included in the Strategic Delivery Plans which were developed through extensive consultation and engagement to articulate the Southend 2050 ambition.

12. Equalities Impact Assessment

The priorities and outcomes contained with the 2050 Five Year Road Map are based upon the needs of Southend's communities. This has included feedback from consultation and needs analyses.

13. Risk Assessment

The Corporate Risk Management Framework shall be managed alongside the new monitoring for corporate performance. This information shall form part of the new corporate risk register that is managed by the Internal Audit team.

14. Value for Money

Value for Money is a key consideration of the Southend 2050 Performance Framework, including the outcome-based investment work, to help assist in identifying Value for Money from services.

15. Community Safety Implications

Performance Indicators relating to community safety are included in the Strategic Delivery Plans as well as the Southend 2050 Annual Place-based Report.

16. Background Papers

16.1 Monthly Performance Reports (MPRs) from April 2018 to March 2019.

17. Appendices:

17.1 Appendix 1: Outcomes Success Measures Report – 1 April–30 June 2019

OUR
SHARED
AMBITION

SOUTHEND
2050
it all starts here

Southend 2050: Five Themes and 23 Outcomes for 2023

Pride & Joy

PJ 01 - There is a tangible sense of pride in the place and local people are actively, and knowledgeably, talking up Southend.

PJ 02 - The variety and quality of our outstanding cultural and leisure offer has increased and we have become the first choice English coastal destination for visitors.

PJ 03 - We have invested in protecting and nurturing our coastline, which continues to be our much loved and best used asset.

PJ 04 - Our streets and public spaces are clean and inviting.

Safe & Well

SW 01 - People in all parts of the borough feel safe and secure at all times.

SW 02 - Southenders are remaining well enough to enjoy fulfilling lives, throughout their lives.

SW 03 - We are well on our way to ensuring that everyone has a home that meets their needs.

SW 04 - We are all effective at protecting and improving the quality of life for the most vulnerable in our community.

SW 05 - We act as a Green City with outstanding examples of energy efficient and carbon neutral buildings, streets, transport and recycling.

Active & Involved

AI 01 - Even more Southenders agree that people from different backgrounds are valued and get on well together.

AI 02 - The benefits of community connection are evident as more people come together to help, support and spend time with each other.

AI 03 - Public services are routinely designed, and sometimes delivered, with their users to best meet their needs.

AI 04 - A range of initiatives help communities come together to enhance their neighbourhood and environment.

AI 05 - More people have active lifestyles and there are significantly fewer people who do not engage in any physical activity.

Opportunity & Prosperity

OP 01 - The Local Plan is setting an exciting planning framework for the Borough.

OP 02 - We have a fast-evolving, re-imagined and thriving town centre, with an inviting mix of shops, homes, culture and leisure opportunities.

OP 03 - Our children are school and life ready and our workforce is skilled and job ready. Leads

OP 04 - Key regeneration schemes, such as Queensway, seafront developments and the Airport Business Park are underway and bringing prosperity and job opportunities to the Borough.

OP 05 - 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.

Connected & Smart

CS 01 - It is easier for residents, visitors and people who work here to get around the borough.

CS 02 - People have a wide choice of transport options.

CS 03 - We are leading the way in making public and private travel smart, clean and green.

CS 04 - Southend is a leading digital city with world class infrastructure.

Annual Information

Unemployment
3,200 - 3.4%
(April 2018 - March 2019)

4,400 4.6%
(April 2017 - March 2018)

£280,350.00
Average House Price Southend

£245,817.00
Average House Price England
(May 2019)

182,500
Mid-year Population Estimate
for Southend
(Nomis July 2018)

1,035
New businesses (2017/18)
1,115
Businesses closed (2017/18)

Teenage conception for under
18's rate of 24.3 per 1,000
(number 70)
(2017)

Transport

75% of people found it
easy to get around
the borough
(2018/19)

63% of people with a
disability found it
easy to get around
the borough
(2018/19)

72% of people who do
not have a car
found it easy to get
around the borough
(2018/19)

88.1%
of children in good or
outstanding schools
(June 2019)

Early Years Foundation Stage
Profile
Achieving a Good Level of
Development
74.0%

Trees

Figures do not include whips

In 2016/17 we planted 322
trees and removed 310

In 2017/18 we planted 279
trees and removed 373

In 2018/19 we planted 384
trees and removed 412

56%
Agree people from different
backgrounds get on well
together*

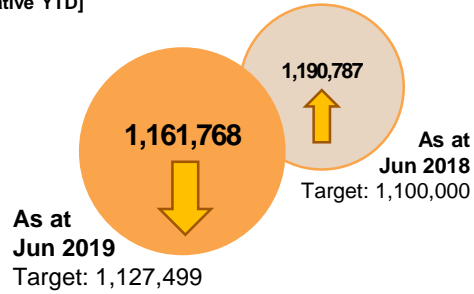
75%
Satisfied with local area
as a place to live*

*2018 residents' perception survey, sample 1239 Southend residents

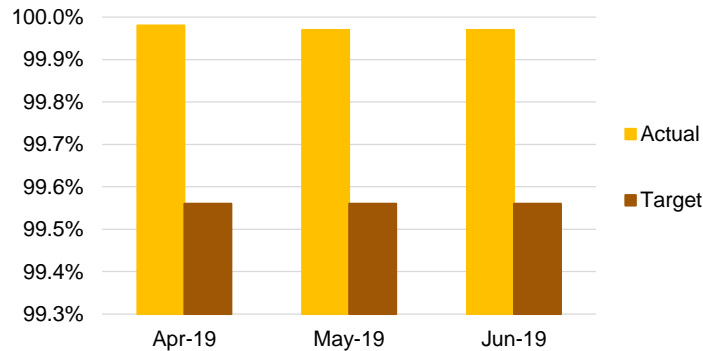


Participation and attendance at Council owned / affiliated cultural and sporting activities and events and the Pier

[Cumulative YTD]

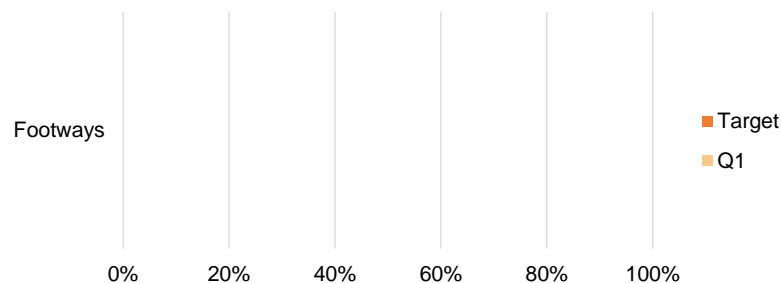


Waste collections success rate



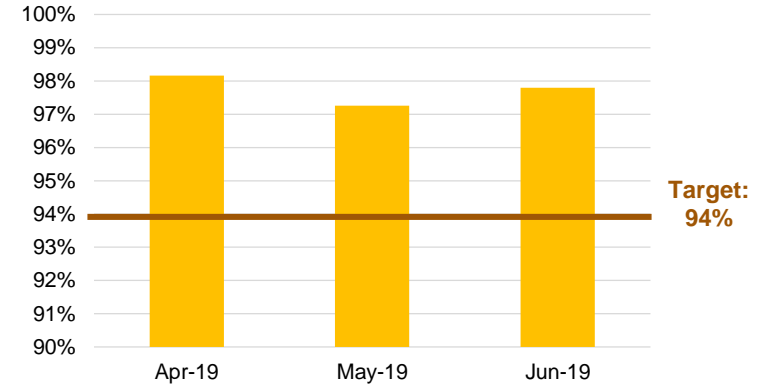
Safety Inspections completed on time

[Awaiting data]

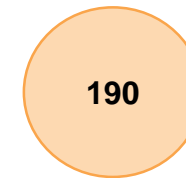


Acceptable standard of cleanliness: litter

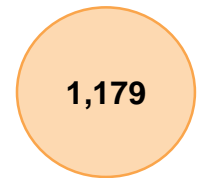
[Cumulative YTD]



Social Media Campaigns



Number of Instagram photos tagging the Council
As at June 2019



Skate park – number of votes on name
As at June 2019

Key insights:

- Instagram reach: 9,906. Other social media channels: 72,658 = Total: 82,564
- Pier numbers: 38,370 (June admissions) and 6,853 attended in the last weekend of June alone
- Veolia carry out over 1.8m waste collections across the borough every month, equating to a collections success rate of 99.97%
- Litter: 97.79% against the target of 94%



Quarter 1: Update

The Council and Veolia supported a number of volunteer activities in relation to beach cleaning litter picks, approx. 300 street champions, of which 104 were recruited in this quarter. Additional street washing has taken place in high footfall areas and, as part of a spring clean campaign in the High Street, a visual media campaign “my street is your street” has continued.

Various amendments on the Seaway Development were agreed at Cabinet in January 2019. The relevant documentation has been completed with Turnstone and the planning application continues to go through the planning process, which will be heard at the Development Control Committee in the autumn.

Discussions have been had with the fund manager and property agent for the Kursaal to understand the issues and their plans for the property.

Work between the property team and Focal Point Gallery in partnership with South Essex College continued to complete the internal layout and finishes of the spaces to complete to RIBA stage 4, ready to be submitted to full planning consent. The development will see Focal Point Gallery expand its offer and launch digital art production spaces and studios to support the creative community. Facilities will include editing and sound recording suites, green screen and photographic studios and significant creative workspace.

The #PrideAndJoy campaign has been very popular on several social media channels. With the objective to flood the internet with positive images of Southend-on-Sea at its best, and to spread the sense of pride and joy in the borough. Through Instagram alone the number of people who have seen the material and photos is 9,906 people; and other social media channels such as Facebook and Twitter was seen by over 72,000 people. In the short time, this campaign is already starting to flood social media with positive images on the borough, enabling and encouraging people to visually ‘talk-up’ Southend.

The Council also held a competition for naming the new skate park, now named Skatey McSkateface. Various channels of engagement were done through social media, media and PR and new signage in key locations. As a result there was wide spread media coverage from the BBC and local and national newspapers.

Future milestones

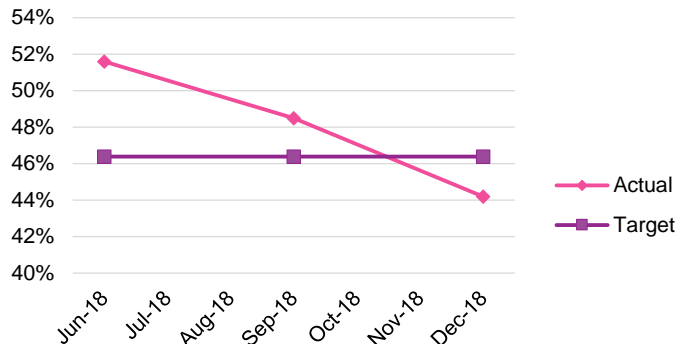
Additional beach litter bins will be placed out to support summer cleaning activities, accompanied by a “my beach is your beach” campaign. Work will also take place to highlight the need to avoid litter and plastics ending up in the marine environment, building a fish sculpture that visitors can fill with litter to publicise the issue. 20 new cigarette bins will be placed out in the High Street and Veolia will continue to deploy additional seasonal resources, including putting out a call for more volunteers.

Dialogue is to continue with an open-door for the discussion of options and initiatives with the Council regarding securing a viable future for the Kursaal.



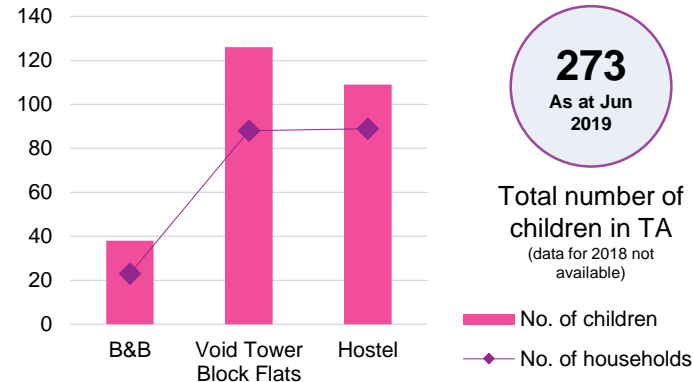
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting

[Cumulative YTD]



Temporary Accommodation

As at June 2019

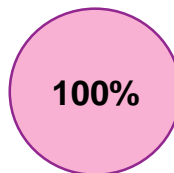


Key insights:

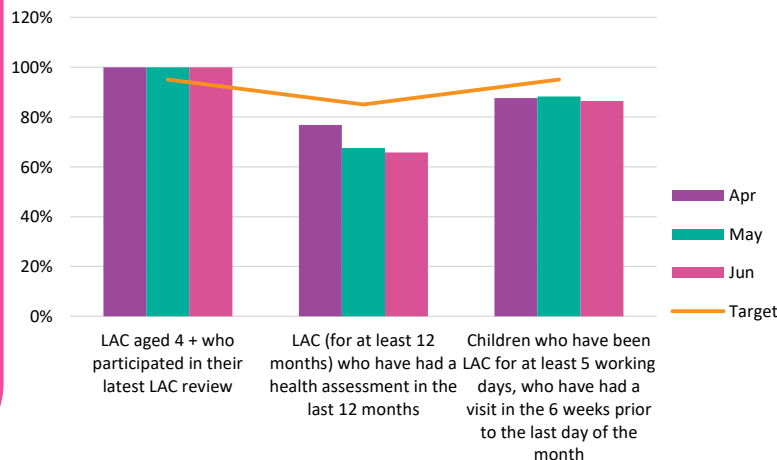
- A total of **406** street begging / vagrancy / rough sleeping engagements and **179** Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Incidents were attended to by the Council's Community Safety Unit team
- Q3 2018/19 household waste and recycling was **8.20%** (DEFRA dataset) – this has fallen due to the dry summer last year
- The rate of households per 1000 households in temporary accommodation has increased to 2.51, up 0.78 compared to a rate of 1.78 in June 2018
- 65.8% (132/202) successfully completed Looked After Children health assessments. 7% (15) children refused and 17% (36) were over the age of 15
- 102 new affordable homes added in 2019/20 to Southend, building the new housing supply
- The LAC child's voice case note is now live on Liquid Logic and a survey of LAC and care leavers was carried out in June 2019, with analysis of results being completed
- 318 LAC under 18 years old as at June 2019

New Education Health Care plans issued within 20 weeks excluding exception cases (SEND)

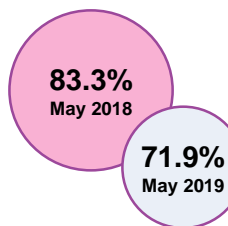
Total plans issued: 47
Period: Q1 2019
Target: 96%



Looked After Children (LAC)



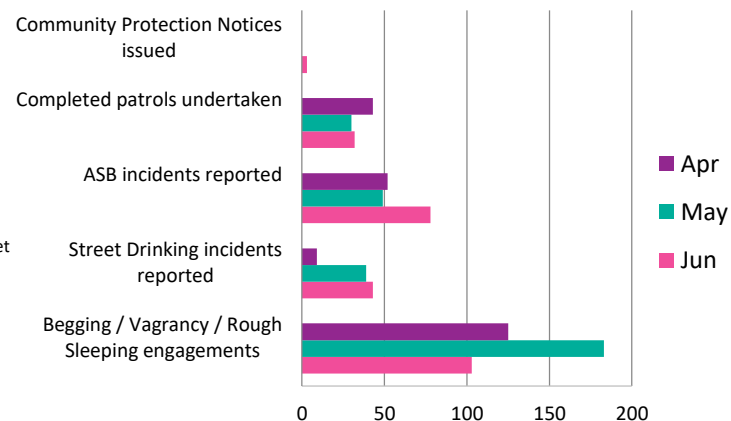
Mental Health



Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live independently with or without support (EPUT)
2019/20 target: 74%

The Council's Community Safety Unit activity

This dataset does not include data from the Police or other agencies





Quarter 1: Update

Plans are underway to introduce a specific community hub in York Road and undertake a feasibility study on introducing an intelligence or operation hub within the CCTV centre. Work to embed social work in the community continues, with seventeen GP practices having increased their level of Social Worker presence this quarter. This equates to coverage of approximately 78% of the patient population.

Specialist LD Hubs pilots have started in the Attic Café and Mencap offices, and Trust Links launched their Mental Health and Wellbeing Hub at Growing Together Westcliff.

The Rough Sleeper Initiative secured a second year of Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government grant for 2019/20, which will continue to fund various Rough Sleeper-focused services. Newly acquired Rapid Rehousing Pathway funding will be used to develop the Council's tenancy sustainment offer. Recent bimonthly counts of rough sleepers have shown an increase from the winter months, and active partnership with Community Safety teams and others is allowing the Council to develop a more seasonally responsive approach as a result.

A Housing Allocations policy consultation has been undertaken, with changes to the existing approach being accepted by Council in July 2019. The proposed changes are now subject to further consultation and include a proposal to provide enhanced support for young people, up to the age of 25, to whom the Council has acted as a corporate parent. The Homelessness Reduction Act continues to be implemented, with the Housing team working closely with Children's Services to jointly assess and support Looked After Children to access suitable and appropriate accommodation.

A community paediatric transformation programme has begun, made up of eleven interlinked projects. A Joint Paediatric Clinic in East Central locality is being tested, with feedback having been very positive to date. Approval has been received to implement a new Cow's Milk Protein Allergy pathway from September 2019 onwards (subject to governance processes). Two pilots are in train with the voluntary sector to support Family Action at three Children's Centres. Overall, figures show increased use under the current arrangements.

Funding sources have been identified to undertake retro-fitting works to the Council's buildings. The EU-funded "Cool Towns" project aims to manage overheating in urban areas, with pilot sites having been identified in the High Street and the skate park, tree pits and solar water bench.

Southend's reduction in conception rates has plateaued since 2013 and is not falling in comparison with rates for the East of England region and England that are 16 and 17.8 per 1000 respectively. As national teenage pregnancy statistics have a significant lag time and do not reflect the full teenage age group, a local data dashboard is being explored to see how we can look at the local data differently. A Family Nurse Partnership qualitative review of 38 cases was undertaken to understand the lived experience and journey of the teenage parents to date,

Future milestones:

Begin a consultation that will include local young people on introducing a Cadet Scheme in Southend.

Two further GP surgeries will be approached to increase their social worker presence in Q2, which (if achieved) will increase the percentage of the patient population that can access community-embedded social work practitioners to 86%.

The next phase of the specialist LD Hubs pilots will be a review of the pilots and development of a strategic approach to community hub development.

The Selective Licensing project has started, with a draft position paper being considered by Cabinet in the autumn. A wider report is now being drafted that will incorporate a broader range of other interventions that could be pursued to improve the private rented sector in the borough.

Six paediatric pathway "Task and Finish" groups to be established to focus on asthma, allergies, constipation / incontinence, Down's Syndrome, Cerebral Palsy and Epilepsy.

The "Climate Resilient Urban Nexus Choices" project, exploring how the links between food, water and energy can be exploited to make urban environments more resilient and sustainable in the face of climate change, is focused on "Urban Living Labs" in six cities around the world in Europe, Taiwan, USA and here in Southend-on-Sea.

A new Young Parents pathway is being explored between ABSS and Public Health for the universal health service provision, with a planned stakeholder event in the autumn and a deep dive scheduled for December 2019 to inform the JSNA.

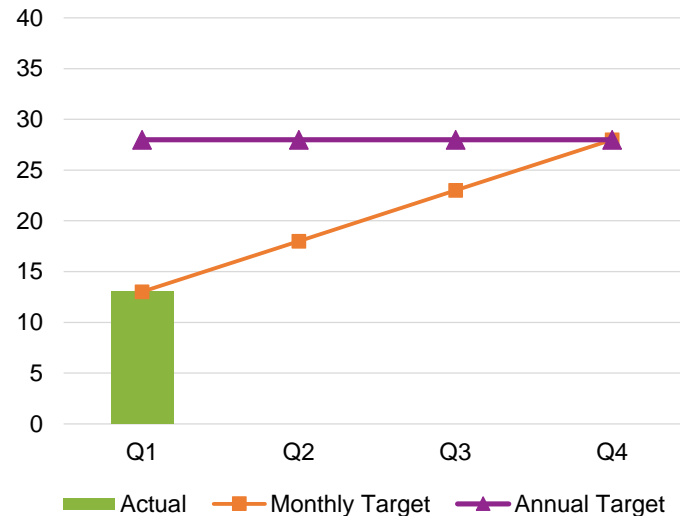


Organisations signed up to Physical Activity-related pledges of the Public Health Responsibility Deal (PHRD)

Total organisations signed up to PHRD: 16



Number of schools signed up for the Daily Mile Programme or equivalent



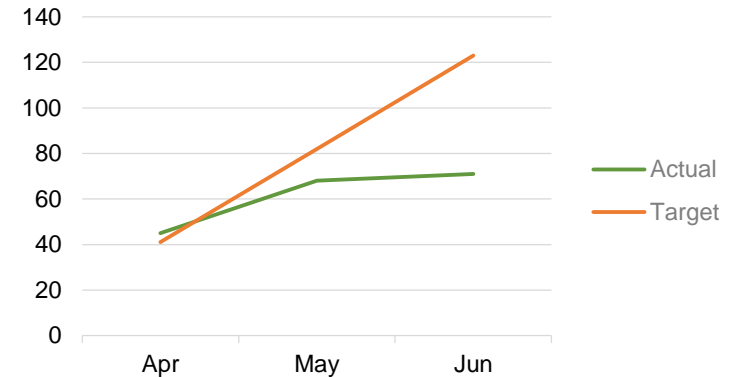
Falls Prevention activity

~12,520 individuals aged 65+ at risk of falling annually in Southend

151

individuals starting 36 week strength and balance programme to date during 2019/20

Number of individuals completing 12 weeks of the Exercise Referral Programme



Number of hours of volunteering within Culture, Tourism and Property (inc. Pier and Foreshore events)

[Cumulative YTD]



Jun 2019
Actual: 5003
Target: 4875

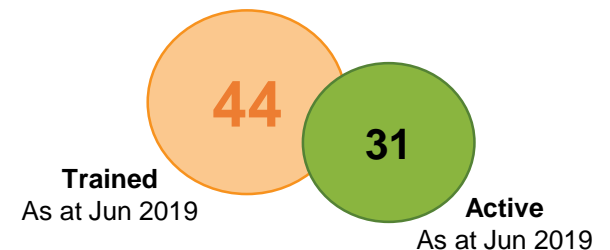


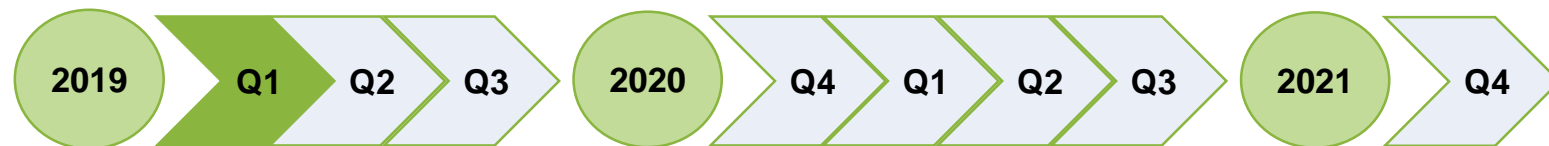
Jun 2018
Actual: 4229
Target: 4875

Key insights:

- 5003 volunteering hours (208 days) delivered within Culture. Increase in library, Bookstart and music event volunteers, decrease in Cliff Lift and Focal Point Gallery volunteers.
- Make Southend Sparkle - 96 volunteering hours.
- Average of 260 runners per week participating in Southend Park Runs
- New organisations signing up to the PHRD has reduced as we are now in Year 3 of the programme, meaning that the number of businesses to recruit from in the borough reduces. There is a particular focus on engaging SME businesses for 2019/20
- Not all of the ~12,520 individuals would be appropriate for community based strength and balance programmes but the cohort that could benefit from these programmes is significant. However the Council's programme is running at very close to full capacity with current model / resources.

A Better Start Parent Champions





Quarter 1: Update

People were asked to put forward their suggestions for names for the new wheeled sports facility in the town centre. “Skatey McSkateface” was completed in time for the summer holidays and opened to the public on 19th July 2019, with an official launch event taking place on 3rd August 2019. The new facility is already encouraging engagement in the area and has received great comments.

Integrated Design Teams continue to meet to develop Locality approaches and integrated working, for example Regular Multi-disciplinary Team working across each Locality (fortnightly), the development of the ‘hub’ concept and closer collaboration with Children’s Centres across the borough.

May 2019 saw the completion of the Council’s affordable housing development in Rochford Road, which comprised of twelve two-bedroom flats and three three-bedroom houses. The ground floor flats were built to wheelchair user dwelling standards and have been allocated via the nominations panel. The Council is pushing ahead with its affordable development programme, which includes two further phases and a Modern Methods of Construction Pilot. Site investigation works have been undertaken, and procurement of the requisite professionals is underway. Estuary Housing Association will be completing their latest affordable housing scheme, Hammond Court in Sutton Road, in August 2019 which will see the provision of 44 dwellings with 26 of these being affordable rent and 18 shared ownership.

Following a major Southend 2050 stakeholder discussion event in February 2019, a follow up session occurred with the business community at the Southend Business Partnership (SBP) briefing in June 2019, resulting in various connections and pledges for participation. A workshop for the West Central locality design took place in June 2019, which involved residents and stakeholders, and a second workshop is being run in August 2019.

Utilising existing data and insight the Council has created a Southend Joint Strategic Needs Assessment product for Physical Activity. 40 physical activity-related projects were run during 2018/19, engaging almost 3000 individuals, 1146 of whom self-assessed as inactive at the start their engagement with a programme. Further development of the Council’s settings-based approaches to increase physical activity include: engaging 11 businesses in physical activity interventions through the Public Health Responsibility Deal, delivery of Early Years workforce training on physical activity in partnership with Active Essex, supporting schools to improve their physical activity offer through the Healthy Schools programme and encouraging schools to deliver the Daily Mile or equivalent activities on a regular basis.

Work undertaken as part of the West Central Locality to develop an Action Plan to support population health and wellbeing has strong features of bringing people of diverse backgrounds together to be involved and valued who would work together on issues of shared importance. Through workshops the Council has brought together staff interested or already working in areas aligned to the outcome; it commenced to reach out to the voluntary and community sector to include them in this important conversation and action around diversity, being valued and getting on well together.

Future milestones

The SEE Locality Partnership Group is planning the development of the locality plan, starting with West Central, creation of locality dashboards and the development of SEE Dementia Navigators within a Locality setting.

The Council has proposed to bring together key relevant contacts to explore greater co-ordination to the diverse range of community ‘hubs’ across the borough.

In Q2 further workshops to support population health and wellbeing are planned, with the next one in August 2019, working with health and community sector colleagues on joined-up communications regarding Living Well in South Essex.

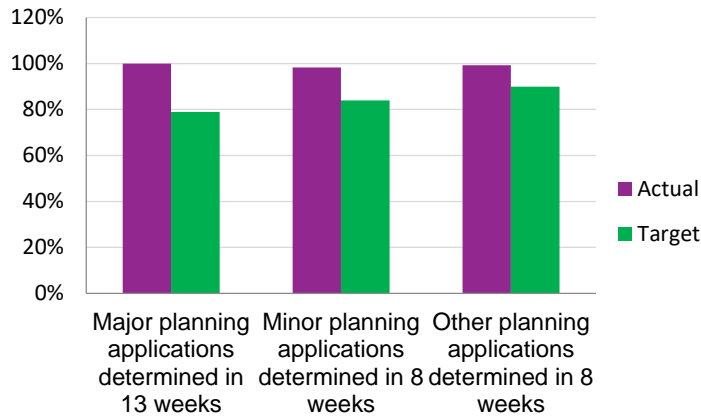
In Q2 further workshops are planned for developing Asset Based Community Development approaches, with targeted workshops to create a shared narrative around strengths and asset-based approaches. Further drop sessions for staff and partners will be held to keep track of internal and external activity, and to enhance collaboration with SAVS and their networks.



Determination of Planning Applications

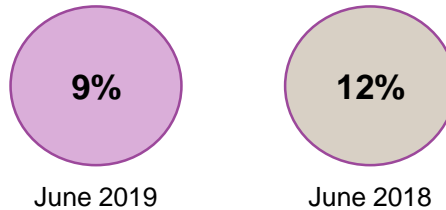
Number of overall planning applications submitted: 558

Success of appeal: 80 against target of 80



Delivery of the Capital Programme

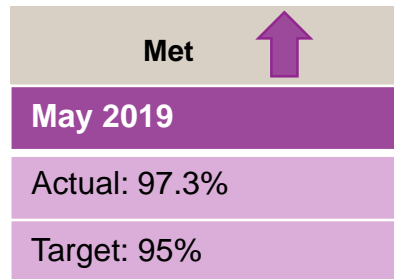
[Cumulative YTD]



Child Development at Two Years Old

[Completions of the ASQ at 2 years 9 months]

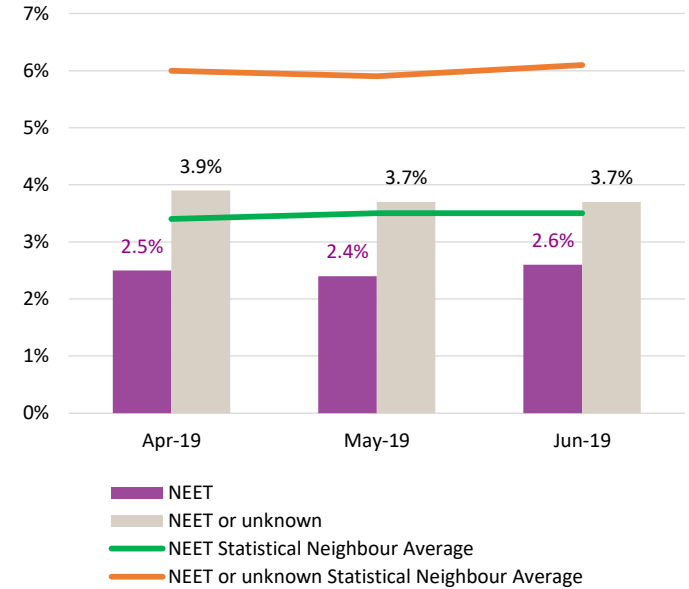
To be developed to include referral outcomes



Percentage of young people Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) or whose situation is not known

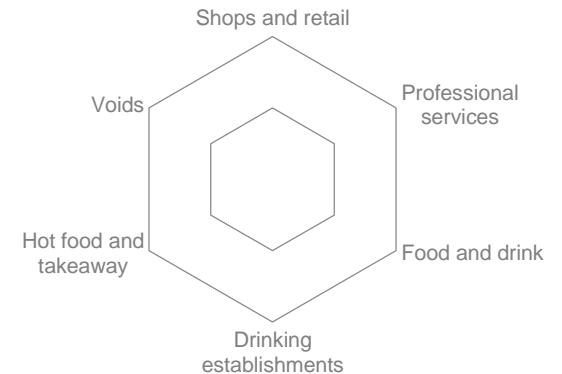
Aim to minimise

Total number of young people in the borough as at Jun 2019: 3953



High street occupancy (BID area only)

[Data to be available as of Q2 2019/20]



Key insights:

- In June 2019 **76** new businesses had opened in the borough, and **18** businesses have expanded and/or opened an additional property

- Six** businesses have relocated within the borough where they required a larger premises or location

- 47** properties transferred into the landlords name as they are now empty

- 96** businesses closed in the borough in June 2019, with an additional **37** properties remaining empty with the landlord liable for the business rates. Nine businesses have relocated within the borough and **six** businesses have liquidated

- Housing stock in Southend has seen an increase compared to last year equalling **521** more dwellings (annual info)

- There are 56 post-16 LAC and care leavers, of which 14 are NEET, 36 are in further education and six are in employment.

- 26 LAC and care leavers in Year 11 intended to: go onto apprenticeships or traineeship (2); continue full time education or training (19); or were undecided (5).



Quarter 1: Update

The Better Queensway contract and partnership agreement was signed in April 2019, thereby confirming Swan Housing Association as the Council's partner and establishing the Porters Place Southend joint venture LLP that will deliver the regeneration project. Cabinet agreed work to develop a regeneration framework and pipeline of housing and regeneration projects as well as an acquisitions programme in June 2019.

With regards to tenants moving into the Airport Business Park, the relevant contracts have been let and the sale of land has been completed simultaneously with a Development Agreement.

The installation of art work to the Railway Bridge at the Cliff Town Road junction is already in progress.

Discussions regarding refreshed wayfaring and signage are underway. Joint working across several of the Council's teams is starting to look at creating an urban park with outdoor activities and refreshments at either end of the High Street, with shared space for the creative arts and events.

An affordable housing acquisitions programme has been agreed in order to utilise receipts from Right to Buy sales. This programme also includes use of HRA capital. A number of properties of different types and in different parts of the borough have been viewed with the intention of purchase.

Current plans to ensure sufficient school places continues, with sufficient Year 7 school places for 2019 being available as a result of expansion in a number of local secondary schools. Projects to meet this demand are currently on track for delivery. Since 2016/17, an additional ~50 Southend residents applied for, sat and passed entrance exams, and subsequently attended a Grammar School of their choice each year, as a result of awareness raising and support promoting the option of choice. Similar awareness raising activity will proceed ahead of the September 2019 application round for an entry in September 2020.

Specific skills related programmes to support career aspirations continue, including a possible extension to the "60 minute mentor" programme. The Connexions Service has been successful in ensuring that more learners continue in Education, Employment and Training (EET) beyond statutory school age, and our measure of success has been impressive in improving our NEET (Not in EET) figures.

Aligned to the work in narrowing the gap and career aspirations, the Connexions service delivers #kickstartmyfuture activities in Southend schools to raise the aspiration of students to think about higher education and offering further support to students from deprived areas that have the ability to move on to Higher Education but choose not to.

Future milestones

The Better Queensway business plan will be considered by the relevant Governance Boards in the autumn.

Cabinet will consider the implications and impact of becoming an accredited real living wage employer at their meeting in September 2019.

Construction will continue along with preparations for the relocation of Westcliff Rugby Club to their new facility.

A "sounding board" is being established to include residents, business owners, landlords, councillors, council employees, students, the Bid, the support sector, etc., to consider key areas for improvement in the Town Centre such as empty properties, safety of the community, the cleanliness of the town centre, homelessness and parking.

Future phases of the HRA land review have been agreed and are being progressed. An Employer's Agent is currently being procured for Phases 3 and 4 of the scheme.

A pilot of Modern Methods of Construction is also up and running with an architect now on board and outline planning is due to be submitted in the autumn.

There are new business plans to support additional resource and enhancement to the Community Officers Scheme, to explore moving the presence for the Council into the High Street with a shift in some resource to the High Street in addition to the support sector.

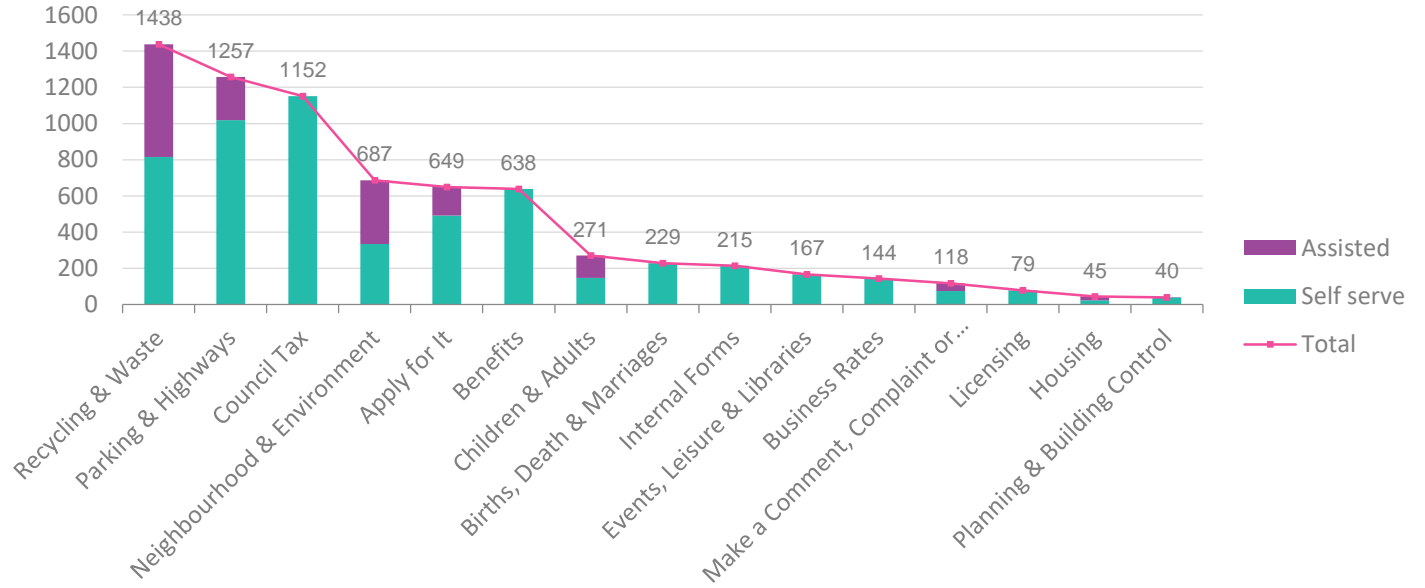
A paper will be going to the new Children and Learning working party proposing options beyond the life of the current expansion programmes. This also includes the possibility of additional funding through a grant by the DfE on top of the basic need allocation.



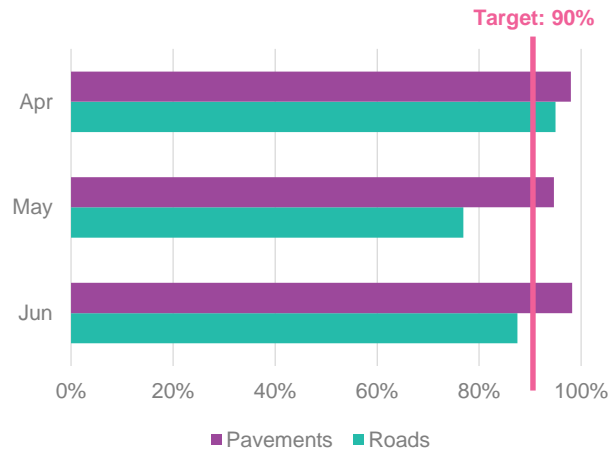
Key insights:

- Total number of registrations for free Wi-Fi: 91,815
- The High Street is the most popular browsing location for access to free Wi-Fi followed by Eastern Esplanade, Hamlet Court Road and Leigh Broadway
- Most users are between the ages of **15-24**, with a total of **15,000** people registered
- 1,438 online MySouthend forms regarding Recycling & Waste were completed in June 2019 – and of those, 56.75% were self-serve
- **1,257** online MySouthend forms regarding Parking & Highways were completed in June 2019 and of those **80.99%** were self-serve

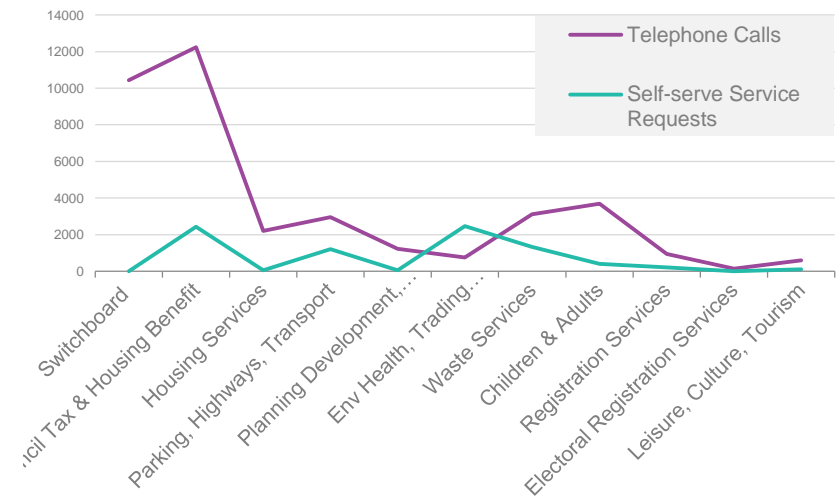
Service Requests submitted via MySouthend



Percentage of CAT1 defects made safe within response times (roads and pavements)



Channel Shift - No. of service requests compared to no. of telephone calls





Quarter 1: Update

Installation of the footbridge at A127 Kent Elms commenced under overnight road closures from 7 May 2019 with the main span installed on 11 May 2019. Installation of the handrail and decking continued. The installation of hard landscaping around Kent Elms Health Centre and Library commenced.

Work continues on establishing a simple and effective method of managing the Council's data that complies with data protection and enables the focus of collective efforts on the things that make a positive difference to the people of Southend. Data requirements are being specified over July and August, using the work already done for the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) as a base. Once complete, the technical solution to collect, store and share this data will be developed.

The Council continues to embed an agile working culture, with 30 agile working volunteers in place. We have established a clear definition and standardised ICT equipment has been agreed. There was further rollout of agile working on Floor 8 of Civic 1 to promote cross-organisation collaboration to support the delivery of Southend 2050

The Council already has in operation a full fibre ring, capable of delivering high speed broadband across the borough geographically. In addition, the planned implementation of Fibre to the Home from CityFibre and Vodafone will increase the existing geographical coverage by providing connectivity to an additional sixty four thousand homes by 2021. Free Wi-Fi exists throughout the High Street and along the seafront as far as Old Leigh and Leigh Broadway.

Future milestones

Project completion of the bridge works and finalisation of the Kent Elms scheme in Q2.

A new project group with a variety of work streams has been established to define and deliver a clear vision of agile working over the coming months.

Work on Floor 10 of Civic 1 to be finished to create an open office environment working area for the Corporate Management Team (CMT). Members of CMT will no longer have individual office spaces.

An innovation area will be created on Floor 2 of Civic 1 to test and design potential agile working solutions, including technology, prior to rollout.

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Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Agenda
Item No.

12

Report of Deputy Chief Executive (Place)

to

**Traffic Regulations Working Party and Cabinet
Committee**

on

12th September 2019

Report prepared by: Sharon Harrington,
Interim Group Manager Highways & Traffic Network

Requests for Waiting Restrictions

**Cabinet Member: Councillor Woodley
Part 1 Public Agenda Item**

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 For the Traffic Regulations Working Party and the Cabinet Committee to authorise the advertisement of the amendments and/or new restrictions/traffic Regulation Orders in accordance with the statutory processes.

2. Recommendation

2.1. That the Traffic Regulations Working Party and the Cabinet Committee:-

- a) **Consider the requests to advertise the requisite Traffic Regulation Orders as shown in appendix 1;**
- b) **If approved, further agree that in the event of there being no objections to the proposals, the proposal will be added to the existing work programme and the Traffic Regulation Order be confirmed;**
- c) **Note that all unresolved objections will be referred to the Traffic Regulations Working Party for consideration.**

3. Background

- 3.1 Requests for new or amendments to existing waiting or traffic restrictions are regularly received from residents and the businesses as well as officer and Member suggestions.
- 3.2 All requests are assessed and investigated against the policy criterion agreed criteria by the Cabinet Committee in November 2018.

4. Other Options

- 4.1 Each request needs to be considered on its individual merits and their impact on public safety, traffic flows or parking and wider impact on the surrounding network. Members may consider taking no further action if they feel it is appropriate.

5. Reasons for Recommendations

- 5.1 Where recommended the objective is to mitigate for likelihood of traffic flows being impeded, to improve safety or increase parking availability.

6. Corporate Implications

6.1 Contribution to the Southend 2050 Road Map

- 6.1.1 Ensure the highway network is effectively managed contributing to a Safe and Prosperous Southend.

6.2 *Financial Implications*

- 6.2.1 Where recommended, the source of funding will be from allocated budgets, where funding is provided from alternative budgets, this is highlighted as appropriate.

6.3 *Legal Implications*

- 6.3.1 The formal statutory consultative process will be completed in accordance with the requirements of the legislation where applicable.

6.4 *People Implications*

- 6.4.1 Staff time will be prioritised as needed to investigate, organise the advertisement procedures and monitor the progress of the proposals based on the committee priorities.

6.5 *Property Implications*

- 6.5.1 None

6.6 *Consultation*

- 6.6.1 Formal consultation will be undertaken including advertisement of the proposal in the local press and on the street as appropriate.

6.7 *Equalities and Diversity Implications*

- 6.7.1 The objectives of improving safety takes account of all users of the public highway including those with disabilities.

6.8 *Risk Assessment*

6.8.1 Neutral.

6.9 *Value for Money*

6.9.1 All works resulting from the scheme design are to be undertaken by term contractors appointed through a competitive tendering process.

6.10 *Community Safety Implications*

6.10.1 All proposals are designed to maximise community safety through design, implementation and monitoring.

6.11 *Environmental Impact*

6.11.1 All proposals are designed and implemented to ensure relevant environmental benefits are attained through the use of appropriate materials and electrical equipment to save energy and contribute towards the Carbon Reduction targets where appropriate.

7. Background papers

None

8. Appendices

Appendix 1 – List of requests and comments

APPENDIX 1 – TRO CHANGES/WAITING RESTRICTIONS REQUESTS

Location	Request Details	Requested By	Relevant Criteria Points	Officer comments
Lundy Close	No Waiting at any time to be extended on the north side of the road and move existing disabled bay to the south side mark parking bays to regulate indiscriminate parking	Resident and Officers	(iii)	<p>A disabled bay was installed for a resident in the Close on the north side of the road outside their property under the usual guidelines. Since its' installation complaints have been received from residents that due to vehicles parking opposite the bay, emergency vehicles have had access difficulties. The proposal is to extend the double yellow lines on the north side as the close is too narrow to support parking both sides and move the disabled bay to the south side together with marked bays to regulate parking. The disabled and parking bays are advisory and therefore do not require advertisement.</p> <p>Recommend to advertise proposals for double yellow lines</p>
Thorpe Bay Gardens	Traffic Calming Measures	Residents and Officers	(iii)	<p>Requests have been received from Residents for the provision of speed humps due to antisocial behaviour along this length of road in the form of speeding</p> <p>Recommend to advertise proposals for a series of speed cushions along the length of road</p>
Warrior Square Junction with the High Street and Chichester Road	Relocate and increase existing disabled parking bays	Officers	N/A	<p>To upgrade the existing disabled parking bays from 2 to 3, to facilitate standard disabled bays and accommodate additional disabled parking facilities closer to the High Street</p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-Centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals.</p>

Warrior Square Junction with the High Street and Chichester Road	Relocate and increase existing loading bays and make dual purpose taxi rank/loading bays subject to approval from the Licensing Committee		NA	<p>To upgrade the existing and increase the loading bay length to allow additional delivery vehicle access it has been requested to amend the current loading times to the following:</p> <p><i>7am to 7pm Mon – Fri</i> <i>8am – 1pm Sat</i></p> <p>To operate as a taxi stand at all other times subject to approval from the Licensing committee.</p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals.</p>
Whitegate Road Junction with the High Street and Chichester Road	Relocate and reduce existing disabled parking bays	Officers	NA	<p>To reduce the existing disabled bay from 2 to 1, to facilitate a standard disabled bay parking facility closer to the High Street</p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals.</p>
Whitegate Road Junction with the High Street and Chichester Road	Relocate and reduce existing disabled parking bays and provide a loading bay	Officers	NA	<p>To reduce the existing disabled bays from 3 to 2, to facilitate standard disabled bay parking facilities closer to the High Street</p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals.</p>

Whitegate Road Junction with the High Street and Chichester Road	Provide a new loading bay	Officers	NA	<p>To provide a new loading bay facility to allow additional delivery vehicle access closer to the High Street it has been requested to provide the following loading times:</p> <p><i>7am to 7pm Mon – Fri</i> <i>8am – 1pm Sat</i></p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals. Recommend to advertise proposals.</p>
Whitegate Road Junction with the High Street and Chichester Road	Relocated fire lane.	Officers	NA	<p>To relocate the existing Fire Lane to facilitate easier turning movements onto the High Street for emergency vehicles.</p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals.</p>
Tylers Avenue junction with Chichester Road	Provide a new loading bay to create shared taxi rank/loading bays subject to approval from the Licensing Committee	Officers	NA	<p>To provide a new loading bay facility to allow additional delivery vehicle access closer to the High Street it has been requested to provide the following loading times:</p> <p><i>7am to 7pm Mon – Fri</i> <i>8am – 1pm Sat</i></p> <p>To operate as a taxi stand at all other times subject to approval from the Licensing committee.</p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals. Recommend to advertise proposals.</p>

York Road junction with Chichester Road	Provide 2 new disabled parking bays	Officers	NA	<p>To provide 2 new disabled bays to facilitate additional standard disabled bay parking facility closer to the High Street</p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals.</p>
York Road junction with Chichester Road	Provide a new loading bay	Officers	NA	<p>To provide a new loading bay facility to allow additional delivery vehicle access closer to the High Street it has been requested to provide the following loading times:</p> <p><i>7am to 7pm Mon – Fri</i> <i>8am – 1pm Sat</i></p> <p>National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) will be funding all works through the Town-centre Redevelopment Improvement Project (TRIP), it is recommended to advertise the proposals. Recommend to advertise proposals.</p>
Cannonsleigh Crescent	Junction protection on corner opposite school entrance	Resident and Councillor		<p>Requests have been received for the provision of double yellow lines to deter vehicles parking on the bend opposite the school car park entrance as the road is narrow at this point and emergency vehicles are experiencing difficulties turning due to parked vehicles</p> <p>.</p> <p>Recommend to advertise proposals.</p>

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Public Document Pack

Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Legal & Democratic Services

Strategic Director: John Williams

📍 Civic Centre, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS2 6ER

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06 September 2019

Dear Councillor

CABINET COMMITTEE - THURSDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 2019

Please find enclosed, for consideration at the next meeting of the Cabinet Committee taking place on Thursday, 12th September, 2019, the following additional report that was unavailable when the agenda was printed.

Agenda No Item

- 7. Hadleigh Road Area (Pages 1 - 4)**
Report of Deputy Chief Executive (Place)

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Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Agenda
Item No.

7

Report of Deputy Chief Executive (Place)

to

**Traffic Regulations Working Party
and Cabinet Committee**

on

12th September 2019

Report prepared by: Sharon Harrington,
Interim Group Manager Highways & Traffic Network

Hadleigh Road Area

**Cabinet Member: Councillor Woodley
Part 1 Public Agenda Item**

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 For the Traffic Regulations Working Party and the Cabinet Committee to authorise the advertisement of the proposed traffic calming measures in the Hadleigh Road and the adjacent side roads as shown on the plans.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1. **That the Traffic Regulations Working Party and the Cabinet Committee:-**
- a) **Consider the alternative alterations detailed in the appendix and approve to advertise the relevant Traffic Regulation Orders and Highway Notices;**
 - b) **If approved, further agree that in the event of there being no objections to the proposals, the proposals will be implemented on site;**
 - c) **Note that all unresolved objections will be referred to the Traffic Regulations Working Party for consideration.**

3. Background

- 3.1 At the meeting on 6th June 2019, the Traffic Regulations Working Party and Cabinet Committee meeting considered the representations that had been made in response to the statutory notice for the introduction of speed cushions in Hadleigh Road.
- 3.2 Following consideration of these representations, both for and against, it was resolved “that the proposed speed cushions in Hadleigh Road not be progressed as advertised but that a report identifying appropriate/alternative measures in the Hadleigh Road and the roads in the wider surrounding area be submitted for consideration at the meeting of the Traffic Regulations Working Party and Cabinet Committee taking place on 12th September 2019” (Minute 56 refers).

- 3.3 Meetings have been held with the local ward councillors to discuss residents' and councillor concerns and possible options for consideration as part of the new proposals. These included alternate side staggered parking, chicane build outs, speed humps, tables and cushions.
- 3.4 The alternate side staggered parking would result in a much reduced level of on-street parking and increase areas of clear two way flows without any form of traffic calming or speed reduction measures.
- 3.5 Similarly, the chicane build outs would be ineffective in reducing the speed of traffic in this location and would reduce the amount of on-street parking.
- 3.6 As a result, and following consultation with the local ward councillors, a revised scheme, involving the introduction of speed humps, speed cushions and raised table crossings is now recommended. The proposed new scheme is summarised in Appendix 1 to this report and is illustrated on the plan which will be displayed at the meeting.
- 3.7 All requests are assessed and investigated against the policy criterion agreed criteria by the Cabinet Committee in November 2018.

4. Other Options

- 4.1 Each request needs to be considered on its individual merits and their impact on public safety, traffic flows or parking and wider impact on the surrounding network. Members may consider taking no further action if they feel it is appropriate.

5. Reasons for Recommendations

- 5.1 Where recommended the objective is to mitigate for the likelihood of traffic flows being impeded, to improve safety or increase parking availability.

6. Corporate Implications

6.1 Contribution to the Southend 2050 Road Map

- 6.1.1 Ensure the highway network is effectively managed contributing to a Safe and Prosperous Southend.

6.2 *Financial Implications*

- 6.2.1 Where recommended, the source of funding will be from allocated budgets, where funding is provided from alternative budgets, this is highlighted as appropriate.

6.3 *Legal Implications*

- 6.3.1 The formal statutory consultative process will be completed in accordance with the requirements of the legislation where applicable.

6.4 *People Implications*

6.4.1 Staff time will be prioritised as needed to investigate, organise the advertisement procedures and monitor the progress of the proposals based on the committee priorities.

6.5 *Property Implications*

6.5.1 None

6.6 *Consultation*

6.6.1 Formal consultation will be undertaken including advertisement of the proposal in the local press and on the street as appropriate.

6.7 *Equalities and Diversity Implications*

6.7.1 The objectives of improving safety takes account of all users of the public highway including those with disabilities.

6.8 *Risk Assessment*

6.8.1 Neutral.

6.9 *Value for Money*

6.9.1 All works resulting from the scheme design are to be undertaken by term contractors appointed through a competitive tendering process.

6.10 *Community Safety Implications*

6.10.1 All proposals are designed to maximise community safety through design, implementation and monitoring.

6.11 *Environmental Impact*

6.11.1 All proposals are designed and implemented to ensure relevant environmental benefits are attained through the use of appropriate materials and electrical equipment to save energy and contribute towards the Carbon Reduction targets where appropriate.

7. Background papers

None

8. Appendices

Appendix 1 – List of proposed amendments to Hadleigh Road and adjacent Side Roads

Appendix 1: - List of proposed amendments to Hadleigh Road and adjacent Side Roads

ROAD NAME	PROPOSALS
Hadleigh Road	Speed Cushions Raised Table Zebra Crossing near St Michael's School Coach Bay outside St Michael's School Raised Table at existing Puffin Crossing Raised Over-Run area at the junction with Glendale Gardens/Salisbury Road
Salisbury Road Glendale Gardens	A Speed Hump near the junction of Hadleigh Road
Burnham Road	A Speed Hump on the approach to Hadleigh Road southbound and Western Road northbound
Western Road	2 Speed Humps on the approach to Hadleigh Road and Burnham Road

PLACE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE IN-DEPTH STUDY 2019/20

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To review the level of domestic waste recycling in the Borough, in order to examine what influences residents in terms of their recycling habits and what the barriers are to achieving a higher rate of recycling and to consider ways of working with residents to improve domestic waste recycling.

FRAMEWORK FOR SCRUTINY / SCOPE OF PROJECT:

1. To review current strategies, initiatives and methods of waste recycling/collection and their effectiveness
2. To consider best practice from exemplar Local Authorities (e.g. Tendring, Rochford) including incentive schemes
3. To examine operational and cultural barriers to domestic waste recycling and how these may be overcome
4. To identify and consider recycling measures and initiatives to increase the amount and type of domestic waste recycling in the Borough
5. To investigate how the community be educated and encouraged to increase domestic waste recycling levels reduce the level of waste sent to landfill
6. To investigate the potential alternative uses of suitable residual waste after recycling as an alternative to landfill

Outcomes:

To improve and increase domestic waste recycling in the Borough

Intelligence to inform the report:

Scrutiny of relevant documentation, data and intelligence
 Structured interviews with selected groups
 Current and alternative operational models, initiatives and strategies
 Survey of residents

Resources:

As indicated

Membership of T&F Group:

Councillors: A Bright, K Buck, L Burton, A Chalk, S George, D Jarvis, S Wakefield and P Wexham
 Officer Core Team: Carl Robinson, Imran Kazalbash and Tim Row
 As and when required:

Possible activity:

1. Desktop scrutiny of existing and emerging documentation/data
2. Initial scoping meeting of T&F group
3. Potential to include a few relevant questions on the Borough-wide resident perception

postal survey

4. Potential to have an informal online survey for targeted or open participation
5. Pop up engagement – i.e. in reception / over at Waste Recycling Centres
6. Structured stakeholder workshop(s) for Veolia Community Liaison group and stakeholders/relevant partners
7. In-depth witness sessions

Stakeholder/witness groups:

Youth Council
Veolia
Veolia Community Liaison Group
Other Local Authorities
Schools

Indicative Programme

2019

September

1. Agree project plan

October

2. Desktop scrutiny completed
3. Residents' Survey/Pop up consultation

November

4. Structured workshop with Veolia Community Liaison Group

2020

January / February

5. Witness sessions**

March

6. Draft report

April

7. Final Report to Scrutiny Committee

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