

Public Document Pack  
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA CITY COUNCIL

**Health & Wellbeing Board**

Date: Tuesday, 12th December, 2023

Time: 5.00 pm

Place: Committee Room 1 - Civic Suite

Contact: Rob Harris

Email: [committeesection@southend.gov.uk](mailto:committeesection@southend.gov.uk)

**A G E N D A**

- 1 **Apologies for Absence**
- 2 **Declarations of Interest**
- 3 **Public Questions**
- 4 **Minutes of the Meeting held on Wednesday, 6 September 2023** (Pages 3 - 6)

**FOR DECISION**

NONE

\*\*\*\* **FOR DISCUSSION**

- 5 **Southend Strategic Safeguarding Partnership Annual Report** (Pages 7 - 14)  
Joint report of the Executive Director (Adults and Communities) and Executive Director (Children and Public Health)
- 6 **Slipper Swap Project**  
Overview and presentation – SEE Alliance Director and Executive Director (Adults and Communities) (no papers)
- 7 **A Better Start Southend Update** (Pages 15 - 32)  
Joint report of the ABSS Chair and Director
- 8 **JSNA - Housing and Health** (Pages 33 - 90)  
Report from the Director of Public Health
- 9 **Health Inequalities Insights**  
Overview and Presentation from Dr Sophia Morris, System Clinical Lead for Health Inequalities and Margaret Eni-Olotu, Public Health Consultant (no papers)

\*\*\*\* **FOR INFORMATION**

- 10 **Smoking Cessation and Vaping in Southend-on-Sea** (Pages 91 - 102)  
Report of Director of Public Health

- 11 **SETDAP Minutes held 27th April 2023** (Pages 103 - 108)  
Minutes attached
- 12 **Health Protection Update**  
Report of Director of Public Health
- 13 **Community Diagnostic Centre Update**  
Verbal report from SEE Alliance Director (no papers)
- 14 **Appointment of new SEE Alliance Director**

# SOUTHEND-ON-SEA CITY COUNCIL

## Meeting of Health & Wellbeing Board

**Date: Wednesday, 6th September, 2023**

**Place: Committee Room 1 - Civic Suite**

# 4

**Present:** Councillor J Moyies (Chair)  
Councillors Boyd, Davidson, A Jones, Mulroney and Sadza.  
H Patel (Vice-Chair), O Richards, A Quinn, L Hunt, K Ramkhelawon,  
A Taylor, M McEntee and M Harvey.

**In Attendance:** R Harris, T Schneider, T Poore, P Hill and R Cossington-Webb.

**Start/End Time:** 5.00 pm - 7.15 pm

### 10 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from A Pike, L Gale, C McCarron, M Atkinson, M Marksy, R Tinlin, A Khaldi and J Gardner.

### 11 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest at this meeting.

### 12 Public Questions

There were no questions from the public at this meeting.

### 13 Minutes of the Meeting held on Thursday, 15 June 2023

Resolved:-

That the Minutes of the Meeting held on Thursday, 15 June 2023, be confirmed as a correct record.

### 14 Southend, Essex and Thurrock (SET) Mental Health Strategy

The Board considered a report of the Director of Commissioning presenting the Southend, Essex and Thurrock (SET) Mental Health Strategy for consideration.

The Board asked a number of questions which were responded to by officers.

Resolved:

1. That the Southend, Essex and Thurrock (SET) All-Age Mental Health Strategy, recognising that it has been the product of extensive engagement and input from across a diverse range of stakeholders, be endorsed.

2. That the establishment of the Southend, Essex and Thurrock All-Age Mental Health Strategy Implementation Group, recognising that it has been the product of extensive engagement and discussion with partners, be endorsed.

3. That it be noted that regular updates on progress with implementation of the strategy and development of collaborative working arrangements will be presented to future Board meetings.

## **15 COPD Community Connectors**

The Board received a short film and update from Chief officer, Healthwatch Southend and Chief Officer, SAVS on the Core20Plus5 Programme (COPD) – Community Connectors.

The Board noted that a further years funding had been received to continue to deliver the programme, build and expand the offer to drive targeted action in healthcare inequalities improvements and connecting the decision-makers to communities, etc through the community connectors.

The Board asked a number of questions which were responded to by the Chief Officer, Healthwatch Southend and Chief Officer, SAVS.

The Board emphasised that the key to successful delivery will be to ensure that the community connectors can connect with decision-makers to share their lived experiences and build on their skills.

Resolved:

That further work be undertaken to identify appropriate champions within partner organisations and the approach to ensuring decision makers are connected to the COPD programme.

## **16 Ageing, Living and Caring Well Strategy End of Year Report**

The Board considered the Adult Social Care Strategies Annual Report for April 2022 to March 2023, covering the three core strategies, 'Ageing Well, Caring Well and Living Well.'

The Board asked a number of questions which were responded to by officers.

Resolved:

That the three adult social care core strategies, 'Ageing Well, Caring Well and Living Well' and the actions and developments undertaken, be noted.

## **17 Annual Public Health Report**

The Board considered a report of the Executive Director (Children and Public Health) presenting the Director of Public Health Annual Report for 2022-23, which had been approved by the Cabinet at its meeting on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2023.

The Board asked a number of questions which were responded to by the Director of Public Health.

Resolved:

That the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2022-2023, be noted.



## **18 Children and Young People - Core20Plus Update**

The Board received a power-point presentation providing an update on the Core20Plus programme concerning Children and Young People.

The Board asked a number of questions which were responded to by representatives from Mid and South Essex Integrated Care System.

Resolved:

That the presentation and update on the Core20Plus programme relating to children and young people, be noted.

## **19 A Better Start Southend Update**

The Board considered a report from the Independent Chair and Director of ABSS presenting an update on key developments since the last meeting of the Board.

Resolved:

1. That the report, be noted.

2. That the progression of the ABSS Legacy and Sustainability Strategy, be noted.

## **20 LeDeR Annual/end of year Report**

The Board considered a report of the Director of Public Health presenting an update on the progress with the delivery of the action plan through the Southend, Essex and Thurrock's Learning Disability Mortality Review (LeDeR) Steering Group, during 2022-23.

Resolved:

1. That the report be noted.

2. That any suggestions that could enhance the delivery of the plan in 2022-23, be forwarded to the Director of Public Health.

## **21 Better Care Fund Submission 2023/24**

The Board considered a report of the Director of Commissioning presenting the Better Care Fund end of year submission, following sign-off by the Chair of the Board to the NHSE BCF National Team on 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2023. The report also presented the BCF joint narrative plan 2023-2025 submission made to NHS England on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 and sought approval of the draft Section 75 Partnership Agreement between Southend City Council and Mid and South Essex Integrated Care System for the management of the BCF for the period 2023-2025.

Resolved:

1. That the proposed Southend BCF 2022/23 end of year submission, be noted and approved.
2. That the proposed Southend 2023-2025 BCF Joint Narrative Plan, be noted and approved.
3. That the proposed Section 75 Partnership Agreement proposal for the management of the BCF be approved and that the schedules to the agreement relating to the BCF plan for 2023-2025, noting that this document is currently waiting approval on the Terms and Conditions from the Legal Team, be noted.

**22 Area SEND Inspection and Area Strategic Plan**

The Board considered a report of the Executive Director (Children and Public Health) presenting an update on the outcome of the SEND Area Inspection and the resulting SEND Area Strategic Action Plan.

Resolved:

1. That the Area SEND Inspection outcome and resulting Area SEND strategic action plan, be noted.
2. That an update on the area's progress in implementing the action plan be brought back to the Board in 6 months.

**Chair:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Meeting:** Health & Wellbeing Board  
**Date:** 12 December 2023  
**Classification:** Part 1 / Part 2 (Confidential)  
**Key Decision:** Yes/ No  
**Title of Report:** Southend Safeguarding Partnership – Annual Report 2022/2023  
**Executive Director:** Michael Marks / Mark Harvey  
**Report Author:** Paul Hill  
**Executive Councillor:** -

### 1. Executive Summary

Section 43 of the Care Act 2014 and Section 41 of the Statutory Guidance in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 (WT 2018) require the Southend Safeguarding Partnership (SSP) to publish an Annual Report.

### 2. Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet:

- Note the content of the SSP Annual report 2022/223

### 3. Background

This report comes to the Board as an information item and has been authored by SSP Partners and the SSP Business Unit.

The report covers the 2022-23 financial year. The SSP annual reports are usually published in the Autumn in the year following the one on which they report, because cleaning up data and aligning contents takes a lot of time. This year's report is later because major agencies have been disrupted by change programmes, regulators and inspectors or reviewers on-site. This has stretched capacity and led to delays. The partnership is already beginning on 2023-24's equivalent.

### 4. Financial Implications

None

### 5. Legal Implications

None

### 6. Appendices

**Appendix 1:** Southend Safeguarding Partnership – Annual Report – 2022-2023

**Appendix 2:** Southend Safeguarding Partnership – (Easy Read) Annual Report – 2022-2023

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# SOUTHEND Safeguarding Partnership

Southend City Council  
Mid and South Essex Integrated Care Board  
Essex Police

**2022/2023 Annual Report**  
**Easy Read**



# Introduction/Executive Summary

This Easy Read document contains a summary of the full Annual Report which was co-owned and jointly constructed by Southend’s three Statutory Partners (Southend City Council, Essex Police and Mid & South Essex Integrated Care Board).

Safeguarding is in part a description of what services across this Partnership do to respond to people living with vulnerability or going through difficulties. Those services strive to make safeguarding a way of thinking and working. Partners remain determined to ensure safeguarding and wellbeing are at the heart of strategies within Southend.



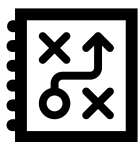
## Vision

Southend Safeguarding Partnership (SSP) prevents Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults in our community from experiencing harm or exploitation; and intervenes where and when appropriate if this does occur.



## Mission

- To create opportunity for Partners to work together.
- To develop trust in the Partnership; so that we can help each other to find better ways of doing what we do.
- To ensure Partners work together to reduce the causes of harm to our communities.
- To act as a critical friend and to highlight areas needing improvement.



## Strategy

The Partnership Strategy was created with multi-agency input in 2021 and sets out 16 key themes for the Partnership.

The below details the progress that the Partnership has made on delivery of the 2020-2024 strategy.

<b>Domestic Abuse</b>	<b>Safe Environment/ Healthy Living</b>	<b>Partnership</b>	<b>Public, Family, Voice of Child / Adult</b>	<b>Data / Information Sharing</b>	<b>Audit / Monitoring / Peer Review / Supervision</b>
<b>Training</b>	<b>Learning (Case Reviews)</b>	<b>Recruitment</b>	<b>Reporting &amp; Recording</b>	<b>Mental Health</b>	<b>Escalation</b>
<b>Professional Curiosity</b>	<b>Decision Making &amp; Supervision</b>	<b>E-Safety</b>	<b>Governance</b>		

\*At time of publishing this report, the Partnership are working on the next Strategy which will begin in April 2024.

## Workstream Reports

Southend Safeguarding Partnership Boards (SSPA and SSPC) are multi-agency partnership meetings. They co-ordinate strategic development of adults and children's safeguarding across the Southend area; ensuring the effectiveness of the work undertaken by partner agencies. Below the Board sit a number of subgroups, some which have a joint adult & children's focus and some that focus on either adult or children's work.

### SSPC Audit, Quality & Assurance (AQA) Subgroup

Holds responsibility to lead, support and co-ordinate multi-agency audits, to identify good practice, strengths and areas of practice that requires improvement.



Key work undertaken by the subgroup:

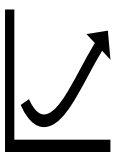
- Section 175/157 Schools Safeguarding audit – the self-assessment audit was completed and returned by 58 schools in Southend. No fundamental concerns were identified.
- Section 11 Statutory Partners audit – work has begun to shape the 2023 Section 11 audit following the previous audit undertaken in 2021.
- Practitioner & Service User Feedback - a section has been added to the website to capture feedback from practitioners & service users and will help to shape the direction of the SSP.

### SSPC Performance Subgroup

Holds responsibility to review the performance of safeguarding arrangements of Partner Agencies, including the way they work together, and monitor the delivery of action plans from relevant reviews.

Key work undertaken by the subgroup:

- Review of the SSP Data Dashboard – regular review of the dashboard data is undertaken, and deep dive reports requested for further information.
- Graded Care Profile 2 Training (GCP2) – training launched in 2021 and over 200 professionals have since been trained to use the GCP2 tool



### SSPA Performance, Audit, Quality & Assurance (PAQA) Subgroup

Holds responsibility to review the performance of safeguarding arrangements of Partner Agencies and monitor the delivery of action plans from relevant Case Reviews

Key work undertaken by the subgroup:

- Review of the SSP Data Dashboard – regular review of the dashboard data is undertaken, and deep dive reports requested for further information.



*\*\* From February 2023, it was agreed that both the SSPC PAQA and Performance subgroups due to the cross over of work and to reduce the demand being placed on Partners attending both meetings.*

### SSP Learning & Development (L&D) Subgroup

Identifies areas of learning and development across partners provision of services for Adults and Children; and supports the delivery of improvement where necessary.

Key work undertaken by the subgroup:



- Development and support of the SSP Conference held in March 2023 and attended by over 300 professionals in Southend.
- Roll out of Harmful Sexual Behaviour training, following learning from a case review. Over 200 professionals trained during the year.
- Roll out of GCP2 training, following learning from reviews and Neglect Needs Assessment. Currently over 200 professionals trained to use the tool.

### SSP Neglect Subgroup

Holds the responsibility to identify local areas and communities where Neglect is most often experienced and where Partners can work together to prevent and respond to Neglect.

Key work undertaken by the subgroup:



- Neglect Needs Assessment (NNA) undertaken by external consultancy to understand Neglect in Southend and what further can be done by Services to support individuals.
- Action plan following the NNA created and owned by the subgroup with clear deadlines and areas of work.

### SSP Exploitation & Missing (E&M) Subgroup

Holds responsibility to ensure Partners work together to enable residents in Southend to be protected from abuse, violence and exploitation.

Key work undertaken by the subgroup:



- The subgroup continued to deliver the SSPC Child Exploitation & Missing Action Plan 2021-2023. The plan focused on 5 key areas of work: understanding the problem, prevention, protection, prosecution & disruption and overcome & support.

### SSP Safeguarding in Education Forum

The forum champions the voice of education within the Partnership and shares information to strengthen safeguarding knowledge within education whilst acting as a networking forum for education professionals.

Key work undertaken by the subgroup:



- Continuation of information sharing to a well-attended, on average 50 professionals across education, forum
- Learning from section 175/157 audits shared with the forum and areas to strengthen added to forward plan to support

### SSP Safeguarding Community Forum

The forum provides information to users and providers of services wider than the SSP and acts as a networking forum to share information and strengthen safeguarding knowledge across sectors.

This is a new forum set up in 2022/23 and membership and format will continue to be shaped by the sectors.





### SSPC Child Practice Review (CPR) Subgroup

Holds responsibility to help partner agencies to have an understanding of the case review process, alongside the statutory guidelines appropriate to a notification of a serious incident.

Key work undertaken by the subgroup:



- Overseen the completion of Child F Local Child Safeguarding Practice Review (LCSPR)
- Undertaken a Rapid Review of Child H which resulted in the recommendation to complete an LCSPR.
- Monitoring and completion of the Consolidated Action Plan (CAP) to gain assurance from Partners on recommendations identified by local LCSPRs.
- Review of national learning of 4 high profile LCSPR recommendations

### SSPA Safeguarding Adults Case Review Panel (SACRP)

Holds responsibility to help partner agencies to have an understanding of the case review process, alongside the statutory guidelines appropriate to a notification of a serious incident.

Key work undertaken by the subgroup:



- Delivery of Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) A, including identifying learning and producing a 7-minute learning document for professionals
- Completion of a SAR in Rapid Time for SAR B, resulting in learning being identified for Partners.
- Review of 6 regional cases to ensure learning was in place across Southend partners.
- Production of the CAP for adult reviews to ensure assurances are captured from learning identified.

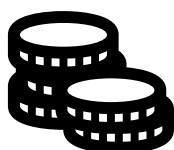
## Published LCSPR and SARs

A summary of the cases and issues is included in the table below:

Type of Activity	Themes identified
LCSPR – Child F (Closed)	Mental health, exploitation, neglect, housing, missing episodes, transition, adultification and communication
LSCPR – Child H (Ongoing)	Transitioning, engagement, mental & physical health, adultification, housing, missing episodes and communication
SAR – B (Closed)	Housing/accommodation, risk assessment, escalation processes, planning & case management and mental health
SAR* – C (Ongoing) <i>*This is now progressing using an 'Action Learning' process</i>	System failings within care homes, communication and escalation processes
SAR – D (Ongoing)	Substance abuse, mental health, accommodation/housing, escalation, risk management and thresholds
Action Learning – AT (Ongoing)	Mental health, substance abuse, housing/accommodation, risk management, communication and planning & case management

## Finance

Southend Safeguarding Partnership budget contributions for 2022/2023 consist of £87,779 from each of its three strategic partners. Over 70% of the SSP budget is assigned to pay any on costs of employment.



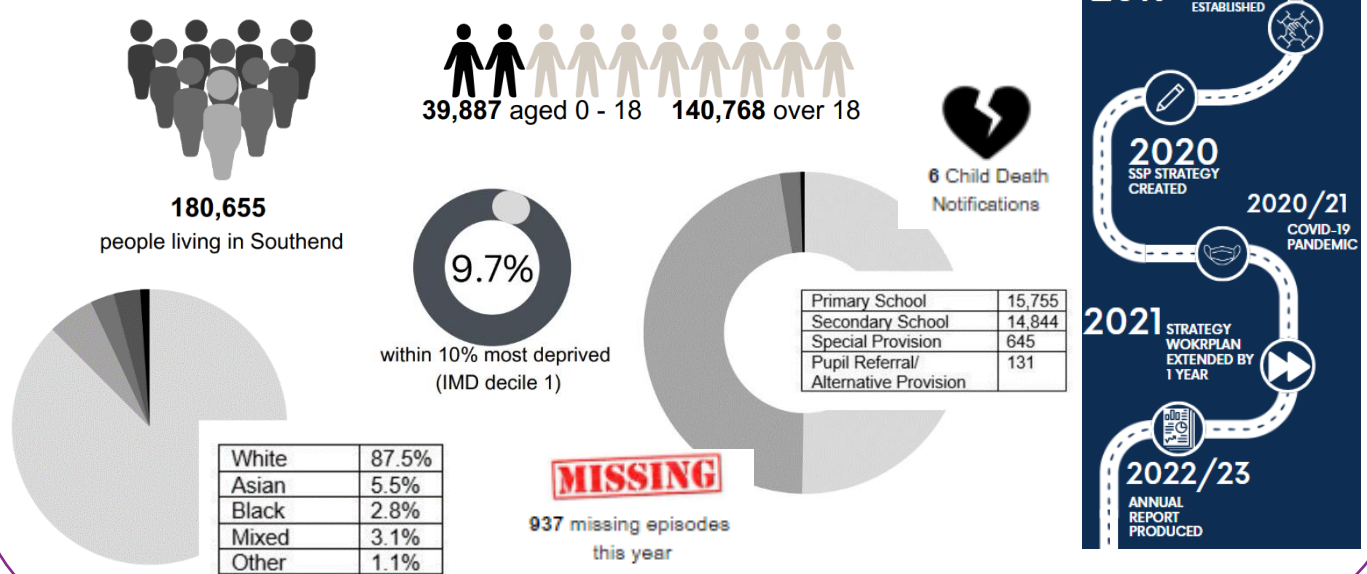
The 2022/2023 budget outturn includes reserves of £178k due to vacancies within the team and the number of reviews being less than expected for the 2022/23 year. A Business Case for 2023-2024 budget was put to the Strategic Partners in August 2023, and include provision of: multi-agency training and the development of website, social media and data analysis.

# Training

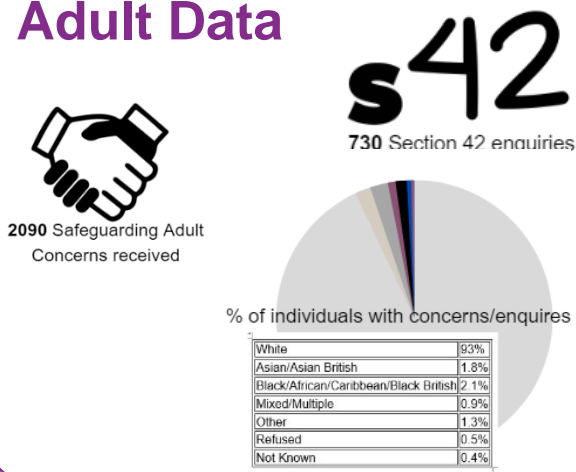
A number of training events were supported by the Partnership in 2022/2023. These ranged from:

<p><u>World Day Against Trafficking (29<sup>th</sup> July 2022)</u></p> <p>Alongside a number of organisations across Southend, SSP celebrated World Day Against Trafficking by hosting an awareness stool and carrying out over 130 individual conversations with members of the public.</p>	<p><u>Safeguarding Adults Week (21 – 27 November 2022)</u></p> <p>The SSP held 4 virtual lunch and learn sessions on various safeguarding topics which were attended by approximately 200 staff across Partnership organisations</p>	<p><u>Safeguarding Southend Together Conference (24<sup>th</sup> March 2023)</u></p> <p>A multi-agency event hosted by SSP and attended by over 300 professionals across Southend. 8 safeguarding workshops covering both Adult &amp; Children topics were well attended. A 'marketplace' networking event also showcased local services that support Southend residents.</p>
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## Southend Demographics



## Adult Data



## Children Data



**Southend Health and Wellbeing Board**

Report by

**Alex Khaldi, Independent Chair, A Better Start Southend**

to

**Health & Wellbeing Board on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2023**

Report prepared by:

**Nia Thomas, Director, A Better Start Southend**

	For discussion	X	For information only		Approval required
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A Better Start Southend - update

Part 1 (Public Agenda Item)

**1 Purpose of Report**

The purpose of this report is to provide an update from the Chair of A Better Start Southend (ABSS) on key developments since the last meeting.

**2 Recommendations**

HWB are asked to:

1. Note the content of the report and raise questions or comments with Alex Khaldi, Independent Chair of A Better Start Southend (ABSS).
2. Note the distinct work related to
  - a. Now: continued delivery of projects
  - b. Next: preparation for contract and grant end, and legacy initiatives
  - c. Beyond '25: discussions regarding project and service sustainability

**3 Governance**

The ABSS Programme continues to benefit from strong Partnership engagement, with positive participation at a range of levels for all core Partners, including:

- Early Years Alliance (EYA)
- Southend City Council (SCC)
- Essex Police
- Mid and South Essex NHS Foundation Trust (MSENFNT)
- Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust (EPUT)
- Mid and South Essex Integrated Care Board
- University of Essex
- Southend Association of Voluntary Services (SAVS)
- City Family Community Interest Company

As a reminder, the ABSS Programme Governance structure comprises the following Groups:

- Partnership Board - Chair, Alex Khaldi, ABSS
- Executive Consultative Board - Chair, Alex Khaldi, ABSS
- Programme Group - Chair, Krishna Ramkhelawon, SCC
- Insight and Analysis Group - Chair, Michael Freeston, EYA
- Finance and Risk Group - Chair, Paul Grout, SCC
- Parents' Group - Rolling Parent Champion Chairs
- YourFamily Partnership Group - Chair, Emma Hawker, Parent Champion.

All ABSS governance meetings continue to take place regularly and are aligned to the governance schedule, to aid with oversight and scrutiny of ABSS Programme activity.

All committees and groups include the active participation of engaged parents, with Terms of Reference stating that no meeting is quorate unless there is parent and Partner presence at each forum.

#### *The National Lottery Community Fund (TNLCF)*

In October, ABSS submitted Quarter 2 reporting to TNLCF, which was followed by the Quarterly Review meeting. During the meeting, updates were provided on the Local Evaluation work, as well as celebrating many successes across the Programme. These included the reach of Talking Transitions, the launch of the new Antenatal Programme, six successful Community Innovation and Development (CID) fund applications and the launch of the Breastfeeding Stories book

#### **4 ABSS Legacy and Sustainability**

The Programme is now in its final 15 months and legacy and sustainability activities are progressing at pace.

##### *Workforce Development Programme*

The Workforce Development Programme has both an internal team focus and an external focus for Early Years Professionals. The internal focus is ensuring team members are able to deliver their current roles based on the most up to date professional knowledge and skills, and preparing them for their future careers beyond ABSS.

The external programme is focused on upskilling early years and external professionals to deliver both for now and to take forward ABSS good practice into the future. ABSS intends to work closely with SAVS in diarising training to provide a complementary learning timetable to SAVS, ensuring that delivery partners and Early Years Professionals are signposted to the right training, duplication is avoided and training budgets are maximised.

A Learning Events Working Group, linked to the Insights and Analysis Group, is working with partners including the University of Essex and SAVS to develop a programme of events, with the first event, a workshop on *Strengths-Based Practice: Empowering Southend's Families* having taken place on 29<sup>th</sup> November. This workshop, aimed at practitioners working directly with families, was facilitated by a University of Essex staff member and included contributions from two practitioners working in Southend, talking about their experiences of strengths-based working.

A programme of online *Lunch and Learn* sessions is also being planned, with sessions aimed at a range of different professionals, practitioners and, where relevant, community members, covering a range of different topics.

## *City Family Community Interest Company*

City Family is now fully established, and the leadership and administrative support has transferred from ABSS to City Family. The ABSS Creche also transferred on the 1<sup>st</sup> November. Work is ongoing to facilitate the transfer of YourFamily and Talking Transitions by early 2024.

## **5 Research and evidence**

### *Research, Evaluation and Impact Team*

As ABSS moves into its later stages, the Research, Evaluation and Impact (REI) team are looking at what ABSS needs from evaluation and reporting, and how we can share impact and findings, including working with the University of Essex to identify the best way to use their capabilities to support ABSS's needs.

The REI team coordinates two working groups, alongside ABSS partners:

- The Data Legacy Working Group – a sub-group of the IAG, which focuses on questions around continuing need for, use of and access to data and evidence until March 2025 and beyond.
- The Learning Events Working Group – planning a series of learning events aimed at different audiences, to share ideas, approaches and learning from ABSS.

### *Programme Evaluation Partnership*

The University of Essex Research team has continued their Formative Evaluation reporting through qualitative interviews with beneficiaries and project partners. They have developed a Summary Report Template integrating data sources (dashboard, interviews, surveys, KPIs) for comprehensive project analysis. The template will be implemented with nine projects in the current reporting cycle. The team has joined ABSS working groups, specifically the Learning Events and Data and Legacy groups. Additionally, a research paper co-authored with ABSS colleagues on organisational challenges and community resilience during COVID-19 is under peer review, with anticipated outcomes by the end of 2023.

### *Independent Programme-wide Summative Evaluation*

The second phase of the Summative Evaluation has been completed, with a full report and summary version produced. The reports are being shared with project teams and partners, and plans for wider public dissemination, including parents, are underway. Planning for the third and final phase of the evaluation is commencing, with considerations for methods and instruments to be used, incorporating lessons learned from the first two phases, and addressing any emerging areas of focus.

### *Data Analysis and Insights*

The Operational Performance and Information team at Southend City Council has developed an EYFSP analysis tool enabling a detailed examination of 2022 and 2023 outcomes. This will feed in to project delivery and enhancement over the next 15 months

***Please see Appendix One – ABSS Partnership Board Programme Activity Summary for further data information***

## 6 Programme Activity and Reach

The number of beneficiaries engaging with the ABSS programme continues to increase overall. Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023, a total of 6,977 unique primary beneficiaries engaged with the programme (from 5,833 by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022). For the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023, 50.1% of those eligible to take part in ABSS activities had done so, which was a rise on 49.7% reach in the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022. Comparisons with patterns from 12 months ago show a mix of rise and falls, with an overall picture of a small rise in engagement and reach continuing a trend of a flattening-off of the dramatic increases in engagement seen over recent years.

12 months to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2023		
Description	Amount	12-month comparison
Unique primary beneficiaries	2,210	2,190 (up 20)
Reach among eligible people	50.1%	49.7% (up 0.4 percentage points)
New beneficiaries	1,144	1,124 (up 20)
Taking part in more than 1 project	42.9%	40.4% (up 2.5 percentage points)
Highest reach ward – Shoeburyness	63.7%	68.6% (down 4.9 percentage points)
Lowest reach ward – Westborough	38.1%	42.8 % (down 4.7 percentage points)
Reach in highest deprivation (0-10% IMD)	52.5%	48.1% (up 4.4 percentage points)

### *YourFamily*

Currently, the YourFamily community has a membership of 1,222 families, actively engaging in programmes designed to foster child development, health, and safety awareness. These initiatives aim to empower families to provide the optimal start for their children. Noteworthy collaborations, such as the partnership with the One Love Project for a new baby bank, have been established. Ongoing discussions with Storehouse are exploring the potential for a Toddler Group and another baby bank to address challenges stemming from the Cost-of-Living crisis.

The team has recently implemented the Inform2 system to document their interactions with families, with plans underway to transfer all existing YourFamily records onto this platform. Simultaneously, progress continues on developing the data dashboard. Responding to changes in the Southend Threshold Document and the introduction of the Southend Early Help Framework, adjustments have been made to the process for professionals introducing families to YourFamily.

YourFamily remains dedicated to delivering a universal programme across Southend, extending its capacity to offer Level 2 Early Help in collaboration with other agencies to optimise outcomes for children and families. To date, 24 potential volunteers have expressed interest in working with YourFamily, and the recent Dad's Health Matters event marked the completion of the first YourFamily volunteering hours—a positive stride toward enhancing the reach and impact of the programme.

## 7 Programme Delivery

**iHV Healthy Weight – Healthy Nutrition Ambassador Training:** A comprehensive mapping exercise has been initiated to thoroughly review all services in the 0-5 Diet and Nutrition space in Southend. As part of this process, the Healthy Weight, Healthy Nutrition (HWHN) Ambassador Training has been identified and 20 professionals from across health visiting, health improvement, YourFamily, City Family's Little Explorers Creche, and Family Centre staff will be offered places.

**3-4 Month Health Visitor Contact:** In Quarter 2, a total of 138 families were visited, with only 5 introducing solids before the recommended 6 months. Families opting for early introduction received guidance from a specialist dietitian or paediatrician. Following discussions by Health Visitors there is consideration for adding a new prompt card depicting the sugar content in baby food, including pouches.

**Southend Supports Breastfeeding Scheme:** The SSB Steering Group recently facilitated a consultative workshop to shape the Scheme's course, implementation, and continuity. Discussions focussed on system change, education, and inclusivity. Following the review, the SSB strategy will be refreshed, objectives refined, and clear priorities established

**Perinatal Mental Health Service:** The surge in demand for PMH services nationally is reflected in Southend, with the ABSS PMH Team experiencing a substantial increase in caseload over recent years. Additional funding has been allocated to manage waiting lists in this service. Future service sustainability is being discussed by ABSS and EPUT with potential funders.

**Independent Domestic Violence Advocate:** A video is in development aimed at Southend Professionals, in partnership with Safe Steps (EY IDVA), YourFamily and Southend Family Centres, to facilitate the recognition of domestic abuse, highlight its effects on children, and showcase the available local support, thus enhancing and upskills the broader workforce.

**Family Nurse Partnership:** There will be a disinvestment from FNP and reinvestment into SCCs Little Steps Health Visiting Service. Collaborative efforts are underway to facilitate the smooth and secure transition of clients to Little Steps. The goal is to conclude the service closure by 31<sup>st</sup> July 2024, in line with Department of Health licencing conditions.

**Community Innovations and Development fund updates:** four additional CID fund applications have gained approval:

- Yoga 4 All, ante-natal and post-natal yoga;
- One Love cooking-on-a-budget sessions;
- Ironworks stay-and-play sessions;
- City Family's Dad Connect conducting research into needs of fathers facing multiple disadvantages.

**Antenatal Programme:** A revised antenatal programme is now available to families in Southend, jointly facilitated by YourFamily and Family Centres, held three evenings a week with one session led by a midwife. a feature appreciated by participating parents. Starting in April '24, the programme will be available four times a week, with plans to expand to five sessions per week from September.

**Early Maths Matters Programme:** As a result of the early years foundation stage profile showing that fewer children reached a good level of development in maths last year, this is a programme providing workshops for parents to learn about early maths while their children are cared for by the City Family Little Explorers Creche Team.

**Details of all ABSS programmes in delivery are attached for reference - see Appendix Two**

## **8 Parent and Family Information and Events**

The communication and language webpage has been launched and an ABSS website refresh is planned, with legacy in mind. This is a priority that involves collaboration across ABSS, parents and delivery partners.

The Southend Supports Breastfeeding landing page is now live, with further developments underway. This phase involves consultation for an interactive map, sign-up processes, resources, FAQs, and the establishment of social media platforms.

The Communications and Marketing Team are planning the events schedule for 2024 and working on the production of a suite of videos, which will form part of ABSS' legacy.

## **9 Reasons for Recommendations**

ABSS Governance have reviewed and approved activities at the appropriate level. The Health and Wellbeing Board are asked to:

1. Note the contents of the report and raise opportunities with Nia Thomas, ABSS Director or Alex Khaldi, Independent Chair of A Better Start Southend (ABSS).
2. Note the distinct work related to
  - a. Now: continued delivery of projects
  - b. Next: preparation for contract and grant end, and legacy initiatives
  - c. Beyond '25: discussions regarding project and service sustainability

## **10 Financial / Resource Implications**

A Commissioning Summit is planned for 10<sup>th</sup> January 2024, to which potential future funders are invited, including Integrated Care System and SCC colleagues. This summit will present national, local and system priorities alongside commissioned ABSS projects, to begin the conversation to determine the funding commitment of future service and thereby securing the sustainability of projects.

## **11 Legal Implications**

There are no legal implications for this report.

## **12 Equality & Diversity**

There are no equality and diversity implications for this report.

## **13 Appendices**

Appendix One – ABSS Partnership Board Programme Activity Summary  
Appendix Two - ABSS Project Names and Workstreams

Nia Thomas, Director, ABSS

12<sup>th</sup> December 2023



# Appendix One – ABSS Partnership Board Programme Activity Summary

Produced by the Operational Performance and Intelligence Team

16/11/2023

This short extract is based on the ABSS Programme Activity Dashboard for the period ending **31-Oct-2023**.

For further details please click the following link to view the full dashboard:

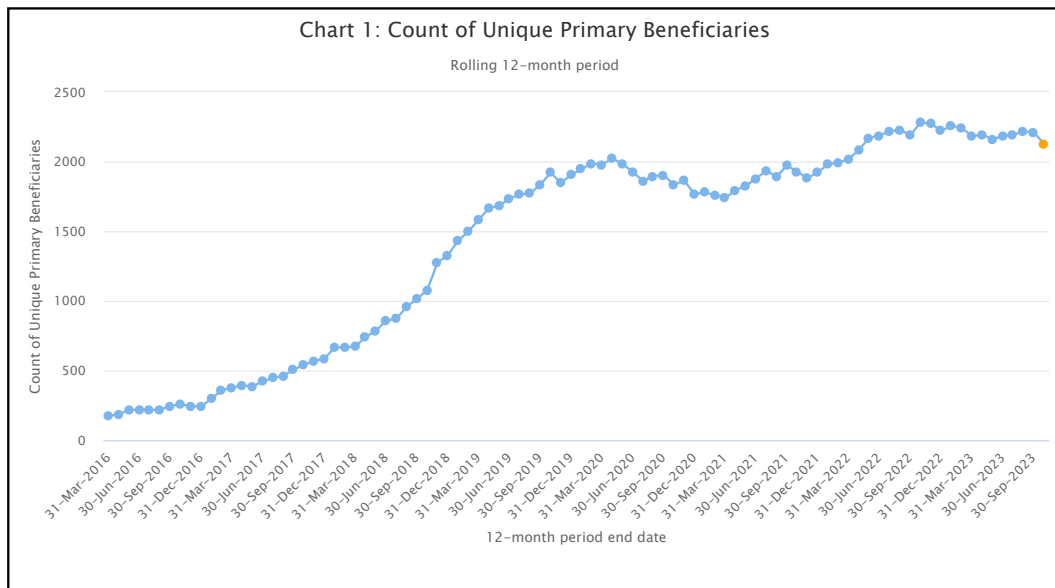
[https://sbcddata.shinyapps.io/ABSS\\_Programme\\_Activity/](https://sbcddata.shinyapps.io/ABSS_Programme_Activity/)

([https://sbcddata.shinyapps.io/ABSS\\_Programme\\_Activity/](https://sbcddata.shinyapps.io/ABSS_Programme_Activity/)).

## Section 1 - Programme Reach

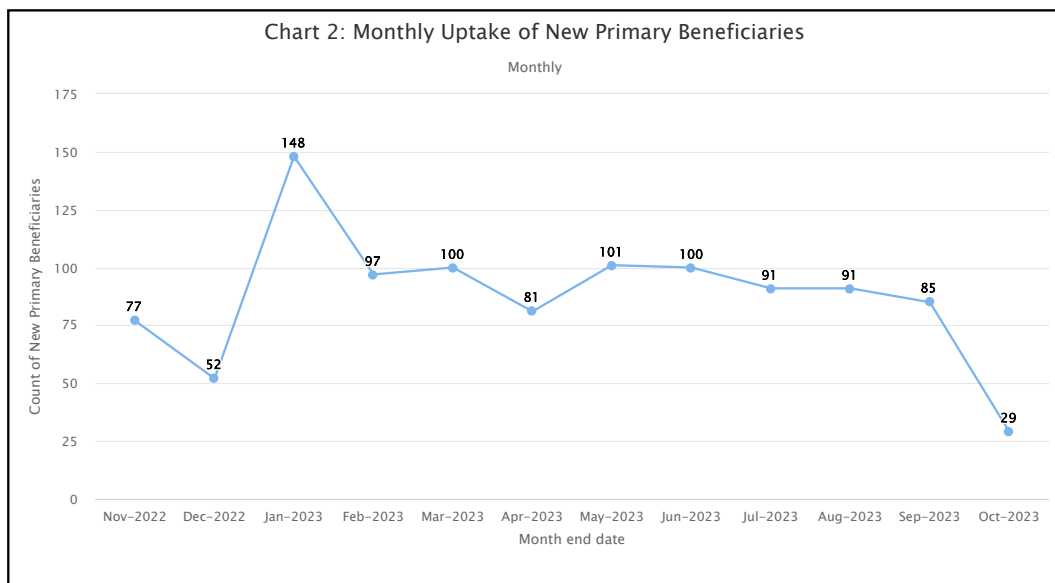
The total number of beneficiaries of the A Better Start Southend programme since April 2015 is now **7006**, which has risen from **6977** at the end of the previous month.

As chart 1 below shows, reach has continued to grow during the life of the programme and the total number of beneficiaries of A Better Start in the past 12 months was **2129**. This represents **48.3%** of all potential beneficiaries and is among the highest proportions achieved since the start of the programme. There has been an upwards trend in reach since March 2021 indicating a recovery from the effects of Covid, although there has been no short-term growth since October 2022.



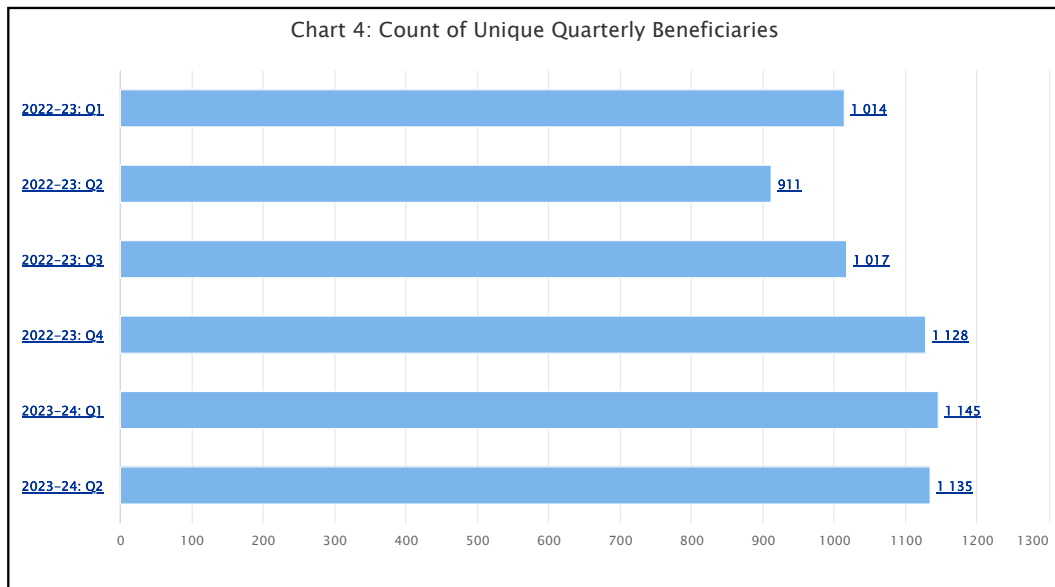
## Section 2 - New Primary Beneficiaries

Chart 2 shows that new families continue to be introduced to the programme each month and the number of new beneficiaries shows a peak at the start of the new calendar year.

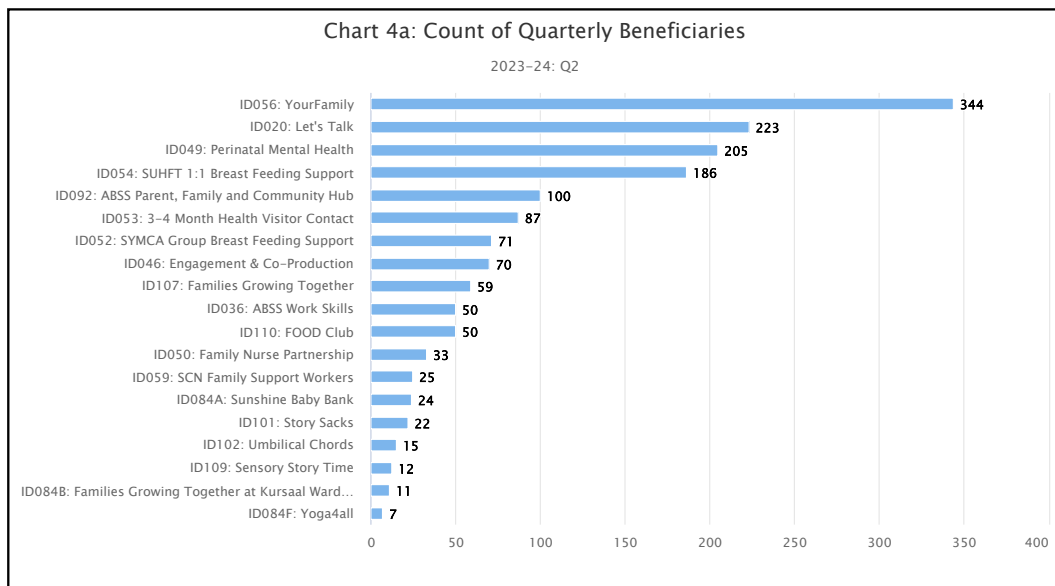


## Section 3 - Project Delivery

As Chart 4 from the Programme Activity Dashboard shows below, activity in quarters 1 (Apr - Jun) and 2 (Jul - Sep) of 2023-2024 has been higher in comparison to those quarters in the previous year.



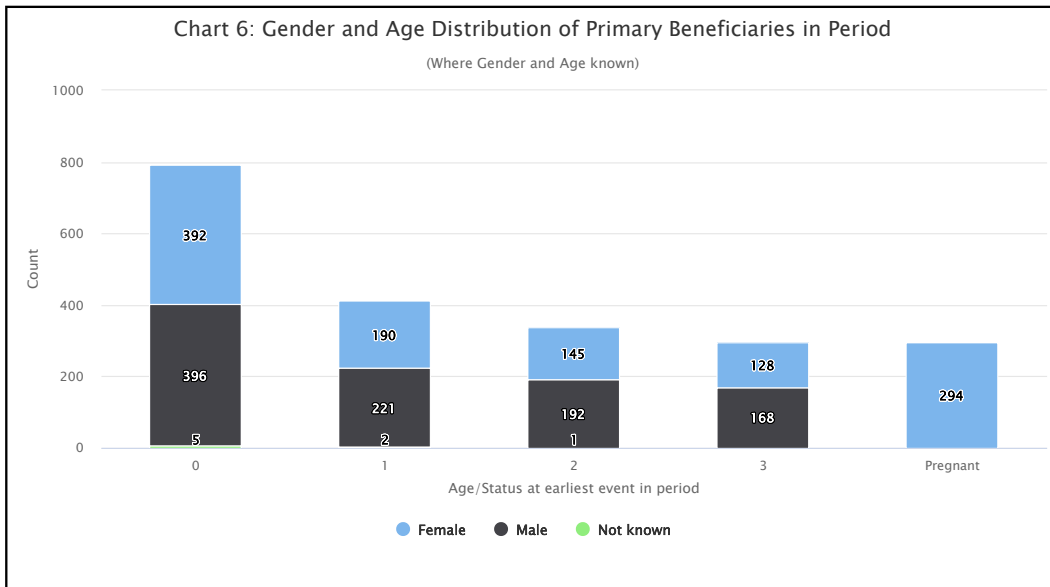
Quarter 2 of 2023-24 is displayed in Chart 4a at project level, showing the relative reach of each project in terms of numbers of primary beneficiaries. Note that the YourFamily project, which went live in April 2022, has shown significant growth and is now reporting the largest number of primary beneficiaries of all projects.



## Section 4 - Age and Gender

Chart 6 extracted from the Programme Activity Dashboard below shows that there is a fairly even distribution of male and female beneficiaries and that there is an emphasis on engaging children from the earliest stage in their lives (i.e. age 0).

The number of pregnant primary beneficiaries that participated in the past 12 months has increased from 283 for the equivalent 12-month period ending one year ago.

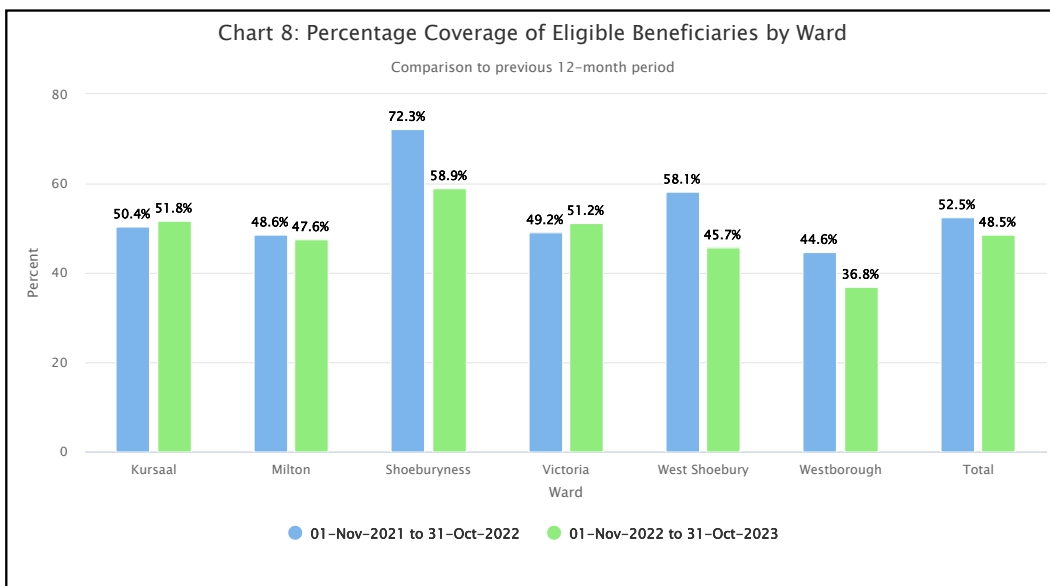


## Section 5 - Delivery by Ward

Chart 8 extracted from the Programme Activity Dashboard shows a comparison of the percentage of eligible primary beneficiaries that have participated in an ABSS project during the past 12 months compared to the previous 12-month period. Over the combined ABSS wards (see the far right-hand bars) this percentage has decreased and this is also the case for several of the individual wards.

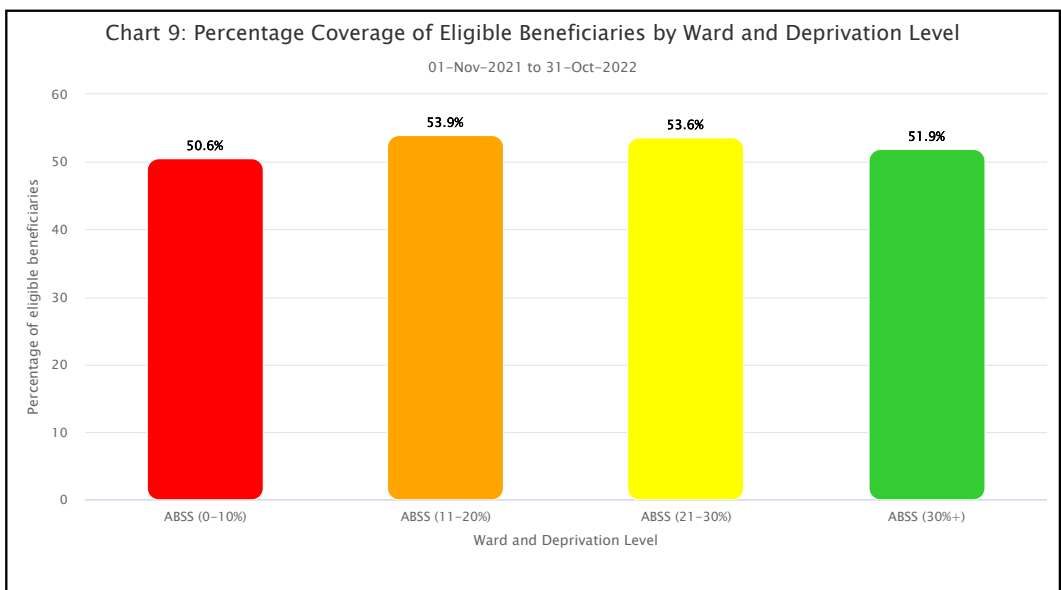
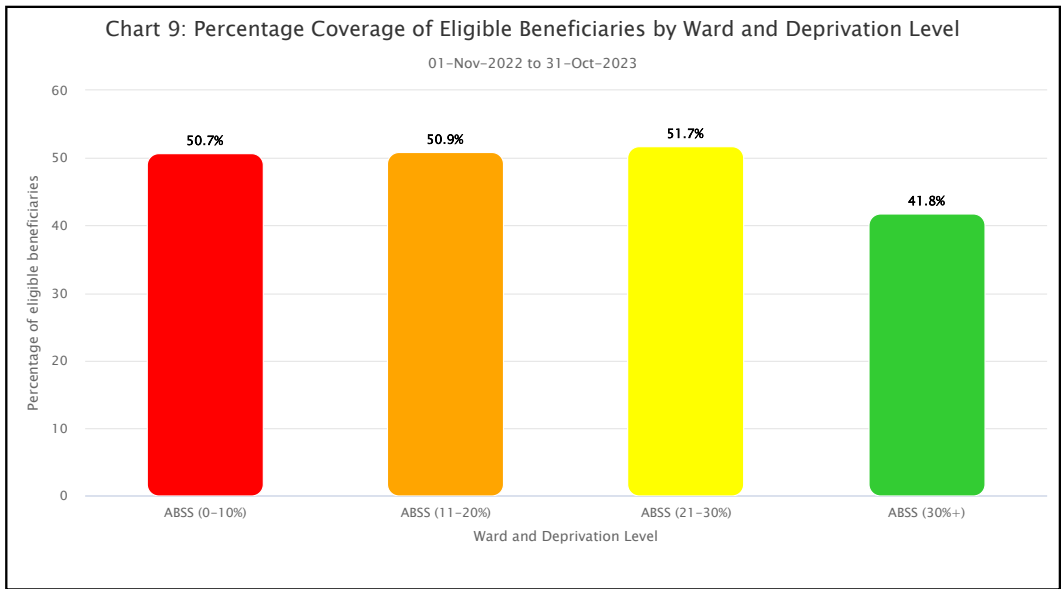
Reach within the Kursaal, Shoeburyness and Victoria wards all equal or exceed the average reach across the entire ABSS wards and reach in Milton, West Shoebury and Westborough is below the overall average.

The difference in reach between the wards with the highest (Shoeburyness) and lowest (Westborough) reach is **22.1** percentage points.



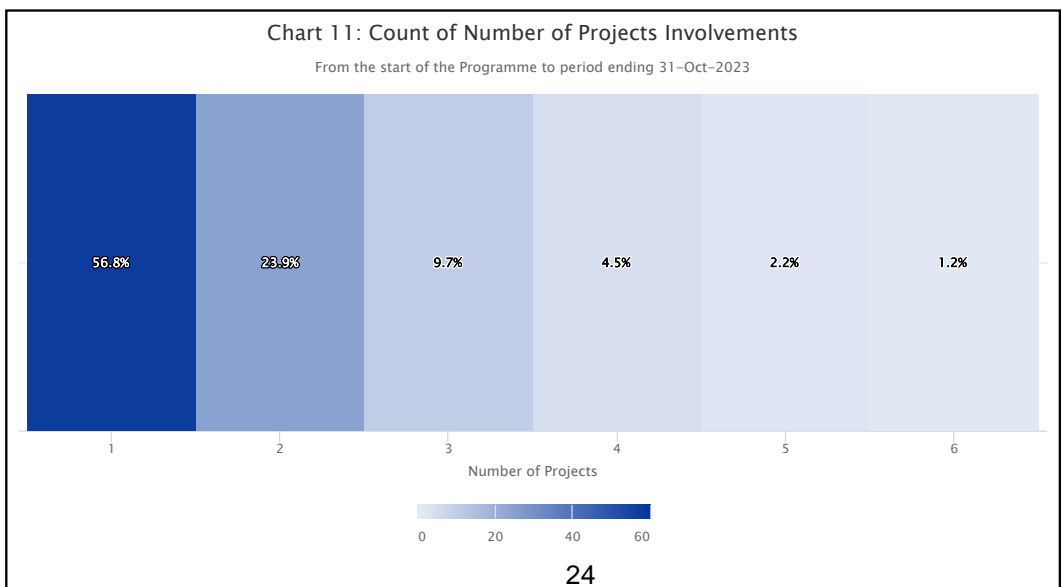
## Section 6 - Delivery by Deprivation Level

The two charts below are partial extracts from the Programme Activity Dashboard and show a comparison of percentage delivery to all eligible beneficiaries for the current and previous 12-month delivery periods, by deprivation deciles. The top chart shows the most recent 12-month period and displays a slightly higher level of reach in the 21-30% (the third decile, yellow bar) most deprived areas.



## Section 7 - Participation in Multiple Projects

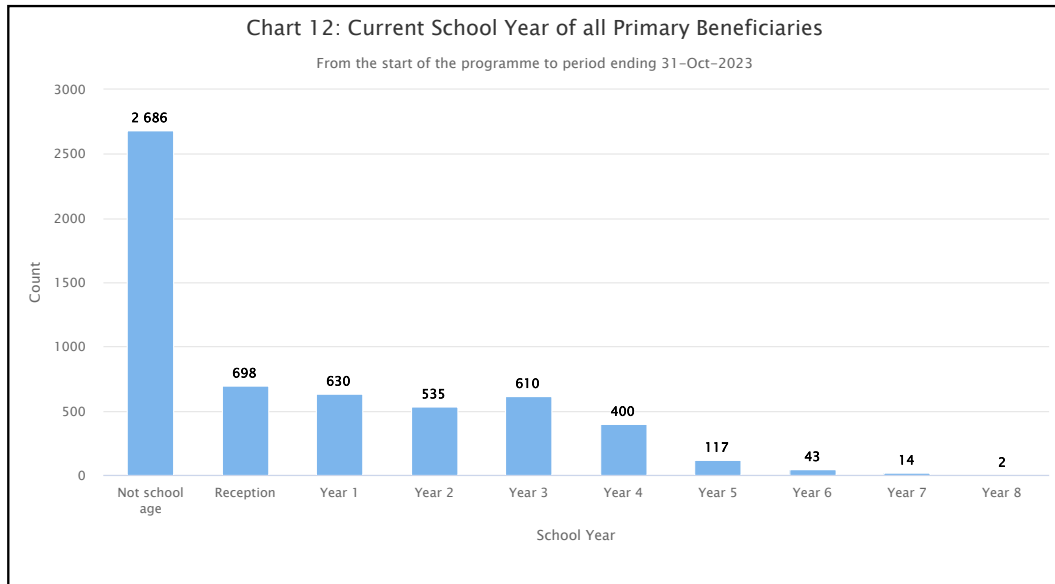
This chart shows the percentage of beneficiaries that have been involved in multiple projects over the course of the programme. For example, **43.2%** of all beneficiaries have been involved in more than one project, which demonstrates a good linkage between projects and retention of beneficiaries.



## Section 8 - Current School Year of Primary Beneficiaries

This final chart shows the current school year of all current and past primary beneficiaries. This is helpful when considering that a number of outcome measures reported to the National Lottery Community Fund are age-related. For example, the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) and one of the National School Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures are taken during the reception year. The ability of A Better Start to improve these population-level outcomes is dependent on a significant proportion of those children being reached by the ABSS Programme.

For further details of outcome measures please click the following link to view the full dashboard: [https://sbcdata.shinyapps.io/ABSS\\_COF\\_Tool/](https://sbcdata.shinyapps.io/ABSS_COF_Tool/) ([https://sbcdata.shinyapps.io/ABSS\\_COF\\_Tool/](https://sbcdata.shinyapps.io/ABSS_COF_Tool/)).



End of document.

## Appendix Two - ABSS Project Names and Workstreams

Project ID	Project Title	Delivery Partner	Project Overview	Delivery Status
ID020	<b>Let's Talk</b>	EPUT	Let's Talk aims to reduce the demand for statutory speech and language services by providing a universal preventative speech and language pathway/offer for children aged between 0 and 4. It delivers a model of best practice whereby all agencies work together to help resolve the underlying issues causing language delay, early opportunities for development through play, quality language-promoting environments and quality support.	In Delivery
ID036	<b>Work Skills</b>	SCC	Work that focuses on those activities related to: skills, enterprise, employment and wider economic development that can actively contribute to the realisation of ABS objectives for Southend.	In Delivery
ID040	<b>Creche</b>	City Family CIC	Outsourced direct delivery. The creche service functions as a vital support system by eliminating childcare obstacles that might otherwise impede parents or caregivers from accessing opportunities beneficial to their families or enhancing their overall quality of life. For instance, parents participating in Work Skills sessions, with the goal of re-entering the workforce or securing better-paying positions, depend on the complimentary childcare provided by the creche to enable their attendance at these training sessions.	In Delivery
ID046	<b>Engagement</b>	SAVS	The purpose of the Engagement contract is to involve parents in ABSS wards through a co-production model, empowering them to contribute to systemic changes that enhance the well-being of families with children aged 0-4 years.	In Delivery
ID049	<b>Specialist Health Visitors for Perinatal Mental Health</b>	EPUT	The service aims to address the mental health needs of women and their families in the perinatal period, with particular focus on early intervention, prevention of mental health difficulties, and the promotion of positive relationships between parents and their infants.	In Delivery
ID050	<b>Family Nurse Partnership</b>	EPUT	Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) is a voluntary intensive home visiting programme for first time young mums. FNP ADAPT is part of an initiative by the FNP National Unit to improve the FNP programme in England. In September 2023, it was agreed to disinvest in the Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) project and reinvest in the Southend City Council (SCC) Little Steps programme. This transfer and transition process will involve a gradual closure to ensure sufficient support for parents, in line with the national process for service close-down.	In Delivery
ID052	<b>Group Breastfeeding</b>	SYMCA	This project primarily seeks to offer support to all mothers interested in breastfeeding. This includes those who engage in the group during the antenatal period to address pre-birth inquiries, new mothers seeking postnatal support and encouragement, as well as mothers who have recently started breastfeeding after previously not considering it as an option. The group places special emphasis on supporting mothers who choose to breastfeed beyond the six-month mark.	In Delivery
ID053	<b>3 - 4 Month Contact</b>	SCC	The 3-4 Month Health Visitor Contact seeks to enhance the likelihood of children entering Reception with a healthy weight. This will be accomplished by enhancing parental awareness regarding the timely and suitable introduction of solid foods, appropriate portion sizes, and increased engagement in support related to diet and nutrition. The project aims to bolster the sustained practice of breastfeeding, exclusively up to the child's sixth month, and thereafter, throughout the first year until the mother decides to discontinue.	In Delivery

ID054	<b>121 Breastfeeding</b>	MSE Hospital Trust	The objective is to provide individualised breastfeeding support to mothers and expectant mothers during the initial 6 weeks following birth, focusing on four ABSS wards. This approach ensures the delivery of effective and consistent assistance to families, fostering positive parent-child relationships. This service is provided by Breastfeeding support workers, from Southend Hospital. Support is offered on the maternity ward and in the mother's home.	In Delivery
ID056	<b>YourFamily</b>	ABSS	YourFamily serves as a welcoming local community where families come together for mutual support, access expertise from experienced teams on childbearing and parenting, and discover the full range of opportunities available in Southend. Recognising the inherent strengths within all families, YourFamily acknowledges that some may require additional support at various stages of their parenting journey. Through a collaboration between Southend parents, community groups, A Better Start Southend, and Southend-on-Sea City Council, YourFamily is a co-produced programme that aims to provide timely assistance and advice to prevent families from reaching crisis points. Functioning as a facilitator of change, YourFamily works alongside families as they articulate their goals, whether it's enhancing their children's well-being or contributing their knowledge, skills, and experiences to the community as volunteers.	In Delivery
ID059	<b>Peer Support Workers for Social and Communication Needs</b>	EYA	The Peer Support Workers for Social Communication Needs project offers assistance to families residing in the ABSS areas with a child currently on the Multidisciplinary Assessment waiting list or exhibiting concerns related to development in at least two of the following areas: communication, interaction, and imaginative play.	In Delivery
ID064	<b>Engagement Fund</b>	SAVS	This fund supports ABSS parent champions in evaluating small projects that can make a positive impact within their communities.	In Delivery
ID078	<b>SCC Data Analysis</b>	SCC	Comprehensive project management and business analyst support to support the implementation of the integrated single CRM (Customer Relationship Management) system on behalf of ABSS (A Better Start Southend) and SCC (Southend-on-Sea City Council). The resources will facilitate the delivery of Inform 2 and connected systems.	In Delivery
ID081	<b>Welcome to the UK</b>	Welcome to the UK	"Welcome to the UK" offers free English language lessons to individuals for whom English is a second language and supports people newly arrived in the UK to understand and access services available to them. ABSS (A Better Start Southend) contributes to this service by providing a creche service during Friendship Fridays as an in-kind offering. From 2023, ABSS have funded Welcome to the UK to extend this Friday group to more families. This ensures a secure environment for children under 4 years old while their parents attend English lessons.	In Delivery

ID082	<b>WellComm Screening</b>	ABSS	<p>This initiative, developed in collaboration with the Let's Talk Speech and Language Therapy offer, actively involves and ensures early years providers working with our youngest children are encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance their comprehension of the pivotal role they play in fostering and expanding young children's language development.</li> <li>- Provide improved support to parents and carers, helping them grasp the crucial role they play in their child's language development.</li> <li>- Disseminate essential information to parents and carers regarding children's speech, language, and communication development.</li> <li>- Direct parents and carers to the Let's Talk Speech and Language Therapy team and the array of speech, language, and communication courses and support services available to them.</li> <li>- Enhance the precision of their referrals into Speech and Language Therapy (S&amp;LT) services.</li> </ul>	In Delivery
ID084	<b>CID Fund (Process and applications)</b>	ABSS	<p>This fund is in place to support community groups, individuals and small organisations, who have a great idea about how to improve lives for Southend's young children and their families, assisting them to put their creative ideas into practice. Community groups can get in touch with ABSS PMO to meet to discuss the fund and its aims; complete a one-stage project proposal (including a budget) alongside due diligence considerations and upon receipt of approval through ABSS processes, organisations can access funds and support for putting their plans into action.</p> <p><b>Sunshine Baby Bank</b> - a family hub for families in the Westborough Ward to offer community support packaged within a professionally led playgroup for early years children planned for by an Educational Psychologist with a specialism in the Early Years.</p> <p><b>Families Growing Together</b> - Delivery of the Families Growing Together project in the outdoor area at the Centre Place Family Centre in the outdoor area at the Kursaal estate for ABSS families</p> <p><b>Welcome to the UK Cost of Living &amp; Talking Heads</b> - Welcome to the UK has increased funding to support more attendees with improved facilities and healthy refreshments. The project is creating thirty videos in five languages, in collaboration with ABSS Specialist Early Years Teachers, covering speech, language, communication development, the Healthy Start scheme, and ABSS projects.</p> <p><b>The One Love Project</b> - to encourage self-sufficiency amongst our visitors in terms of cooking, knowing how to budget and the additional services they can access to support a healthy sustainable lifestyle.</p> <p><b>The Iron Works Mini's club</b> - provides sensory-led sessions for children aged 0-4, promoting creative exploration, sensory engagement, and early development of communication and problem-solving skills.</p> <p><b>Yoga4All</b> - weekly yoga sessions supporting parents and young families within ABSS wards, particularly supporting physical and mental health for pregnant mums; mums and new babies and parents with toddlers.</p> <p><b>Dad's Connect</b> – Dad's Connect by ABSS and City Family CIC engages disadvantaged early years fathers, addressing challenges like poverty, housing, employment, mental and physical health, separation, and infant loss.</p>	In Delivery



ID088	<b>Infant Feeding Supervisor Lead</b>	SCC	<p>The Infant Feeding Supervisor Lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitates the seamless integration of services within the diet and nutrition work stream and broader partnerships. Serves as a liaison between ABSS, Specialist Feeding Advisors, and Public Health to promote positive feeding practices in both health and community settings. Collaborates with Health Visitors/Health Visitors Assistants, the wider community, and partners to ensure the implementation of evidence-based resources for introducing solids and promoting healthy eating in children aged 0-4 years.</li> <li>- Coordinates and bolsters the UNICEF Baby Friendly accreditation process beyond statutory services, extending to the wider children's partnership, including Voluntary Sector Organizations and Family Centres.</li> <li>- Drives the development and implementation of breastfeeding support and education initiatives for the broader Southend workforce, providing professional supervision to non-statutory services.</li> </ul>	In Delivery
ID090	<b>Programme Evaluation Partnership</b>	UoE	The Programme Evaluation Partnership is a partnership between EYA & University of Essex, in which the university undertakes the responsibility of hosting, managing, and overseeing ABSS Programme Researchers.	In Delivery
ID091	<b>Talking Transitions</b>	ABSS	The project's objective is to enhance the social and emotional readiness of children in ABSS wards for school entry at 3 years 11 months. Additionally, it aims to improve the transition process for children entering the Reception year from their early years providers and school nurseries. This is accomplished by elevating practitioners' skills and knowledge to better support children's communication and language development. The project also involves delivering Elklan training courses to early years settings and schools.	In Delivery
ID092	<b>ABSS Parent, Family and Community Hub</b>	ABSS	The ABSS Parent, Family and Community Hub is a space designed by parents where families can access ABSS or community services and opportunities. The Hub is staffed by City Family to ensure a presence should a family drop in for signposting, advice or support.	In Delivery
ID097	<b>Public Health Midwife</b>	SCC & MSE Hospital Trust	<p>The midwife employed by SUH (Southend University Hospital) is a jointly funded position with SCC (Southend-on-Sea City Council) and A Better Start Southend (ABSS). The Public Health Midwife in Southend assumes a pivotal role in leading and delivering various topic areas, including smoking at the time of delivery and promoting smoke-free families, breastfeeding, diet and nutrition for families (including the obesity pathway and Healthy Start), addressing vulnerabilities such as domestic abuse, teenage pregnancy, maternal mental health, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE).</p> <p>Additionally, the midwife oversees preconception care for women with long-term conditions, monitors outcomes and performance, facilitates integration and collaboration across the system, manages the antenatal programme, and contributes to the Your Family initiative under ABSS.</p>	In Delivery
ID098	<b>Information Governance Specialist Consultant</b>	Data Protection People	The Information Governance Specialist Consultant offers Support Desk and Training Services to assist with compliance with the UK GDPR and relevant data protection laws in the United Kingdom.	In Delivery

ID099	<b>Data Input - ESTART</b>	SCC	ABSS is providing funding for the Data Entry Contract with SCC (Southend-on-Sea City Council) to facilitate the implementation of the ABSS programme and achieve all its objectives. This contract involves accurate data entry into the Estart (Citrix) system, capturing information collected from families registering for ABSS services. This encompasses details from the Joint Registration and Consent form, as well as data provided by ABSS providers, including information on beneficiaries' attendance and engagement with ABSS projects and services. The aim is to ensure precise and comprehensive recording of relevant data to support the effective delivery of the ABSS programme.	In Delivery
ID101	<b>Storysacks</b>	SAVS	Southend Storysacks' produces story sacks for families living within ABSS wards. These can be borrowed for 2-3 weeks at a time and are suitable for babies and children from 6 months to 4 years of age. The 'Storysacks' aim to support and promote parental interaction and communication with their children through the reading of books.	In Delivery
ID102	<b>Umbilical Chords</b>	SYMCA	Early Years Music Group for children (0-2 years) and their parents/carers, to encourage communication skills, musical development and socialisation.	In Delivery
ID104	<b>Early Years Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (EY IDVA)</b>	Safe Steps	The service provides individual support and/or advocacy for parents of children aged under four years who have been exposed to domestic abuse (DA) living in Southend. The service provides individual assessments with families to ensure they receive the appropriate level of support and provides domestic abuse and risk identification training to professionals working in Family Centres, YourFamily team and other agencies across the City.	In Delivery
ID106	<b>RSM Summative Evaluation</b>	RSM	Independent summative evaluation that provides evidence of programme-wide outcomes and impact of the ABSS Programme. This is in line with the ABSS Outcomes framework.	In Delivery
ID107	<b>Families Growing Together</b>	Trust Links	This project offers the opportunity to improve outcomes for babies and young children by improving the resilience and mental wellbeing of parents, achieved through engaging young children and parents together in learning opportunities, designed to build cohesion and aid social interaction.	In Delivery
ID108	<b>Digital Strategy (Inform)</b>	SCC & ABSS	Inform 2 is a customer relationship management system currently used by YourFamily to capture beneficiary data, case management recording and outcomes.	In Delivery
ID109	<b>Sparkles Sensory Story Time</b>	Chaos and Calm	Sparkles Sensory Storytime is a programme designed to improve early learning, literacy, communication and social outcomes for children with disabilities and their families. It is specifically designed to introduce families to alternative and augmentative communication methods that may be needed by their child in a supportive, friendly and fun environment. It has also been designed to become a support network for families who may be going through similar experiences.	In Delivery
ID110	<b>FOOD Club</b>	Family Action	The FOOD Club membership costs just £1 per year for families, providing them with the opportunity to purchase a bag of delicious food items valued at approximately £15 for only £3.50. By becoming club members, families not only gain access to these cost-effective food options but also have the chance to benefit from additional offers presented during the sessions. This initiative aims to alleviate the stigma associated with food banks that some families may experience.	In Delivery
ID115	<b>Hamlet Court Road in Harmony</b>	ABSS/Trust Links	Positioned within ABSS wards, Hamlet Court Road in Harmony (HCRIH) festival is an annual one-day event that is attended by more than 3000 people. The festival brings together voluntary sector organisations, statutory agencies, and other community groups with local residents to promote and celebrate the diversity of Southend.	In Delivery

ID116	<b>Festival of Conversation / Events Assignment 2023/2024</b>	Bromfield Events & various partners	Raising Southend: A Festival of Conversations is a series of events held in Southend designed around the concept of 'creating opportunities for conversations between families, community groups and services in Southend through moments of shared creativity'.	In Delivery
ID087	<b>Southend Supports Breastfeeding</b>	SCC & ABSS	This campaign is designed to protect, advocate for, bolster, and normalise breastfeeding throughout Southend. It aims to motivate and support local businesses and community venues in embracing and endorsing breastfeeding, cultivating an environment that is welcoming, inclusive, and non-judgmental. Furthermore, the campaign seeks to exert influence on current and future urban planning, advocating for the prioritisation of breastfeeding-friendly public spaces. The initiative offers extensive information and educational resources to local businesses, empowering them to support women returning to the workforce while maintaining their commitment to breastfeeding. Concurrently, it provides education for parents and families, fostering a deeper understanding of breastfeeding.	Mobilisation
ID025	<b>HENRY Healthy Families</b>	HENRY	CLOSED	Closed
ID048	<b>Joint Paediatric Clinic</b>	TBD	CLOSED	Closed
ID061	<b>Preparation for Parenthood</b>	HENRY	CLOSED	Closed
ID079	<b>The Dartington Service Design</b>	Dartington	CLOSED	Closed
ID080	<b>First and Foremost</b>	EYA	CLOSED	Closed
ID083	<b>Volunteer Home Visiting Service</b>	Home Start	CLOSED	Closed
ID086	<b>Coproduction Champion</b>	SAVS, EYA, SCC	Incorporated as part of SAVS delivery. The Co-Production Champion project promotes the values of delivering and supporting far reaching co-production with Southend's communities. The focus is on developing, alongside ABSS and Southend City Council, a robust workforce development strategy that brings together practitioners, commissioners and policy makers through shared learning opportunities and formal training.	Closed
ID095	<b>UNICEF Accreditation</b>		CLOSED	Closed
ID103	<b>Engagement Fund COVID-19</b>	SAVS	CLOSED	Closed

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**Meeting: Health & Wellbeing Board**

**Date: Tuesday 12<sup>th</sup> December 2023**

**Classification:**

Part 1 / Part 2  
(Confidential)

**Key Decision:**

Yes / No

**Title of Report: Housing & Health JSNA**

**Executive Director:** Michael Marks on behalf of the Director of Public Health

**Report Authors:** Adam Shutz , Mike Bunnet and Margaret Eni-Olotu

**Executive Councillor:** Councillor James Moyies

## 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. Housing is a significant determinant of both mental and physical health and wellbeing. The impact of housing on health and the association of poor housing conditions with almost every indicator of socio-economic disadvantage is well documented.
- 1.2. The Housing and Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) was created in collaboration with a range of internal teams within Southend City council, including public health, planning, growth and housing, and regulatory services.
- 1.3. Protecting people from unhealthy housing is a critical public health priority
- 1.4. The purpose of JSNAs are to improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and to reduce the inequalities for all ages, they are not an end in themselves, but a continuous process of strategic assessment and planning, which can be used to determine and evidence the needs of the community
- 1.5. The intention of this JSNA is to highlight the health concerns with regards to housing. A sample of these include:
  - 1.5.1. Increased risk of mental health due to affordability, poor housing conditions, and accessibility of housing
  - 1.5.2. Increased risk of physical injury due to poor construction, or maintenance
  - 1.5.3. Increased risk of respiratory or cardiovascular conditions due to housing that is difficult or expensive to heat.
  - 1.5.4. Increased risk of infectious diseases in crowded housing.

## **2. Recommendations**

### **It is recommended that Health and Wellbeing Board:**

- 2.1. Supports the publication of the Housing and Health JSNA to the SmartSouthend platform.
- 2.2. Reviews the JSNA and provide any advice, feedback and change requests before publication.

## **3. Background**

- 3.1. Local Authorities and Integrated Care Systems have a statutory responsibility to produce Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA).
- 3.2. The JSNA is a continuous and collaborative process of strategic assessment of relevant need and planning, with the statutory guidance outlining steps to consider for its delivery.
- 3.3. The use of datasets collected from a wide range of sources to provide pooled evidence of qualitative and quantitative nature
- 3.4. The flexibility to produce JSNAs in ways relevant and applicable to local circumstances and population needs.
- 3.5. The JSNA will include comparisons of metrics across relevant geographic neighbours, as well as statistical neighbours, and will include trend analysis where available.
- 3.6. The Housing and Health JSNA had been planned since late 2019, but due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, was postponed while resource was re-allocated.
- 3.7. Overall, this JSNA provides an overview of challenges for housing and public health locally, given the context of projected population change, housing demand, and housing conditions.
- 3.8. The production of this needs assessment covers the following areas:
  - 3.8.1. The demographic of population groups, and different experiences of these groups.
  - 3.8.2. The housing market and availability of housing, both private and social, as well as the affordability of housing in Southend-on-Sea.
  - 3.8.3. The environmental factors affecting residents, both internal to the structure and external.
  - 3.8.4. Homelessness and the effect on health.
  - 3.8.5. Planning, budget, sustainability and circular economy, as well as legislation and policies.

#### **4. Reasons for Decisions**

- 4.1. To provide assistance within commissioned services for the improvement of health of the most vulnerable communities .
- 4.2. To seek to maximise opportunities through cross agency and collaborative working with stakeholders to improve housing conditions for those population groups in greater need.
- 4.3. To anticipate the needs and future demands of the population, how these compare to our neighbours and evaluate any gaps in service with the aim of informing plans in the service delivery.
- 4.4. To address gaps in data and evidence to inform best practice and in recognition of the broad nature of housing and health , future supplements to this JSNA will explore other key areas of housing on health in further detail .

#### **5. Other Options**

- 5.1. There are no other options, however the public health intelligence team invites any feedback and change requests to be made before formal publication.

#### **6. Financial Implications**

- 6.1. The Housing and Health JSNA has been completed within existing resources,

#### **7. Legal Implications**

- 7.1. As part of the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Local authorities and Clinical Commissioning Groups (later replaced with Integrated Care Boards/ICB) have equal and joint responsibility to prepare JSNAs.

#### **8. Policy Context**

- 8.1 The overall policy is being driven by national, regional and local policies; regulation and guidance with our local authority and the ICB applying a local response, to our population's housing needs and the potential impact on the health of some of our most vulnerable population groups/ residents.

#### **9. Carbon Impact**

- 9.1 Poor housing has huge carbon impact. Changes to building regulations will help UK deliver net zero. New homes will have to produce around 30% less CO2.
- 9.2 The JSNA has been produced in an interactive electronic format, with the intention of moving away from paper documents and the carbon impact this would have.

## 10. Equalities

- 10.1. As unhealthy housing is linked with almost every indicator of socioeconomic disadvantage, with significantly higher rates among people and families with long term conditions such as respiratory, cardiovascular and mental health conditions and homelessness, our policy is supporting residents of all ages but with the greatest need of healthy housing.

## 11. Consultation

- 11.1. No Public consultation is expected to be completed on this JSNA.

## 12. Appendices

- 12.1. **Appendix 1:** [Housing and Health JSNA Summary](#)
- 12.2. **Appendix 2:** [Housing and Health JSNA Page](#)

## 13. Report Authorisation

This report has been approved for publication by:		
	Name:	Date:
S151 Officer		
Monitoring Officer		
Executive Director(s)	Michael Marks	05/12/2023
Relevant Cabinet Member(s)	Cllr James Moyies	05/12/2023



# Housing and Health JSNA

Date Published: 31<sup>st</sup> July 2023

Planned Review Date: 31<sup>st</sup> July 2026

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# Abbreviations

(1) µg	Microgram	(14) BRMA	Broad Rental Market Area
(2) A&E	Accident and Emergency	(15) CBT	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
(3) ABPS	Airport Business Park Southend	(16) CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
(4) ADASS	Association of Directors of Adult Social Services	(17) CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
(5) ANP	Advanced Nurse Practitioner	(18) COMPASS	An Essex wide gateway telephone service into Domestic Abuse services
(6) AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan	(19) COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
(7) AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas	(20) COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
(8) ARLA	Association of Residential Letting Agents	(21) CPI	Consumer Prices Index
(9) ASC	Adult Social Care	(22) CPIH	Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs
(10) ASELA	Association of South Essex Local Authorities	(23) DA	Domestic Abuse
(11) AST	Assured Shorthold Tenancy	(24) DALYS	Disability-Adjusted Life Years
(12) B&Bs	Bed and Breakfast accommodation	(25) Defra	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
(13) BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic	(26) DFG	Disabled Facilities Grant

(27) DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	(41) HM	His Majesty's
(28) DMD	Development Management Document	(42) HMO	House in Multiple Occupation
(29) EAP	Environmental Action Plan	(43) HSF	Household Support Fund
(30) ECO	Energy Company Obligation	(44) IHD	Ischemic Heart Disease
(31) EHS	English Housing Survey	(45) IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
(32) EPC	Energy Performance Certificate	(46) IoD	Indices of Deprivation
(33) EPUT	Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust	(47) IPHRP	Index of Private Housing Rental Prices
(34) GI	Gastrointestinal	(48) JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
(35) GMCA	Greater Manchester Combined Authority	(49) LGA	Local Government Association
(36) GP	General Practitioner	(50) LHA	Local Housing Allowance
(37) HARP	Homeless Action Resource Project (charity)	(51) LILEE	Low Income, Low Energy Efficiency
(38) HBAI	Households Below Average Income	(52) M3	Cubic Metre
(39) HCA	Health Care Assistant	(53) MSE	Mid and South Essex
(40) HHSRS	Housing Health and Safety Rating System	(54) MSK	Musculoskeletal

(55) MSOA	Middle Super Output Area	(69) PRPs	Private Registered Providers
(56) NH3	Ammonia	(70) QC	Quota Count
(57) NHS	National Health Service	(71) RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
(58) NIMBY	Not In My Backyard	(72) RMAs	Risk Management Authorities
(59) NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide	(73) ROSPA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
(60) NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	(74) RRO	Regulatory Reform Order
(61) NRPF	No Recourse to Public Funds	(75) RSH	Regulator of Social Housing
(62) OCD	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	(76) RSI	Rough Sleeper Initiative
(63) OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development	(77) SAVS	Southend Association of Voluntary Services
(64) OFGEM	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets	(78) SCAAP	Southend Central Area Action Plan
(65) OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	(79) SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
(66) ONS	Office for National Statistics	(80) SET	SET to follow
(67) PM	Particulate Matter (measured in microns 1/1000 of a millimetre)	(81) SHA	Southend Hoarding Alliance
(68) PPG	Planning Practice Guidance	(82) SHAN	Southend Homeless Action Network

(83) SHBE	Single Housing Benefit Extract	(90) STWK	Short-term Work
(84) SIHH	Southend Integrated Healthcare for the Homeless	(91) SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
(85) SO2	Sulphur Dioxide	(92) TV	Television
(86) SoSDAP	Southend on Sea Domestic Abuse Partnership	(93) UK	United Kingdom
(87) SPP	Strategic Place Partnership	(94) VOA	Valuation Office Agency
(88) SSRIs	Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors	(95) WHO	World Health Organization
(89) STARS	Southend Treatment And Recovery Service	(96) Wi-Fi	Wireless network



# Purpose

"Healthy housing is shelter that supports a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

Healthy housing provides a feeling of home, including a sense of belonging, security and privacy.

Healthy housing also refers to the physical structure of the dwelling, and the extent to which it enables physical health, including by being structurally sound, by providing shelter from the elements and from excess moisture, and by facilitating comfortable temperatures, adequate sanitation and illumination, sufficient space, safe fuel or connection to electricity, and protection from pollutants, injury hazards, mould and pests.

43 Whether housing is healthy also depends on factors outside its walls. It depends on the local community, which enables social interactions that support health and well-being.

Finally, healthy housing relies on the immediate housing environment, and the extent to which this provides access to services, green space, and active and public transport options, as well as protection from waste, pollution and the effects of disaster, whether natural or man-made".

"Ensuring everyone lives in healthy and safe dwellings has implications for national and local governments, which set overall standards and determine the legal context for housing construction and renovation. "

**Source: World Health Organisation (WHO)** (Published 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2018)  
[WHO Housing and Health Guidelines \(HHGL\)](#)



# Setting the Scene

Housing and Health JSNA



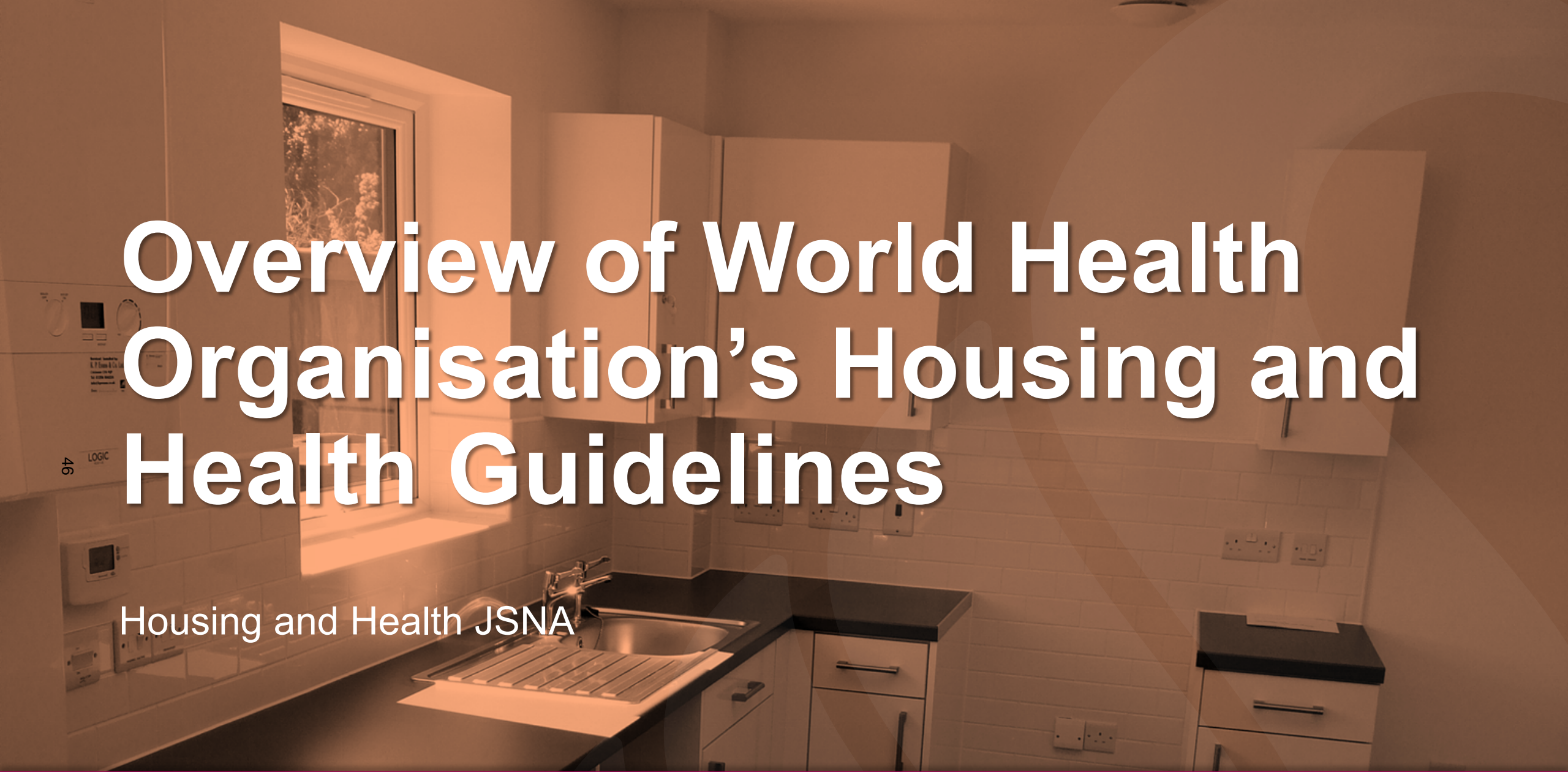
# Setting the Scene

In support of healthy housing policies and initiatives in Southend, we need an understanding of the needs in our City.

The statistics section within this summary report has been split into the following chapters. Each chapter contains links to further online supporting analysis, charts and commentary

- Demographics
- Housing Market (Private and Social)
- Affordability
- Warm and Safe
- Planning, Budget, Sustainable Development and Circular Economy
- Residence Occupation Factors
- Environmental Factors
- Homelessness
- Overview of Housing guidance, legislation and policies

Data from this needs assessment will be used to inform commissioning and service design.



# Overview of World Health Organisation's Housing and Health Guidelines

Housing and Health JSNA

# Introduction

The WHO Housing and health guidelines (HHGL) provide evidence-based recommendations for healthy housing conditions and interventions.

The main target audience for the guidelines is policy-makers who are responsible for housing-related policies and regulations, enforcement measures, and initiating intersectoral collaborations that seek to support healthy housing from a government perspective.

The guidelines are also of direct relevance to the daily work of implementing partners such as government agencies, architects, builders, housing providers, developers, engineers, urban planners, industry regulators, financial institutions, as well as social services, community groups, and public health professionals. These stakeholders are ultimately required to ensure that housing is built, maintained, renovated, used and demolished in ways that support health.

The impact of housing on health and the prevalence of poor housing conditions around the world, justify the need for globally acceptable and practical guidelines that will ensure healthy housing and human safety. The underlying principle of such guidelines is for housing to give adequate protection from all potential hazards prevailing in the local environment. This principle should apply to both the existing housing stock and newly constructed dwellings.

While improving housing may not be the top policy priority in all countries, reliable global guidance for shaping current and future policy is the first step to protect people living in a range of climatic conditions from unhealthy housing. This is a critical public health priority. The improvements recommended by the guidelines relate to a large array of housing aspects, including vital infrastructure, the physical dwelling, the use of the dwelling, and the location of the dwelling.



**World Health  
Organization**

**Source:** World Health Organisation (WHO) (Published 23rd November 2018) [WHO Housing and Health Guidelines \(HHGL\)](#)



# Key health risks related to housing

Exposures and health risks in the home environment are critically important because of the large amount of time people spend there. In high-income countries, around 70% of people's time is spent inside their home [1]. In some places, including where unemployment levels are higher, and where more people are employed in home-based industries, this percentage is even higher [2]. Children, the elderly, and those with a disability or chronic illness are likely to spend most of their time at home and are therefore more exposed to health risks associated with housing [1]. Children are also at increased risk of the harms from some of the toxins that are present in some housing, such as those in lead paint [3]. Housing will become increasingly important to health due to demographic and climate changes. The number of people aged over 60 years of age, who spend a larger proportion of their time at home, will double by 2050 [4]. The changing weather patterns associated with climate change also underline the importance of housing providing protection from cold, heat and extreme weather events [5].



Poor housing can expose people to several health risks. For example, structurally deficient housing, due to poor construction or maintenance, can increase the likelihood that people slip or fall, increasing the risk of injury. Poor accessibility to homes may expose their disabled and elderly residents to the risk of injury, stress and isolation. Housing that is insecure, sometimes due to affordability issues or weak security of tenure, is stressful. Housing that is difficult or expensive to heat can contribute to poor respiratory and cardiovascular outcomes, while high indoor temperatures can increase cardiovascular mortality. Indoor air pollution harms respiratory health and may trigger allergic and irritant reactions, such as asthma. Crowded housing increases the risk of exposure to infectious disease and stress. Inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities affect food safety and personal hygiene. Urban design that discourages physical activity contributes to obesity and related conditions, such as diabetes, and poor mental and cardiovascular health. Unsafe building materials or building practices, or building homes in unsafe locations, can expose people to a range of risks, such as injury due to building collapse.

**Source:** World Health Organisation (WHO) (Published 23rd November 2018) [WHO Housing and Health Guidelines \(HHGL\)](#)






1. Baker M, Keall M, Au EL, Howden-Chapman P. Home is where the heart is – most of the time. *New Zealand Medical Journal*. 2007;120(1264):U2769.
2. World employment social outlook: trends 2016. Geneva: International Labour Organization; 2016.
3. Bearer C. Environmental health hazards: how children are different from adults. *Future Child*. 1995;5(2):11–26.
4. World report on ageing and health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015.
5. Pachauri RK, Allen MR, Barros V, Broome J, Cramer W, Christ R, et al. Climate change 2014: synthesis report. Contribution of working groups I, II and III to the fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; 2014.

# Recommendations of the WHO Housing and Health Guidelines

While the guidelines provide global recommendations, their implementation and prioritisation will vary depending on local contexts and will require national, regional and local adaptation.

As a result, implementing the guidelines entails political will and coordination between different levels of governance: local and central governments; government departments; the health, private, non-governmental and community sectors; and support and input from international development and finance organisations.

It requires taking into account the need to address the social determinants of health, empower communities, tackle social and health inequalities, align local and global actors, and monitor.

Topic	Recommendation	Strength of recommendation
<b>Crowding</b> 	Strategies should be developed and implemented to prevent and reduce household crowding.	Strong
<b>Indoor cold and insulation</b> 	Indoor housing temperatures should be high enough to protect residents from the harmful health effects of cold. For countries with temperate or colder climates, 18 °C has been proposed as a safe and well-balanced indoor temperature to protect the health of general populations during cold seasons.	Strong
	In climate zones with a cold season, efficient and safe thermal insulation should be installed in new housing and retrofitted in existing housing.	Conditional
<b>Indoor heat</b> 	In populations exposed to high ambient temperatures, strategies to protect populations from excess indoor heat should be developed and implemented.	Conditional
<b>Home safety and injuries</b> 	Housing should be equipped with safety devices (such as smoke and carbon monoxide alarms, stair gates and window guards) and measures should be taken to reduce hazards that lead to unintentional injuries.	Strong
<b>Accessibility</b> 	Based on the current and projected national prevalence of populations with functional impairments and taking into account trends of ageing, an adequate proportion of the housing stock should be accessible to people with functional impairments.	Strong

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO) (Published 23rd November 2018) [WHO Housing and Health Guidelines \(HHGL\)](#)





# Health Factors

Housing and Health JSNA

These health issues are relevant to some of the topics covered within this Housing and Health JSNA but are just a flavour and not intended as a comprehensive list.

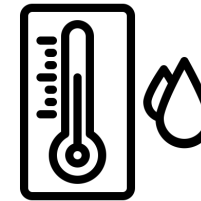


**Stress** Source: [WHO Housing and health guidelines](#)

Housing that is insecure, sometimes due to affordability issues or weak security of tenure, is stressful



**Anxiety / Depression**



**Damp**

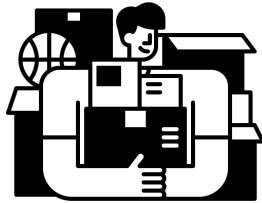
Health conditions related to housing present an important health burden. Housing also contributes to the burden of disease through exposing people to dangerous substances or hazards, or to infectious diseases.



**Cold**

Source: [WHO Housing and health guidelines](#)

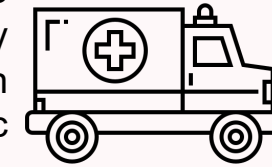
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**Hoarding**

Every year in the UK more than 6,000 people die in accidents in the home and 2.7 million turn up at accident and emergency departments seeking treatment. But because the accidents happen behind closed doors in isolated incidents, they rarely attract public and media attention.

Source: [Around the UK – RoSPA](#)



**Injuries**



**Noise Pollution**

Health effects of air pollution throughout life. Air pollution affects us all. It is associated with impacts on lung development in children, heart disease, stroke, cancer, exacerbation of asthma and increased mortality, among other health effects.

Source: [Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 2022 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)



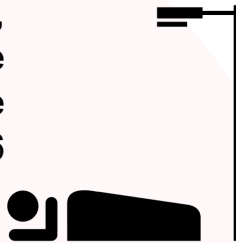
**Flooding**



**Support**

Homelessness is devastating, dangerous and isolating. The average age of death for people experiencing homelessness is 46 for men and 42 for women.

Source: [Homelessness: Causes, Types and Facts | Crisis UK](#)



**Rough Sleeping**





# What do the statistics show?

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Housing and Health JSNA



# Demographics

## Population

Figures at mid-year 2021 (taken from Census 2021) indicated that **Southend has a population of 180,655**. When split by ages groups:

- 21.1% are in the young persons age cohort (17 and under)
- 59.7% are broadly in the working age cohort (18-64)
- 19.1% are broadly in the retirement age cohort (65 and over)

Each age group proportion is comparable with both the East of England and England.

	All Ages Count	Age Group 0 to 17	Age Group 18 to 24	Age Group 25 to 34	Age Group 35 to 49	Age Group 50 to 64	Age Group 65 to 100
<b>England</b>	56,489,439	11,774,135 (20.8%)	4,697,811 (8.3%)	7,667,647 (13.6%)	10,978,736 (19.4%)	10,969,861 (19.4%)	10,401,249 (18.4%)
<b>East of England</b>	6,335,019	1,330,388 (21.0%)	469,795 (7.4%)	812,302 (12.8%)	1,234,523 (19.5%)	1,244,751 (19.6%)	1,243,260 (19.6%)
<b>Southend-on-Sea</b>	180,655	38,163 (21.1%)	12,656 (7.0%)	23,162 (12.8%)	36,675 (20.3%)	35,438 (19.6%)	34,561 (19.1%)

## Deprivation

IMD Domain	Barriers to Housing and Services				Living Environment				Health and Disability			
	1	2	3	4 to 10	1	2	3	4 to 10	1	2	3	4 to 10
Belfairs				100%				100%				100%
Blenheim Park				100%				100%	15%	14%	16%	55%
Chalkwell			17%	83%				100%	17%		17%	66%
Eastwood Park				100%				100%				100%
Kursaal				100%		21%	47%	31%	55%		15%	30%
Leigh				100%				100%				100%
Milton			16%	84%		66%	34%		16%		49%	35%
Prittlewell		17%		83%			16%	84%			17%	83%
Shoeburyness				100%				100%	12%		11%	77%
Southchurch				100%			24%	76%	31%			69%
St. Laurence		15%	14%	72%				100%			15%	85%
St. Luke's				100%		12%	15%	73%		15%		85%
Thorpe				100%				100%				100%
Victoria			19%	81%		18%	14%	68%	36%	32%		32%
West Leigh				100%				100%				100%
West Shoebury				100%			13%	87%		18%	15%	67%
Westborough				100%		15%	57%	28%				100%

The **Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Domain** measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services, with particular focus on proximity to local services and affordability. In 2019, most residents within the most deprived areas relevant to this domain resided in St. Laurence ward.

The **Living Environment Deprivation Domain** measures the quality of the local environment, with particular focus on quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents. In 2019, most residents within the most deprived areas relevant to this domain resided in Milton. Percentages are also high in Westborough and Kursaal wards

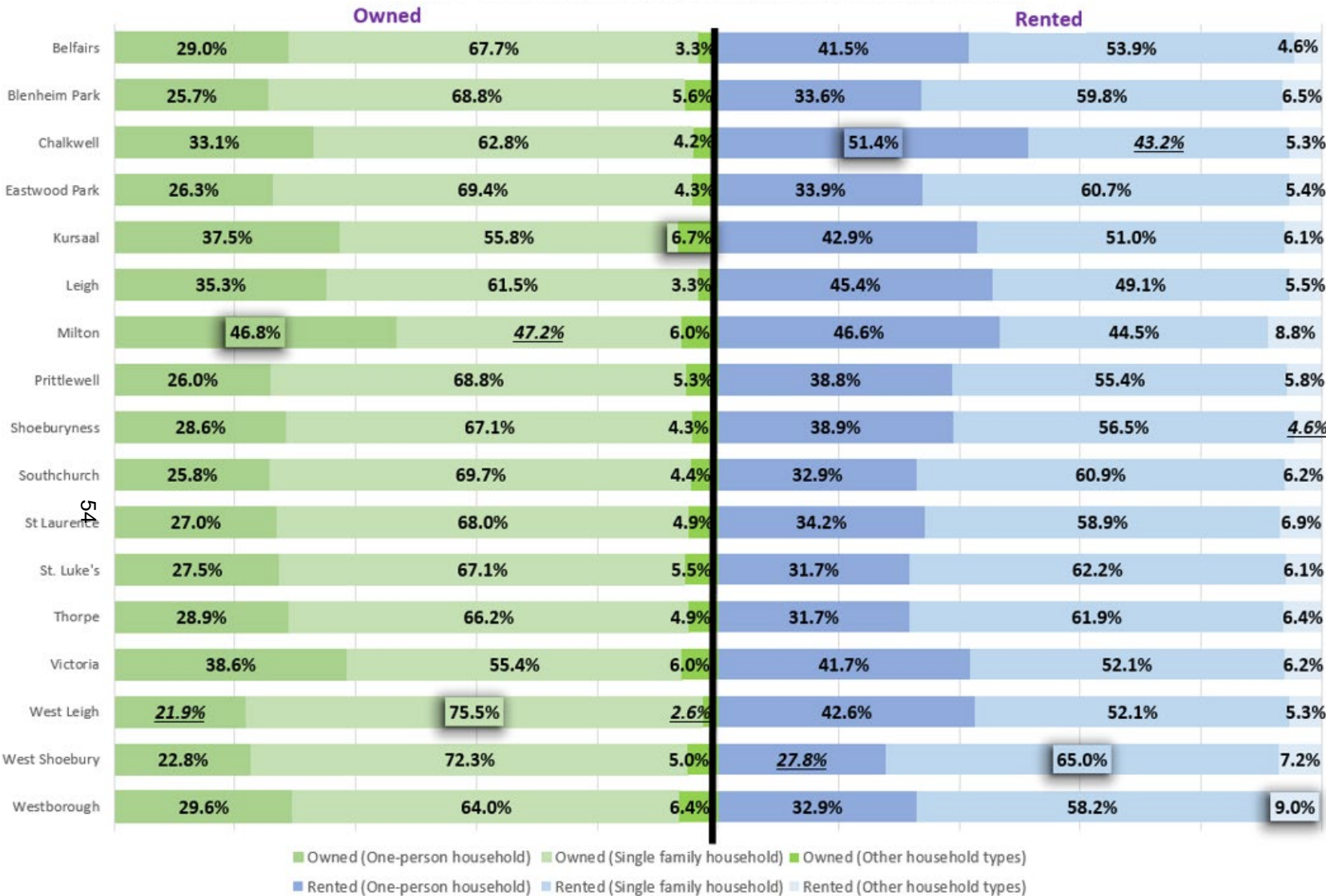
The **Health Deprivation and Disability Domain** measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. In 2019, most residents within the most deprived areas relevant to this domain resided in Kursaal ward. Percentages of residents living in decile 1 areas are also high in Victoria and Southchurch.

Source: [References \[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Demographics"

# Household Composition

## Tenure – Owned or Rented (split by household composition)



**Owned Tenure** – For residence that are owned and a:

- One-person household, the highest proportion of respondents compared to other wards live in Milton ward (46.8%).
- Single-family household, the highest proportion of respondents live in West Leigh ward (75.5%).
- Other household type, the highest proportion of respondents live in Kursaal ward (6.7%).

**Rented Tenure** – For residence that are rented and a:

- One-person household, the highest proportion of respondents compared to other wards live in Chalkwell ward (51.4%).
- Single-family household, the highest proportion of respondents live in West Shoebury ward (65.0%).
- Other household type, the highest proportion of respondents live in Westborough ward (9.0%).

**Single-family households** are classified in the Census by the number of dependent children and the family type (married, civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family).



Kursaal (29.5%) has the highest proportion of **lone-parent single family** households. The lowest proportion (7.8%) is in West Leigh.

In West Leigh 64.1% of residents are either a **married or civil partnership couple** and part of a single-family household, the ward with the highest proportion in the City. The smallest proportion is in Kursaal ward (39.8%).



Milton (27.2%) has the highest proportion of **cohabiting couple single family** households. Thorpe (14.5%) has the fewest.

Source: [References \[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Demographics"

# Health



## In Good Health

The highest proportion of persons (when compared across other wards) in good health and who **own their property outright** reside in Thorpe ward (36.9%). Victoria ward (10.3%) has the lowest proportion for this cohort.

West Leigh at 53.3% contains the highest proportion of persons who are in good health and **own their property with a mortgage, loan or shared ownership**. Milton (25.3%), closely followed by Kursaal (25.6%), have the lowest proportion of persons in this cohort.

From a rental perspective, Kursaal (18.7%) has the highest proportion of **social rented** residents in good health whilst Milton (55.6%) has the highest proportion of **private rented or lives rent free**.

Wards with the lowest proportions for these categories are Thorpe (1.1%) and Eastwood Park (13.6%) respectively.



## Not in Good Health

The highest proportion of persons (when compared across other wards) assessing themselves as in not good health and who **own their property outright** reside in Eastwood Park ward (60.8%). Kursaal ward (15.3%) has the lowest proportion for this cohort.

Westborough at 24.3% contains the highest proportion of persons who are in not good health and **own their property with a mortgage, loan or shared ownership**. Kursaal (11.2%) has the lowest proportion of persons in this cohort.

From a rental perspective, Victoria (38.4%) has the highest proportion of **social rented** residents in not good health whilst Milton (51.3%) has the highest proportion of **private rented or lives rent free**.

Wards with the lowest proportions for these categories are Thorpe (2.7%) and Eastwood Park (12.2%) respectively.



### Owned Properties



### Rented Properties

# Employment

Occupation Type	Ward highest %
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	West Leigh (24.5%)
2. Professional occupations	Leigh (26.4%)
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	West Leigh (18.7%)
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	Shoeburyness (10.6%)
5. Skilled trades occupations	Eastwood Park (16.2%)
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	Milton (12.2%)
7. Sales and customer service occupations	Victoria (8.0%)
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	Shoeburyness (11.0%)
9. Elementary occupations	Kursaal (13.2%)

Census 21 classifies what employed people aged 16 years and over did as their main job between 15<sup>th</sup> March and 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021, which was the week before the Census. The classification includes their job title or details of activities they do in their job and any supervisory or management responsibilities

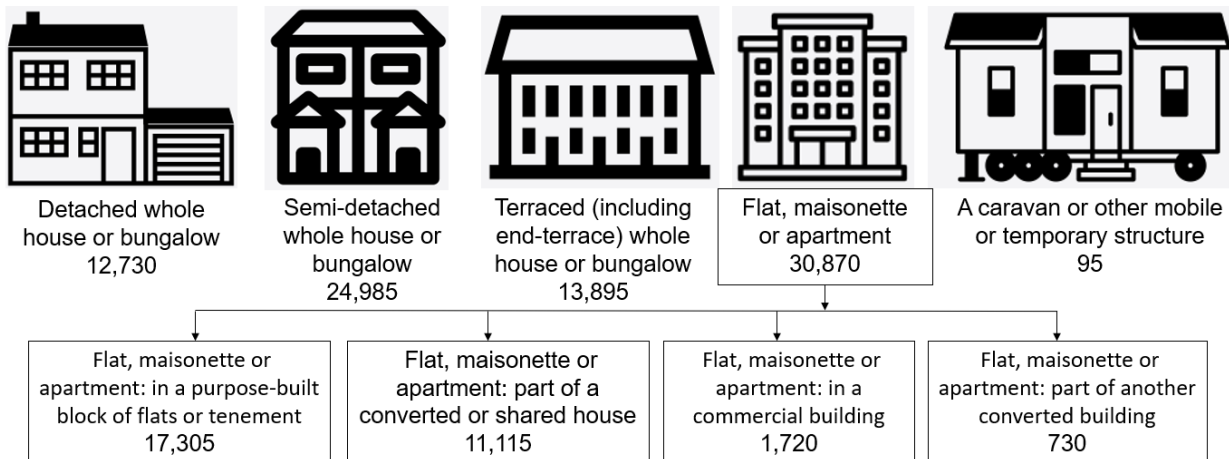
This table is a summary showing the wards with the highest percentages for each job classification.

Source: [References](#) [5] [6]

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Demographics"

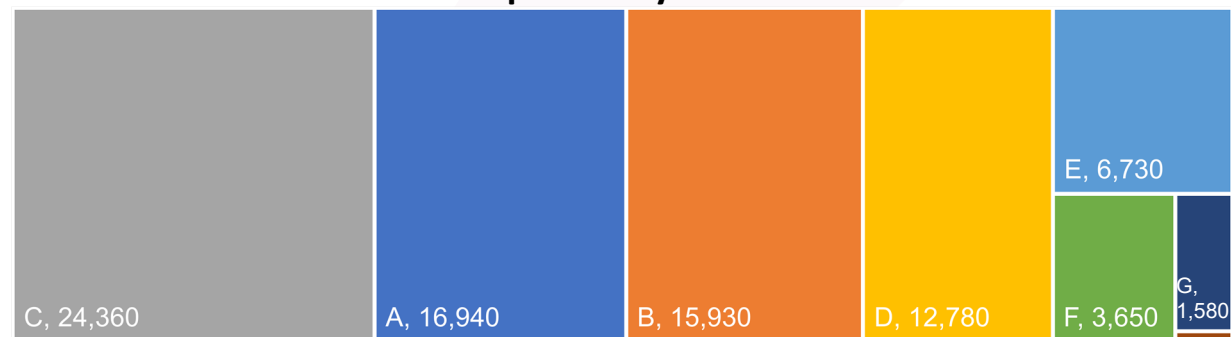
# Housing Market (Private and Social)

## Dwelling Counts

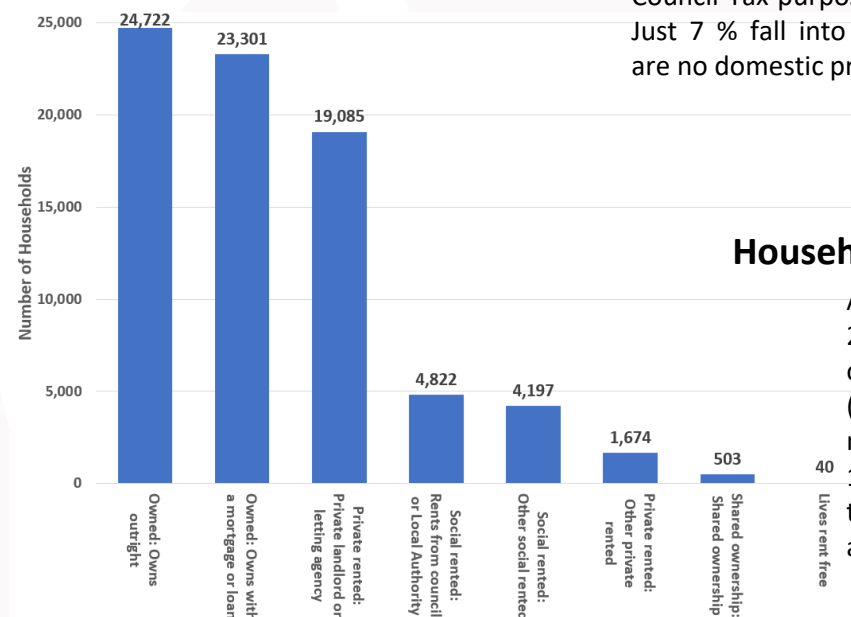


Icon	Total	Ward Highest (Locality)	Ward Fewest (Locality)
Detached whole house or bungalow dwellings	12,730	1. Southchurch (1,450) (East) 2. Thorpe (1,320) (East) 3. West Shoebury (1,200) (East)	1. Kursaal (155) (East Central) 2. Victoria (190) (East Central) 3. Milton(210) (West Central)
Semi-detached whole house or bungalow dwellings	24,985	1. St. Laurence (2,400) (West Central) 2. Prittlewell (2,235) (West Central) 3. Eastwood Park (2,150) (West)	1. Milton (525) (West Central) 2. Chalkwell (640) (West Central) 3. Kursaal (700) (East Central)
Terraced (including end-terrace) whole house or bungalow dwellings	13,895	1. Shoeburyness (1,790) (East) 2. Westborough (1,600) (West Central) 3. St. Luke's (1,320) (East Central)	1. West Leigh (190) (West) 2. Chalkwell (265) (West Central) 3. Prittlewell (385) (West Central)
Flat, maisonette or apartment dwellings	30,870	1. Milton (4,820) (West Central) 2. Victoria (4,260) (East Central) 3. Kursaal (4,020) (East Central)	1. Eastwood Park (445) (West) 2. Belfairs (720) (West) 3. St. Laurence (725) (West Central)

## Number of Properties by Council Tax Band



70% of the stock of domestic properties for Council Tax purposes fall into bands A-C inclusive. Just 7 % fall into categories F-H inclusive. There are no domestic properties in band I.



## Household estimates by Tenure

According to Census 2021 data, 24,722 (31.66%) of dwellings are owned outright, while 23,301 (29.7%) are owned with a mortgage or loan. 19,085 (24.4%) are rented and the remaining 11,236 (14.34%) are mainly socially rented.

Source: [References \[7\]](#)

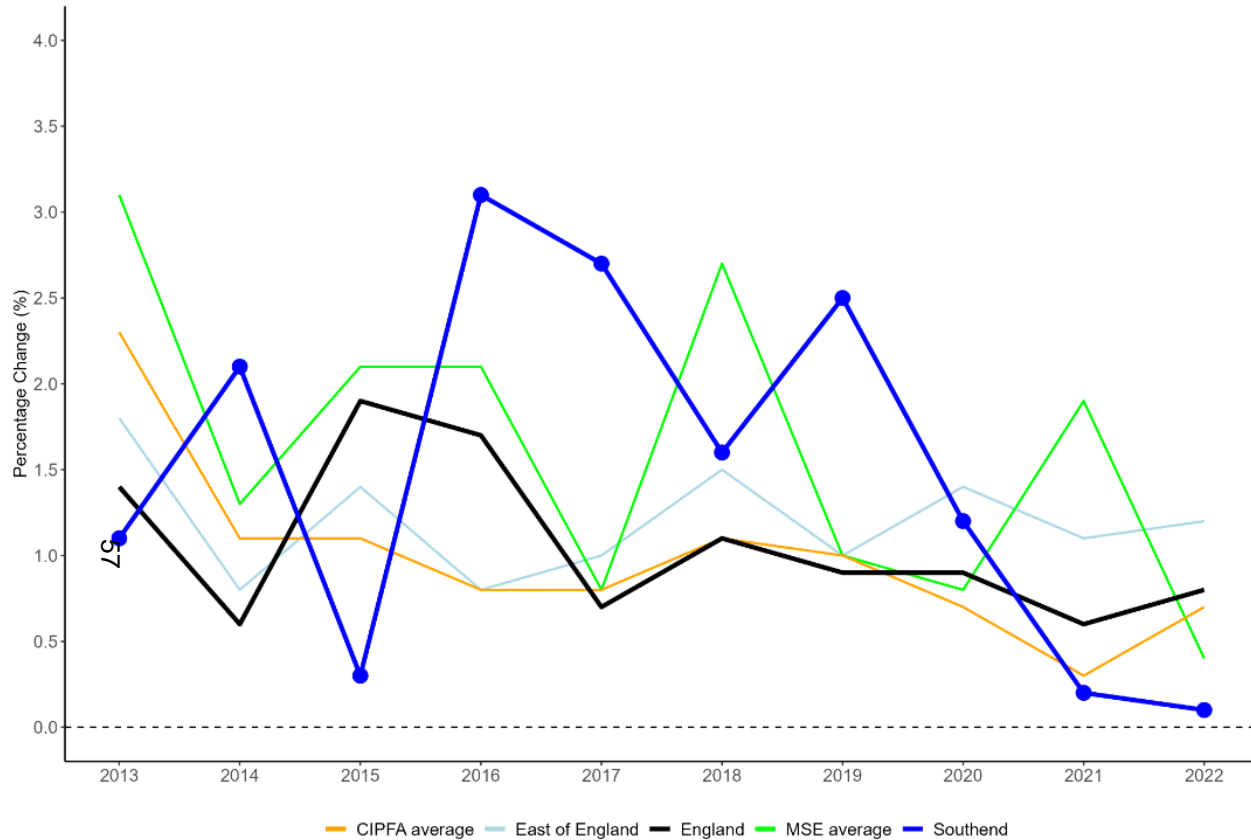
Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Housing Market (Private and Social)"



# Social Housing Stocks

## Percentage changes in private registered provider stock (2013-2022)

Southend compared to England and East of England plus CIPFA and MSE neighbour averages  
Shows change of percentage in registered stock compared to the previous year for each area. Stocks are self contained units/bed spaces.



The chart would suggest that growth in the Private Registered Provider stock is slowing over time. Whilst all years show positive percentage changes, the increases seen in 2022 are much lower than those seen in 2013 for most authorities, or 2016 for Southend.

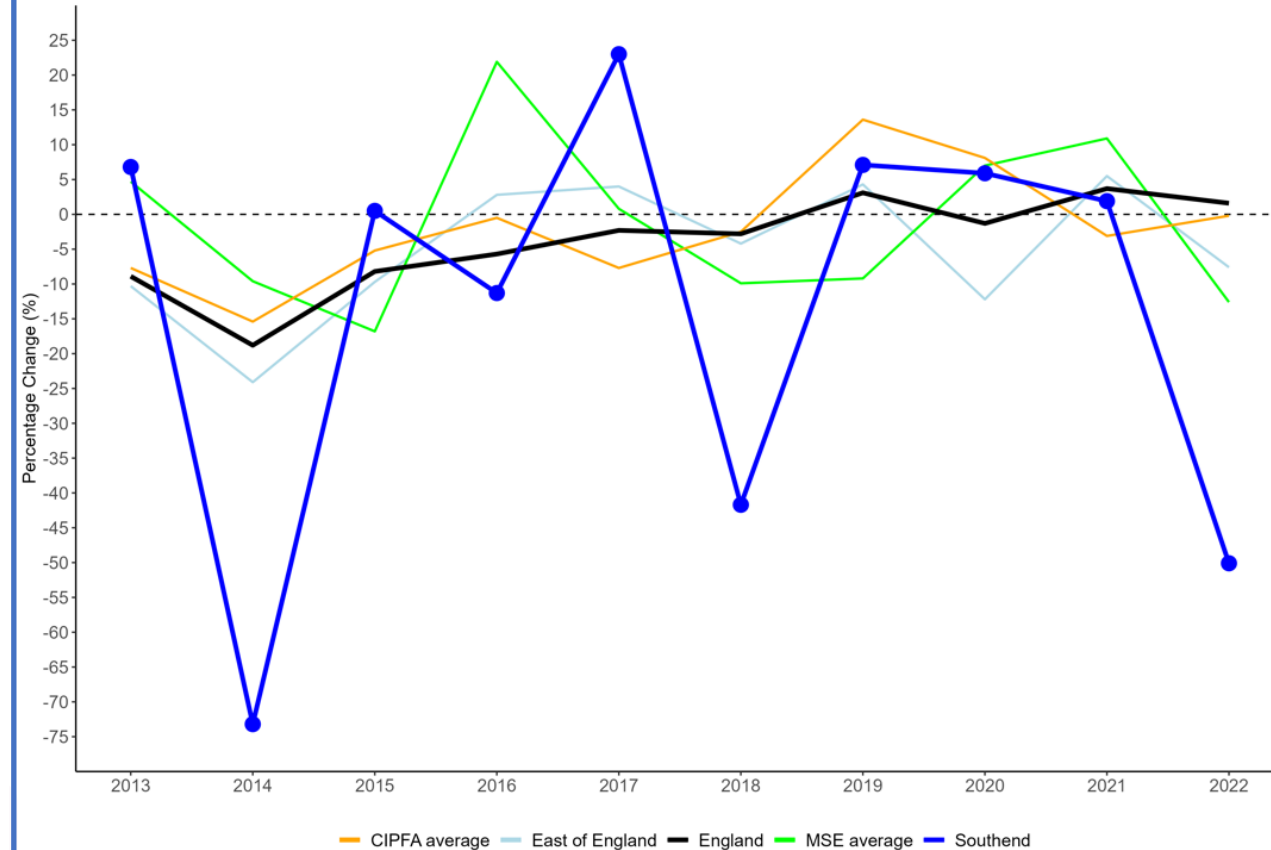
Southend at 0.1% saw one of the smallest increases in private registered provider stock between 2021 and 2022 within the CIPFA neighbour group.

Southend also had the smallest increase in private registered provider stock within the Mid and South Essex between 2021 and 2022. Brentwood saw a reduction of 7.1% equal to 78 less dwellings in 2022 (1,027) compared to 2021 (1,105). Southend's increase at 0.1% equated to 4 extra dwellings.

# Housing Waiting Lists

## Percentage changes of households on local authorities housing waiting lists (2013-2022)

Southend compared to England and East of England plus CIPFA and MSE neighbour averages  
Shows change of percentage of households on housing waiting lists compared to the previous year for each area.



In 2014, Southend saw the biggest percentage reduction compared to the other benchmark averages shown. This was because a new policy was implemented, following the introduction of the Localism Act 2011. Those people removed from the list had no policy defined housing need. There was also a fall around the time of introducing the November 2021 policy. A review was undertaken of those on the register and whether they were still in housing need. Many had resolved their needs but hadn't updated the council and therefore their applications were closed. Since this time, more resource has been built in to enable more regular reviews, ensuring the register remains a current reflection of need. In 2022, there were 560 households in Southend on the housing waiting list.

Source: [References](#) [8] [9]

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Housing Market (Private and Social)"

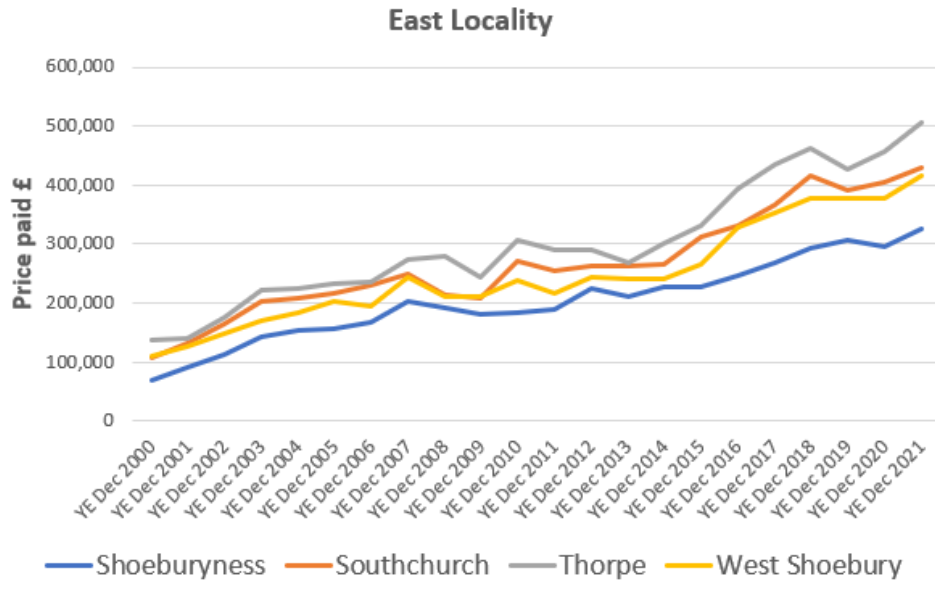
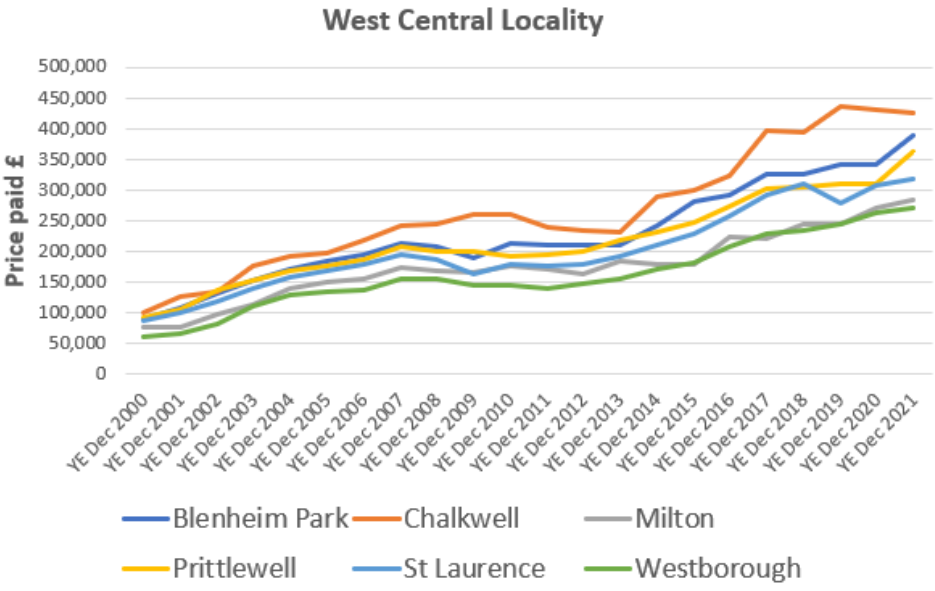
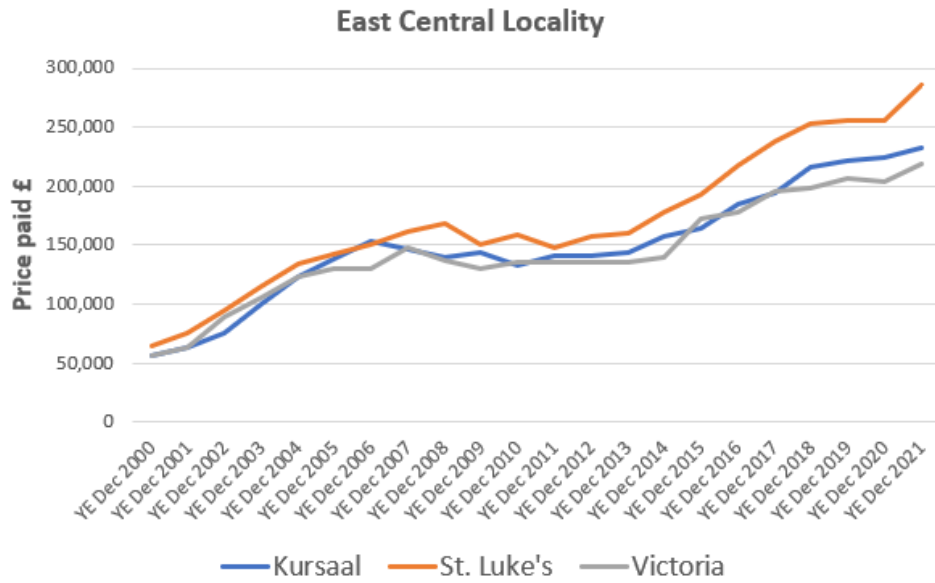
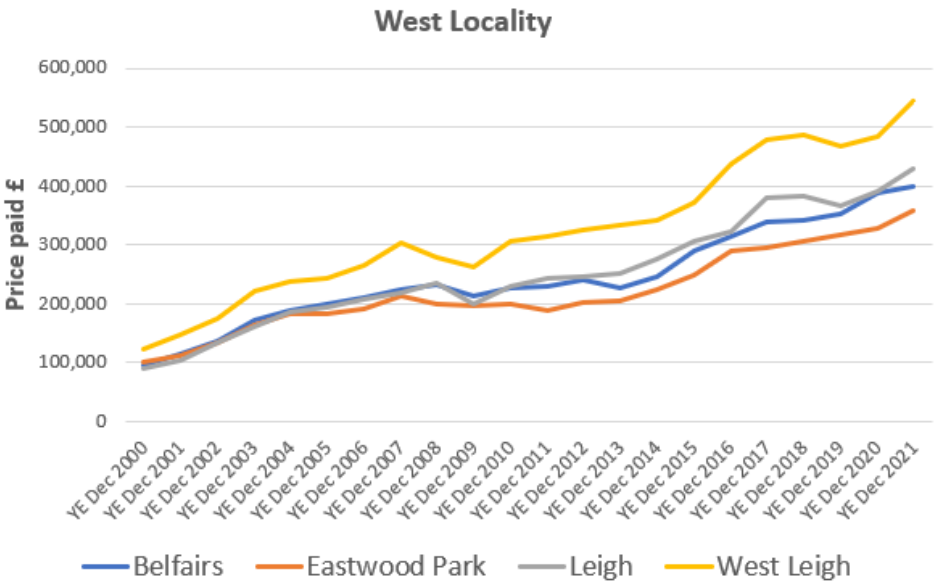
# Cost of Housing

## Mean average residential property prices per locality

All localities have seen similar increasing trends in mean average price paid for a residential property since 2000. There has been little if any change in the position of the Wards, with those that had the higher mean average price in the year ending in December 2000, having the highest prices in the year to December 2021.

East Central has seen the mean average price paid increase by 295% from an average of £106k in 2000 to an average of £419k in 2021. The other three localities have increased by more than 300%, with the West locality seeing the largest increase of 323% from an average £102k in 2000 to an average £437k in 2021.

Source: [References](#) [10]



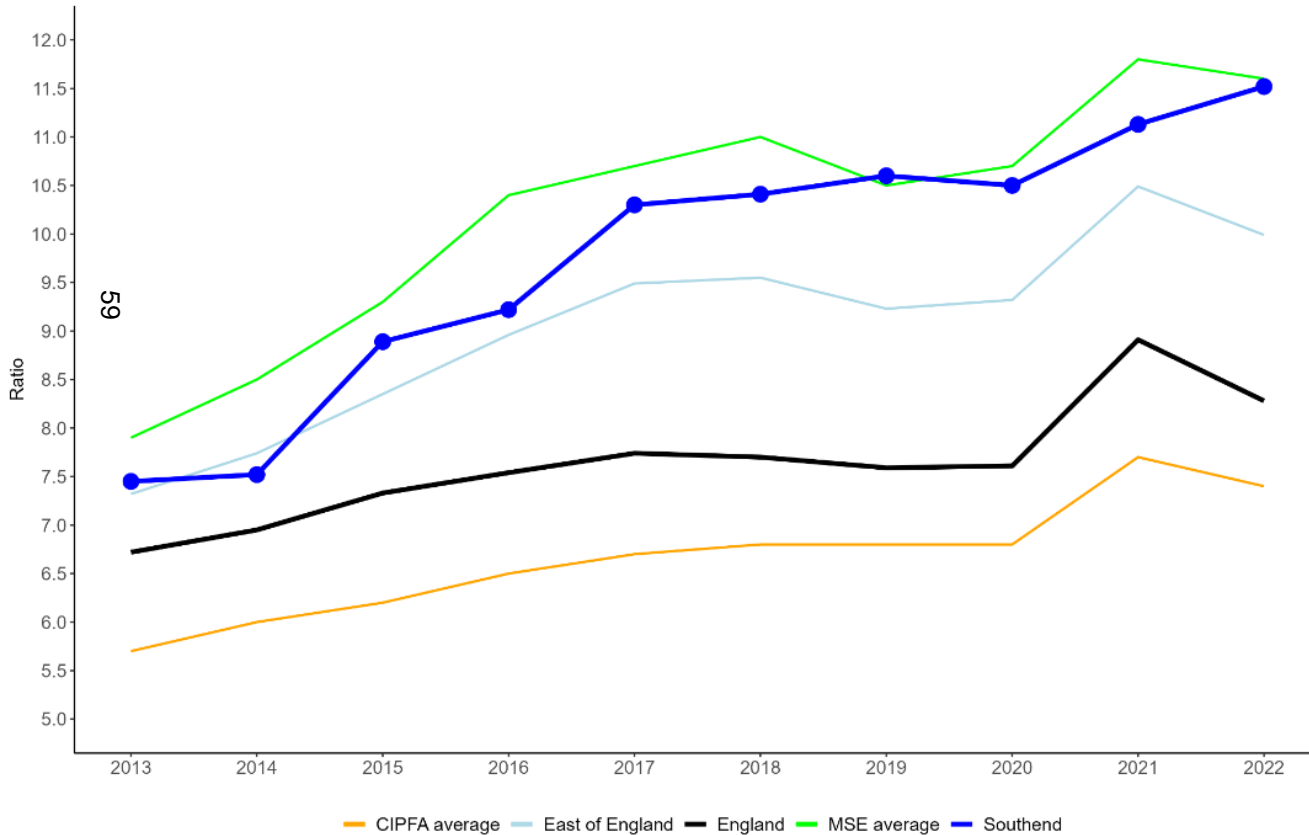
Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Housing Market (Private and Social)"

# Affordability

## House Prices / Rents and Earnings

### Ratio of median house price (existing dwellings) to median gross annual (where available) workplace-based earnings (2013 to 2022)

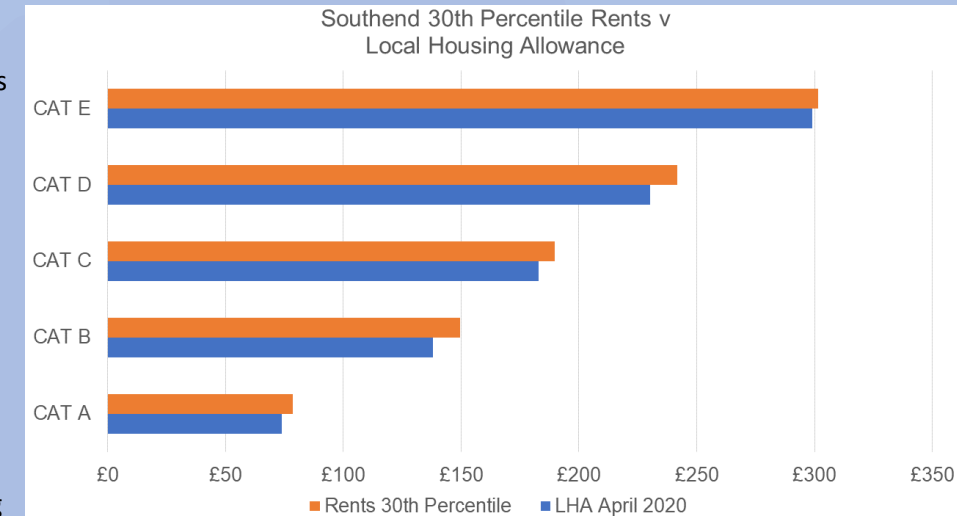
Affordability ratios calculated by dividing house prices by gross annual earnings, based on the median and lower quartiles of both house prices and earnings. The earnings data are from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings which provides a snapshot of earnings at April in each year. Earnings relate to gross full-time individual earnings on a place of work basis. The house price statistics come from the House Price Statistics for Small Areas, which report the median and lower quartile price paid for residential property and refer to a 12 month period with April in the middle (year ending September). Statistics are available at country, region, county and local authority district level in England and Wales.



Southend has usually tracked just below Mid and South Essex (MSE) average ratio for median house prices compared to median gross annual workplace based earnings. In 2013, median house prices in Southend were around 7.5 times the median gross annual earnings but this has increased to around 11.5 times in 2022. This is the largest percentage point increase of all the geographies shown. All geographies have seen essentially the same patterns, but Southend did not see a dip in its ratio in 2022 compared to 2021.

## Local Housing Allowance (LHA)

Numerous bodies, including homeless charities, the representative bodies of local authorities and private landlords, are making the case for LHA rates to be uprated to cover at least the 30th percentile of local rents, alongside relinking rates to the real cost of renting for future years.



In **Southend**, the Local Housing Allowance fails to cover the 30th percentile rent. Category B (one bedroom with exclusive use of the other facilities) has the largest shortfall in percentage term (8%) equal to £11.51 per week, whilst category E (the use of four bedrooms) has a 1% shortfall equivalent to £2.30 per week.

Source: [References \[11\] \[12\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Affordability"

# South Essex Needs

Step and source	Basildon	Brentwood	Castle Point	Rochford	Southend-on-Sea	Thurrock	South Essex
<b>A1</b> Existing affordable housing tenants in need <i>Applications to transfer on housing registers</i>	504	337	125	257	338	435	<b>1,996</b>
<b>A2</b> Others on housing register <i>Housing registers excluding above</i>	845	692	338	719	798	241	<b>3,633</b>
<b>A3 Total housing need currently</b> <i>A1 + A2</i>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>5,629</b>
<i>Source: Councils' housing registers; Turley analysis</i>							
<b>B1</b> New household formation, gross <i>Edge Analytics' projection of younger household formation</i>	2,219	1,032	888	834	2,146	2,134	<b>9,253</b>
<b>B2</b> Newly forming households unable to privately rent in the open market <i>Proportion derived from ONS and CACI data, before being applied to B1</i>	37%	31%	33%	29%	29%	34%	-
<b>B3</b> Existing households falling into need <i>Households from other tenures annually receiving lettings or registering need</i>	78	93	89	110	148	99	<b>618</b>
<b>B4</b> Newly arising need, gross annual <i>(B1 x B2) + B3</i>	899	414	381	356	778	830	<b>3,659</b>
<i>Source: Councils' monitoring; Edge Analytics; Turley analysis</i>							

**Current Need for Affordable Housing** - The Councils' housing registers suggest that 5,629 households throughout South Essex are currently classified as being in need of affordable housing, based on allocation policies.

In Southend 338 (30%) of the households currently in need of an affordable home already occupy such housing, suggesting that their current property does not adequately meet their needs. This is below the South Essex average of 35%, Rochford at 26% has the smallest and Thurrock at 64% has the highest proportion of their total housing need being made up of their existing tenants.

**Future Need for Affordable Housing** - A new gross need for 3,659 affordable homes could arise every year from new and existing households throughout South Essex. This is around 13% less than estimated in previous assessments.

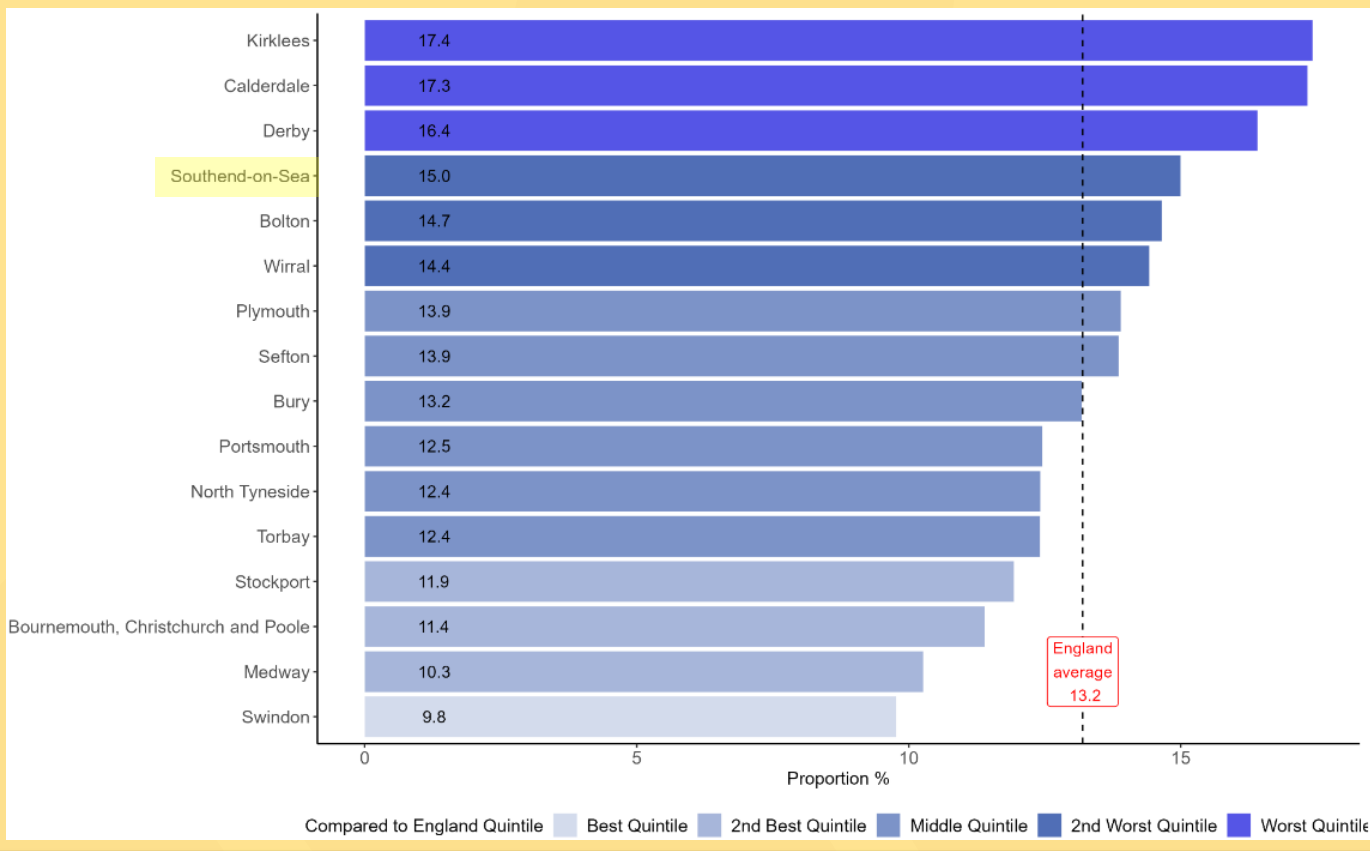
Whilst Southend at 2,146, is estimated to have the second highest number of gross new households formed, it has the joint lowest proportion (29%) unable to rent in the open market. With the highest number of existing households falling into need (148), Southend at 778 has the third highest number of households in newly arising need.

## Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty is a devolved policy area and is defined and measured differently in different parts of the UK.

In 2020, Southend at 15.0% had the fourth highest proportion within the CIPFA neighbour group, of households that experience fuel poverty based on the 'low income, low energy efficiency' (LILEE) methodology.

This was above the England average of 13.2%.



Source: [References](#) [13] [14]

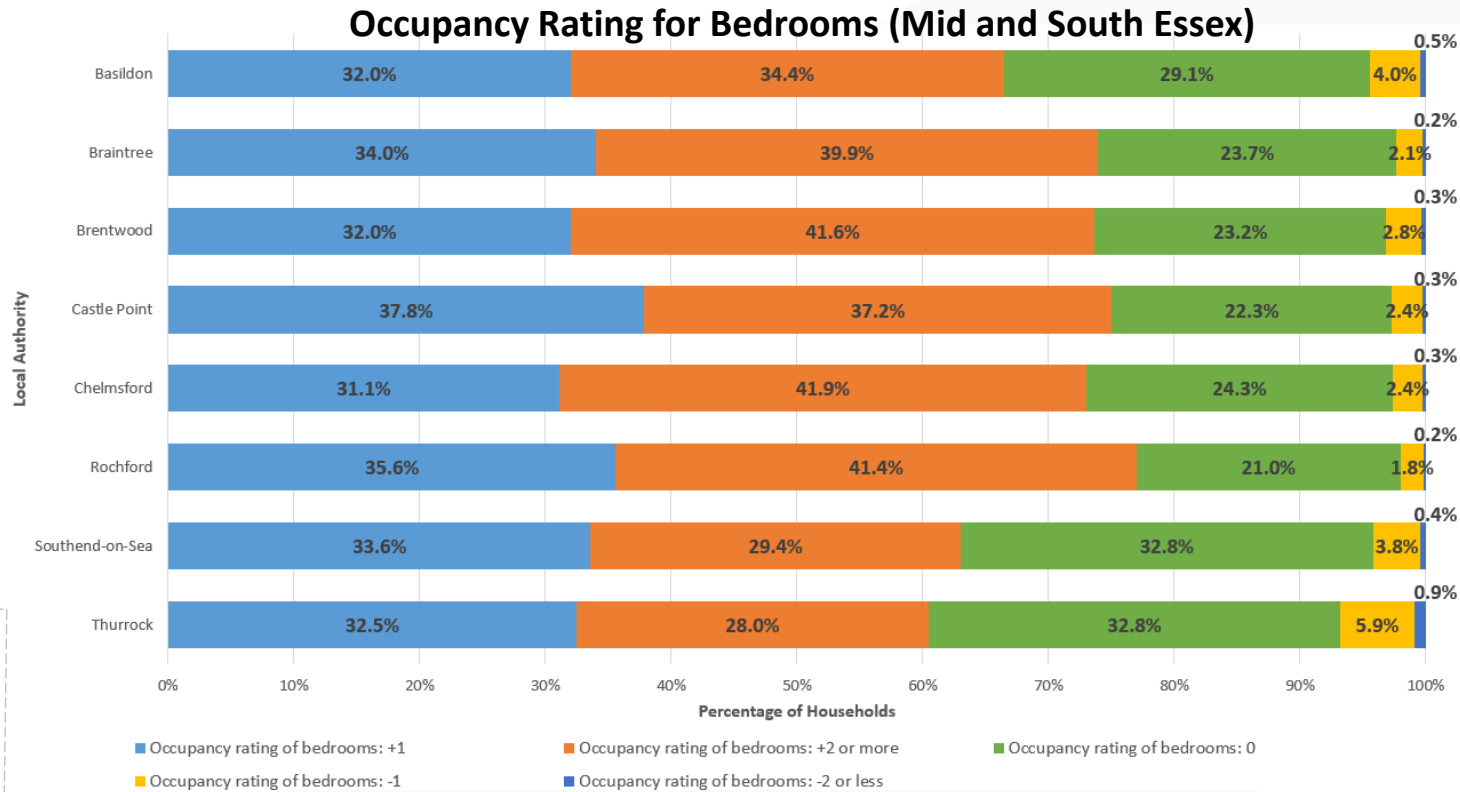
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Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Affordability"

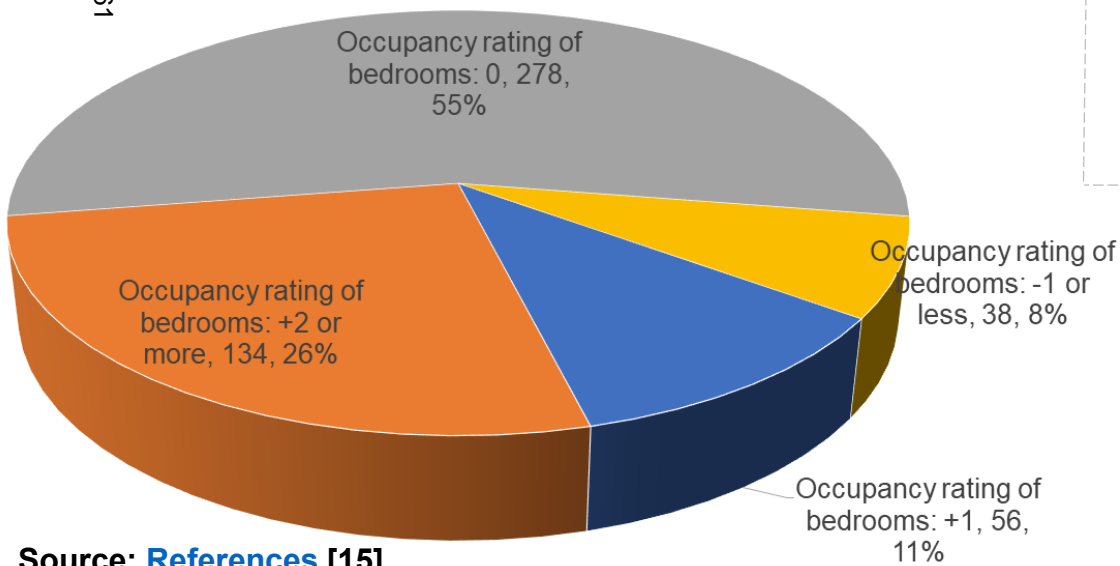


# Under Occupancy / Overcrowding

- ❑ Southend at 32.8% has the highest proportion of households in Mid and South Essex, living in accommodation with the optimal number of bedrooms (0).
- ❑ Southend at 33.6%, has the fourth lowest proportions of households with one bedroom more than they need (+1), the lowest being Brentwood at 32.0% and the highest being Castle Point at 37.8%.
- ❑ For two bedrooms more than they need (+2 or more), Southend at 29.4% has the second lowest proportion after Thurrock at 28.0%, Chelmsford has the highest proportion at 41.9%.
- ❑ Southend at 3.8% has the third highest proportion of households who need one more bedroom than they currently have (-1), Thurrock has the most at 5.9% and Rochford the least at 1.8%.
- ❑ Southend at 0.4% has the third highest proportion of households who need two or more bedrooms than they currently have (-2), Thurrock has the most at 0.9% and Rochford the least at 0.2%.



## Occupancy Rating for Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)



In 2021, 55% of households living in a house of multiple occupancy were deemed to be living in a dwelling with the ideal number of bedrooms (0). 37% were living in dwellings with either one bedroom (11%) (+1) or two bedrooms or more (26%) (+2) than they needed. 8% were classified as overcrowded, needing one or more extra bedrooms (-1) than was available in their dwelling.

### Definition

Whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded, ideally occupied or under-occupied. This is calculated by comparing the number of bedrooms the household requires to the number of available bedrooms. An occupancy rating of:

- -1 or less implies that a household's accommodation has fewer bedrooms than required (overcrowded)
- +1 or more implies that a household's accommodation has more bedrooms than required (under-occupied)
- 0 suggests that a household's accommodation has an ideal number of bedrooms.

Source: [References \[15\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Affordability"

# Warm and Safe

## Energy Efficiency of Housing

In 2019, the Council declared a Climate Emergency. One of the aims of this announcement is for council operations to achieve net zero carbon by 2030 which includes all Council owned housing stock (which accounts for 40% of the organisation’s carbon footprint). This improves upon the Government’s requirement that all social homes must be at Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) C by 2030.

In order to implement these standards, South Essex Homes and the Council are working in partnership and have a range of projects on going. Many of these projects will have a range of benefits including reducing our carbon footprint, reducing residents bill, and providing healthier homes to live in.

Improved standards have emerged in both the new build and retrofit space that go above and beyond what is required by basic building regulations, these standards often provide a range of different benefits including carbon reductions, bill reductions and creating healthier homes. By using two latest sustainable key housing standards in our future projects, we are ensuring that people have healthy and warm homes to live in, which in turn leads to significant savings in the health sector.

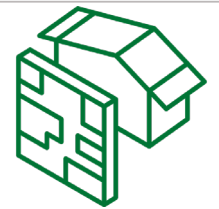
**PAS (Publicly Available Specification) 2035:** From 30th June 2021, compliance with PAS 2035 and PAS 2030 is mandatory for all companies installing Energy Efficiency Measures (EEMs), including domestic retrofit. Southend will be following the full PAS processes on our Retrofit projects.

**Passivhaus:** In order to ensure that our new build developments are as sustainable as possible the Council will be aiming to use the Passivhaus standard on its future new build projects. The Passivhaus standard is rapidly growing in popularity across Europe due to its ability to keep heating demand extremely low and provide healthy comfortable homes.

### Retrofit Projects



### New Build Projects



<p><b>Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund</b></p>	<p>The Council was successful in bidding to the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero from the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) for £1.15m of match funding to retrofit 110 homes in the city. The aims of SHDF are to bring social homes up to EPC C, deliver cost effective carbon savings, reduce fuel poverty and develop the retrofit sector and green economy. All the grant is to be spent by 31st March 2025 with the 40% of the funding to be spent in 2023/24 and 60% spent in 2024/25. 110 properties selected are based in the west of the city and are 1950s solid wall semi-detached/terrace houses with EPCs of D &amp; E.</p>	<p><b>Saxon Gardens</b></p>	<p>In 2022 the Council built four new family homes on a disused garage site in Shoebury. These homes included two units that were defined as Net Zero via their EPCs. The homes used high levels of insulation, solar panels, and timber frame construction to achieve high efficiency standards.</p>
<p><b>Retrofit Show Home</b></p>	<p>Development of a Retrofit Show home at 7 Juniper Road in Blenheim Ward. The selected property will undertake deep retrofit which a number of interventions planned to include external wall insulation, loft insulation, ventilation improvements, triple glazing, air source heat pump, solar photovoltaics. The Council’s Civil Engineering team are also engaged to include some additional interventions via their Catchment to Coast project. This will see grey water recycling and sustainable planting and drainage being implemented as part of the overall works.</p>	<p><b>HRA Land Review Project Phase 3 and 4</b></p>	<p>The Council has planning permission to build the following schemes.          - Phase 3 will be in Eagle Way and Anson Chase in Shoeburyness.          - Phase 4 will be in Lundy Close, St Laurence Ward.          These projects will see:          12 houses, 1 bungalow &amp; 16 flats will follow in Phase 3          5 houses and 4 flats in Phase 4.</p> <p>The sites will include:          Built to the Future Homes Standard 2025 and be SAP Net Zero carbon. Using the latest part F and O of the building regulations to ensure improved ventilation overheating mitigation.          Heat and hot water will come from heat pumps as these homes will be off gas.          Enhanced biodiversity through options such as swift boxes, hedgehog and badger bypasses and green roof cycle storage.          Electric vehicle charging, in line with Council planning.          Smart or occupancy heat controls.</p>
<p><b>Solshare</b></p>	<p>The partnership has been engaging with Solshare to explore a pilot of their innovative solar photovoltaics system. Solshare provide solar systems for communal blocks whereby intelligent data software is used to make maximum use of the power generated on site before the excess energy is sent back to the national grid. This solution is particularly useful on blocks of flats to avoid having many separate arrays of solar, or where blocks may have leaseholders. A low-rise block of flats at Sandpiper Close has been identified as a site for a pilot of this product.</p>	<p><b>Future phases</b></p>	<p>We are looking at other ways to improve the sustainability of our new builds in future phases. This involves exploring the use of Passivhaus which helps to create very low energy buildings with excellent air quality. We are also looking at ways to enhance biodiversity and sustainable drainage on our sites as well as exploring whole life carbon of our developments in more detail.</p> <p>We are currently exploring the possibility of a Passivhaus pilot project which will see 3 homes built across 2 sites.</p>
<p><b>ECO4 – Warmfront</b></p>	<p>The Council is working with Warmfront to deliver ECO4 funding which is a legal obligation for energy companies to fund energy efficiency measures on Britain’s housing stock. Warmfront have identified 15 homes on Norwich Avenue, Newington Avenue and Eagle Way that may qualify for free cavity wall insulation. Use of ECO funding is something that the partnership will continue to explore as further iterations are released.</p>		
<p><b>Data Improvements</b></p>	<p>One key aspect that the work with Parity Projects has highlighted is the need to improve our data around the energy efficiency of our housing stock especially around the accuracy and reliability of our Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs). The Parity Projects modelling shows that of 6,059 homes, we have 4,820 Un-lodged or pre 2015 EPCs meaning 80% of our stock have no or poor EPCs. The partnership has agreed to fund up to a further 400 EPCs over the coming years in order to improve our data.</p>		

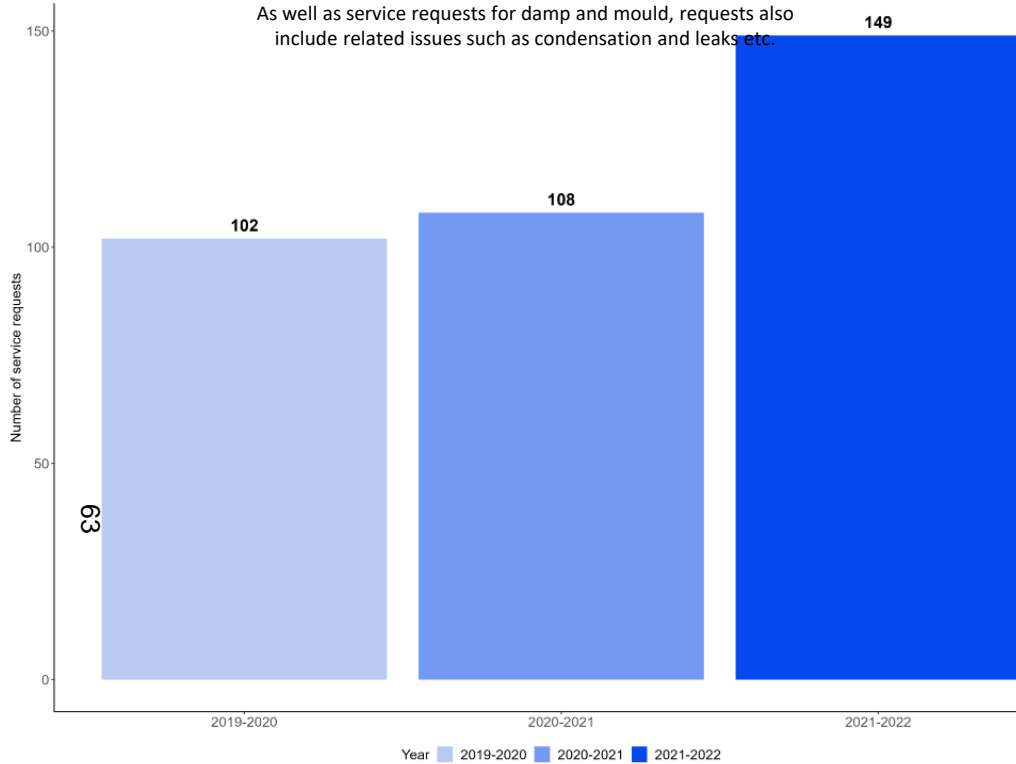
Source: [References \[16\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to “Warm and Safe”

# Damp and Mould

## Number of Private Sector Housing (PSH) service requests received relating to damp and mould (2019/20 to 2021/22)

As well as service requests for damp and mould, requests also include related issues such as condensation and leaks etc.



Housing quality has a significant and material impact on health and wellbeing. Condensation and damp in homes can lead to mould growth, and inhaling mould spores can cause allergic type reactions, the development or worsening of asthma, respiratory infections, coughs, wheezing and shortness of breath. Cold or damp conditions can have a significant impact on mental health, with depression and anxiety more common among people living in these conditions. (UK Parliament)

### Respiratory disease



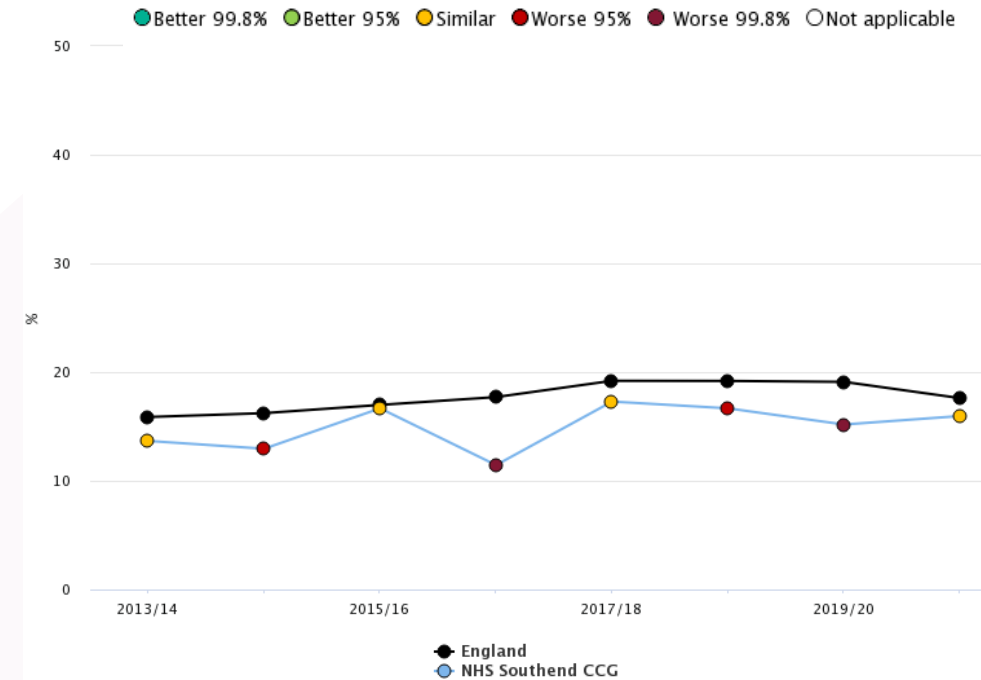
Respiratory disease affects one in five people and is the third biggest cause of death in England (after cancer and cardiovascular disease).

Lung cancer, **pneumonia** and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are the biggest causes of death.

Hospital admissions for lung disease have risen over the past seven years at three times the rate of all admissions generally.

Respiratory diseases are a major factor in winter pressures faced by the NHS; most respiratory admissions are non-elective and during the winter period these double in number.

## The percentage of zero and one day emergency admissions to hospital for pneumonia for NHS Southend CCG



For the financial years 2019/20 and 2020/21 the number of private sector housing service requests received and relating to damp and mould were just over 100. The number increased by around 40% to 149 in 2021/22.

Part of this increase could be delayed reporting of issues due to the COVID-19 pandemic and or / reporting of the high-profile case of Awaab Ishak, where the Coroner concluded that exposure to mould caused his death, prompting people in Southend to raise more issues.

Source: [References](#) [17]

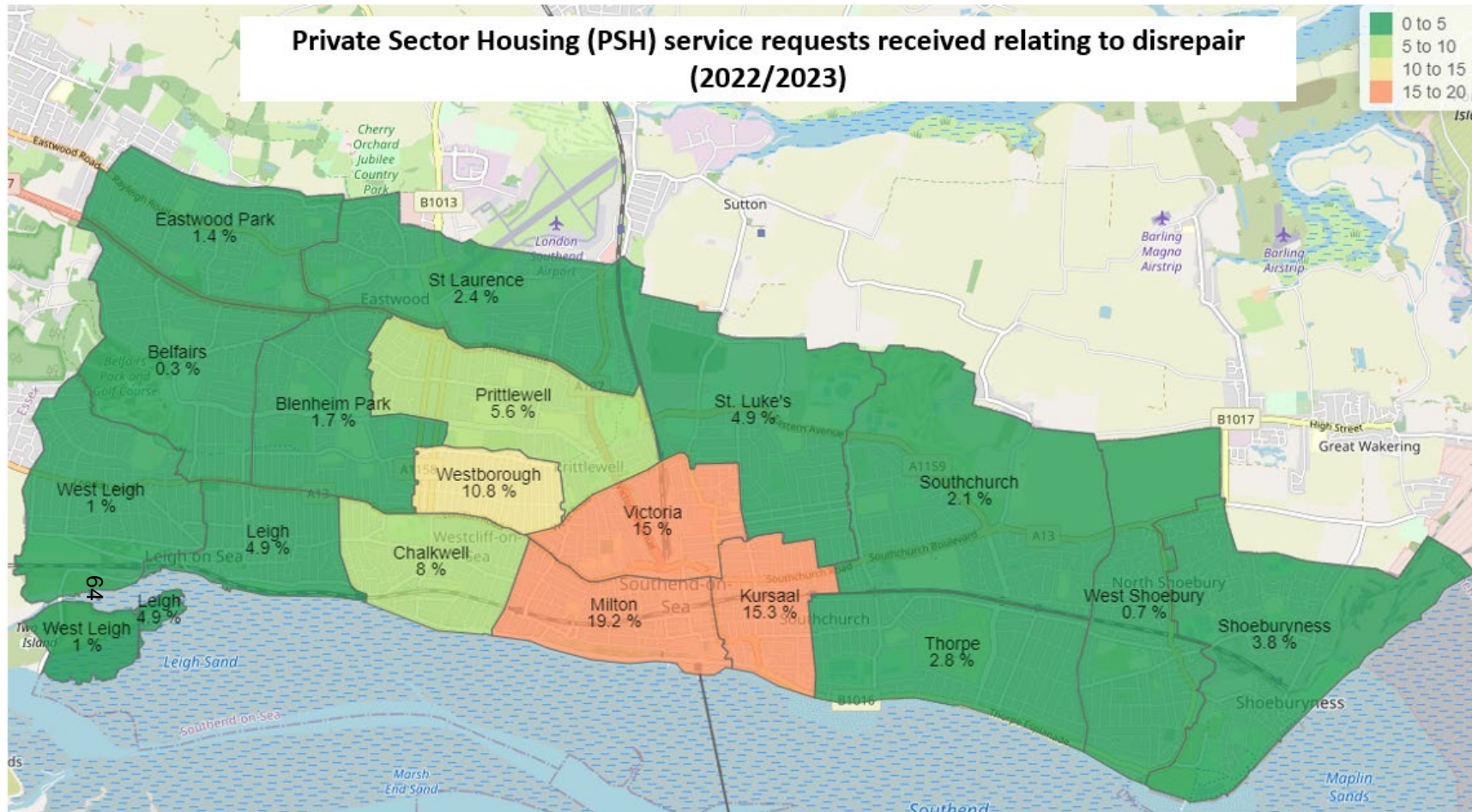
For the period shown, Southend has seen a lower proportion than the England average for the percentage of zero and one day admissions to hospital for **Pneumonia**. This means that more patients are staying longer than 1 day when admitted to hospital. Southend has been classified as statistically worse than the England average for two of the last three periods shown although the latest period, 2020/21 has seen Southend's rate improve to be statistically similar to England once again.

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Warm and Safe"




# Disrepair

## Private Sector Housing (PSH) service requests received relating to disrepair (2022/2023)



### Tenant Support Service



Southend City Council currently use [Peabody](#) to provide housing-related support to people in Southend. Specifically, they offer some general support around (a) keeping a tenancy; (b) managing bills; (c) applying for benefits and (d) looking after yourself or your home.

There is also a [Southend City Council webpage](#) that provides signpost links to other housing related support services.

#### Civil action support

Recent legislative changes to the `Landlord and Tenant Act (1985)` suggest successive governments have been keen to provide the ability for tenants to seek compensatory redress but however, may lack the financial means to do so. The Renters Reform Bill might be subject to some changes before it becomes law but still does not seem to include civil action as a council duty.

Citizens Advice appears not to have capacity and tenants' rights groups such as Justice for Tenants and Generation Rent are unlikely to be able to assist all tenants deserving of redress at law.

Although currently not a statutory function, some direct support and advocacy from within the council, not just advising, but taking on cases as appropriate would be a benefit to residents.

The four wards with the highest proportion of complaints about disrepair in private sector housing are: Milton 19.2%, Kursaal 15.3%, Victoria 15.0% and Westborough 10.8%. This is followed by Chalkwell at 8.0% and Prittlewell at 5.6%, the remaining wards all have less than 5.0% including Belfairs at just 0.3%.

Over the three-year period of 2020/21 to 2022/23, Milton and Kursaal have consistently seen a higher level of private sector housing complaints about disrepair than the other wards.

Victoria, Westborough and Chalkwell, have generally seen the next highest level of complaints with Victoria seeing a near doubling of complaints from 8.2% in 2021/22 to 15.0% 2022/23.

All other wards have seen consistently low levels of complaints, below 8.0% each year with Eastwood Park seeing levels below 1.5% for each year between 2020/21 and 2022/23

Source: [References \[18\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Warm and Safe"

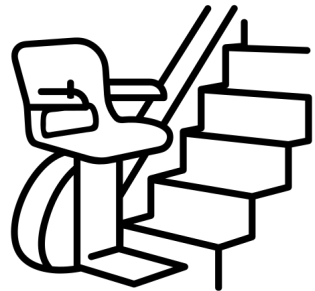
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# Residence Occupation Factors

## Housing Adaptations

In March 2020, the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, the Local Government Association (LGA), the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS), Age UK and Care & Repair England published guide on home adaptations.

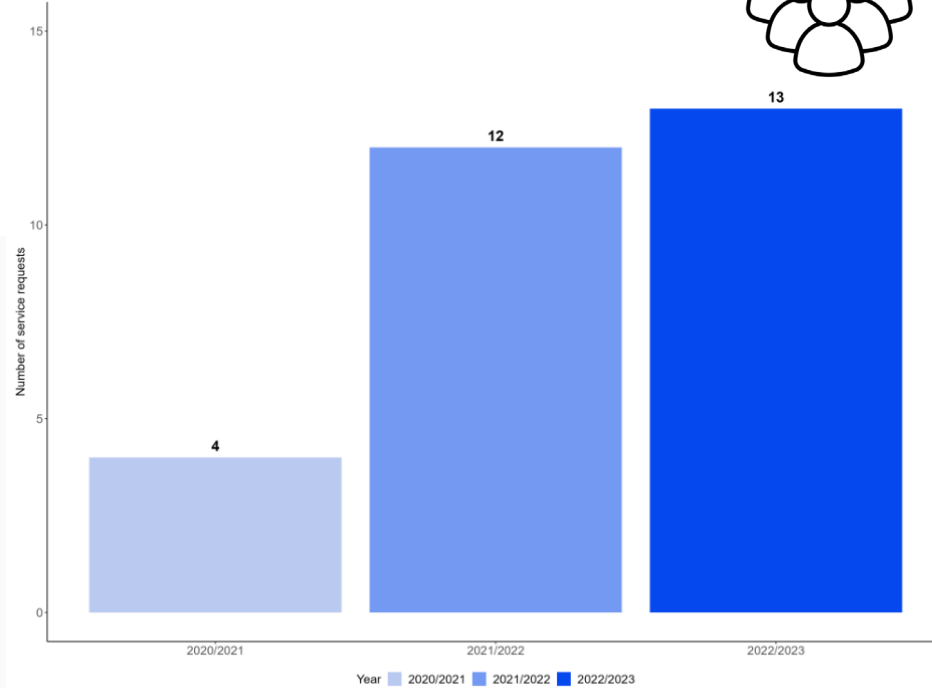
This table summarises the key questions in the guide together with Southend's position on each.



<p><b>To what extent are health, housing and social care working together locally to use adaptations to help enable people to live independently, safely and well in their own homes for longer, thereby helping to reduce demand for local health and care services?</b></p>	<p>The priority will be to ensure that the options taken are the simplest, least disruptive, and most cost-effective adaptation to meet the person's needs. They will also aim to ensure that the adaptations are designed to fit within the existing structure of the home and this may involve using the home in a different way i.e., sleeping in a ground floor room or sub dividing space.</p> <p>During 2022/23 an amount of approx. £196k was saved, where we have been able to successfully move people into properties that are already adapted – this is achieved through joint working with Adult Social Care and Housing.</p>
<p><b>How are Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG) and wider Better Care Funding plans supporting the achievement of greater independence and wellbeing for residents?</b></p>	<p>During 2022/23 we completed a total amount of 77 DFG's and 163 Social adapts totalling 240 adaptations to support both private and social housing residents with independence and wellbeing.</p>
<p><b>Does the housing authority have in place a suitable Regulatory Reform Order (RRO) policy that enables it to use the Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) to support preventative health and wellbeing in the home?</b></p>	<p>Yes – the DFG policy was updated in Southend in 2021. The council can offer help by way of a discretionary grant to cover adaptations that are not specified in the mandatory legislation. Any discretionary award will only be considered when measured against the amount of available resources the Council has at the time. There are three specific types of discretionary assistance available from the council:</p> <p><b>Top up assistance</b> – The original maximum limit of £30,000 for Disabled Facilities Grants was set in 2008 and since then there has been a large increase in building costs for major adaptations. This means that the current grant limit is often insufficient to deliver the adaptations needed and so the top-up assistance grant enables the council to consider this additional cost.</p> <p><b>Special assistance</b> - Examples of types of adaptation that might qualify under the special assistance grant include but not limited to the provision and installation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ceiling track hoists.</li> <li>• a dropped kerb to facilitate access to a hardstanding.</li> <li>• an appropriate storage facility for a mobility scooter with a fixed charging point.</li> <li>• a safe play space for a disabled child</li> <li>• more suitable internal arrangements which would directly benefit the person applying.</li> <li>• an area for specialist care or treatment (e.g., provision of a dialysis room).</li> </ul> <p><b>Relocation assistance</b> - A discretionary relocation grant may be considered if the adaptation of the person's current home through a mandatory DFG is not thought to be an option and they are considering relocating to a suitable property. Relocation would normally be within the City although consideration may be given to a move to Essex subject to the approval of the relevant council.</p>

## Overcrowding

Number of Private Sector Housing (PSH) service requests received relating to overcrowding (2020/21 to 2022/23)



In the financial year 2020/21, there were just four private sector housing service requests received by Southend City Council related to overcrowding followed by a 200% increase to 12 requests in 2021/22.

In 2022/23 13 service requests were received, one more than seen the previous year. Four came from Kursaal ward, three from St Luke's, two from Victoria, and one each from Chalkwell, Eastwood Park, Prittlewell, and Westborough.

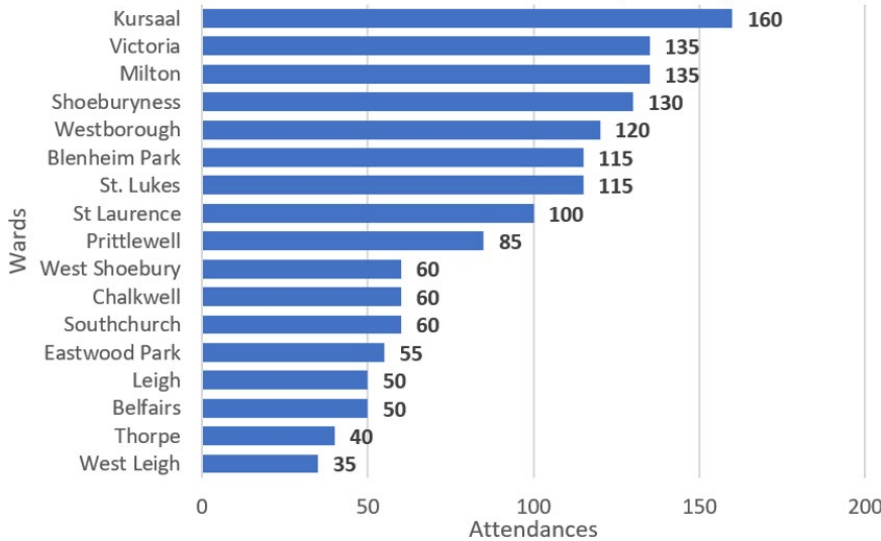
Source: [References \[19\]](#) [\[20\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Residence Occupation Factors"



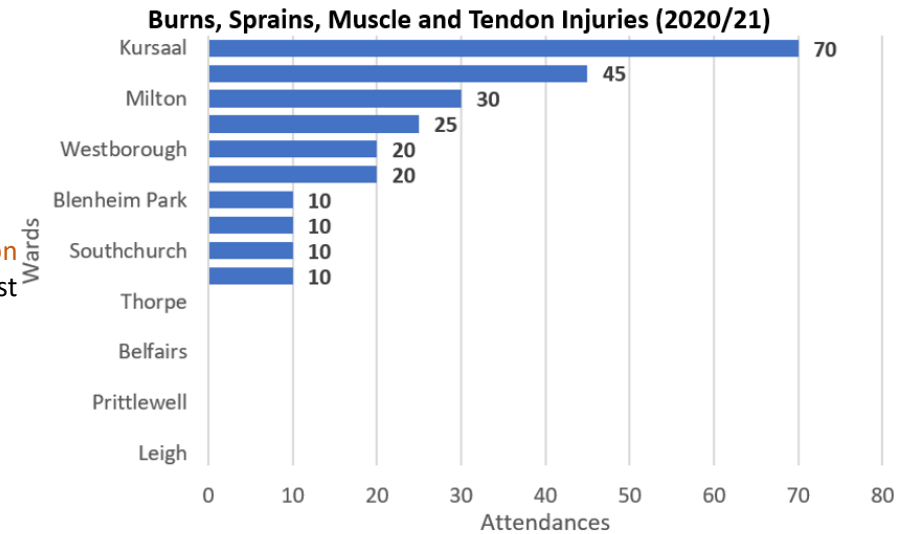
# Accidents at Home

Abrasions, Contusions and Lacerations (2020/21)



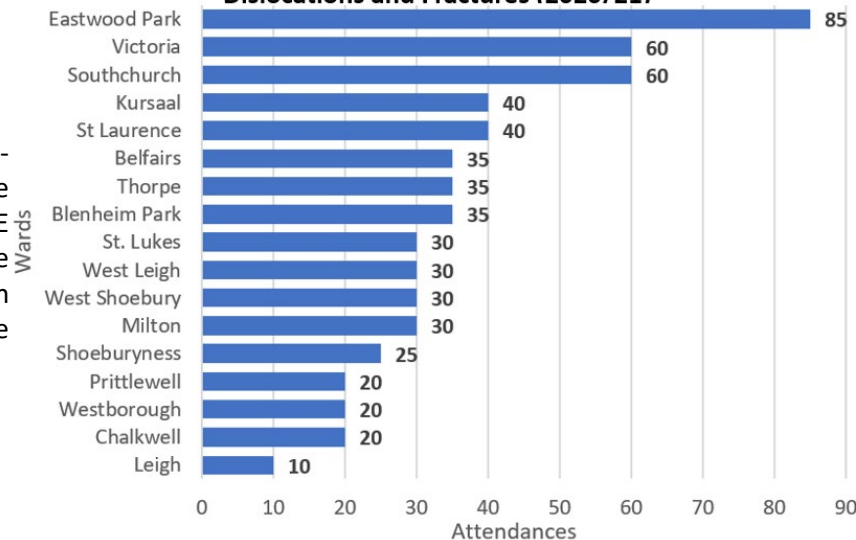
# A&E attendances for four injury types that occurred at home (2020/21)

Burns, Sprains, Muscle and Tendon Injuries - Kursaal at 70, had the highest number of all Southend wards.



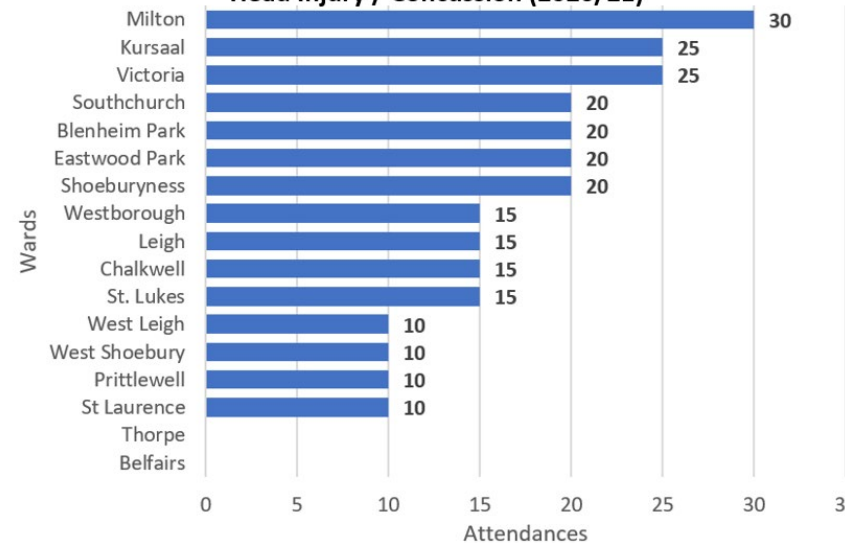
Abrasions, Contusions or Lacerations - 8 Wards, led by Kursaal at 160, had 100 or more A&E attendances that occurred at home. Leigh, Belfairs, Thorpe, and West Leigh all had 50 or less.

Dislocations and Fractures (2020/21)



Dislocations or fractures - Eastwood Park at 85 had the highest number of A&E attendances, nearly 42% more than Victoria and Southchurch who both had 60. Leigh had the least at 10.

Head Injury / Concussion (2020/21)



Head Injuries or Concussion events - Milton had 30 incidents that resulted in attendance at A&E. This was closely followed by Kursaal and Victoria both at 25, while Thorpe and Belfairs had none.

Source: [References \[21\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Residence Occupation Factors"

# Stable and Appropriate Accommodation

Measure	Southend (%)	England Average (%)	Comment
Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Persons)	88.8	78.8	In 2021/22 88.8% of working age learning disabled people aged 18-64 years old were living in their own home, this was the sixth highest proportion within the CIPFA neighbour group, above the England average of 78.8% and classified as statistically better.
Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Male)	91.6	78.6	In 2021/22, 91.6% of adult males in Southend with a learning disability and of working age (aged 18-64), were living in their own home, this was the fourth highest proportion within the CIPFA neighbour group, above the England average of 78.6% and classified as statistically better.
Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Female)	85.0	79.3	In 2021/22, Southend at 85.0% of adult females in Southend with a learning disability and of working age (aged 18-64), were living in their own home, this was mid-table within the CIPFA neighbour group, above the England average of 79.3% and classified as statistically better.
Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Persons)	67.0	58.0	In 2020/21, 67.0% of adults in Southend, aged 18-69 years old, who are on the Care Programme Approach, in contact with secondary mental health services are living in stable and appropriate accommodation. This is mid-table within the CIPFA neighbour group, above the England average of 58.0% but classified statistically similar.
Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Male)	67.0	56.0	In 2020/21, 67.0% of adult males in Southend, aged 18-69 years old, who are on the Care Programme Approach, in contact with secondary mental health services are living in stable and appropriate accommodation. This was in the mid-table range of the CIPFA neighbour group, above the England average of 56.0%, but classified as statistically similar.
Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Female)	68.0	59.0	In 2020/21, 68.0% of adult females in Southend, aged 18-69 years old, who are on the Care Programme Approach, in contact with secondary mental health services are living in stable and appropriate accommodation. This was in the mid-table range of the CIPFA neighbour group, above the England average of 59.0%, but classified as statistically similar.
Proportion of supported working age adults with learning disability living in settled accommodation	87.8	77.3	In 2019/20, Southend had 87.8% of working age adults aged 18-64 years old, with learning disabilities, receiving long-term support from their local social services <a href="#">department</a> and living in settled accommodation. This was the sixth highest proportion within the CIPFA neighbour group, above the England average of 77.3% and classified as statistically better.
Proportion of supported working age adults with learning disability living in unsettled accommodation	11.2	16.9	In 2019/20, Southend had 11.2% of working age adults aged 18-64 years old, with learning disabilities, receiving long-term support from their local social services <a href="#">department</a> and living in unsettled accommodation. This was the seventh lowest proportion within the CIPFA neighbour group, below the England average of 16.9% and classified as statistically better.

# Hoarding



A hoarding disorder is where someone acquires an excessive number of items and stores them in a chaotic manner, usually resulting in unmanageable amounts of clutter. The items can be of little or no monetary value.

It has been decided by the Southend City Council's Hoarding Steering Group to start a Hoarding Alliance. This will begin as a pilot with partners in South Essex Homes, using residents who they are already aware of and who have been assessed at level 7 hoarding and below. The reason for focusing on level 7 and below is it becomes a statutory response with a referral into social care above level 7.

There will be no case holding within the alliance, the person bringing the contact will be responsible for carrying out any actions discussed. The group will start by the end of July 2023. Once the pilot has been completed and evaluated as being successful, it will be expanded to the City of Southend.

Alongside the Alliance Pilot, the council plan to start a peer support group which will be community led online and possible in person if there is an appetite for it. Due to the lack of knowledge around hoarding the council are also looking into a training programme to upskill our colleagues and community on signs and help that is on offer around Hoarding.

Source: [References](#) [22] [23]

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Residence Occupation Factors"

# Environmental Factors

## Air Quality

### Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)

Since December 1997, every council in the UK has been carrying out a review and assessment of air quality in their area. This involves measuring air pollution and trying to predict how it will change in the next few years. If a council finds any areas where they are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area there. This area could be just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger.



**Air Quality Management Area 1** - Southend-on-Sea has a declared AQMA in a small area around the Bell junction. The declaration of the AQMA follows a detailed assessment for nitrogen dioxide levels at the junction of the A127, Hockleythick Lane and Rochford Road (The Bell junction). The AQMA has been extended to include an area where the air quality is within 10% of exceeding the national guidelines. This includes the roundabout where the A127 meets the A159 (Cuckoo Corner). Work at The Bell junction commenced in 2020 and is now complete. It is expected that this work, along with other measures should contribute to improving local air quality.



**Air Quality Management Area 2** - In December 2020, our second Air Quality Management Area was declared on a short section of the A127 Victoria Avenue, close to the junctions with East Street, West Street, Priory Crescent and Fairfax Drive.

#### What are we doing about this?

Where an AQMA is declared, the local authority must develop an action plan to improve air quality, in liaison with local residents and businesses within 12 months of the declaration. The plan should include measures in relation to local transport, highways, land use and planning, environmental health and public health.

We adopted our first Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) and Low Emission Strategy in June 2018 and a second one has been created in July 2023. The air quality action plan for the AQMA 1 will be reviewed within this financial year. The air quality action plan for the AQMA 2 is currently going through the committee process. Southend Council is looking at setting up an internal steering group to implement the plan and review annually. We have also carried out a number of junction improvements such as the A127 Kent Elms scheme, and across the city to reduce congestion, which ultimately help to improve air quality.

**About Air Pollution** - Particulate matter (PM) is everything in the air that is not a gas and therefore consists of a huge variety of chemical compounds and materials, some of which can be toxic. Due to the small size of many of the particles that form PM, some of these toxins may enter the bloodstream and be transported around the body, lodging in the heart, brain and other organs. Therefore, exposure to PM can result in serious impacts to health, especially in vulnerable groups of people such as the young, elderly, and those with respiratory problems. As a result, particulates are classified according to size. The UK is currently focused on measuring the fractions of PM where particles are less than 10 micrometres in diameter (PM10) and less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter (PM2.5) based on the latest evidence on the effects of PM to health.

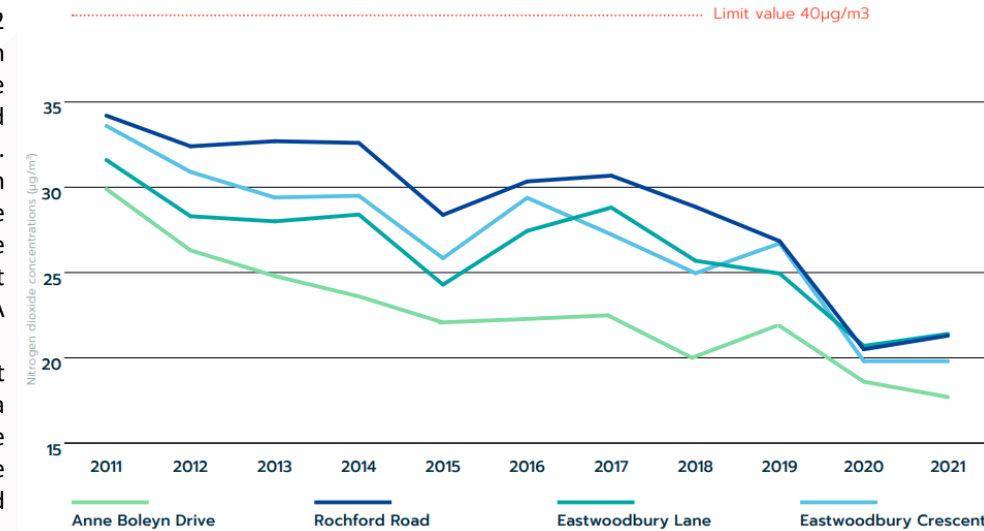
### Southend Airport

Concentration levels of NO<sub>2</sub> measured around London Southend Airport have consistently remained below Government limits. The recorded annual mean values for each testing site have been adjusted by the relevant bias adjustment factor following DEFRA guidance.

The pollutants of greatest concern in the local area are oxides of nitrogen. The majority of pollutants in the local area come from road traffic.

The annual results for NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring at all four testing sites around the airport are plotted on the graph and demonstrates that NO<sub>2</sub> levels at all four sites continue to remain well below the 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> Government limit value. The 2021 results compared to the previous year remain largely consistent with just a -0.04% to +0.04% increase/decrease across all four testing sites. This would suggest that the inactivity to and from the airport site has been offset by an increase in non-airport related road traffic, using the surrounding monitoring streets, which has generally increased following the easing of lockdown restrictions.

#### Annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations 2011-2021 (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)



Source: [References \[24\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Environmental Factors"



# Noise

## Southend Airport

- 85% of all complaints in 2021-22 were about night-time operations (23:00 – 06:30).
- 87% of all night-time complaints were about cargo operations.
- 803 night-time complaints were about aircraft operated by HM Coastguard and police.
- 36% of all flights operated to/from the South West over Leigh-on-Sea.
- 66% of all complainants live in the Leigh-on-Sea area (SS9 postcode).



## Postcode areas for noise complaints

2021-22	SS0	SS1	SS2	SS3	SS4	SS5	SS6	SS7	SS8	SS9	CM
Complaints	2535	1	1142	2	2012	27	1	7	1	4807	12
Complainants	20	1	10	2	21	1	1	5	1	131	4

## Map of all complaints received 2021-22



All complaints relate to aircraft operating within the airport’s permitted controls. Nevertheless, the airport continuously seeks to manage and mitigate the impact of its operations on its communities. To that end, the management team engages regularly with local councillors, MPs, stakeholders and community groups to seek to find ways to balance these impacts with the positive contribution it makes through employment growth for local people and wider economic regeneration.

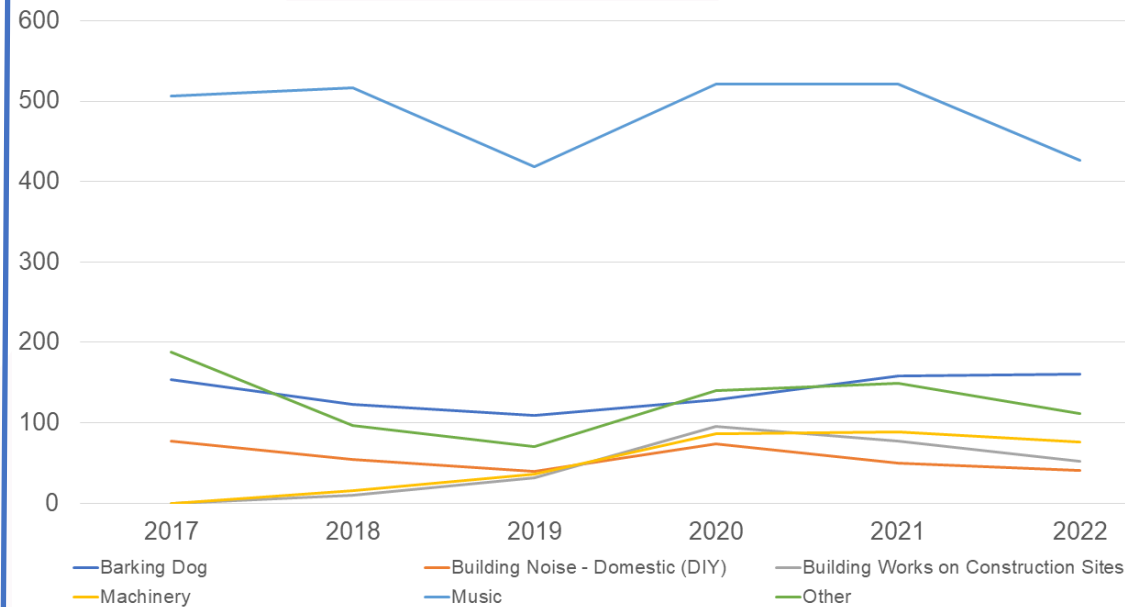
## Noise nuisance

For the period shown in the chart below, the council has received an average of around 500 complaints about loud music each year, more than double the values of other causes in the noise category.

Barking dogs is the next largest category, regularly seeing between 100 and 200 complaints each year.

The remaining individual categories relating to building noise and machinery have seen less than 100 complaints each year.

‘Other’ is made up of eight categories, with Alarms usually making up the majority.



## Public consultation

On 16th May 2023, the council announced that a survey had been launched. Its aim was to understand how those who live and work in the City feel about how the council investigate and deal with statutory nuisance.

The council has a duty to take reasonable steps to investigate any complaints of statutory nuisances and the results from the consultation helped form the final policy. The policy has been adopted by Southend Councils cabinet and is set to be published in Autumn 2023.

Source: [References \[25\]](#)

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to “Environmental Factors”

# Flooding

A report was produced following the flooding event of the 11th October 2013 within Southend-on-Sea, where widespread flooding on the 11th October 2013 was a result of heavy rainfall coinciding with high tides resulting in 20 recorded incidents of flooding. Three areas saw repeated flooding on the 13th October 2013 following further rainfall.

The investigation determined that flooding incidents predominantly resulted from issues associated with maintenance of assets. This resulted in the impeded function of inflow of water to highways gullies and restriction of flow from drainage network outfalls.

In most instances, the responsible RMAs (Southend-on-Sea City Council as the Highways Authority and Anglian Water as the drainage authority), attended the sites and resolved the issues at the time, or shortly after the flooding. In the short term, it is recommended that maintenance of assets within areas prone to flooding is prioritised to ensure the continued performance of the drainage network.

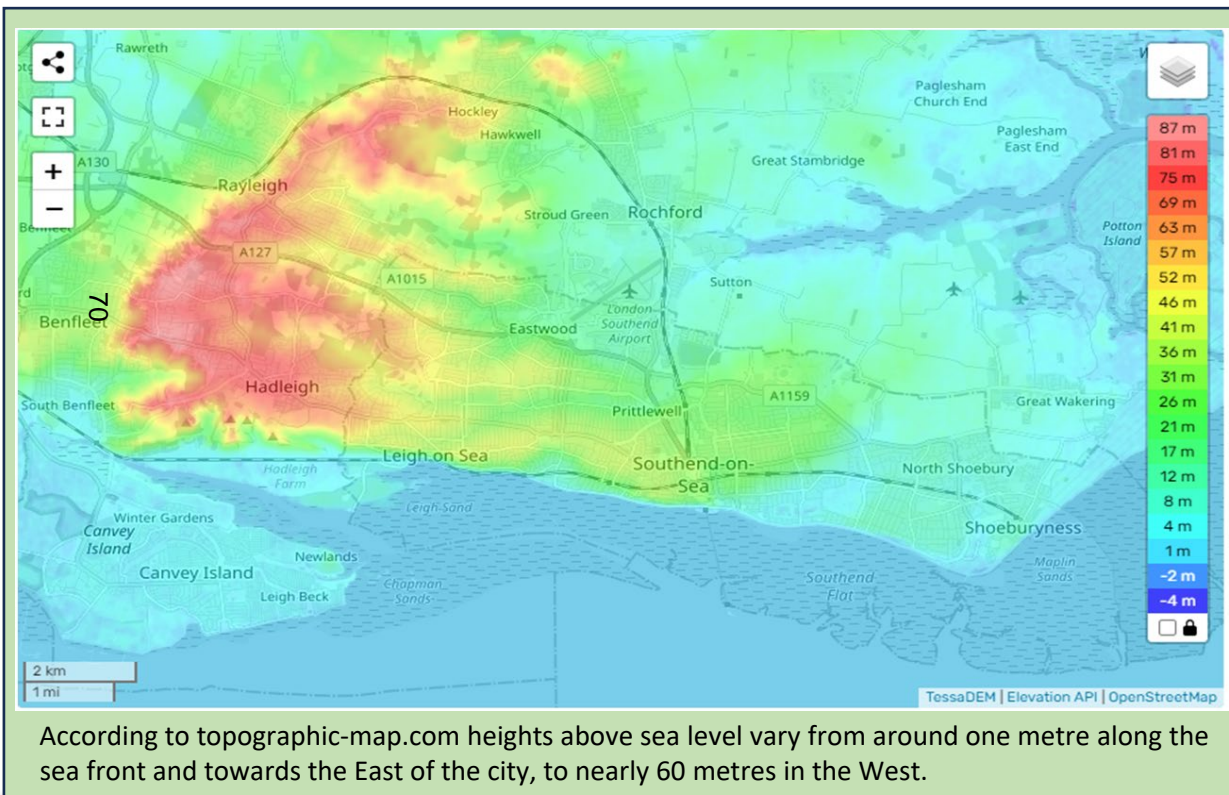


In the longer term, it is recommended that there is wide scale implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to attenuate surface water at the source and reduce the rate of runoff from the urban catchment areas. This will act to reduce the pressure on the drainage network and reduce the risk of flooding from more frequent rainfall events.

The mechanisms for flooding at Rodbridge Drive could not be determined from the data available. It has therefore been recommended that the Anglian Water and Southend-on-Sea City Council undertake surveys of the drainage network in this area to determine the cause of the flooding and improve understanding of the flooding mechanisms.

As part of the investigation, a number of actions have been identified to assist with the ongoing flood management across the city. Many of the actions should be implemented by Southend-on-Sea City Council along with Anglian Water, the Environment Agency, riparian owners, residents and developers.

Source: [References \[26\]](#)



Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Environmental Factors"



# Homelessness

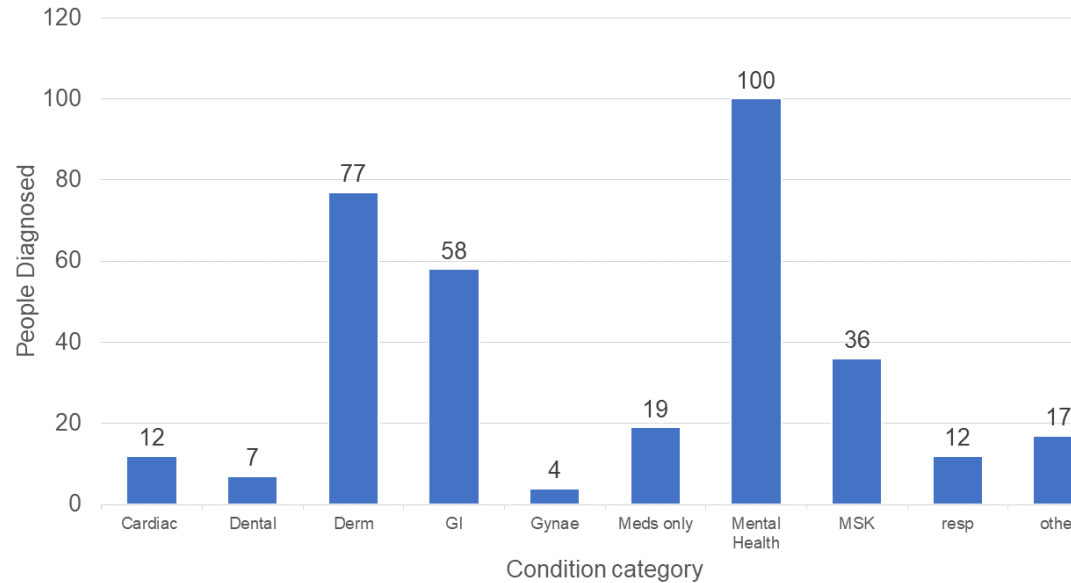
## Healthcare for the Homeless

	Number (out of 70) some clients fall into multiple domains.	Percentage
Use of Accident and Emergency (in the 3 months prior to COVID lockdown)	26	37%
Significant mental health problem	58	83%
Current illicit drug use.	38	54%
Help sought for Alcohol misuse	37	52%
Has dealt with probation / been in prison	7	10%

In March 2020, 116 homeless people were re-housed in Bed and Breakfast accommodation. The Council supplied all residents with mobile phones, so using this we started telephone welfare and health checks. The table shows the results from seventy telephone assessments that were completed.

71

Conditions Diagnosed Nov 21 – Oct 22



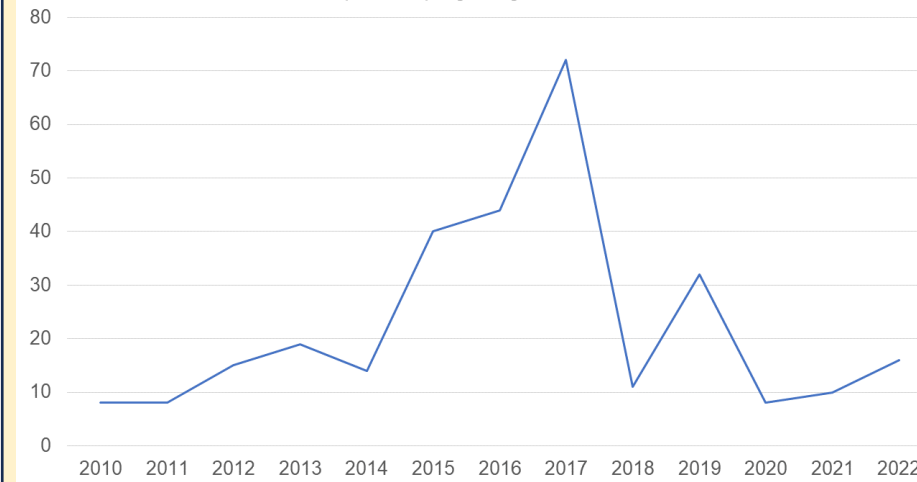
There were 342 conditions diagnosed in homeless people between November 2021 and October 2022. Three condition groups made up nearly 70% of conditions, the largest being mental health issues (29%), followed by dermatological (23%) and Gastrointestinal (GI) (17%).

Note: MSK = Musculoskeletal

Source: [References \[27\] \[28\]](#)

## Rough Sleeping

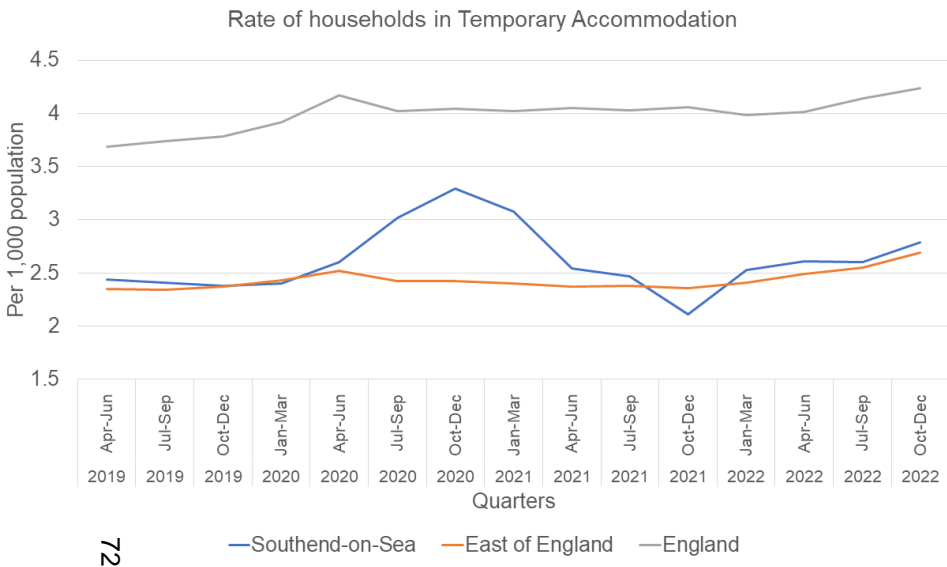
People sleeping rough in Southend



According to the Annual Rough Sleeping Snapshot in England which was published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities on 28 February 2023, the number of rough sleepers in Southend for 2022 was 16 up 6 from the 2021 but below the high of 72 seen in 2017. The snapshot was taken in Autumn 2022.

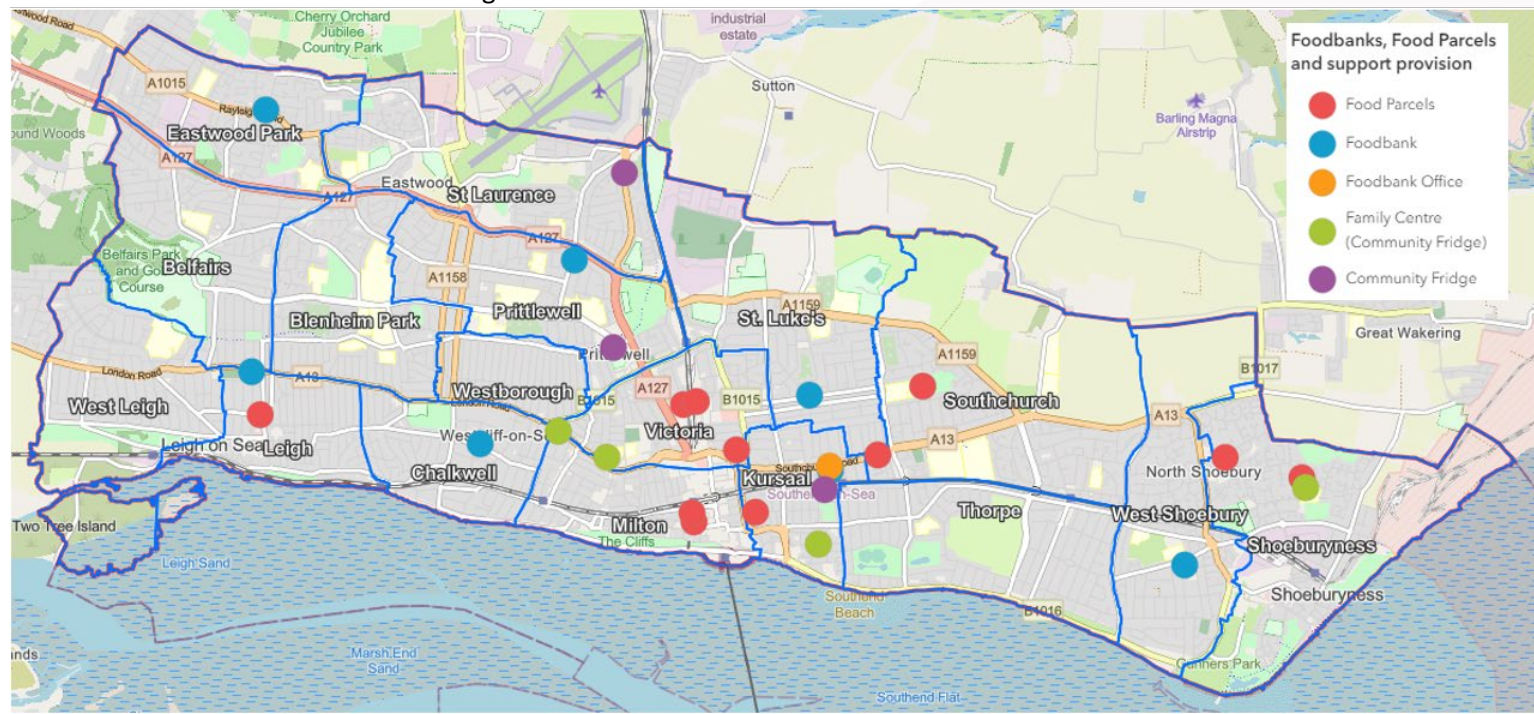
Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Homelessness"

# Households in Temporary Accommodation



# Food Banks

The majority of Southend's foodbanks are located in wards within the centre of the City although there are also some located in wards further out.



# Domestic Abuse

On 29 April 2021, The Domestic Abuse Act was passed by the Government to 'support all victims of Domestic Abuse' (DA). The Act aims to ensure that victims have the confidence to come forward and report their experiences, safe in the knowledge that everything will be done both to support them and their children and pursue the abuser. Councils were required to carry out a needs assessment and formulate and publish a strategy to address the statutory duties to provide support within "safe" accommodation for domestic abuse victims and their families.

In Southend, it is estimated that 25,500 people will experience DA in their lifetime of which 2, 650 will be visible to the system each year. In the 2022 calendar year, the council's housing solutions service supported 40 victim/survivors of Domestic Abuse and 8 alleged perpetrators who had been excluded from the property. Due to the way data is recorded, this is likely to be an undercount and therefore the operational team have reviewed their practices to enable better intelligence regarding need going forwards.



Southend saw a spike in TA placements during Covid coinciding with the 'Everyone in' scheme, where single homeless who might not ordinarily be offered their own TA room were placed in B&B.

In recent quarters Southend's rate of households in TA has increased and is marginally higher than the Eastern average.

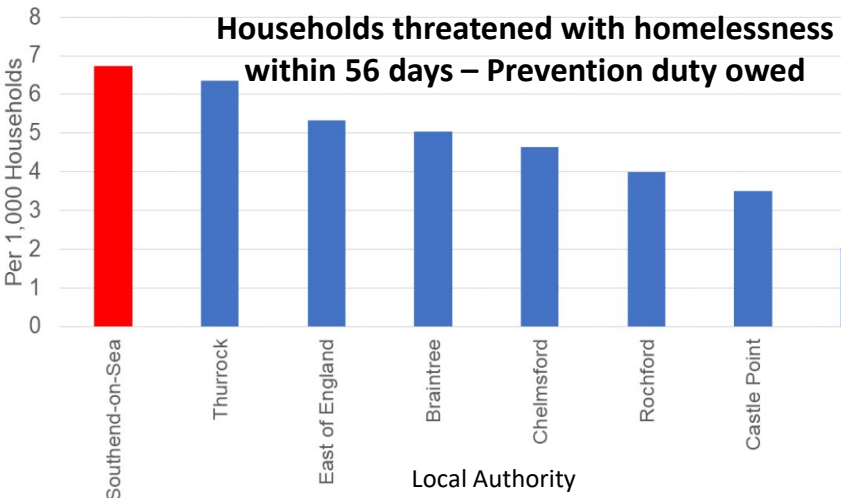
Frozen Local Housing Allowance rates and a shortage of affordable accommodation in the private or social sector make homeless prevention/relief difficult and results in needing to place households in TA.

Source: [References](#) [29] [30] [31]

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Homelessness"

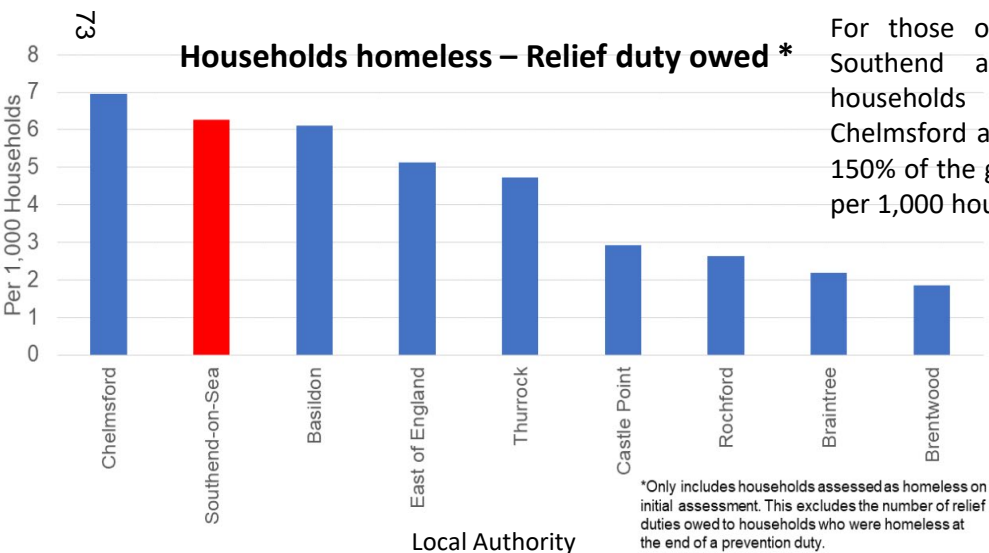
# National and local trends

**Households threatened with homelessness within 56 days – Prevention duty owed**



In 2021/22, Southend at 6.7 per 1,000 households had the highest rate of households threatened with homelessness within 56 days and owed a prevention duty, within Mid and South Essex. This was above the group average of 4.4 per 1,000 households.

**Households homeless – Relief duty owed \***



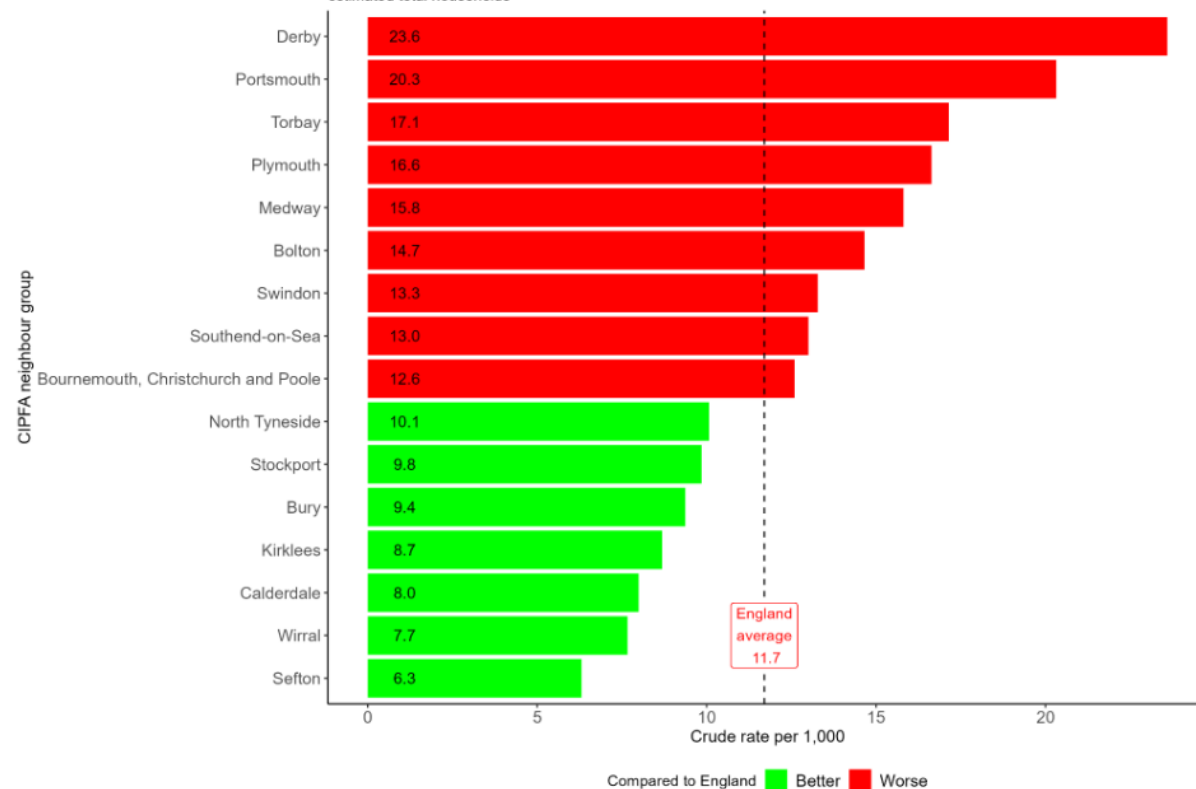
For those owed a relief duty, Southend at 6.3 per 1,000 households was second to Chelmsford at 7.0 and just under 150% of the group average of 4.3 per 1,000 households.

\*Only includes households assessed as homeless on initial assessment. This excludes the number of relief duties owed to households who were homeless at the end of a prevention duty.

Source: [References \[32\]](#)

# Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act

Fingertips IndicatorID: 93736 Timeperiod: 2021/22 Sex: Not applicable  
 Definition: Households owed a prevention or relief duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act, crude rate per 1,000 estimated total households



In 2021/22, Southend at 13.0 per 1,000 households was mid-table of the CIPFA neighbour group for the rate of households owed a prevention or relief duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act. This was above the England average of 11.7 per 1,000 and classified as statistically worse.

**Aged 16-24 cohort only** – Southend at 2.8 per 1,000 was mid-table of the CIPFA neighbour group where the main applicant was aged 16-24. This was above the England average of 2.4 per 1,000 and classified as statistically worse.

**Aged 55+ cohort only** - Southend at 3.9 per 1,000 had the third highest rate compared to our CIPFA neighbours where the main applicant was aged 55 years or older. This was above the England average of 2.8 per 1,000 and classified as statistically worse.

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Homelessness"



# Planning, Budget, Sustainable Development and Circular Economy

## Budget

At the meeting of the Southend-on-Sea City Council held on, Thursday, 23rd February 2023 the Council [approved the 2023/24 budget.](#)

General Fund Housing	<p><b>Total: £1,135,000 split by</b>                  £800,000 Disabled Facilities Grant                  £260,000 Private Sector Housing Strategy – Empty Homes                  £75,000 Housing and Development Pipeline Feasibility - GF</p>	<p>The General Fund for Housing has a 38% increase from £825,000 in 2022/23 to £1,135,000 in 2023/24.</p>
Capital Investment - Housing 74	<p><b>Total: £11,502,491 split by</b>                  £7,875,000 Council Housing New Build Programme                  £2,846,000 Council Housing Acquisitions Programme                  £770,000 Council Housing Refurbishment</p>	<p>In 2023/24 the council is increasing the spending on new home building by more than eleven times compared to 2022/23. During this time, the council house refurbishment is to remain at £770,000 whilst there is a reduction of around 20% in the housing acquisition programme moving from £3,512,000 in 2022/23 to £2,846,000 in 2023/24.</p>
Refurbishment / Regeneration	<p><b>Total: £24,643,000 split by</b>                  £7,593,000 Council Housing Refurbishment                  £17,050,000 Enterprise and Regeneration</p>	<p>Council housing refurbishment in financial year 2022/2023 initially has £9,317,000 allocated to it, but this decreases by 19% to £7,593,000 in 2023/24. Enterprise and Regeneration sees nearly a 200% increase in funding from £5,850,000 in 2022/23 to £17,050,000 in 2023/24.</p>

## Circular Economy

Source: [References \[33\] \[34\]](#)

Southend-on-Sea City Council held a workshop in February 2023 attended by over 25 council officers, to discuss how the city will benefit from moving towards a 'circular economy'. A circular economy is the complete opposite of our throwaway society. Resources are reused, repurposed and given new life. It can also help all of us withstand spiralling costs as we make more out of items we already own. The workshop looked at the opportunities and barriers to improving the council's efficient use of its resources throughout its services and will feed into the council's local plans and strategies and ensure they are centred around circular economy principles. The council is already working on successful recycling initiatives:

On 17th May 2023 Southend City Council announced it had successfully demonstrated a proof-of-concept to increase plastic recycling rates among businesses and organisations across the City as part of the PlastiCity initiative. The project has a particular focus on increasing recycling rates of 'lost plastics' - material eligible for recycling, but not yet collected or processed by mainstream waste management operations and subsequently sent to landfill. Through ongoing engagement with local businesses and organisations, the council initiated the 'PlastiCity Pledge' - encouraging these organisations to reduce waste and improve recycling performance. The MYGroup recycling boxes, collection and processing services are providing the means to deliver on this pledge.



Veolia provides a comprehensive range of waste, water and energy management services designed to build the circular economy and preserve scarce raw materials. They are innovators committed to focusing on carbon reduction by preventing pollution, preserving natural resources, protecting biodiversity, combating climate change and raising environmental awareness. Their new strategy is focused on manufacturing green products and energy, helping our customers and suppliers reduce their carbon impact by investing more than £1 billion on new infrastructure between 2012 and 2018. From transforming sludge into plastic, recovering palladium from street sweepings and future-gazing with our 'Imagine 2050' report we are turning the once 'traditional' waste, water and energy management industry on its head.

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Planning, Budget, Sustainable Development and Circular Economy"

## Future Need

The tables in this section provide only an illustrative modelling of available evidence, which can be used for guidance and monitoring purposes but should not be prescribed as an explicit requirement for individual sites given the need to respond to changing market demands, local context and viability factors.

### Size and type of housing needed in South Essex (2020-40)

	Property size				Property type		
	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4+ beds	House	Flat	Bungalow
Basildon	14%	26%	40%	20%	70%	20%	10%
Brentwood	9%	25%	36%	30%	69%	19%	11%
Castle Point	6%	24%	43%	27%	66%	8%	26%
Rochford	6%	22%	43%	29%	71%	9%	21%
Southend-on-Sea	19%	30%	35%	16%	52%	37%	12%
Thurrock	13%	26%	48%	13%	69%	24%	7%
<b>South Essex</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>12%</b>

Source: Turley analysis

Note: figures may not sum due to rounding

Southend has a lower relative need for 3 bedroom properties and houses than other South Essex authorities. However, in absolute terms Southend has a shortage of houses and 3 bedroom properties that the market is not effectively meeting.

### Estimated size of affordable housing needs in South Essex (2021-40)

	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4+ beds
Basildon	-2%	84%	10%	9%
Brentwood	49%	36%	14%	1%
Castle Point	48%	30%	21%	0%
Rochford	36%	41%	18%	5%
Southend-on-Sea	26%	45%	24%	5%
Thurrock	56%	32%	7%	5%
<b>South Essex</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>4%</b>

Source: Turley analysis

Note: figures may not sum due to rounding

The table on the left shows that the greatest need for affordable homes across South Essex is for two bedroom dwellings, followed by those with one bedroom.

Whilst Southend needs fewer one and two bed homes than the average for South Essex, (7% and 2% less respectively), it needs slightly more homes with four beds or more (1% more) and 9% more with three bedrooms.

## Sustainable Development

The councils of Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock and Essex County have formed the Association of South Essex Local Authorities ([ASELA](#)). Through ASELA they are working to deliver improved prosperity and wellbeing in the region by:

- tackling problems that members councils can't solve individually
- creating collective scale and impact
- providing the place leadership to promote South Essex.

Each partner council contributes resources to the ASELA programmes and together they work to win new investment for the region from central government, the private sector and public partners.

The partnership began in June 2016 and signed a Memorandum of Understanding in January 2018. In October 2021 the seven councils agreed to form a Joint Committee. The [vision](#) South Essex – the place...

- To live
- To visit
- To work and do business.

ASELA is working towards a South Essex with:

- Excellent and contemporary digital infrastructure including 5G and connectivity making businesses want to invest in the area and start successful and productive enterprises.
- Improved connectivity and public transport, underpinned by investment in active travel projects which benefit people's health and wellbeing and could see major environmental benefits.
- Investment in green and blue infrastructure that supports parks and river walks, active use of environmental assets, biodiversity, health and wellbeing outcomes, promoting active and thriving communities.
- A current and future workforce with the skills to access productive and highly skilled jobs.
- A strategy to secure more commercial development from employers who can provide productive and well-paid employment, locally.
- Accelerated development of housing sites that deliver new quality homes, neighbourhoods and communities and enhanced amenity and place for all residents.
- Supported young people who are able to achieve their best and build their futures in South Essex.








Source: [References](#) [35] [36]

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Planning, Budget, Sustainable Development and Circular Economy"

# Overview of Housing Guidelines, Legislation and Policies

## World Health Organisation

### Housing and Health Guidelines

Topic	Recommendation	Strength of recommendation
 Crowding	Strategies should be developed and implemented to prevent and reduce household crowding.	Strong
 Indoor cold and insulation	Indoor housing temperatures should be high enough to protect residents from the harmful health effects of cold. For countries with temperate or colder climates, 18 °C has been proposed as a safe and well-balanced indoor temperature to protect the health of general populations during cold seasons.  In climate zones with a cold season, efficient and safe thermal insulation should be installed in new housing and retrofitted in existing housing.	Strong  Conditional
 Indoor heat	In populations exposed to high ambient temperatures, strategies to protect populations from excess indoor heat should be developed and implemented.	Conditional
 Home safety and injuries	Housing should be equipped with safety devices (such as smoke and carbon monoxide alarms, stair gates and window guards) and measures should be taken to reduce hazards that lead to unintentional injuries.	Strong
 Accessibility	Based on the current and projected national prevalence of populations with functional impairments and taking into account trends of ageing, an adequate proportion of the housing stock should be accessible to people with functional impairments.	Strong

Housing is becoming increasingly important to health due to demographic and climate changes. The world's urban population is expected to double by 2050 and will require housing solutions.

Source: [References](#) [37] [38] [39]

## UK Government



**The Housing Act 2004 (The Act)** - A local housing authority must keep the housing conditions in their area under review with a view to identifying any action that may need to be taken by them. If a local housing authority consider that it would be appropriate for any residential premises in their district to be inspected with a view to determining whether any hazard exists on those premises, the authority must arrange for such an inspection to be carried out.

The Act changes the way local authorities will assess housing conditions. They will now look at the condition of properties using a risk assessment approach called the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS). The

HHSRS is applied to any form of dwelling whether it is self-contained or not, in a large building or not. The local authority officer only has to examine the dwelling and the parts and areas, shared or not, which form part of that dwelling.

## Regulator



**Strategic direction:** Boards must set a clear strategic direction and priorities for their organisations.



**New supply and development:** Providers play a key role in delivering much needed new homes and also invest in the development of homes for market sale



**Service delivery and accountability:** Consumer regulation casework highlights effective engagement with tenants and holding their landlord to account.

## Social Housing Sector Risk Profile



**Macroeconomic risk and viability:** The economic environment remains particularly uncertain, with the risk of further downside shocks.



**Stock decency and safety:** Failing to maintain adequate investment in existing stock can have significant consequences for tenants.



**Reputation:** High profile instances of stock decency problems and service delivery and complaint handling failings have damaged the sector's reputation

Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Housing Guidelines, Legislation and Policies"



## Southend Policies - Homelessness

The council has a legal duty to offer support to all eligible applicants who are homeless or threatened with homelessness within 56 days. To be eligible, they must normally live in the UK long-term and not be subject to immigration control.

People should contact the council as soon as they are threatened with homelessness. This gives the council more time to save the existing living arrangement or to support people to find a new property.

The council will discuss the housing situation, the person's finances and any other issues that are affecting their housing (e.g. medical issues). They will then agree with a personal housing plan. The plan sets out the steps that the person and the council must take to stop them becoming homeless or, if they have already lost their home, to find housing.

People could be asked to:

- look for an affordable private tenancy
- apply to the Homeseekers' Register
- provide evidence of their situation
- apply for benefits
- seek debt advice
- take part in mediation



If people are threatened with homelessness within 56 days, the council will agree a duty to support them to try to prevent them from becoming homeless (the prevention duty).

If people are homeless when they approach the council, or later become homeless, they will agree a duty to work with them for at least 56 days to try to relieve their homelessness (the relief duty).

If at the end of the 56 day relief duty, the person is still homeless, the application will progress to the main duty stage. The council will have been carrying out enquiries to see if as well as being homeless and eligible for help, the person meets three other criteria.

These are:

- priority need for housing - households are considered to be in priority need for housing if they contain dependent children under 18, a pregnant woman or someone who is significantly vulnerable, or if they have become homeless through their property becoming uninhabitable due to a fire or flood
- unintentionally homeless - councils can only agree the full housing duty to applicants who have not become homeless through their own actions or failure to act. For example, if you have been evicted for harassing your neighbours or not paying your rent, it is likely that we will not be able to agree the full housing duty
- local connection - You can gain a local connection to Southend due to the length of time you have lived here, having close family in the borough or working here. If people meet all the criteria, the council will agree the full housing duty to them. This means the council will have a duty to provide them with temporary housing until such time as they are able to get a suitable, long-term home. If people refuse a suitable housing offer, the council's duty to you will end.

## Southend Policies - Planning

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.

Planning Practice Guidance can be found at the following [link](#). Planning Practice Guidance provides detailed advice to Local Planning Authorities on assessing housing requirements within their area.

The current planning policy for housing provision, including affordable requirements, is set out in the documents below.

These will be revised as part of the [Local Plan Review](#):

- [Core Strategy \(2007\) Policy CP8](#)
- [Development Management Policies \(2015\) Policy DM7 \(see also policy DM8 and 9\)](#)
- [Southend Central Area Action Plan \(AAP\) 2018 \(Section 4:4\)](#)



## On the move

[On The Move](#) is Southend-on-Sea City Council's Choice Based Lettings scheme.

On the Move aims to ensure that all people who qualify for entry onto the Home-seekers' Register are able to exercise choice in deciding where they wish to live.

Available social homes in the City will be advertised through this website, and qualifying applicants can bid for the properties they would like to live in. Some properties will be owned by the Council, and others will be owned by a Housing Association, or Registered Provider.

Source: [References](#) [40] [41] [42]



Click this box to view detailed supporting analysis relating to "Housing Guidelines, Legislation and Policies"



# Local Services, Assets and Interventions

Housing and Health JSNA



# Local Services, Assets and Interventions

Livewell Southend is a self-serve website administered by Southend City Council. Its aim is to provide community information on many things including local services, healthy living and mental health support. It is continuously maintained and regularly updated.

The following provides links to sub sections of the “Adults” directory on Livewell Southend. Although the directory provides information about getting around and things for adults to do, the following sub sections have a specific relevance to Housing and Health.

Sub Section of Adults Directory and connected relevant pages	Description	Link
<b>Housing</b>	This page has information about (a) where you can live; (b) what choices there are for vulnerable adults and (c) what support is available for those at risk of homelessness	<a href="#">View</a>
Safety in the Home	Provides signposting links to services who offer support relating to fires, falls and Crime	<a href="#">View</a>
Sheltered housing	Information about South Essex Homes manages and maintains 20 sheltered housing schemes on behalf of Southend-on-Sea City Council.	<a href="#">View</a>
<b>Health</b>	On this page you will find details of local health-related services such as (a) NHS Choices; (b) local services and (c) social and support groups	<a href="#">View</a>
NHS Mental Health Checks	Contact details to enquire about this MOT for people. Once every five years, it measures your circulatory and vascular health and looks for other high-risk factors	<a href="#">View</a>
Mental Health	Page contains links to various partners such as Samaritans who, among others, offers support services for Mental health related issues	<a href="#">View</a>
Ways to Control your anger	Information and signposting relating to controlling anger. Includes understanding anger, how to keep it at bay and available online courses	<a href="#">View</a>
<b>Staying Safe</b>	You will find (a) information to help when you need some extra support in a relationship; (b) information to help you feel safe and happy at home and (c) local support services	<a href="#">View</a>
Domestic Abuse	Details support service for residents who are experiencing domestic abuse	<a href="#">View</a>
Adaptations and Equipment	Information on (a) home adaptations; (b) equipment for daily living and (c) disabled facilities grant	<a href="#">View</a>
<b>Finances</b>	You will find advice and guidance as well as local services that can support you with (a) personal finances; (b) handling debts and (c) paying for your care	<a href="#">View</a>
Cost of Living	For people who are worried about rising costs and may be struggling this page contains a summary of services which may be able to help you during this difficult time.	<a href="#">View</a>
Benefits Advise	Contains signposting to places offering information on available benefits	<a href="#">View</a>
<b>Learning, Working, Volunteering</b>	Details of (a) education centres; (b) colleges; (c) training; (d) employment advise and (e) businesses looking for a volunteer	<a href="#">View</a>
<b>Caring for someone</b>	Services available to those who are caring for someone, especially if unpaid	<a href="#">View</a>
Informal Carers	Page providing information related to (a) informal carers; (b) young carers; (c) carers assessment and (d) finance and benefits	<a href="#">View</a>



# Find Out More

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Housing and Health JSNA



# Find Out More

Data and analysis within the [statistics section](#) of this JSNA summary, has been underpinned by a collection of online documents. Each of these documents, presented in a story format, has been produced to provide more detailed analysis on each main chapter featured in this JSNA and includes maps, charts and visual presentations throughout.

Links to the online documents, hosted on [SmartSouthend](#), can be found listed below and also within the footer of each slide in the statistics section.

Demographics	<a href="#">View</a>
Housing Market (Private and Social)	<a href="#">View</a>
Affordability	<a href="#">View</a>
Warm and Safe	<a href="#">View</a>
Residence Occupation Factors	<a href="#">View</a>
Environmental Factors	<a href="#">View</a>
Homelessness	<a href="#">View</a>
Planning, Budget, Sustainable Development and Circular Economy	<a href="#">View</a>
Overview of Housing guidance, legislation and policies	<a href="#">View</a>



# References

Housing and Health JSNA

# References

	Chapter (if applicable)	Theme	Source	Link
[1]	Population	<b>Demographics</b>	ONS Census 2021	<a href="#">Census 2021: Population</a>
[2]	Deprivation		Gov.uk	<a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019</a>
[3]	Household Composition		ONS Census 2021 via Nomis	<a href="#">RM135 - Tenure by household composition</a> Tenure Owned or Rented
[4]			ONS Census 2021 via Nomis	<a href="#">RM057 - Household composition by age</a> Single Family Households
[5] ∞	Health		ONS Census 2021 via Nomis	<a href="#">RM046 - General health by tenure by age</a> Health Status by Tenure
[6]	Employment		ONS Census 2021 via Nomis	<a href="#">RM140 - Tenure by occupation - Household Reference Persons</a> Occupations
[7]	Dwelling Counts	<b>Housing Market (Private and Social)</b>	a) ONS b) ONS c) Gov.uk	a) <a href="#">Number of dwellings by housing characteristics in England and Wales</a> b) <a href="#">Household estimates by Tenure</a> c) <a href="#">Number of properties by Council Tax band</a>
[8]	Social Housing Stocks		Gov.uk	Private Registered Provider Stock <a href="#">Table 115</a>
[9]	Housing Waiting Lists		Gov.uk	Households on LA Housing Waiting Lists <a href="#">Table 600</a>
[10]	Cost of Housing		ONS	Mean house prices by ward <a href="#">HPSSA dataset 38</a>



	Chapter (if applicable)	Theme	Source	Link
[11]	House Prices / Rents and Earnings	<b>Affordability</b>	ONS	<a href="#">House price (existing dwellings) to workplace-based earnings ratio</a>
[12]	Local Housing Allowance (LHA)		Gov.uk	<a href="#">Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates applicable from April 2023 to March 2024</a>
[13]	South Essex Needs		ONS; Land Registry; Turley	South Essex Housing Needs Assessment <a href="#">Table 6.1 and Table 6.3</a>
[14]	Fuel Poverty		Fingertips	<a href="#">Fuel Poverty Indicator 93759</a>
[15] a b	Under Occupancy / Overcrowding		a) ONS Census 2021 b) ONS Census 2021	a) <a href="#">Occupancy rating for bedrooms variable: Census 2021</a> b) <a href="#">Number of households in HMO by type of occupancy rating (bedrooms)</a>
[16]	Energy Efficiency of Housing	<b>Warm and Safe</b>	Southend City Council	Retrofit and New Build Projects
[17]	Damp and Mould		a) Southend City Council b) Fingertips	a) Private sector Housing service requests relating to damp and mould b) <a href="#">Zero and one day emergency admissions for Pneumonia Indicator 93596</a>
[18]	Disrepair		Southend City Council	Private sector Housing service requests relating to disrepair

	Chapter (if applicable)	Theme	Source	Link
[19]	Housing Adaptations	<b>Residence Occupation Factors</b>	a) Local Government Assoc. b) Southend City Council	a) <a href="#">Meeting the home adaptation needs of older people</a> b) ---
[20]	Overcrowding		Southend City Council	Private sector Housing service requests relating to overcrowding
[21]	Accidents at Home		Hospital Episode Statistics	---
[22]	Stable and Appropriate Accommodation		Fingertips	Various indicators: <a href="#">10601</a> ; <a href="#">10602</a> ; <a href="#">93126</a> ; <a href="#">93131</a>
[23]	Hoarding		a) NHS.uk b) Southend City Council	a) <a href="#">Hoarding disorder</a> b) ---
[24]	Air Quality		a) Gov.uk b) Southend City Council c) London Southend Airport	a) <a href="#">Particulate matter (PM10/PM2.5)</a> b) <a href="#">Air Quality</a> c) <a href="#">London Southend Airport Annual Report 2021-22</a>
[25]	Noise	<b>Environmental Factors</b>	a) London Southend Airport b) Southend City Council	a) <a href="#">London Southend Airport Annual Report 2021-22</a> b) ---
[26]	Flooding		a) Southend City Council b) Topographic-map.com	a) <a href="#">Southend-on-Sea 11th October 2013 Flood Investigation Report</a> b) <a href="#">Southend-on-Sea topographic map</a>

	Chapter (if applicable)	Theme	Source	Link
[27]	Healthcare for the Homeless	Homelessness	Southend Medical Centre and Dr Haroon Siddique	---
[28]	Rough Sleeping		Gov.uk	<a href="#">Rough sleeping snapshot in England autumn 2022</a>
[29]	Households in Temporary Accommodation		Gov.uk	<a href="#">Tables on homelessness</a>
[30]	Food Banks		Southend City Council	---
[31]	Domestic Abuse		Southend City Council	<a href="#">Domestic abuse strategy</a>
[32]	National and Local trends		a) Fingertips b) Gov.uk	a) <a href="#">Households owed duty under Homelessness Reduction Act Indicator 93736</a> b) <a href="#">Tables on homelessness</a>
[33]	Budget	Planning, Budget, Sustainable Development and Circular Economy	Southend City Council	<a href="#">Council approval meeting minutes</a>
[34]	Circular Economy		Southend City Council	<a href="#">Council aims to promote 'circular economy'</a>
[35]	Future Need		ONS; Land Registry; Turley	South Essex Housing Needs Assessment <a href="#">Table 9.1 and Table 9.2</a>
[36]	Sustainable Development		SouthEssex.org.uk	<a href="#">South Essex 2050 (ASELA)</a>

	Chapter (if applicable)	Theme	Source	Link
[37]	World Health Organisation (WHO)	<b>Overview of Housing Guidelines, Legislation and Policies</b>	WHO	WHO Housing and Health Guidelines <a href="#">Table 1</a>
[38]	UK Government		Legislation.gov.uk	<a href="#">Housing Act 2004</a>
[39]	Regulator		Regulator of Social Housing (Gov.uk)	<a href="#">Regulator of Social Housing Risk Profile 2022</a>
[40]	Southend Policies - Homelessness		Southend City Council	<a href="#">Making a homeless application</a>
[41]	Southend Policies - Planning		a) Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (Gov.uk) b) Gov.uk	a) <a href="#">National Planning Policy Framework</a> b) <a href="#">Planning Practice Guidance</a>
[42]	On the Move		Southend on the Move	<a href="#">On the Move</a>
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# Appendices

Housing and Health JSNA



# Appendices

## Appendix 1: Benchmarks and Neighbours

### Benchmarking

The primary means of establishing how we are performing in a certain measure is to compare us against the England average, the benchmark. This is often represented by colour codes.

Red / Amber / Green indicators show where we are Worse than, Similar to, or Better than, the benchmark.

Blue / Orange / Blue indicators indicate where we are Higher than, Similar to, or Lower than, the benchmark, with no implication as to whether high or low numbers are preferable.

### Neighbour comparison

In addition to comparing ourselves to the England benchmark, we also show where we sit in our 'CIPFA neighbour group' - a group of local authorities who share similar characteristics in terms of population and economic factors, as calculated by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

[Click here to download the UKHSA \(formerly PHE\) guide, explaining the use of CIPFA neighbour groups.](#)

This JSNA is issued by:

- Southend on Sea City Council
- Children and Public Health Department
- Growth and Housing

Date Published: 31<sup>st</sup> July 2023

Proposed Review Date: 31<sup>st</sup> July 2026

Author: Operational Performance and Intelligence Team

**Meeting:** Health and Wellbeing Board  
**Date:** Tuesday 12 December 2023  
**Classification:** Part 1  
**Key Decision:** Yes /No  
**Title of Report:** Smoking Cessation and Vaping in Southend-on-Sea - Overview of proposed plans to support a further reduction in prevalence of smoking and vaping.

**Executive Director:** Michael Marks, on behalf of the Director of Public Health  
**Report Author:** Simon D Ford, Health Improvement Practitioner Advanced, Jenny Seymour, Health Improvement Practitioner, and Dr Margaret Eni-Olotu, Public Health Consultant  
**Executive Councillor:** Councillor James Moyies

## 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. Tobacco remains the single biggest cause of preventable illness and death. Smoking is linked with almost every indicator of socioeconomic disadvantage. Tackling smoking is one of the most evidence based and effective interventions that we can take to prevent ill health.
- 1.2. Supporting residents to stop smoking is a public health priority.
- 1.3. The Government set out clear ambitions, as well as tackling smoking and helping more people quit smoking, to address the growth of vaping among children and young people.
- 1.4. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the current position of smoking cessation and vaping in Southend on Sea.

## 2. Recommendations

### **It is recommended that the Health and Wellbeing Board:**

- 2.1 Endorses the local priorities.
- 2.2 Approves the Southend Smoking Cessation and Vaping Action Plan.
- 2.3 Supports the establishment of a Smoking Cessation and Vaping Working Group, importantly, in conjunction with Regulatory Services and the Youth Council to progress the Action Plan.

## 3. Background

### 3.1 National Context

One in seven adults (5.4m people) still smoke in England and tobacco remains the single biggest cause of preventable illness and death<sup>1</sup>. Every year around

76,000 people in the UK die from smoking, with many more living with debilitating smoking-related illnesses.

Smoking is linked with almost every indicator of socioeconomic disadvantage, with significantly higher rates among people with long term mental health conditions (26.3%), those working in routine & manual occupations (24.5%) and social housing residents (30%), compared with adults overall (13%)<sup>2</sup>.

Helping people tackle their tobacco dependence is a key component of the NHS Long Term Plan and forms the NHS's contribution to wider government action to deliver the 2030 ambition for a smoke free generation<sup>3</sup>.

In 2019, the Government announced its ambition for England to become 'smokefree' by 2030 – achieved when adult smoking prevalence falls to 5% or less<sup>4</sup>.

In April 2023, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities published 'Achieving Smokefree 2030: Tobacco Control in England'. It sets out nine ambitious steps to tackle smoking in England. The nine steps are<sup>5</sup>:

1. Youth vaping: A call for evidence
2. Swap to stop: 1 million smokers
3. Illicit products: A new national "flying squad"
4. Smoking in pregnancy: A national incentive scheme
5. Smoking in mental health: Quit support in MH services
6. Licensed medicines: Unblocking supplies
7. Tobacco packaging: Mandatory pack inserts
8. The Major Conditions Strategy: Smokefree at the core

In October 2023, the Government set out ambitions to create a 'smokefree generation' by ending cigarette sales to children aged 14 and under. In summary the announcements to address the harms caused by smoking and to curb the rise in youth vaping included<sup>6</sup>:

- **Creating the first smoke-free generation** so children turning 14 or younger this year will never be able to be legally sold cigarettes.
- **Supporting people to quit smoking**, by more than doubling the funding available for local stop smoking services.
- **Curbing the rise in youth vaping** by consulting on measures to reduce the appeal and availability of vapes to children – striking a balance with ensuring vapes are available for adults to help them quit smoking.
- **Strengthening enforcement activity**, through new funding, new powers to fine rogue retailers on the spot who sell tobacco products or vapes to people underage, action to track down illicit tobacco and vaping products, and take further steps to enhance online age verification so that age of sale law is enforced across both online and face-to-face sales.



On the 4th of October 2023, the Government published the new guidance<sup>7</sup>, with £70 million additional funding per year for local stop smoking services and support. This more than doubles existing funding through the public health grant. For Southend, the confirmed allocation for 2024-2025 is £227,889.

Published evidence concludes that e-cigarettes are significantly less harmful to health than tobacco and have the potential to help smokers quit smoking. The review of findings highlighted that:

- nearly half the population (44.8%) do not realise e-cigarettes are much less harmful than smoking
- there is no evidence so far that e-cigarettes are acting as a route into smoking for children or non-smokers<sup>8</sup>

More recent evidence concluded that:

- in the short and medium term, vaping poses a small fraction of the risks of tobacco smoking
- vaping is not risk-free, particularly for people who have never smoked
- evidence is mostly limited to short-and medium-term effects and studies assessing longer term vaping (for more than 12 months) are necessary<sup>9</sup>

Data from the ASH-Youth 2022 survey of 11- to 18-year-olds in England shows that<sup>9</sup>:

- current smoking prevalence (including occasional and regular smoking) is 6% in 2022, compared with 4.1% in 2021 and 6.7% in 2020
- current vaping prevalence (including occasional and regular vaping) is 8.6% in 2022, compared with 4% in 2021 and 4.8% in 2020
- most young people who have never smoked are also not currently vaping (98.3%)
- use of disposable vaping products has increased substantially, with 52.8% of current vapers using them in 2022, compared with 7.8% in 2021 and 5.3% in 2020

Data from several national studies of adults in England show that:

- smoking prevalence in England in 2021 was between 12.7% and 14.9% depending on the survey, which equates to between 5.6 and 6.6 million adults who smoke
- vaping prevalence in England in 2021 was between 6.9% and 7.1%, depending on the survey, which equates to between 3.1 and 3.2 million adults who vape
- vaping products remain the most common aid used by people to help them stop smoking

## 3.2 Local Context

Supporting residents to stop smoking is a public health priority. To support this intention, a Public Health Service Plan for 2023-2024 includes key performance indicators to measure performance against targets.

Southend Public Health is on track to achieve the target where under 5% of residents are smokers<sup>10</sup>, by 2030.

The Council has focused its efforts on stop smoking interventions on routine and manual occupations; residents during pregnancy and at time of birth; those with a mental health condition; and the general population.

There is also the priority to tackle the growth of vaping amongst children and young people.

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on Tobacco Control, Smoking Cessation and Vaping has been completed and will be published in early December 2023.

There is a shared approach to stop smoking and vaping being explored with Essex County Council and Thurrock Council, this has progressed into the formation of an Essex Tobacco Network and an Essex Vaping Working Group. These groups provide strategic oversight to both stop smoking and vaping.

Following a national engagement across the nine ADPH (Association of Directors of Public Health) Regions in England, the Directors of Public Health, in the East of England (EoE ADPH), are able to share the EoE ADPH nicotine vaping position statement.<sup>11</sup> The statement sets out to provide clarity around the policy objectives for vaping. It adopts the Chief Medical Officer framework of *“If you smoke, vaping is much safer; if you don’t smoke, don’t vape; marketing vapes to children is utterly unacceptable.”*

The document has been developed to help support and inform local conversations across our workforce, our partners and stakeholders, and our local communities. It may also support local policy decision making and development.

Future developments for the Smoking Cessation Service are to embed the service into the Healthy Lifestyles Services. This will provide residents who want to stop smoking with a comprehensive offer connected to the wider activities of physical activity interventions; adult weight management services; and workplace health and wellbeing.

## 3.3 Local Smoking Data - Smoking Prevalence

Southend has a statistically similar smoking prevalence in adults 18+ (12.9%) compared to the prevalence for England (13%)<sup>12</sup>.

Since 2011 there has been a slight downward trend overall with Southend remaining statistically similar to England through most of the period.

Southend has a statistically higher rate of smoking prevalence in adults 15+ (17.3%) compared to the prevalence for England (15.4%)<sup>13</sup>. This has also seen a downward trend but remains higher than the England rate.

### 3.4 Stop Smoking Service Quit Data

Data for residents who quit smoking through commissioned services is detailed below:

<b>April 2021 to March 2022</b>	<b>Number Set Date</b>	<b>Number Quit 4-week Quit Count</b>	<b>Quit Rate %</b>
General Practice	890	350	40
Community Pharmacy	184	87	47
Vape Shops	59	35	59
<b>April 2022 to March 2023</b>			
General Practice	747	245	38
Community Pharmacy	161	79	50
Vape Shops	305	138	45
Allen Carr Easyway	140	98	70

Source: Quit Manager Data

Reviewing the data above would indicate that more residents are using e-cigarettes and vape shops for their quit attempt. The quit rate from vaping is comparable to other settings.

Further analysis of the vape shops data shows:

<b>Vape Shops</b>		
Number of residents that set a quit date	305	100%
Number of residents who set a quit date and successfully quit at 4 weeks	138	45%
Number of residents that were lost to follow up*	80	26%
Number of residents that set a quit date but did not quit	87	29%
Number of residents who set a quit date, successfully quit at 4 weeks but relapsed and re-registered with the stop smoking service	9	6.5%
*The resident set a quit date, received a vape starter kit, were followed up but disengaged from the service		

Source: Quit Manager Data

From this data, nine residents out of 138 who had quit through vape shop support relapsed to smoking tobacco and signed back up to receiving support from the stop smoking service.

### **3.5 Southend Youth Council Youth Vaping Survey**

In July 2023, the Southend Youth Council presented summary findings from the Youth Vaping Survey ([Youth Vaping \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)). The survey had 1173 responses from young people aged between 11 and 19 and 343 responses from adults aged 20+. Key findings are:

#### Youth Survey

- 70% of respondents said that they have not ever tried vaping
- 85% of respondents said they have never tried a cigarette
- 30% of respondents said they have vaped for more than a year
- 13% of respondents used vaping as a way of dealing with anxiety
- 18% of responses use vaping as an alternative to cigarettes (price, discreetness, ease of access)
- 55% of responses think that vapes are more addictive than cigarettes
- 1 in 3 respondents said their school have spoken about the risks of vaping
- 56% of responses indicated they got their first vape from a friend
- 23% have seen vapes promoted on social media, with Tik Tok (31%) and Instagram (22%) most cited; 30% have seen promotion in shops

#### Adult Survey

- 85% of parents/ carers responding stated that no adults in the household vape and they never have
- 66.5% of parents/ carers said that their child does not vape
- 94% of parents/carers think vaping is becoming more popular
- 9 in 10 parents/ carers asked either agreed or strongly agreed that children have very easy access to vapes
- 44% of responding parents/ carers said that they feel that their child is more likely to vape if their friends are also vaping
- 94% of parents/ carers agreed or strongly agreed that they felt comfortable having conversations with their child about vaping
- 76% of parents have not received information about vaping from their child's school and would welcome information on vaping from the NHS and schools

### **3.6 Smoking Cessation Services in Southend-on-Sea**

Public Health has strategic oversight of smoking cessation and commissions smoking cessation services through General Practice; Community Pharmacists; Vape Shops; Hospital Inpatient Support, and Allen Carr Easyway, a non-drug intervention.



The Council's Stop Smoking Service webpage includes full details of available services and information to support residents to stop smoking ([Stop smoking services in Southend-on-Sea – Southend-on-Sea City Council](#)).

Promotion of several national and local awareness campaigns to encourage residents to stop smoking including the 'Commit To Quit Smoking;' 'Swap to Stop' Scheme; 'No Smoking Day;' 'Stoptober;' and Smoke Free Places.

### **3.7 A new Southend-on-Sea Smoking Cessation and Vaping Action Plan**

**Appendix one** details the proposed Southend Smoking Cessation and Vaping Action Plan in response to the vaping amongst young people. Some of the key areas of focus are:

- Regulatory Services 'Test Purchase' Operations
- Stop Smoking Campaigns
- Education and School Settings
- East of England Approach to Vaping
- Supporting Young People

## **4. Reasons for Decisions**

- 4.1. Tackling smoking remains a priority, there is also a need to address the growth of vaping among children and young people. The ambition at a local level is to achieve the target where under 5% of residents are smokers by 2030. This will require efforts to stop children and non-smokers from starting vaping; exploit the potential of vaping as a powerful tool to stop smoking; and motivate more people to quit smoking, particularly where rates are highest. A new plan will be required by the regional team (OHID) to support the allocation of new resources.

## **5. Other Options**

- 5.1. That other measures are introduced to support efforts to reduce vaping amongst children and young people and only focus efforts on stopping smoking on specific resident groups.

## **6. Financial Implications**

- 6.1. The Public Health Grant funds the commissioned stop smoking service provision. A further allocation of £227,889 will be released from April 2024.

## **7. Legal Implications**

- 7.1. The Public Health Grant funds the commissioned stop smoking service provision.

## 8. Policy Context

8.1 The Government has produced tobacco and smoking policy; regulation and guidance and local authorities apply a local response.

## 9. Carbon Impact

9.1. Studies have shown that tobacco has a significant environmental impact, particularly during the cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, and use & final disposal process.

9.2. Disposable plastic vapes, containing a lithium battery, which are commonly used for only a day or so before being discarded have an adverse environmental impact.

## 10. Equalities

10.1 In line with Government approaches smoking cessation is focussing efforts on and manual occupations; residents during pregnancy and at time of birth; those with a mental health condition; and the general population.

10.2 In response to vaping the efforts will be focussed on young people and non-smokers.

## 11. Consultation

11.1. The Southend Youth Council, as detailed above, has undertaken a comprehensive survey with published findings in July 2023.

## 12. Appendices

12.1. **Appendix 1**: Southend Smoking Cessation and Vaping Action Plan

12.2. **Appendix 2**: List of Background Sources

## 13. Report Authorisation

This report has been approved for publication by:		
	Name:	Date:
S151 Officer	Paul Grout	05/12/2023
Monitoring Officer		
Executive Director(s)	Michael Marks	05/12/2023
Relevant Cabinet Member(s)	Cllr James Moyies	04/12/2023

**Appendix 1:** Southend Smoking Cessation and Vaping Action Plan

<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>
Regulatory Services 'Test Purchase' operations	Regulatory Services working with the Youth Council to undertake further test purchase operations on vape products and supplies	SCC – Regulatory Services SCC – Youth Council	Illegal sale venues identified, and appropriate interventions applied
Youth Council Vaping Survey	Youth Council promote findings from the Youth Vaping Survey internally at SCC and externally using SCC digital platforms/other communication channels	SCC - Youth Council SCC-Communications	Youth Council survey findings promoted across settings
Travel Operators	Youth Council contacting travel companies (bus + train operators) to raise awareness of vaping concerns and promote a no vaping approach	SCC-Youth Council	Travel operators agree to promote a 'stop children and non-smokers from starting vaping' campaign
Stop Smoking Campaigns	Smoking cessation campaigns promoted through SCC digital channels/other communication channels	SCC-Public Health SCC-Communications Team	Extensive promotion of Stop Smoking Services to residents
Education and School Settings	Open Road delivering vape workshops to schools and young people settings	SCC-Youth Council Open Road	Outcomes of delivered workshops and improvement in knowledge and understanding of the impact of vaping
	Essex Tobacco Network to prioritise vaping and young	SET Network Public Health	Agreed approaches shared at Health and Wellbeing Board

Engagement Across Southend, Essex, and Thurrock	people, and agree approaches		
East of England Approach to Vaping	Develop an East of England ADPH Nicotine Vaping Position Statement	OHID SET Network SCC-Public Health	East of England E-cigarette position statement approved and signed off by Directors of Public Health
Supporting Young People	Open Road supporting young people who would like help to stop vaping or smoking.	Open Roads	Outcomes of interventions provided to young people
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	Complete a JSNA on Tobacco Control, Smoking Cessation and Vaping	SCC-Public Health SCC-Regulatory Services SCC-Operational Performance and Intelligence	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Published on Smart Southend in December 2023
Education for Schools – Headteachers + Staff Teams	Information sessions to be delivered to Headteachers and School Staff about vaping and young people	Open Roads SCC-Public Health SCC-Regulatory Services	Conversation undertaken with Headteachers and School Staff
Conversations and Information for Parents/Carers	Open Road to deliver vaping workshops to parents and carers + Community Conversation through SAVS	Open Roads SCC- Public Health SCC-Youth Council SAVS	Outcomes of delivered workshops
Vape Shops - Smoking Cessation	Vape shops delivering smoking cessation services to support people motivated to stop smoking	Commissioned vape Shops SCC-Public Health	Outcomes of delivered smoking cessation services
Children, Young People and Families	Health Visitors and School Nurses to review approaches to smoking and vaping	SCC-CYP + F PHS SCC-Public Health	Outcomes of review and delivery of CYP + F PHS offer



Public Health Services	and upskill team to support families, children, and young people		
Vape Shops- Reviewing Vape Provision	Stop Smoking Service to review vape provision through vape shops including vape availability and conversations with users	SCC-Public Health	Stop Smoking Service Review completed
Children and Young People and Hospital access	Mid and South Essex NHS Foundation Trust to review pathways for children and young people and the smoking status of their parents/carers upon hospital presentation/admission	MSE- Mid and South Essex NHS Foundation Trust	Admission pathways reviewed and appropriate changes implemented
Healthy Lifestyles Service	Embed the Smoking and Vaping Cessation Service Delivery into the Healthy Lifestyles Service	SCC-Public Health SCC - Commissioning	Smoking and Vaping Cessation Service core delivery offer of the Healthy Lifestyles Service

## **Appendix 2:** List of Background Sources

1. Written statements - Written questions, answers, and statements - UK Parliament
2. Smoking and tobacco: applying All Our Health - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))
3. NHS Long Term Plan
4. The Smokefree 2030 ambition for England - House of Commons Library ([parliament.uk](http://parliament.uk))
5. Minister Neil O'Brien speech on achieving a smokefree 2030: cutting smoking and stopping kids vaping - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))
6. Stopping the start: our new plan to create a smokefree generation - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))
7. Local stop smoking services and support; guidance for local authorities – GOV.UK
8. E-cigarettes around 95% less harmful than tobacco estimates landmark review - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))
9. Nicotine vaping in England: 2022 evidence update main findings - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))
10. Southend could be smoke free by 2030 after vape push | Echo ([echo-news.co.uk](http://echo-news.co.uk))
11. ADPH EoE Nicotine Vaping Position Statement
12. Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID ([phe.org.uk](http://phe.org.uk))
13. Public health profiles - OHID ([phe.org.uk](http://phe.org.uk))

# SET Drug & Alcohol Partnership

## Approved SETDAP Minutes

11

**Date, 27<sup>th</sup> April 2023 – 10:00-12:00**

**Author, Gemma Louth (GL), Secretariat (Business Support Officer, Thurrock Council)**

### Membership

<b>Attended</b>	Lucy Wightman (LW) <b>Chair</b> – Director of Public Health, Essex County Council Krishna Ramkhelawon (KR) <b>Vice Chair</b> – Director of Public Health, Southend City Council Ben Hughes (BH) – Head of Wellbeing and Public Health, Essex County Council David Messam (DM) – Head of Probation Delivery Unit - Essex North, HM Prison & Probation Service Dr Jo Broadbent (JB) – Director of Public Health, Thurrock Council Greg Myddelton (GM) – Strategic Head of Partnerships and Delivery, Essex Police Fire Crime Commission Helen Forster (HF) – Strategic Lead – Public Health, Thurrock Council Jeff Banks (JB) – Director of Strategic Partnerships, MSE ICS Laurence Hickmott (LH) – Programme Director, Essex Recovery Foundation Martin Lucas (ML) – Head of South Essex PDU, HM Prison & Probation Service Michelle Cunningham (MC) – Thurrock Community Safety Partnership Manager, Thurrock Council Philip Gregory (PG) – Senior Public Health Programme Manager, Thurrock Council Richard Meads (RM) – Service Manager, Children’s Services, Southend City Council Sharna Allen (SA) – Lead Commissioner for Prevention, Southend City Council Shaun Cook (SC) – Senior Analyst, Essex County Council
<b>Apologies</b>	Clare Moore (CM) – Strategic Lead, YOS & Prevention, Thurrock Council Dave Cope (DC) – Essex Service Lead, Department for Work & Pensions Ian Tomkins (IT) – Partnerships & Health Equity, Herts and West Essex ICB Jamie Pennycott (JP) – Drug & Alcohol Commissioning Officer, Southend City Council Laura Taylor-Green (LTG) – Director, North East Essex Alliance Paul Secker (PS) – Director of Safeguarding & Quality Assurance, Essex County Council Peter Devlin (PD) – Director of Adult Services for Mental Health, Essex County Council
<b>Non-Attendance</b>	Benedict Leigh (BL) – Caroline McCarron (CM) – Assistant Director, NHS Alliance
<b>Guests</b>	None

### 1. Welcome, introductions and apologies

Members were welcomed, introductions and apologies were noted.

### 2. Group Purpose, function recap and new arrangements

LW summarised the purpose of the group, Southend, Essex and Thurrock have joined together to form the SETDAP board (Southend, Essex & Thurrock Drug and Alcohol Partnership). This will allow the three Local Authorities to combine expertise and pull together plans around the newly implemented 10-year national combatting drug and alcohol strategy.

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The purpose, principles, aims and objectives from the three separate local authorities national drug strategy have been combined and have identified the three streams that need to address tackling supply, building treatment, and reducing demand; each of the three streams draw heavily on the principles that are addressed in the national drug strategy. Roles and responsibilities for members of this partnership have been clearly defined in the joint Terms of Reference. The Meeting will be chaired by the nominated Senior Responsible Officer (SRO). The Three DPHs KR, JB and LW have agreed between them that there is a process by which each DPH will hold the Chair for a year with a with another SRO being a vice chair on an annual rotation. LW will chair for the first year.

Secretariate will be provided by the Business Support officer from Thurrock, who will work with Partnership leads BH, SA, and HF to coordinate papers and delivery of actions through associated workstreams. Partnership leads will also agree agendas with the residing chair.

SC from Essex County Council will provide data coordination on behalf of all three local authorities.

LH from the Essex Recovery Foundation will provide the lived experience on behalf of all three local authorities.

Local Operational groups within the three local authorities will remain in place and will feed back on progress via the Partnership Leads to SETDAP.

### **3. New Terms of Reference change requests**

BH presented the draft Terms of Reference. The following changes are to be made to the joint terms of reference; all have been agreed by the present members:

- KR requested that the partnership board be renamed to Southend, Essex & Thurrock Drug & Alcohol Partnership Board (SETDAP), with Southend, Essex and Thurrock being specifically abbreviated to SET
- To amend ToR to specify that the meeting is to be hosted and led by the chair of the meeting, to reduce the need for changing annually
- If Thurrock are unable to supply Secretariat, the chair of the meeting will identify a resource within their local authority

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- Where relevant, wording to be changed to reporting to ‘respective Health & Wellbeing Boards’
- Combine paragraphs on page 6 regarding drug and alcohol strategy’s, to highlight a high-level strategy
- Quoracy was agreed to include at a minimum, the three SROs or their selected representatives, Police, Probation & NHS members
- Each Local Authority will continue to run local operational groups

#### **4. Proposed governance and decision making**

SA presented a paper on the proposed governance arrangements. The following changes to governance and decision-making arrangements have been proposed, all have been agreed by the present members:

- Essex Recovery Foundation will support with embedding user engagement into priority development
- Task & Finish groups to report locally and will feed shared decisions up via operational groups, which will in turn report up to the SETDAP for oversight and ratification
- Additional local decision making will require a partnership lead plus operational members to ensure that shared objectives are met, and budgets are maximised
- Operational groups to meet at least two weeks before the SETDAP
- Request to align three local authorities operational group ToR to one singular version to allow for reporting and financial sharing, (whilst allowing for local variations)
- Shared data and reporting lead to be taken on by SC & LH
- Partnership Leads to support Chair when collating agenda
- Standing agenda items will be required to allow for local updates
- SET highlight report with local recommendations / roadblocks to be compiled by Partnership leads and shared at each meeting
- Agreed that a SET highlight report will also be shared with to individual Health and Wellbeing Boards, Community Safety Boards / Partnerships, Violence & Vulnerability Board, Safer Essex Partnership, Domestic Abuse partnership, etc. (full list to be compiled) with appendices added with key local information noted



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- To collate a central list of who attends the above noted boards, to ensure that papers are distributed, and updates are given when required

JB highlighted that it is important to note that Thurrock Council are currently under a Section 114 Expenditure control process and Government directions, requiring additional financial scrutiny. This will have an impact on processes for decision making around delivery and spend.

#### 5. Outcome Framework, local data and target setting

SC delivered a presentation given to members detailing core local trend data. To note, this presentation is for internal use only and not to be shared.

- Request to have individual targets as a dotted line on graphs to show performance vs targets
- A National update as to how data is collated will start around August/ September 2023 to reflect service users showing substantial progress if they qualify for any of the following categories during the reporting period, thus showing programme effectiveness:
  - Successful completion of treatment in the latest reporting period
  - Service users no longer using their problem substances reported and are still in treatment
  - Substantial reduction in reported substance use when entering treatment
- SET data will also continue to be reported to the board using the original reporting method for a short time, to allow for a history, and for the new reporting method to be built
- Group requested to include court mandated treatment data, drug testing on arrest and crime data, Organised Crime Groups and Closure of County lines in presentation
- To also include Alcohol metrics (including Alcohol Liaison Service data)

#### 6. Allocation of 2023/24 Budgets and opportunities

- OHID allocations are indicative for 2022-2024 following the Dame Carol Black report, with funds being confirmed annually
- Local authorities to share planning templates with board members for 2023/26
- Partnership leads to meet with LH to plan community insights for 2023/24 planning

## SET DRUG PARTNERSHIP

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Forward Planning – Item to be brought to next board to review and discuss gaps around harm reduction / recommendations for needs assessments and future planning (2024/25)

#### **7. AOB**

- KR to be Vice-chair supporting LW in year 1
- KR highlighted that Southend would need to gain approval for arrangements via SETDAP through local Health and Wellbeing Board Governance
- Refreshed ToR and refreshed Outcome Framework, local data and target to be sent with draft minutes (GL)
- BH requested that members approved a joint letter to requesting a more streamlined approach to government reporting and timelines. Group agreed, and Chair and Vice-Chair to sign letter. BH to circulate draft letter for comment
- Copy of joint letter to also sent to the Director of Addiction and Inclusion - OHID, Rosanna O'Connor. Copied to Aliko Ahmed, Regional Director of Public Health

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