



> Waltham Forest Strategic Infrastructure Plan Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment

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GLOSSARY

BSF	Building Schools for the Future
CLaSS	Community Learning and Skills Service
CSR	Comprehensive Spending Review
CYPP	Children and Young People's Plan
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families
DIUS	Department for Innovation, University and Skills
FE	Further Education
FoE	Forms of Entry
FTE	Full Time Equivalents
FT	Foundation Trust
GP	General Practice
HE	Higher Education
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
LA	Local Authority
LB	London borough
LEA	Local Education Authority
LSC	Learning Skills Council
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
NHS	National Health Service
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PCT	Primary Care Trust
SOP	School Organisation Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose and Scope

Waltham Forest is a densely populated London borough covering an area of 38km² with a population of over 226,000. It is a dynamic and ethnically diverse borough in the North East of London. The area is at the confluence of a number of social, economic and environmental opportunities, being part of the Lea Valley, the London-Stansted-Cambridge corridor and in strategic proximity to the Olympic Development Opportunity Area.

The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out that the key to a successful future for the borough is increasing the prosperity of all its residents. Jobs, the relevant skills and good access to them, are the priority. Our Place in London sets out what the Council needs to do and how increasing prosperity will change life in the borough for the better. In summary, the Council's ambition for the future is that:

1. The borough is vital to London's success, particularly relating to the legacy of the Olympics and Stratford City
2. People aspire to live here
3. All its children are happy, resilient and successful
4. None of its residents live in poverty
5. Vulnerable people get the support they need
6. It is the greenest borough in London

The predicted increase in London Borough of Waltham Forest's (hereafter referred to as 'LB Waltham Forest') population and housing provisions over the next 20 years, as determined by the Greater London Authority, will create increased pressure on the existing infrastructure within the borough and will in turn generate a need for the provision of further green, physical and social infrastructure.

In order to be genuinely sustainable the anticipated housing and employment growth will need to be supported by the timely delivery of the necessary infrastructure. Strategic infrastructure, including transport and utilities will be needed, as well as more localised social infrastructure, such as schools, healthcare services and community facilities, police and emergency services.

As such, this Strategic Infrastructure Plan assesses these needs and has been developed through a process of collaboration with the Council and the Local Strategic Partners. This study sets out the infrastructure capacity and future needs for the borough. The plan will be utilised to inform land use and growth allocations in the Local Development Framework (LDF).

This technical report is part of the Waltham Forest Strategic Infrastructure Plan. The purpose of this report is to identify the social infrastructure needs of the London borough of Waltham Forest over the period 2009 to 2026.

The report supports the principles and priorities in the *Core Strategy: Issues and Options* Development Plan Document, which outline the challenges and requirements in which Waltham Forest Council will work to ensure the provision of facilities and services for the community. Social infrastructure is an important element to address when assessing the increase in population up to 2026.

For the purposes of this report, social infrastructure includes:

- Children and education facilities
- Heath and medical facilities
- Sports and leisure facilities, parks, open spaces, child play spaces and allotments
- Libraries
- Job brokerage
- Cemeteries
- Community meeting space and faith facilities

1.2. Research Methods

This report has been prepared as a technical study and is a desktop review of published sources of information, information provided by phone interviews and meetings with service and infrastructure providers and agencies, and additional written information provided by those agencies.

Waltham Forest Infrastructure Model

URS have produced a bespoke *Waltham Forest Infrastructure Model*, which is central to the approach taken to assess the infrastructure requirements arising from development. With respect to the types of social infrastructure considered in this report, the Model sets out the demand arising from growth for various services (e.g. for education, for medical care, etc) over the period from 2009 to 2026. The Model subsequently, wherever possible, translates this demand for a service or amenity into a requirement for infrastructure (e.g. classrooms or medical centres) and provides an assessment of a likely commensurate cost.

It has not be necessary to employ the Model to examine all types of infrastructure covered by this report, as in some cases modelling work has been completed by the responsible infrastructure provider or the assessment has concluded that existing infrastructure provision levels are sufficient to provide for anticipated future growth. Instances where the Model has or has not been employed are clearly noted throughout the report.

The model and the results generated are only an indication of demand at a snapshot in time. The Core Strategy planning period extends over almost two decades to 2026 and within that time a host of circumstances that affect the demand for infrastructure, the sufficiency of existing provision and the modes of infrastructure provision and delivery are likely to change in ways that have not been possible for this study to accurately anticipate at the present time.

For these reasons the longer-term infrastructure demand forecasts and related recommendations are, by their nature, subject to a margin of variation. Accordingly, it will be necessary to review, update and monitor the requirement for infrastructure in future years.

Appendix A sets out all of the assumptions made in the model by infrastructure area.

Growth Scenarios

The LDF process sets out how new development will be planned for and managed over the next 15 years. However, for consistency with the London Plan, Waltham Forest will plan forwards to 2026. To ensure that the assessment of infrastructure requirements is as robust as possible, forecasts for development have been divided into two five-year development periods to 2019 and one seven year development period extending to the planning horizon of 2026. As there is a greater level of uncertainty of the precise nature of development post 2019 it is not as important to apply the five-yearly phasing framework from this point on.

This study uses two growth scenarios:

- The lower growth scenario is based on the 2008 London Plan's housing target for Waltham Forest of 665 new homes per annum
- The higher growth scenario tests the impacts of a greater level of growth in Waltham Forest to understand the impact on associated infrastructure requirements. In consultation with the Council this has been set at 1,251 new homes per annum.

The lower growth scenario will inform the next stage of the LDF process, whereas the higher growth is a test of the upper parameters of possible housing development. **Table 1-2** presents the two housing development scenarios.

Table 1-2: New Housing Projections by Sub-area, 2009-2026

Sub-area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		2009-2026	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Northern WF	224	224	245	745	656	656	1,125	1,625
Central WF	1,916	1,916	2,196	2,446	2,982	3,132	7,094	7,494
Blackhorse Lane	384	1,763	377	1,460	140	140	902	3,364
Southern WF	921	1,311	627	2,699	742	4,768	2,290	8,778
Total	3,445	5,214	3,445	7,350	4,520	8,696	11,410	21,260

Source: 2008 Round Demographic Projections, 2009 (GLA DMAG) background tables¹, Waltham Forest Council

Sub Areas

In planning infrastructure for growth, PPS12 confirms that it is often relevant to consider the location of growth and relative issues of growth in different locations. Accordingly, this report examines demand for facilities principally at a sub-area level to ascertain where, and what types of infrastructure, will be required in the context of Waltham Forest's pattern of growth and the phased development trajectory. This is particularly so for specific types of infrastructure that need to be provided close to people's homes such as children's play space or primary schools.

We have divided the borough up into four sub-areas, determined largely by urban character and locations for major new housing development. The sub-areas follow ward boundaries. There are three main character areas in Chingford to the north (Northern Waltham Forest), Walthamstow centre (Central Waltham Forest) and Leyton to the south-east (Southern Waltham Forest). Blackhorse Lane lies to the west of Walthamstow town centre and is a focus for significant regeneration².

It should be noted that while demand can be tracked to certain sub-areas, because of economies of scale in making provision for social infrastructure and also because certain types of social infrastructure have naturally-occurring extensive catchment areas, provision of social infrastructure can be best made at sub-area, borough-wide or even supra-borough (i.e. sub-regional or metropolitan) levels. Where appropriate, the recommendations made in this report for providing social infrastructure reflect this.

Figures 1-1 and 1-2 show the development trajectories for the borough. They also includes changes projected in the supply of commercial office, industrial space (from the *Waltham Forest Employment Land Review 2009*, URS), retail space (*Waltham Forest Retail and Leisure Study 2009*, Nathan Litchfield and Partners) and the likely employment resulting from these changes.

¹ The housing trajectory for Waltham Forest is estimated by sub-area by applying the Council's expected locations and quantum of growth to the figures.

² Further detail of how the growth areas and sub-areas have been defined is provided in the Waltham Forest Infrastructure Study: Executive Summary and Strategic Infrastructure Plan

Figure 1-1: Waltham Forest's Development Trajectory, 2009 to 2026, Lower Growth Scenario

Waltham Forest 2009 - 2026 Lower Growth Trajectory

NORTHERN WALTHAM FOREST				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	224	245	656	1,125
	280	338	1,318	1,936
	0	0	0	0
	-5,647	5,647	-7,906	-19,200
	4,790	7,260	9,984	22,034
	-47	36	87	76

TOTAL BOROUGH				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	3,445	3,945	4,520	11,910
	5,787	7,140	7,282	20,209
	+15,243	+15,243	+15,243	+21,340
	-23,177	-23,177	-23,177	-32,447
	16,413	23,768	34,030	74,212
	926	1,228	1,750	3,904

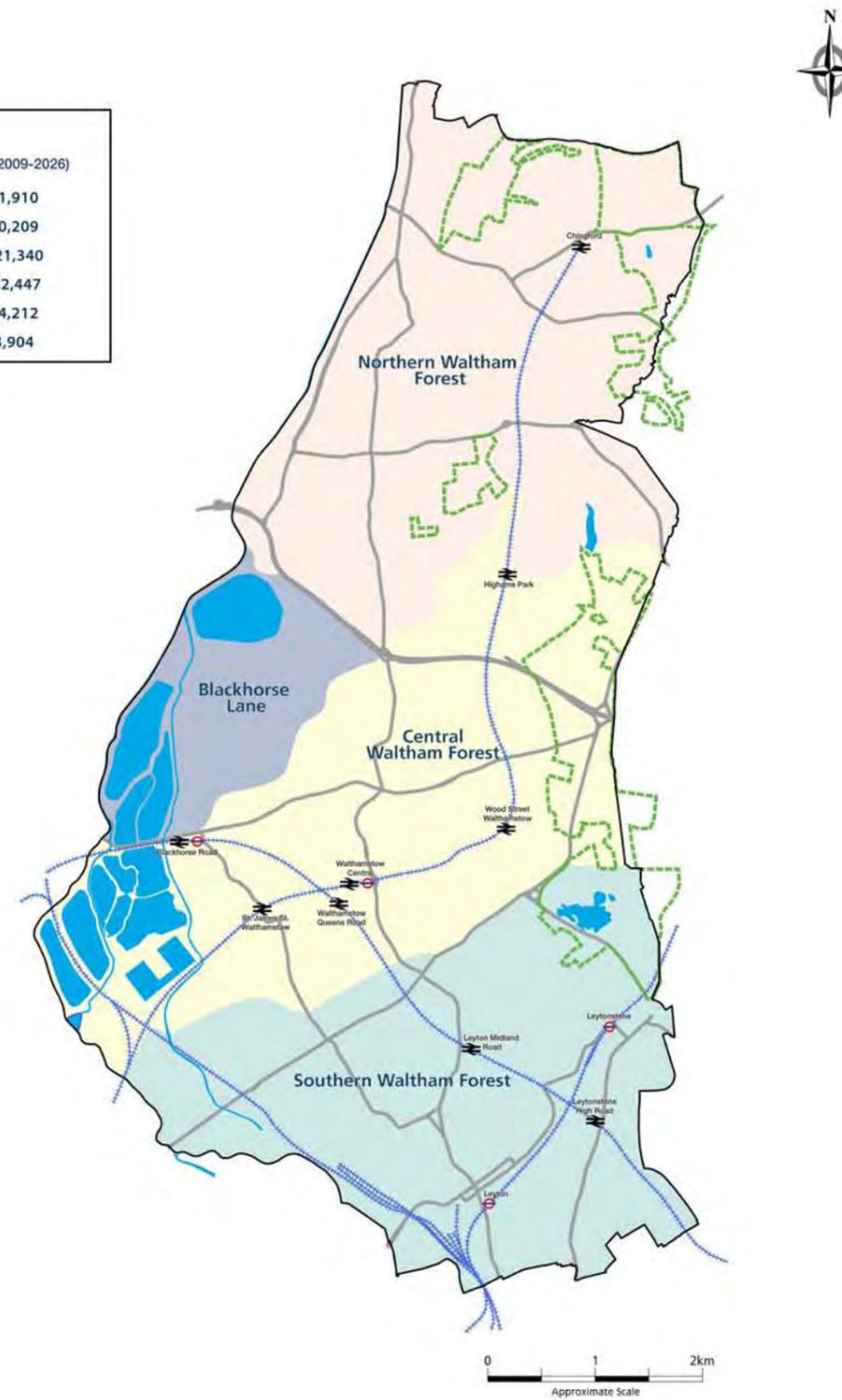
BLACKHORSE LANE				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	384	377	140	902
	738	719	-43	1,413
	+2,338	+2,338	+3,274	7,950
	-9,647	-9,647	-13,506	32,800
	0	0	0	0
	-98	-98	-138	-334

CENTRAL WALTHAM FOREST				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	1,916	2,196	2,982	7,094
	2,994	3,752	5,005	11,751
	+2,868	+2,868	+4,015	9,751
	-2,824	-2,824	-3,953	3,953
	9,157	12,026	16,882	38,064
	458	576	808	1,843

SOUTHERN WALTHAM FOREST				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	921	627	742	2,290
	1,775	979	1,002	3,756
	+10,037	+10,037	+14,051	34,125
	-5,059	-5,059	-7,082	-7,082
	2,467	4,483	7,164	14,114
	613	714	992	2,318

LEGEND

London Underground Stations	Dwellings (units)
Railway Stations	Population
Railway	Commercial Office (gross m ²)
A-roads	Industrial (gross m ²)
Green Spaces	Retail (gross m ²)
Lakes / Ponds / Reservoirs	Jobs (number)



Source Based on Joint analysis by London borough of Waltham Forest and URS Corporation

Figure 1-2: Waltham Forest's Development Trajectory, 2009 to 2026, Higher Growth Scenario

Waltham Forest 2009 - 2026 Higher Growth Trajectory

NORTHERN WALTHAM FOREST				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	224	745	656	1,625
	280	1,691	1,318	3,290
	0	0	0	0
	-5,647	-5,647	-7,906	-19,200
	4,790	7,260	9,984	22,034
	-47	36	87	76

TOTAL BOROUGH				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	5,214	7,350	8,696	21,260
	10,575	16,356	18,584	45,515
	+15,243	+15,243	+15,243	+21,340
	-23,177	-23,177	-23,177	-32,447
	16,413	23,768	34,030	74,212
	926	1,228	1,750	3,904

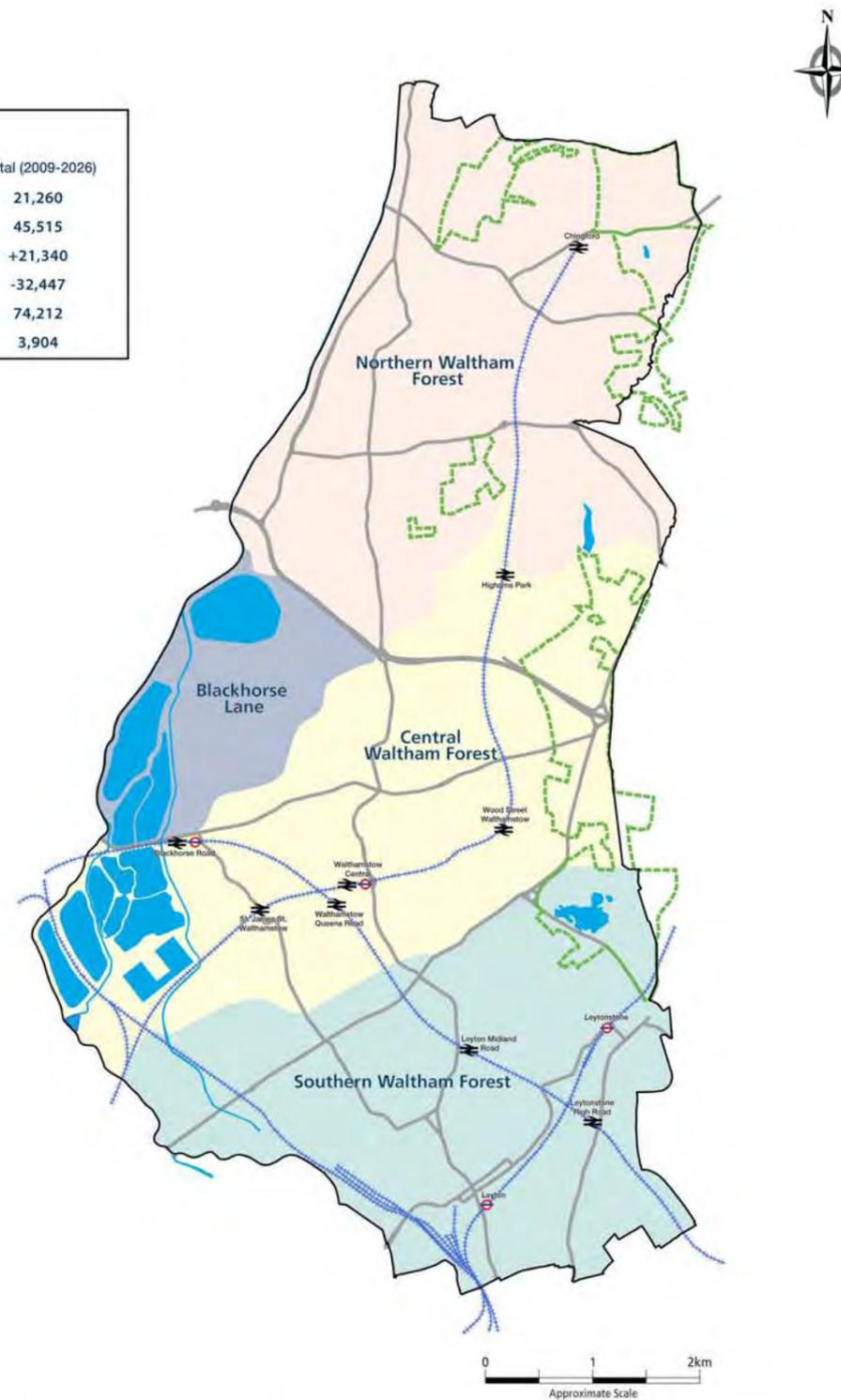
BLACKHORSE LANE				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	1,763	1,460	140	3,364
	4,470	3,650	-43	8,076
	+2,338	+2,338	+3,274	7,950
	-9,647	-9,647	-13,506	32,800
	0	0	0	0
	-98	-98	-138	-334

CENTRAL WALTHAM FOREST				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	1,916	2,196	3,132	7,494
	2,994	3,752	5,411	12,834
	+2,868	+2,868	+4,015	9,751
	-2,824	-2,824	-3,953	3,953
	9,157	12,026	16,882	38,064
	458	576	808	1,843

SOUTHERN WALTHAM FOREST				
	2009 - 2014	2014 - 2019	2019 - 2026	Total (2009-2026)
	1,311	2,699	4,768	8,778
	2,831	6,586	11,898	21,315
	+10,037	+10,037	+14,051	34,125
	-5,059	-5,059	-7,082	-7,082
	2,467	4,483	7,164	14,114
	613	714	992	2,318

LEGEND

London Underground Stations	Dwellings (units)
Railway Stations	Population
Railway	Commercial Office (gross m ²)
A-roads	Industrial (gross m ²)
Green Spaces	Retail (gross m ²)
Lakes / Ponds / Reservoirs	Jobs (number)



Source Based on Joint analysis by London borough of Waltham Forest and URS Corporation

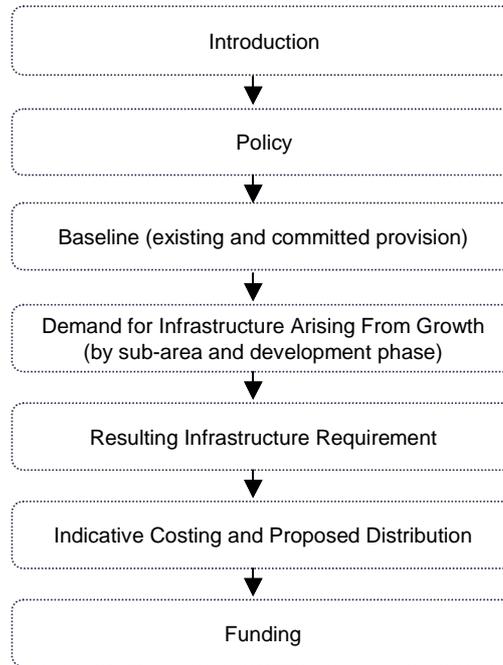
1.3. Report Structure and Approach

The report is structured around the key types of social infrastructure under consideration, with sub-sections where appropriate as follows:

- Section 2 – Education, including nursery, primary, secondary, further education and adult learning
- Section 3 - Health Care, including both primary (GP and Dentist) and secondary health care provision
- Section 4 – Indoor Sports and Leisure Facilities, including swimming pools and indoor sports halls
- Section 5 - Parks and Open Space, including parks and open spaces, child play space and multi-use games areas, allotments and outdoor sports facilities
- Section 6 - Libraries
- Section 7 – Employment and Training Projects
- Section 8 - Cemeteries, and
- Section 9 - Community Meeting Space and Faith Facilities

Internally, each section and sub-section (dealing in turn with a specific type of social infrastructure) broadly follows the same structure based on the approach outlined above. The main exception is higher education, and in that case the approach followed has been set out in that section's introduction. **Figure 1-2** below shows the process.

Figure 1-2 Internal section structure illustrating the approach followed for each infrastructure investigation



Corresponding with the phases depicted in **Figure 1-2**, a description follows below of the step-by-step process followed for each type of infrastructure within the corresponding sections:

- **Policy:** This sub-section sets out the relevant policy driver(s) for the provision of the social infrastructure in question.
- **Baseline:** This sub-section identifies the existing provision of the infrastructure in question, and any committed investments that will supplement existing provision. Where information has been available, detail is given as to how the forthcoming committed infrastructure is to be funded and the cost. In order to estimate the infrastructure requirement that will result from new development it is necessary in most cases to identify a demand-related provision standard. Where Waltham Forest already relies upon a particular provision standard we have used this standard to estimate demand for social infrastructure. In the absence of an appropriate provision standard at the local authority level, national or relevant guidance is referenced instead. Trends or issues that could impact upon the provision standard in future are also explored as part of this sub-section.
- **Demand for infrastructure arising from growth:** This sets out, informed in most cases by the *Waltham Forest Infrastructure Model*, how much demand will arise for a service or particular amenity from residential and commercial (if applicable) development – e.g. the number of pupils that can be expected from the projected growth in dwellings. The assessment is given for sub-areas and also by development phase. The phasing will consider infrastructure requirements over three periods; 2009-

2014; 2014-2019 and; 2019-2026. In certain cases, where the infrastructure in question warrants it, this assessment has often been aggregated at the sub-area level reflecting the fact that many types of infrastructure will have a catchment area, which stretches further than the immediate neighbourhood areas boundary of the sites.

- **Resulting infrastructure requirements:** This section takes the modelled observations on the demand for a given service or amenity and examines whether or not additional social infrastructure is likely to be required over the *Core Strategy* planning period. Where infrastructure is required, and where possible, demand is translated into a corresponding requirement for a specific piece of infrastructure, e.g. such as a GP clinic. In both cases a careful attempt has been made to reflect any known circumstances relating to the existing state of infrastructure provision that may have an impact upon when and how future infrastructure should be provided. (In certain cases, the research and analysis conducted has shown that there is no further requirement for infrastructure provision beyond that already made or committed to; and in such cases it is stated that infrastructure is not required).
- **Indicative costs and proposed distribution:** This sub-section provides information on an estimated cost for the infrastructure requirements that have been identified and the proposed distribution of the infrastructure required.
- **Funding:** This sub-section discusses the allocation of funding for the infrastructure in question, and also lists other sources of available funding that might be utilised to deliver the resulting infrastructure requirements from growth.

2. EDUCATION

2.1. Introduction

This section considers the requirement for education infrastructure that will arise in Waltham Forest over the period to 2026. For the purposes of this study, this section is broken up into sub-sections that consider in turn each level of the education system as follows:

- Early Years (Nursery)
- Primary
- Secondary
- Further Education, and
- Adult Learning.

The following sections follow the approach that was outlined in Section 1.3 to explore the future infrastructure requirements for the each of the above levels of education.

Pre-existing Demand Assessment Work

A particular feature of this section, that is different from many of the other sections dealing with other types of infrastructure, is that it is able to draw upon work that LB Waltham Forest have already undertaken to assess future demand for education infrastructure. LB Waltham Forest has carried out extensive research on education in the borough and has identified existing provision, and forecast and planned for the corresponding investment and expansion requirements. In general, this exercise has been completed through to 2014-2019.

Education and the Emerging Core Strategy

Waltham Forest's Core Strategy and its children and education policies are commonly concerned with ensuring that the borough offers opportunities to improve the life chances and choices for all children and young people.

Ensuring the provision of adequate and good quality educational infrastructure is particularly consistent objectives set out within the borough's Core Strategy to improve the quality of life of its communities. According to Waltham Forest's Children and Young People's Plan, in 2006 there were 58,000 children aged under 19 living in the borough. There were 20,287 pupils in primary education, expected to rise to 22,852 in 2014, and 14,222 pupils in secondary education, which was expected to fall to 14,085 by 2014³. The

³LB Waltham Forest, 'Our Strategy for the Development of Services for Children and Young People'/Children and Young People's Plan, 2006-2009

following sections follow the approach that was outlined in **Figure 1-2** to explore the future infrastructure requirements for the aforementioned levels of education.

2.2. Early Years Education

Context

This sub-section examines the future demand from two and three year olds that will arise for nurseries over the remaining *Core Strategy* planning period until 2026⁴. We assume that four year olds will typically attend a reception class at primary school. Early years education is currently defined as full-time or part-time education from the start of the term following a child's third birthday and up to compulsory school age, although coverage is broadening to include two year olds from 2010 (see below for further detail). Early education places are provided in the maintained, private, voluntary and independent sectors.

Policy

The *Childcare Act 2006* requires every Local Authority (LA) to provide universal provision of nursery places for three to four year-olds. Under existing policies, all three and four year olds are currently entitled to a free part-time early education place for up to two years before reaching compulsory school age. In terms of planning for this requirement, the Council aims to achieve 'universal provision', although this is defined as being provision for 85% of children based on the accepted planning assumption of 85% participation. This provision will be extended to 212 two year olds by March 2010. The Council has identified twelve settings within the borough that are willing to offer these two year old places.

The Early Years Service commissioned the first Childcare Sufficiency Assessment for Waltham Forest, which was published in 2008. The assessment provides information on the provision of childcare in the borough. Future development in respect of policy and policy requirements after 2011 will be dependent on the future direction of Government policy.

Baseline

Before reporting on the examination of existing provision and the potential future growth in demand, it is helpful at this point to set out some key assumptions.

The assumptions are that, although some growth in demand for early years provision is projected over the planning period, it is expected that demand for additional services can be met without the need for the Council to provide additional facilities/infrastructure for the following reasons:

⁴ Providing a free nursery education places for two year olds is a newly introduced initiative and will come into place by the end of 2010. We have therefore duly taken account of it in our examination of the need for early years education over the majority of the period to 2026.

- Where need is confirmed, it is assumed that new primary school provision will include nursery classes to cater for the increase for two and three year olds (in nursery classes).
- This is especially the case given that there is a general presumption against building stand-alone early years centres/nursery schools, as these are very expensive to both build and operate. As a result, expansion of early years provision, if required, would be made as part of school.

Existing Provision

As noted in Section 2.1, LB Waltham Forest has completed extensive research to examine both existing infrastructure provision and future infrastructure requirements for education. In addition, the Council also carries out regular monitoring of the sufficiency of childcare places in the borough.

The provision of early years provision is very complicated, being a mixture of child-care /child minding and nursery classes and provided at a mixture of LA maintained and private, voluntary and independent facilities (including children's centres, PVI childcare settings and /or nurseries, and within primary schools).

In Waltham Forest there are 43 nursery classes attached to infant or primary schools. There are also four separate nursery schools, 17 Children Centres, 20 pre-school play groups and 53 day nurseries. Nursery education is for children aged between three and five years and is usually on a part-time basis.

There are a total of 137 early years education providers offering 3,469 nursery places in Waltham Forest.

Benchmark

The provision standard that is used to project demand for early years education is that places will be required for:

- 38% of two year olds will attend a nursery (part-time) during a morning or afternoon session
- 85% of three year olds will attend nursery part-time

Analysis of age groups (cohorts) as provided by the GLA (calculations for their 2008 Round Demographic Projections of March 2009) informed the calculations of demand for primary school places in the lower growth scenario. For the higher growth scenario the 10% additional growth in the overall population was applied to each cohort. This was then disaggregated by sub-area in proportion to the amount of population growth expected in that sub-area in that phase.

Committed and Planned Investment

As noted in the introduction to this section, LB Waltham Forest's Education Department has completed extensive research to examine the future infrastructure requirements for

education. Additionally, work has also been completed to look at the sufficiency of childcare places in the borough⁵.

As part of this work, *The Primary Strategy for Change* outlines the expansion of extended services, early years and children's centre services. In *Children Centres in Waltham Forest (2008)*, the Council recognises that '*by 2010 there will be a Children Centre serving every ward in the borough with a strong emphasis on developing outreach work to those families that find accessing services difficult*'.

The regeneration plans for the Blackhorse Lane area set out a proposal for a Joint Service Centre, which will include early years provision and childcare (60 places).

Policy Change

Previously two year olds have not been included for within early years' provision programmes. However, there is a recent emerging strategy for all LA's to provide free early years' provision to two years of age. In the first phase, Waltham Forest have been asked to offer 212 targeted two year old children with free early education places by the Department for Children, Schools and Families. The Council have identified 12 settings in the borough that are willing to offer these places, three of which will need their registration amended to accommodate these places with the remainder already having sufficient vacancies.

Assessment of Need/Adequacy

Table 2-1 below shows early years place requirements at borough-level for Waltham Forest to 2012, as calculated by LB Waltham Forest. The projections are regarding the places for three and four year olds and take into account capacity and roll data at community nurseries (including children centres, playgroups) and private providers. The projections do not include places at childminders.

The table indicates that there is sufficient capacity in early years providers to meet demand to 2012, where capacity becomes constrained. However, it is important to note that the capacity is derived from an overall capacity of two to five year olds (early years providers often have their capacity listed over the broader age range) **Table 2-1** should be treated as indicative capacity because there is more flexibility than the numbers suggest.

The Audit Commission states that '*it is unrealistic and probably undesirable to aim for a perfect match [between demand for and supply of places] at each school; a sensible approach would be to plan for a 95% occupancy rate at schools and accept some variation, say plus or minus 10% around this target*⁶. On the basis of this guidance it is considered more appropriate to assess 'surplus capacity' if it is over 5% of total capacity.

⁵ LB Waltham Forest, 2008, Childcare Sufficiency Assessment,

⁶ Audit Commission, (1996); Trading Places, The Supply and Allocation of School Places, HMSO, London.

Table 2-1 Early Years Place Requirements (two and three year olds), by Sub Area, 2009, FTE

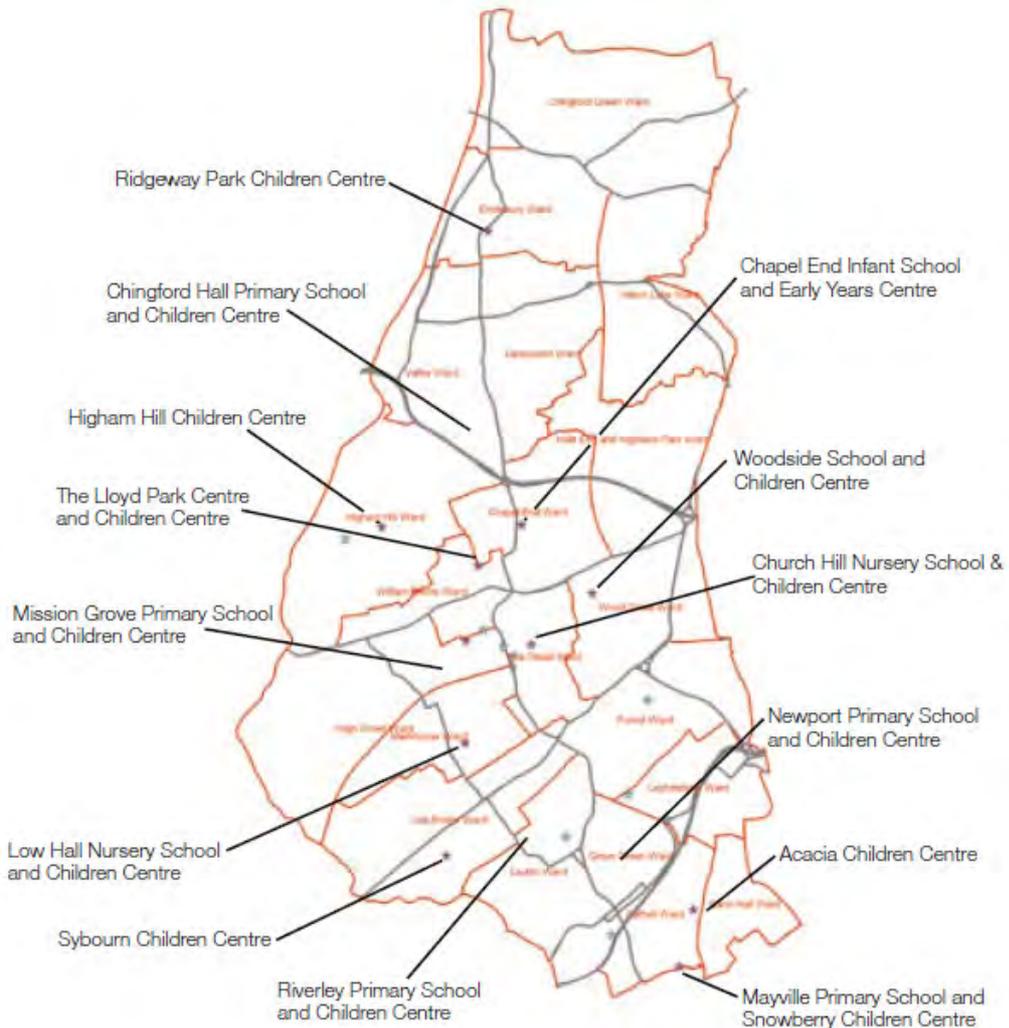
Sub Area	Attendance (derived)	Indicative Capacity for 2 and 3 year olds	Surplus/ Deficit Capacity Places	Surplus/ Deficit Capacity %	Surplus Places >5% Capacity
Southern WF	1,062	1,141	79	7.0%	22
Central WF	1,025	1,176	151	12.8%	92
Blackhorse Lane	223	287	64	22.5%	50
Chingford	671	866	195	22.3%	152
Total	2,789	3,470	489	14.1%	316

Source: LB Waltham Forest School Organisation, Partnership and Development

Distribution

Figure 2-1 shows the location of children centres in Waltham Forest. It can be seen that several wards are not yet served by children’s centres. It has not been possible to map the full range of early years provider.

Figure 1-2 Distribution of Early Years Centres in Waltham Forest



Source: *Children Centres in Waltham Forest*, LB Waltham Forest, 2008

Demand for Early Years Education arising from Growth

URS analysis identifies the demand for early years education in Waltham Forest arising from growth by sub-area and phasing period over the *Core Strategy* planning period.

Calculations have been made to estimate the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) for two and three year olds requiring early years places. The analysis is organised by the four sub-areas and is calculated using both the lower and higher growth scenarios. These calculations are shown in **Table 2-2** below.

Table 2-2 Demand for Additional Early Years Places (FTE) (2 and 3 Year-olds) arising from Growth in Waltham Forest 2009 – 2026

Demand and Phasing for Additional Early Years Places (2 and 3 year olds) (per Development Phase, £000s)								
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	104	118	-21	53	-9	134	74	305
Central WF	97	97	-7	2	13	18	102	117
Blackhorse Lane	13	62	-1	38	0	0	12	100
Northern WF	39	39	-11	7	-5	-5	24	41
Total	253	316	-40	100	-1	148	212	563

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decrease in the size of the age cohort going through the school in that phase

Resulting Early Years Education Requirements

As can be seen in **Table 2-2** above there is a requirement for an increase in capacity of between 212 and 563 early years places for two and three year olds, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, over the period 2009 to 2026.

As shown in **Table 2-1** there is currently spare capacity at early years providers to accommodate some of the resulting demand from growth. However, the figures here need to be treated with caution as a number of assumptions have been made to derive the results. They do indicate, however, that Northern WF and Central WF sub-areas have the most spare capacity to deal with an incoming population under both growth scenarios. There seems to be sufficient capacity to accommodate population growth in the Southern WF and Blackhorse Lane sub-areas in the lower growth scenario, but not for the higher growth scenario. Therefore, if the higher rate of housing development is achieved in these sub-areas, extra capacity for early years places should be planned in accordance with the difference between the lower and higher growth scenarios as shown in **Table 2-2** above.

Indicative Costs and Distribution

Indicative Costs

Given the assumptions set out above it is expected that demand for additional services will most likely be met by the expansion of capacity at existing facilities or primary schools. It appears that the likely demand for additional capacity will be created if the higher rate of new housing development is achieved in the Blackhorse Lane and Southern WF sub-areas.

Therefore the estimates here indicate the capital costs of this scenario. The costs are based on a calculation of £14,000 per pupil (at 2008 prices)⁷. It should be noted that this cost does not include for site procurement, land costs or any temporary accommodation that might be required. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred.

If new housing is developed in line with the higher growth scenario constructing the additional early years capacity in the Central WF and Southern WF sub-areas as required will cost approximately £350,000 and £3,962,000 respectively⁸.

Proposed Distribution

It is recommended that the distribution of the early years places arising from growth in the borough be provided in close proximity to the new housing planned for the sub-areas. Opportunities should be explored to extend the capacity of existing early year's centres or nurseries at primary schools.

2.3. Primary

Context

Waltham Forest's primary schools provide early years classes (in most cases) and primary education. Accordingly, Waltham Forest's primary schools in effect cater for pupils aged four to 10 years old. Of all the primary schools in Waltham Forest five do not currently have nurseries.

Policy

Local Authorities have a statutory requirement to ensure an adequate supply of school places. The School Standards and Framework Act 1998⁹ required each Local Education Authority (LEA) to produce a School Organisation Plan (SOP) that would provide a framework for decisions about school place planning. However, this requirement was lifted with the passing of the *Children's Act* in 2004¹⁰.

This means that the SOP 2003-2008 is the last SOP that was produced. However recent information on primary school provision is available by way of Waltham Forest's 2008 Primary Strategy for Change. The Strategy attempts to link the key objectives of the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) Children's Plan for 2020, as they relate to primary aged children, with Waltham Forest's policy and practice.

⁷ Based on information from other URS assignments

⁸ Central WF has a surplus of some 92 places and demand for 117 places (+25) whereas Southern WF has a surplus of only 22 places and demand for 305 places (+283)

⁹ DCSF, (1998); School Standards and Framework Act, HMSO, London.

¹⁰ DCSF, (2004); Childrens Act, HMSO, London.

In its preparation of the *Interim Planning Policy Framework* for Blackhorse Lane (2006), the Council looked at the impact on pupil numbers of the proposed level of housing growth. At the time 2,000 new homes were expected to be delivered to 2016 (this is broadly consistent with the higher growth scenario set out here). It was identified that 330 additional primary school pupils would result from these proposals.

Baseline

Existing Provision

There are currently 43 established maintained primary schools in the borough and 6 Infants and Junior schools respectively. Currently 40 of these schools have provision for early years education¹¹. Of these schools, four primary are VA, two infant and two junior schools are VA and one infant and one junior school Voluntary Controlled (VC). Additionally, the borough contains three special schools, catering for primary aged pupils, and one primary pupil referral unit. Of these schools, four primary are VA, two infant and two junior schools are VA, and one infant and one junior school are Voluntary Controlled (VC).

The borough's primary schools are organised into ten educational planning areas, set across three broader Area Partnerships; the North (Chingford); the South (Leyton/Leytonstone) and the Central (Walthamstow) Area Partnerships.

Benchmarks

Analysis of age groups (cohorts) as provided by the GLA (calculations for their 2008 Round Demographic Projections of March 2009) informed the calculations of demand for primary school places in the lower growth scenario. For the higher growth scenario the 10% additional growth in the overall population was applied to each cohort. This was then disaggregated by sub-area in proportion to the amount of housing expected in that sub-area in that phase.

The number of children entering reception year before turning five years old also supplements demand for primary school places. On the basis of information from Waltham Forest, we have assumed that all four year olds attend reception year at primary schools.

Planned and Committed Investment

The *Primary Strategy for Change* outlines details of significant plans to provide additional primary school infrastructure/forms of entry (FoE) in the coming five-year period.

¹¹ VT Education and Skills, (2009); Primary Schools Admissions – Waltham Forest

Table 2-3 Primary Strategy for Change – Planned Primary School Investment Provision 2009 – 2012

Infrastructure Provision	Planning Area	Proposed Expansion	Delivery Period
Willow Brook	Leyton West	Expanded by one FoE	September 2009
Saint Saviour's	Walthamstow West	Expanded by one FoE	September 2009
Edinburgh Primary	Walthamstow West	Replacement of school building and expansion by two FoE	September 2010
Beaumont	Leyton West	Expanded by one FoE as part of the George Mitchell all-through school	September 2010
Cann Hall	Leyton South	Expanded by one FoE	September 2012
Expansion of other schools	-	Expanded by three FoE in total	TBC
Total		Expanded by 9 FoEs	

Source: Primary Strategy for Change, January 2009, and consultation with LB Waltham Forest School Organisation

The Walthamstow Town Centre Masterplan, in its plans for land-use in the area, highlights the Mission Grove Primary School as a 'site of opportunity' and advocates that it should be redeveloped, with its capacity increased.

Assessment of Need/Adequacy

Waltham Forest Council's assessment of adequacy/need for further provision of primary education is based on the projected reception intake (calculated from the four year old age cohort) compared with available reception places. This is calculated for each of the ten Educational Planning Areas in the borough with projections made for each year to 2013/14.

On the basis of Waltham Forest Council's assessment, it is expected that there will be an increase in the primary age population in the borough over the next ten years, as a result of increased population. This increase will, it is forecasted, mean that there is a deficit of primary school reception places in all ten Educational Planning Areas by 2011/12. These forecasts are shown in **Table 2-4** below.

Table 2-4 Forecast Primary School Reception Places for Waltham Forest Planning Areas

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Chingford North					
Projected Reception Intake	187	194	209	217	216
Places Available	180	180	180	180	180
Surplus/Deficit	-7	-14	-29	-37	-36
Chingford West					
Projected Reception Intake	274	283	306	317	316
Places Available	270	270	270	270	270
Surplus/Deficit	-4	-13	-36	-47	-46
Chingford East					
Projected Reception Intake	201	207	224	232	231
Places Available	210	210	210	210	210
Surplus/Deficit	9	3	-14	-22	-21
Walthamstow North East					
Projected Reception Intake	271	280	303	314	313
Places Available	270	270	270	270	270
Surplus/Deficit	-1	-10	-33	-44	-43
Walthamstow North West					
Projected Reception Intake	370	382	413	428	426
Places Available	360	360	360	360	360
Surplus/Deficit	-10	-22	-53	-68	-66
Walthamstow East					
Projected Reception Intake	338	349	377	391	389
Places Available	300	300	300	300	300
Surplus/Deficit	-38	-49	-77	-91	-89
Walthamstow West					
Projected Reception Intake	468	484	523	541	539
Places Available	420	480	480	480	480
Surplus/Deficit	-48	-4	-43	-61	-59
Leyton East					
Projected Reception Intake	294	303	328	340	338
Places Available	270	270	270	270	270
Surplus/Deficit	-24	-33	-58	-70	-68
Leyton West					
Projected Reception Intake	323	334	361	374	373
Places Available	330	360	360	360	360
Surplus/Deficit	7	26	-1	-14	-13
Leyton South					
Projected Reception Intake	421	435	470	487	485
Places Available	390	390	390	420	420
Surplus/Deficit	-31	-45	-80	-67	-65

Source: LB Waltham Forest School Organisation

Demand for Primary Schools Infrastructure Arising from Growth

Caveats

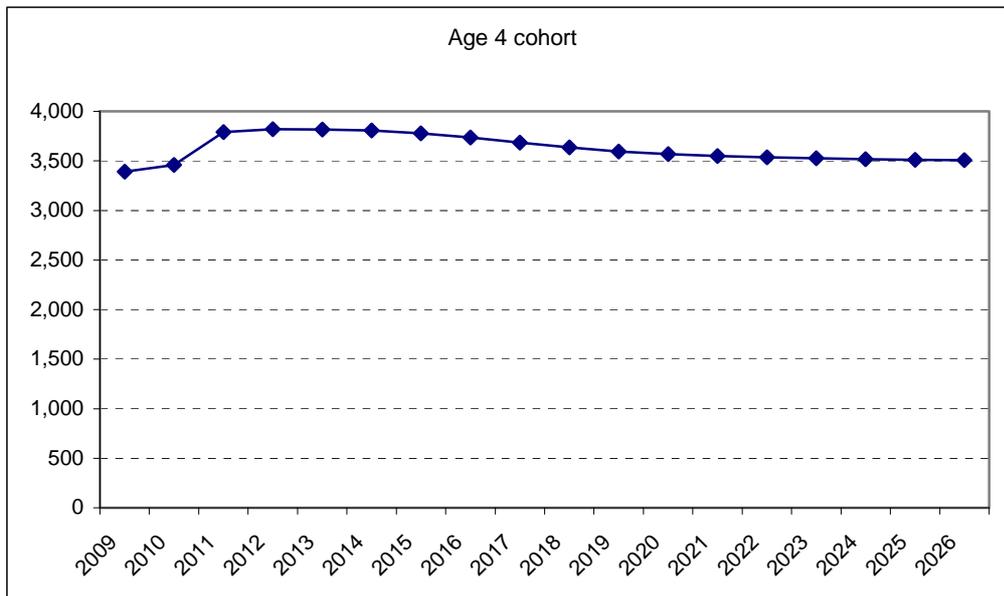
Before commencing examination of the demand for primary school places from new housing development, it is important to state that there are several factors that heavily influence the results. These factors are each highly variable, and therefore despite taking due care, it is probable that changes will occur over time in this range of factors that will affect the actual outcome. As such, any estimates of demand should be regularly reviewed and should be considered as the best estimates available at the time they are made, subject to the information that was available at that time. The key factors include:

- Demographic factors, such as birth rates
- Non-demographic factors, such as economic conditions
- Planned development data versus actual recorded completions
- Issues with changes in cross border movements of pupils between boroughs and planned educational infrastructure developments in other boroughs that may exacerbate or reverse existing cross-border trends.
- Changing quality of provision

Analysis

Analysis by Waltham Forest's School Organisation Department has estimated additional demand for primary school FoE through to 2013/14. The demand assessment is derived from cohort analysis of population change to estimate intake at reception year going forward. Although the Council have identified demand to 2013/4 no assessment has been made for demand for the remainder of the *Core Strategy* planning period. Therefore URS have continued the cohort analysis, based on GLA projections for the period to 2026 so that demand arising over the remainder of the Core Strategy planning period is estimated. **Figure 2-3** presents the full cohort progression for the period 2009 to 2026 for children aged 4 (reception year).

Figure 2-3 Cohort Progression in Waltham Forest, Children Aged 4, 2009-2026



Source: GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections (March 2009), URS Calculations

Figure 2-3 shows that a peak in the size of the 4 year old cohort is expected 2011-2014. The requirement arising from the demand, which URS has calculated from the cohort analysis above, has been expressed in terms of the number of additional FoE needed. The analysis is organised by the four sub-areas and is calculated using both the lower and higher growth scenarios. These calculations are shown in Table 2-5 below.

Table 2-5- Requirement and Phasing for Additional Primary School Forms of Entry arising from Growth in Waltham Forest 2009–2026

Sub Area	Demand for Additional Primary School Forms of Entry (FoE) per Development Phase							
	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	5.5	6.1	5.3	5.8	-0.5	4.9	10.3	16.8
Central WF	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.4	0.6	11.1	11.3
Blackhorse Lane	0.8	2.7	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.3
Northern WF	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	-0.2	-0.2	4.1	4.1
Total	13.9	16.3	13.5	15.9	-0.3	5.3	27.1	37.5

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decrease in the size of the age cohort going through the school in that phase

Resulting Infrastructure Requirements

For the lower growth scenario, part of the infrastructure requirement for the period 2009-2014 is already being accounted for through committed and planned investment in the *Primary Strategy for Change*. The Council acknowledge a requirement for an additional 14 FoE in this first phase but are planning for an additional nine FoE to be provided (see **Table 2-3**). It is likely that, owing to lack of funding, the Council will accommodate the remainder of the requirement (five FoE) in temporary classrooms, if the need arises. For the higher growth scenario, an additional 2.3 FoE will add further pressure in this first phase .

Notwithstanding what the Council is unable to provide for in the first phase, the requirement for more capacity does not let up in the second phase. Between 2014 and 2019 it is recommended that the Council plan for a further 13.5 FoE, for the lower scenario, and 15.9 FoE for the higher scenario. Demand for more space quietens to a degree after 2019, at least in the lower growth scenario.

Indicative Costs and Distribution

Indicative Costs

It is particularly difficult to use the above assessment to identify costs of provision; given the uncertainty surrounding how demand would be best met and how a programme to provide additional primary school capacity would be implemented.

Indicative costs are based on a figure of £14,000 per pupil (in 2008 prices)¹². It should be noted that this cost does not include for site procurement, land costs or any temporary accommodation that might be required. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred.

The costs for an additional nine FoE have been accounted for between 2009-2014 in the Council's *Primary Strategy for Change*. **Table 2-6** presents only the costs for the extra capacity needed in addition to this (4.9-7.3 FoEs)¹³. On the basis of the lower and higher growth scenarios employed, which identified a potential estimated need for between 13.2 and 21.2 FoE between 2014-2026, the total cost for additional primary provision over the planning period is considered to be in the range of £55,402,000 to £84,278,000 in total.

¹² Based on information from other URS assignments

¹³ The schools have not yet been identified that can provide the additional capacity for an additional three FoEs. We assign 1 extra FoE to Northern WF, Southern WF and Central WF sub-areas.

Table 2-6 Indicative Costs of Providing New Primary School Floorspace, by Sub-area and phase 20014-2026

Cost of Providing for Additional Primary School Floorspace (per Development Phase, £000s)								
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	4,505	6,043	15,474	17,012	0	14,514	19,979	37,568
Central WF	3,930	3,930	15,690	15,690	1,186	1,778	20,806	21,398
Blackhorse Lane	2,277	7,534	2,355	7,793	0	0	4,632	15,327
Northern WF	3,737	3,737	6,247	6,247	0	0	9,985	9,985
Total	14,449	21,244	39,767	46,743	1,186	16,292	55,402	84,278

URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Proposed Distribution

It is recommended that the distribution of additional FoE at primary schools in Waltham Forest follow the expected sub-area requirements set out in **Tables 2-5**. These tables both show that demand for primary school FoE will be greatest, given either scenario, in the Southern WF and Central WF sub-areas.

If housing development in the Southern WF sub-area follows the higher growth scenario the requirement for new primary school places more the double between the years 2014-2026. This will need careful consideration as part of the Area Action Plan and masterplanning work in the area.

2.4. Secondary

Secondary schools provide education for students aged 11 to 16 years-old. Recent information on secondary school provision is provided through Waltham Forest's Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Programme.

Policy

Secondary education is governed by the same legislation as primary education; therefore Local Authorities have a statutory requirement to ensure an adequate supply of secondary school places.

Educational transformation is at the heart of BSF. The BSF scheme will see over £300 million invested in transforming secondary schools across the borough, with an ambitious programme of rebuilding and refurbishment to provide first-class, modern and inspirational buildings.

Through the BSF programme, extensive research into Waltham Forest's future education secondary schools infrastructure needs has been carried out. This includes existing and planned provision.

In its preparation of the *Interim Planning Policy Framework* for Blackhorse Lane (2006), the Council looked at the impact on pupil numbers of the proposed level of housing growth. At the time 2,000 new homes were expected to be delivered to 2016 (this is broadly consistent with the higher growth scenario set out here). It was identified that 240 additional secondary school pupils would result from these proposals.

Baseline

Existing Provision

Waltham Forest's secondary schools offer places for pupils aged 11-16 and there are currently 15 established maintained secondary schools and one all-through school (3-16 year olds) in Waltham Forest¹⁴. Of the secondary schools, 12 are community schools, two are voluntary aided, one foundation and one is an academy.

Benchmarks

Analysis of age groups (cohorts) as provided by the GLA (calculations for their 2008 Round Demographic Projections of March 2009) informed the calculations of demand for primary school places in the lower growth scenario. For the higher growth scenario the 10% additional growth in the overall population was applied to each cohort. This was then disaggregated by sub-area in proportion to the amount of housing expected in that sub-area in that phase.

There is a legal requirement for classes to be no more than 30 pupils in size, assumed to be maintained across the whole secondary state maintained school provision¹⁵.

Committed/Planned Investment

Currently as part of the BSF programme the local authority plans to increase secondary school provision and secondary place provision. As part of their analysis the Council has concluded that there are an increased number of children coming through primary schools, leading to a projected need for 13 additional forms of entry (FoE) at secondary school level. The BSF programme outlines where it proposes these will be accommodated in Waltham Forest's schools over the periods 2008 to 2018, as given in **Table 2-7**.

¹⁴ Building Schools for the Future, 2008, London borough of Waltham Forest

¹⁵ Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Practice Guidance (2008)

Table 2-7 BSF Planned Secondary School Investment Provision 2008-2017

Infrastructure Provision	Proposed Expansion	Delivery Period
Higham's Park Secondary	The expansion to provide 25 places per year group (i.e. one FoE)	To increase from 2012
Kelmscott School	The expansion to provide two FoE	2011-2014
Leytonstone Secondary	The expansion to provide one FoE	Expansion from 2011
Willowfield	The expansion to provide two FoE	2014
Proposed New School	Establish eight FoE	2015 (target)
Total	14 FoE	2015

Source: Buildings Schools for the Future Consultation/ Expansion proposals for Waltham Forest Schools, March 2008; Personal Communication, Katherine Dunlop, LB Waltham Forest, 24/07/2009

In the regeneration proposals for Blackhorse Lane, set out in the *Interim Planning Policy Framework*, it is proposed to relocate Willowfield Secondary School to a new location on Blackhorse Road, on a former industrial site.

Assessment of Need/Adequacy

As of 2008, there were 13,506 pupils on roll at Waltham Forest's 16 secondary schools. Overall the schools had a combined planned capacity of 14,773 indicating a surplus of 1,267 places (8.6%).

It would usually be appropriate, when assessing need for further provision at secondary schools, to compare existing and future projected school rolls against capacity to assess whether or not there is adequate capacity going forward. However, consultation with Waltham Forest Council has deduced that a more meaningful assessment of adequacy/need for further provision of secondary education would be based on the projected Year 7 intake compared with available Year 7 school places¹⁶.

The Council has therefore calculated this projected intake, at borough level, to 2018/19 given that travel statistics show that secondary school children travel further and therefore it is appropriate to consider education provision on a wider geographical basis. According to the National Travel Survey 2006 the average distance travelled by secondary school children in Great Britain is 5.5km.

On the basis of Waltham Forest Council's assessment, it is expected that, overall, there will be an increase in the secondary age population in the borough over the next ten years. It is forecasted that Year 7 intake will increase from 2,605 pupils in 2008/09 to 3,307 pupils by 2018/19 – an increase of 27% (see **Table 2-8** below). As shown earlier,

¹⁶ Demand for school places is more reliably estimated from projected Year 7 intake versus capacity as this is the main point of entry into secondary education and thus where increases in demand would first need to be accommodated.

there is a planned expansion of six FoE by 2014/2015 through the BSF programme to help meet this demand, with an eight FoE secondary school also planned to help meet the forecasted deficit of 159 places in 2018/19.

The requirement to provide further capacity is highlighted below in **Table 2-8**, mindful of the 5% capacity built in for flexibility in accordance with the Audit Commission¹⁷.

Table 2-8 Forecast Year 7 Secondary School Places/Capacity in Waltham Forest (2009–2019)

Year	Projected Year 7 Intake	Projected Capacity	Surplus/Deficit	Surplus less than 5% of capacity?	Planned Expansion
2008/2009	2,605	2,735	130	Yes	
2009/2010	2,538	2,735	197	No	
2010/2011	2,566	2,735	169	No	
2011/2012	2,627	2,825	198	No	Three FoE
2012/2013	2,597	2,850	253	No	One FoE
2013/2014	2,660	2,850	190	No	
2014/2015	2,827	2,910	83	Yes	Two FoE
2015/2016	2,903	3,150	247	No	
2016/2017	2,963	3,150	187	No	Eight FoE – proposed new school
2017/2018	3,061	3,150	89	Yes	
2018/2019	3,307	3,150	-157	Yes	

Source: LB Waltham Forest School Organisation, Partnership and Development

Issues/Future Trends that may raise or lower the Provision Requirement Standard

According to the National Travel Survey 2006, the average distance travelled by secondary school children in Great Britain is 5.5km. Some pupils, therefore, could choose to go to schools outside Waltham Forest in the neighbouring boroughs of Newham, Redbridge, Enfield or Haringey, or in the District of Epping Forest. According to data collated by the DCSF, in January 2008, 87.8% of children in Waltham Forest went to secondary schools in the borough itself and of the remaining 12.2% of secondary children in Waltham Forest approximately half of those (or 6% of all students) were going to school in the LB Redbridge.

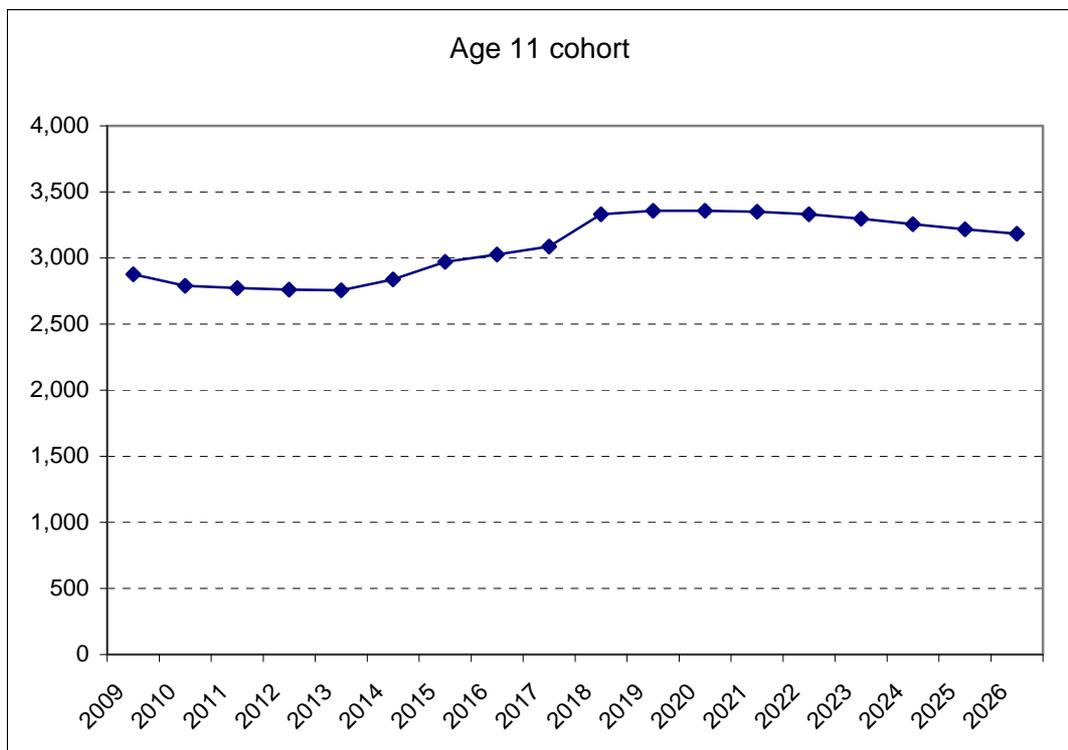
Our analysis is based on the principle that Waltham Forest Council should provide for all school places for all children resident in the borough.

¹⁷ Audit Commission, (1996); Trading Places, The Supply and Allocation of School Places, HMSO, London.

Demand for Secondary School Infrastructure Arising from Growth

Analysis by Waltham Forest’s School Organisation Department has estimated additional demand for secondary school FoE through to 2018/19. The figures given derive from cohort analysis to estimate intake at Year 7 going forward. Although the Council have identified demand to 2018/19 no assessment has been made for demand for the remainder of the *Core Strategy* planning period. Therefore URS have continued the cohort analysis, based on GLA projections for the period to 2026 so that demand arising over the remainder of the Core Strategy planning period is estimated. **Figure 2-4** presents the full cohort progression for the period 2009 to 2026 for children aged 11.

Figure 2-4 Cohort Progression in Waltham Forest, Children Aged 11, 2009-2026



Source: GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections (March 2009), URS Calculations

Figure 2-4 shows the progression of the peak cohort shown in **Figure 2-3** through the planning period, placing the largest demand for school places 2018-2021. The requirement arising from the demand, which URS has calculated from the cohort analysis above, has been expressed in terms of the number of additional FoE needed. The analysis is organised by the four sub-areas and is calculated using both the lower and higher growth scenarios. These calculations are shown in **Table 2-9** below.

Table 2-9 Requirement and Phasing for Additional Secondary School Forms of Entry Arising from Growth in Waltham Forest 2009 – 2026

Sub Area	Demand for Additional Secondary School Forms of Entry (FoE) per Development Phase							
	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	0.0	0.4	7.1	9.5	-0.1	4.5	6.9	14.3
Central WF	0.5	0.5	5.8	6.1	0.4	0.5	6.6	7.1
Blackhorse Lane	-0.6	1.0	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.7
Northern WF	-1.0	-1.0	2.8	3.4	-0.1	-0.1	1.7	2.3
Total	-1.0	1.0	16.6	21.5	0.2	5.0	15.8	27.5

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decrease in the size of the age cohort going through the school in that phase

Resulting Secondary Schools Infrastructure Requirements

Part of the infrastructure requirement for the period 2009-2019 is already being accounted for through committed and planned investment through the BSF Programme, which is providing 14 FoE (see **Table 2-7**). This includes the construction of a new school with eight FoE.

The projections here show that an extra 14 FoE will meet the majority of demand to 2019, but in the lower growth scenario will result in a shortfall in meeting the need for some 2.6 FoE and in the need for an extra 8.5 FoE in the higher growth scenario. The majority of this requirement occurs in the medium term, from 2014-2019, as the large cohort progresses from primary to secondary schools in the borough. The final phase, 2019-2026 shows a balance between demand and supply in the lower growth scenario (if the extra capacity required in the preceding years is built) and a requirement for a further five FoEs in the higher growth scenario, largely driven by new housing in the Southern WF sub-area.

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

Indicative costs are based on a figure of £23,500 per pupil (in 2008 prices)¹⁸. It should be noted that this cost does not include for site procurement, land costs or any temporary accommodation that might be required. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred.

¹⁸ Based on information from other URS assignments

Accounting for the planned provision between 2009-2019 by the BSF, **Table 2-10** shows only that required to build the additional capacity required in that phase.

Table 2-10 Indicative Costs of Providing New Secondary School Floorspace, by Phase 2009-2026

Cost of Providing for Additional Secondary School Floorspace (per Development Phase, £000s)						
	2009-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H
Total	11,010	33,177	1,803	18,094	12,813	51,271

URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Proposed Distribution

Although the calculations of resulting infrastructure requirements indicate that the Southern WF and Central WF areas will account for the majority of new demand for secondary school education **Table 2-10** above presents the information at borough level. It is not as important for secondary schools to be located closely to the pupil catchment area, as it is for primary and early years children.

The lower growth scenario requires very little infrastructure to be provided after 2019, with the BSF programme to 2019 accounting for most of the requirement. However, under the higher growth scenario, there is estimated to be a requirement for an additional 8.5 FoE by 2019 and 5.0 FoE thereafter to 2026.

2.5. Further Education

The following part of this report examines further education (FE). FE caters for students generally aged 16 – 18. GCSEs, A-levels and diplomas are all offered in the FE system. Individual colleges and the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) have traditionally provided FE courses. The LSC was established in 2001 to fund and plan post-16 education outside universities. From the 1st April 2010 responsibility for 16 to 19 year old provision will be transferred from the LSC to Local Authorities supported by a new non-departmental public body, the Young Person’s Learning Agency, reporting to the Department for Children, Schools and Families.

Policy

The *Education and Skills Bill 2008* is a joint Act with the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills. It aimed to boost involvement in learning for young people and adults, offering a right for adults to basic and intermediate skills. The Bill introduces a requirement for pupils to remain in education or training beyond the current statutory leaving age. This will have the effect of raising the participation rate of children in further education as it will require 90% of children to stay in formal education or training until they reach 18 years of age. The changes will be implemented according to the following schedule:

- By 2013 – leaving age will rise to 17
- By 2015 – leaving age will rise to 18

The London Strategic Analysis 2007-2008¹⁹ states that local London needs are urgent so the pace of capital investment needs to increase. The Strategic Analysis also indicates that FE and work-based learning success rates in London have improved but are still below the national average.²⁰

Baseline

Existing Provision

Provision of further education should be considered as falling into two streams broadly corresponding with either an academic path or a vocational path. Academic pathways are predominantly catered for by the borough's system of secondary schools that provide for students in sixth form education pursuing A-levels (or GCSEs).

Vocational pathways are predominantly catered for by further education colleges that provide for students in non-academic pathways. There are three FE colleges based in Waltham Forest; Leyton Sixth Form College; Sir George Monoux College and; Waltham Forest College. This reflects the fact that such colleges function as specialist colleges attracting learners from across London and potentially even further afield. In the same way, many vocational learners who are residents of Waltham Forest are likely to travel to other colleges located in other boroughs to pursue specialist courses that are not offered at the existing colleges.

Benchmarks

The take up rates in our calculations have been split into two categories:

- 16 to 17 year olds – 46% 2009-2014²¹
- 16 to 17 year olds – 90% post 2014

We also assume that 25% of those 16 and 17 year olds will attend workplace-based training programmes and not place physical demands on the further education infrastructure.

¹⁹ Learning Skills Council, London Strategic Analysis 2007/2008

²⁰ More detailed information on the scale and quality of current FE and Adult Learning provision in LB Waltham Forest was not available from the LSC.

²¹ While the actual year for policy change to increase the leaving age to 18 is 2015 we consider it to be 2014 for consistency with the phasings

Planned and Committed Investment

Further investments in the provision of space in secondary schools for those people aged 16 years and over are being pursued as part of the Building Schools for Future Programme set out in the previous section. As part of these proposals, thirteen schools will see their educational offer expanded to include post-16 education and three schools will see the existing number of post-16 places increased. These schools are shown in **Table 2-11** below.

Table 2-11 Post-16 Expansion at Secondary Schools

Secondary School	Post-16 Provision Added	Post-16 Places Added
Chingford Foundation School		From 252 to 375 places
Connaught School for Girls	Exact number unknown	
Frederick Bremer School	Exact number unknown	
George Mitchell	Exact number unknown	
Heathcote School	Exact number unknown	
Highams Park School		From 366 to 400 places
The Holy Family College		From 180 to 250 places
Kelmscott School	Exact number unknown	
Lammas School and Sports College	Exact number unknown	
Leytonstone Business and Enterprise Specialist School	Exact number unknown	
Norlington School for Boys	Exact number unknown	
Rush Croft Sports College	Exact number unknown	
Tom Hood Community Science College	Exact number unknown	
Proposed New School	Exact number unknown	
Walthamstow School for Girls	Exact number unknown	
Willowfield School	Exact number unknown	
Total	+605	From 799 to 1,025 places²²

Source: Buildings Schools for the Future Consultation (2008): Expansion Proposals for Waltham Forest Secondary Schools

Assessment of Adequacy/Need

Waltham Forest Council has undertaken an assessment of adequacy of post-16 education in its secondary schools and colleges based on comparison between college

²² More recent communication with the Waltham Forest Education Department confirms that the increase here will actually be of 225 places rather than 316.

and school rolls and their capacities. This is aggregated at borough level for each year to 2018/2019. Rolls, capacity and surplus/deficit for the three FE colleges in Waltham Forest are shown in **Table 2-12** below. The college roll figures only relate to those students at colleges who are resident in Waltham Forest.

Rolls, capacity and surplus/deficit for all secondary schools offering post-16 education in Waltham Forest are shown in **Table 2-12** (where they are in excess of 5% as per the Audit Commission guidance discussed earlier). The increase in capacity of 830 post-16 places in 2010/11 is comprised of new post-16 provision of 605 places being introduced to 12 secondary schools, and an expansion of 225 additional places provided at schools already offering post-16 education. This increase in provision means that there will be a healthy surplus capacity of 486 post-16 places (26% of capacity) at secondary schools from 2010/11, though this is forecast to reduce to 108 surplus capacity (5.7%) by 2018/19.

Table 2-12 Post-16 Rolls and Capacity at Waltham Forest Secondary Schools

Year	Rolls	Capacity	Surplus/Deficit >5%
2008/2009	947	1,050	51
2009/2010	1,011	1,050	0
2010/2011	1,300	1,880	486
2011/2012	1,316	1,880	470
2012/2013	1,332	1,880	454
2013/2014	1,650	1,880	136
2014/2015	1,651	1,880	135
2015/2016	1,646	1,880	140
2016/2017	1,645	1,880	141
2017/2018	1,658	1,880	128
2018/2019	1,678	1,880	108

Source: Waltham Forest Council; Personal Communication, Katherine Dunlop, LB Waltham Forest School Organisation, Partnership and Development, 24.07.2009

Demand for Further Education Infrastructure Arising from Growth

Analysis by Waltham Forest’s School Organisation Team has estimated additional demand for FE through to 2018/19, based on cohort analysis of GLA population projections, and planned to increase capacity by some 830 places. No assessment has been made for demand for the remainder of the *Core Strategy* planning period. Therefore we have estimated demand up to 2018/19 and demand arising over the remainder of the planning period (to 2026). **Figure 2-5** presents the full cohort progression for the period 2009 to 2026 for children aged 16.

Figure 2-5 Cohort Progression in Waltham Forest, Children Aged 16, 2009-2026

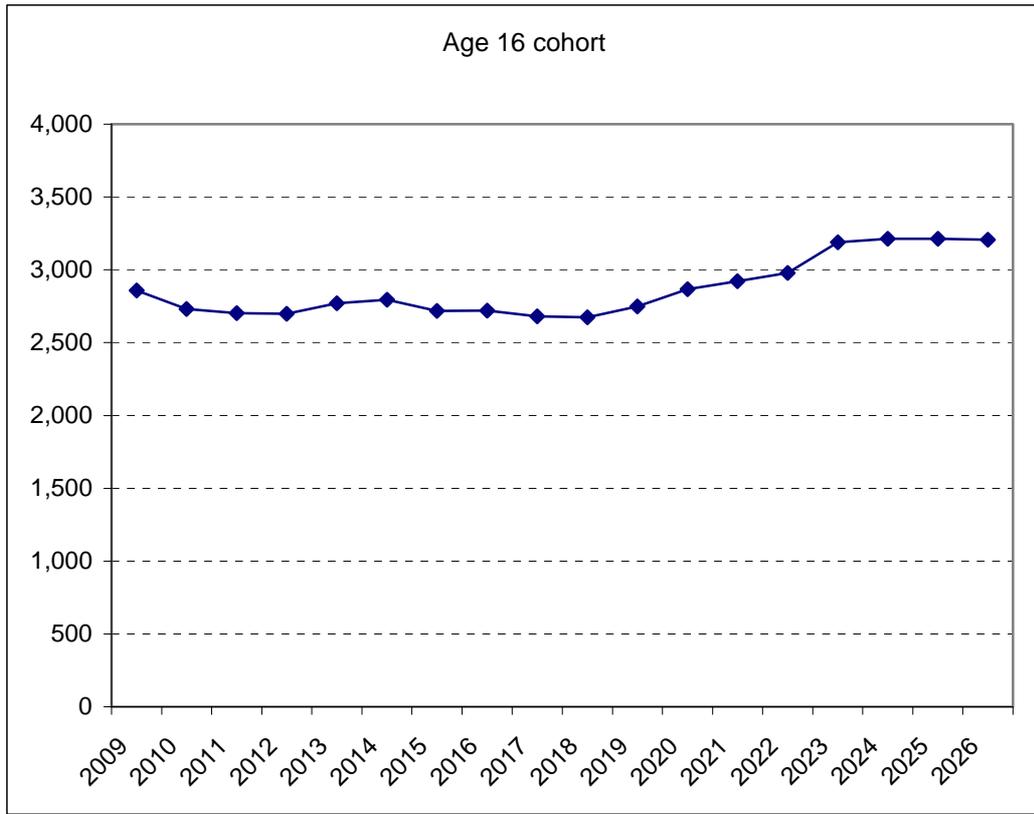


Figure 2-5 shows the progression of the peak cohort shown in Figures 2-3 and 2-4 through the planning period, placing the largest demand for school places 2023-2026. The requirement arising from this demand has been expressed in terms of the places needed. The analysis is organised by the four sub-areas and is calculated using both the lower and higher growth scenarios. Consistent with the calculations for the early years, primary and secondary sectors, the analysis is by age cohorts, see Table 2-13 below.

Table 2-13 Requirement and Phasing for Additional Further Education Places Arising from Growth in Waltham Forest 2009 – 2026

Demand for Additional Further Education Places per Development Phase									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	-5	6	-3	106	205	361	197	473	
Central WF	20	20	14	32	197	202	231	255	
Blackhorse Lane	1	38	-15	61	39	39	26	138	
Northern WF	-45	-45	-36	-22	132	132	51	65	
Total	-28	19	-39	178	572	734	506	931	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decrease in the population of the age cohort going through the school in that phase

Resulting Infrastructure Requirements

Part of the infrastructure requirement for the period 2009-2026 is already being accounted for through committed and planned investment through the BSF Programme, which is providing 830 places for FE to meet demand to 2019. The analysis is **Table 2-9** above shows that this extra capacity should cater for the additional demand to 2019.

In the lower growth scenario the extra capacity will also cater for demand through to the horizon of the LDF planning period, 2026 but under the higher growth scenario there is likely to be a requirement for an extra 100 places in the final phase, 2019-2026, largely driven by population growth in the Southern WF sub-area.

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

Indicative costs are based on a figure of £25,000 per pupil (in 2008 prices)²³. It should be noted that this cost does not include for site procurement, land costs or any temporary accommodation that might be required. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred.

The balance of requirements is the difference between our calculations and the current planned increase in capacity by the Council. An additional 100 FE places between 2019 and 2026 is estimated to cost some £2,500,000.

²³ Based on information from other URS assignments

Proposed Distribution

Although the calculations of resulting infrastructure requirements indicate that the Southern WF sub area will account for the majority of new demand for FE places this provision is likely to be provided at extended secondary schools within the borough level.

2.6. Adult Learning

The following part of this report examines adult learning. Adult learning caters for people aged 19 and over wishing to take below degree-level classes across a wide range of subjects to obtain both formal qualifications and informal learning.

Adult learning is funded by the LSC with provision coordinated through Waltham Forest Council's Community Learning and Skills Service (CLaSS) and other providers such as Waltham Forest College. The LSC was established in 2001 to fund and plan post-16 education outside universities. Funding of adult education and training will be overseen by the new Skills Funding Agency, to be an agency of the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS)²⁴.

Policy

The Education and Skills Act 2008 places a duty on the Learning Skills Council (LSC) to provide proper facilities for relevant education, or training for persons over the age of 19. The London Strategic Analysis 2007-2008²⁵ states that local London needs are urgent so the pace of capital investment needs to increase. The Strategic Analysis also indicates that Further Education (FE) and Work Based Learning success rates in London have improved but are still below the national average²⁶.

Baseline

Existing Provision

LB Waltham Forest's CLaSS service is a direct provider of adult education and work based training. It provides a range of accredited and non-accredited learning opportunities for adults and young people across the borough. There are currently approximately 11,000 adults attending courses provided by CLaSS with tuition being administered at numerous centres in the borough. Several of these sites are in-use throughout the day, which are;

- Leyton Neighbourhood Learning Centre
- Leytonstone Learning Link

²⁴ Personal Communication, LSC Head of Records and Rights, December 2008

²⁵ Learning Skills Council, London Strategic Analysis 2007/2008

- Chestnuts House (Central WF), and
- Friday Hill House (Northern WF).

There are also numerous other facilities, such as schools and community centres, which accommodate classes in the evening.

In addition to the CLaSS service Waltham Forest also has one college providing adult learning – Waltham Forest College, which also provides FE²⁷. There are approximately 5,500 adult learners attending the college²⁸ coming from a wide catchment area, which includes the boroughs of Enfield, Haringey, Redbridge and Essex. The appeal of the college is such that over 50% of students come from outside LB Waltham Forest.²⁹

Benchmark

The provision requirement standard used to estimate the demand for adult learning is 11%. This take up rate is based on the number of total adult learners in England divided by the working age population of England to arrive at a ratio of people in the proportion of working age people who undertake adult learning (in 2008)³⁰.

Planned and Committed Investments

The study has not identified any further planned or committed investments in adult learning infrastructure in the borough. Consultation has indicated that funding from central Government for adult learning has been in decline in recent years and this has affected take-up rates³¹.

Assessment of Adequacy/Need

A number of the sites used by the CLaSS service are multi-use and as such it is difficult to assess whether or not these are currently adequate to meet the needs of adult learners in the borough. However, it is known that the number of adults using the CLaSS service has declined from 16,000 in 2005/6 to 11,000 in 2008/9 – a decrease of some 31% - which is thought mainly to be a result of a reduction in central Government funding. Given this

²⁶ More detailed information on the scale and quality of current FE and Adult Learning provision in London borough of Waltham Forest was not available from the LSC.

²⁷ Edubase.gov.uk

²⁸ Personal communication with Principal of Waltham Forest College

²⁹ Waltham Forest College, Full-Time Course Guide 2009/10

³⁰ Information is sourced from the Government Investment Strategy (2009-10), LSC Grant Letter and LSC Statement of Priorities, published November 2008 by LSC in collaboration with DfCSF and DIUS.

³¹ Personal Communication: Head of CLaSS Service/Adult Learning, LB Waltham Forest, 28/07/09

decrease, it could be judged that there is currently spare capacity in the service. This has been confirmed through consultation with the service provider³².

Waltham Forest College's central campus at Walthamstow is fifteen minutes walk from Walthamstow Central Underground/Rail Station with three smaller campuses being a short walk from Blackhorse Lane Underground Station. The wide range of college courses encourage active take up of services borne out through the large proportion of students coming from outside the borough.

Issues/Future Trends that may rise or lower the Provision Requirement Standard

There are particular issues and future trends that could impact on the demand for FE and adult learning services:

- Society is witnessing an ageing population and people are living longer. Furthermore future retirees, more numerous in number as the baby-boomer generation moves into retirement, are thought to be increasingly likely to seek adult learning opportunities.
- The Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills offers a potential change in legislation. The Government is playing an active role in encouraging and supporting informal adult learning opportunities. Informal learning consists of a huge range of activities that offer non-vocational learning with the main principle not to gain a qualification. This learning supports adults by offering a wide range of informal learning opportunities and improving the accessibility to learning in order to encourage people to engage in learning on their own.

Demand for Adult Learning Infrastructure Arising from Growth

We have calculated demand over the LDF planning period and expressed these results in terms of the number of full-time places needed. The analysis is organised by the four sub-areas and is calculated using both the lower and higher growth scenarios. These calculations are shown in **Table 2-14** below.

³² Personal Communication: Head of ClaSS Service/Adult Learning, LB Waltham Forest, 12/08/09

Table 2-14 Requirement and for Additional Adult Learners Arising from Growth in Waltham Forest 2009 – 2026 (part time)

Demand for Additional Adult Learners per Development Phase									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	124	199	69	462	70	834	263	1,495	
Central WF	210	210	263	311	351	379	824	900	
Blackhorse Lane	52	313	50	256	-3	-3	99	566	
Northern WF	20	20	24	119	92	92	136	231	
Total	406	742	406	1,147	511	1,303	1,322	3,192	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decrease in the size of the age cohort going through the school in that phase

Resulting Infrastructure Requirements

Based on the information provided it appears that there are currently no plans to increase the capacity of facilities dedicated to adult education in the borough. **Table 2-14** shows that there could be an increase of up to 3,192 part-time adult learners in the borough from new population growth. However, consultation with the Head of ClaSS Service/Adult Learning in Waltham Forest has showed that the number of adults using the ClaSS service has declined from 16,000 in 2005/6 to 11,000 in 2008/9 due to reduced funding from central Government. Therefore there would appear to be sufficient capacity in the system to accommodate the growth. This conclusion is based on current funding levels remaining the same.

2.7. Funding

Mainstream education funding is allocated to local authorities in line with the Comprehensive Spending Review process. This means that facilities likely to be needed ahead of the three year budget period will not see committed funding prior to the following budget cycle. Also, at present the funding arrangements are such that need is catered for as and when it arises. With regard to primary schools, for example, there is a three year design/build/contract process. Bids must be made to DCSF but will only come forward when the number of children residing in the area justifies a new facility.

Sure Start is the Government's programme to bring together early education, childcare, health and family support. *Sure Start* covers a wide range of programmes both universal and those targeted at particular groups or disadvantaged children and has brought about the creation of ten children centres in Waltham Forest, with four more to follow.

A variety of grant funding streams are available to early years providers in Waltham Forest, administered through the Children's Services Directorate. For 2007/08; £1.8 million was available through the General Sure Start Grant; £600,000 through the Transformation Fund; £142,000 through the BIG Lottery Fund; £715,000 through the CAP

(Childcare Affordability Programme) (phases 1 and 2), and; £2.3 million through the Free Early Education Grant. The Council can apply for grant funding annually.

The *Primary Capital Programme (PCP)* is the central Government programme to financially support the rebuilding, remodelling and refurbishing primary schools across England to ensure high quality facilities to support primary education.

The *BSF* programme is the central government programme to financially support the rebuilding and refurbishing secondary schools across England, including academies. Through this programme £300 million is currently being invested in Waltham Forest's secondary schools.

In providing for Further Education, the *BSF* programme is playing an instrumental role in adding sixth-form provision to Waltham Forest's secondary schools in preparation for the increase in the school leaving age in 2015. Post-16 education at dedicated sixth form colleges and Waltham Forest College is funded by the Learning and Skills Council (LSC).

Adult Learning, provided mainly through the Council's ClaSS service and Waltham Forest College, is funded directly by the LSC, which had a (national) annual budget of £10.4 billion in 2006. A present issue regarding Adult Learning in the borough is the reduction in funding that the ClaSS service receives. Many courses, deemed not related, or directly related, to employment and skills training have had their subsidies withdrawn making them less attractive to borough residents.

Mainstream education funding is allocated to local authorities in line with the Comprehensive Spending Review process. This means that facilities likely to be needed ahead of the three year budget period will not see committed funding prior to the following budget cycle. Also, at present the funding arrangements for many elements of social infrastructure are such that need is catered for as and when it arises. With regard to primary schools, for example, there is a three year design/build/contract process. Bids must be made to DCSF but will only come forward when the number of children residing in the area justifies a new facility. This makes forward planning problematic.

3. HEALTH CARE

3.1. Introduction

This section examines health care infrastructure requirements including both primary and secondary health care.

Primary care can be defined as community based health services that are usually the first, and often the only, point of contact that patients make with the health service, while secondary health care includes more specialised health care, including hospitals.

To help inform the assessment, Waltham Forest Primary Care Trust (PCT) and individual hospitals have been consulted.

3.1.1. HUDU Model

Introduction

The *Healthy Urban Development Unit* or *HUDU Model* has been developed as a means by which to forecast the likely costs that will be incurred by a local PCT of any additional health demand that will result from new residential development. As such, it constitutes a suitable starting point that can be used to inform an assessment of Waltham Forest's health infrastructure requirements. Accordingly, URS has used the *Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) Model*³³ to quantify units (e.g. patient places or beds) of infrastructure required, the associated spatial requirements, and potential costs.

Functionality

In terms of its functionality, the *HUDU Model* is available online and enables a user to choose the borough that they are assessing and also to set the baseline year; although each borough forecast period is set and cannot be changed. In this way, within the *HUDU Model* Waltham Forest PCT forecast carries through until 2031. The *HUDU Model* is structured to operate as a three stage process of analysis:

- Stage one identifies population and housing
- Stage two identifies health care requirements
- Stage three identifies the spatial requirements and costs.

Further explanation of the HUDU Model is included in the sections below where it is relevant to the assessment that has been undertaken. All assumptions are those set by default within the *HUDU Model*, with the exceptions of the assumptions made regarding the dwelling size mix

³³ 'HUDU Planning Contribution Model, Guidance Notes' (EDAW/AECOM, 2007) accessible on-line. URS have a license to use the HUDU model.

Limitations

It is important to note that there are concerns about the accuracy, and therefore appropriateness and usefulness of the *HUDU Model*.

To explain, the *HUDU Model* is not able to take into account any surplus or deficit of the existing provision of health infrastructure. As a result, the *HUDU Model* makes its recommendations solely on the basis of the absolute increase in growth that is envisaged, without regard to the prevailing conditions, and so is prone to ignoring critically important circumstantial evidence that can have an influence on the actual requirement for new infrastructure. In this manner, the model is suited to larger greenfield developments rather than inner urban areas where the existing health care infrastructure network is more extensive and more complex. As was the case with the Central London Infrastructure Study, the assessment made by the *HUDU Model* has tended to produce resource demands which appeared to be out of line compared with the conceivable resources available, meaning that the outputs generated by the *HUDU Model* need to be considered in the context of the prevailing and actual provision of existing health care infrastructure³⁴.

So as to ensure that the *HUDU Model*'s observations are made in the context of existing provision, the secondary health care section reviews the existing context and strategies for the future development of secondary health care. This will help to elicit a more accurate estimate of the likely requirement for secondary health care infrastructure over the forthcoming planning period.

Choice: HUDU vs. Waltham Forest Infrastructure Model

Primary Care

Owing to the constraints of the *HUDU Model*, it is considered more appropriate to model demand for primary health care, including GPs and dentists, by making use of the *Waltham Forest Infrastructure Model*. This is additionally because the *HUDU Model* does not easily allow examination of the demand arising by growth area, sub-area or phasing period. Hence the *Waltham Forest Infrastructure Model* more clearly enables an understanding the impact of different rates of development in different locations across the borough and over different time periods up until 2026.

Secondary Health Care

Assessing current provision and providing for the future provision of secondary health care at borough level is complex given that, in addition to, the North East London NHS

³⁴ This was particularly the case where the pattern of growth will be complex and where existing provision is also comprised of a complex network of health infrastructure. In such a context, additional provision, if required, is likely to be incremental and accompanied by changes to the existing investment network. Subsequently, it is considered that straight line projections like those produced by the *HUDU Model* that directly relate the infrastructure requirement to growth without consideration of these other factors are limited in their usefulness when applied to the task of properly assessing future infrastructure requirements.

Foundation Trust (Whipps Cross Hospital), many specialist care services for borough residents are provided at other NHS Trust Hospitals outside of Waltham Forest, e.g. Homerton University Hospital (see **Section 3.3**). In the same way, patients residing in other authorities will also attend Whipps Cross Hospital for treatment, meaning that planning for provision goes beyond a mere consideration of the needs of Waltham Forest residents only. Therefore, the *Waltham Forest Infrastructure Model* does not attempt to model infrastructure requirements in this field. Accordingly, and in the absence of any better resource, the HUDU Model will be used to model the requirement for secondary health care. However, as discussed above, and further detailed in **Section 3.4** below there are various caveats which mean that it is not possible to accept the results as providing an accurate and definitive assessment of the requirement.

Section Structure

The remainder of this section is arranged as follows:

- Section 3.2 deals with GP primary health care and dental primary health care, and,
- Section 3.4 deals with secondary health care

3.2. Primary Health Care

General Practitioners (GPs)

Policy

Issue 8.4 of Waltham Forest's Core Strategy Issues and Options acknowledges the need to provide a range of health care facilities to deliver good health care for the borough's residents.

Waltham Forest PCT's Commissioning Strategy Plan (CSP) 2007-2012 sets out the vision for health and well-being in Waltham Forest, which states:

'All residents in Waltham Forest will enjoy as good or better health than the rest of London with everyone having equal access to consistently high quality health care at the time and place most appropriate to meet their needs'.

This is set within the context of a five-year strategy for the PCT's estate portfolio – the *Primary Care Estates Strategy (2009)*³⁵. The PCT outlines six strategic goals to inform its commissioning activities and associated investments over the coming five years. These include:

- To reduce health inequalities
- Encourage people to take responsibility for their own health
- Reduce infant mortality
- Ensure every resident is able to register with a GP practice offering extended access to high quality primary care by 2012, and
- Deliver year on year reductions in people with longer term conditions.

Furthermore, current central Government policy aims to drive PCTs and secondary healthcare providers towards an integrated model of services provision, in order to achieve a shift of activity from the secondary into the primary sector³⁶. Such a restructuring of primary care facilities would, it is intended, provide for the creation of a system of polyclinics³⁷.

The regeneration proposals for Blackhorse Lane, set out in the *Interim Planning Policy Framework (2006)* include that the Council will consult with the PCT on all relevant

³⁵ Waltham Forest PCT (2009), Primary Care Estates Strategy

³⁶ 'HUDU Planning Contribution Model, Guidance Notes' (EDAW/AECOM, 2007).

³⁷ Polyclinics are multi-purpose clinics healthcare clinics that can provide integrated healthcare alongside core GP services, diagnostics and outpatients in certain specialities as well as specialist community services, therapies and social care services.

planning applications in the area and, where an increased demand for additional health provision would result from a proposal, will seek planning obligations towards additional provision within the catchment area of the development. A Joint Service Centre will be built which would accommodate two of the area's existing GP practices in purpose built premises with room for expansion, and provide space for other health services such as minor operations, family planning clinics, diet and nutrition clinics, group therapy, specialist optometry and retinal screening.

In September 2008, LB Waltham Forest was selected as one of five 'early implementer' boroughs in London of the polyclinic model. Polyclinics are intended to offer a far greater range of services currently provided in a primary care setting. In addition to traditional GP services they would provide extended unscheduled care, community nursing services, diagnostics and services previously provided in a hospital setting.

Baseline

Existing Provision

There are a total of 47 GP practices in Waltham Forest³⁸, with a total of 136 full time equivalent (FTE) GPs. The *Waltham Forest PCT Annual Report 2007-8 (2008)* indicates that there are 272,665 patients registered with GPs in Waltham Forest. Thus there are currently 2,004 patients per GP in the borough. It should be noted that the number of people registered with its GPs is higher than the borough's population, indicating high levels of list inflation (for example this could be caused by people who have moved from the area and not registered with a new GP).

Provision Requirement Standards

The provision standard that should be applied when measuring adequacy of provision and demand for new GP services is:

- 1 GP per 1,800 residents³⁹

In terms of space requirements, there is no single model for providing for GP services and the size and shape of GP surgeries will vary significantly from practice to practice. Additionally, the move by Waltham Forest PCT towards more integrated service hubs/polyclinics is heralding up to four larger format clinics that are able to offer a range of services. This is dealt with in greater detail later in this section. For the purposes of this study it will be assumed that:

- A standard GP practice will accommodate three GPs.

³⁸ Waltham Forest PCT (2009), Primary Care Estates Strategy

³⁹ Department of Health Standard used in the HUDU model

Planned or Committed Investment

In line with the PCT's strategic priorities, the *Primary Estates Strategy* states that, 'seventy percent of the infrastructure is in place to deliver care outside hospitals in the form of six new or refurbished primary care centres located in deprived areas'⁴⁰. Integrated health centres are an essential component of the PCT's approach to addressing health inequalities in the borough.

The Strategy therefore plans for 40% of its outpatient work to move from hospitals to primary and community care sites, including the polyclinics, over a five-year period. The PCT has already established a polyclinic (April 2009) in Leyton/Leytonstone, which constitutes one of up to four planned hubs of a hub/spoke model of service delivery. Over the next five years, the model through the establishment of the two other hubs (in approximately 15 practices referring into Central WF and Northern WF) will ensure all residents have access to primary and secondary service 12 hours per day/7 days a week. Each hub will be based on the natural populations of Leyton/Leytonstone, Central WF and Northern WF⁴¹.

It is noted in the PCT's CSP that the number of GP practices has fallen in recent years. from 75 to 46 practices. This has resulted, it states, from a change in primary care infrastructure from many single-handed practices to larger practices, some providing a range of different services. The *Primary Care Estates Strategy (2009)* indicates that this trend is set to continue with several practices being highlighted as priorities for co-location. The drive towards further co-location of practices is being progressed on the basis of several aims, which are to;

- Improve the physical state of the premises
- Achieve optimal activity to achieve ideal practice size and remove single handedness
- Improve Performance
- Achieve costs reductions, and
- Address geographical service gaps and improve access.

There are thus several '*priority developments*' for practice co-location set out in the *Primary Care Estates Strategy*, which are to be delivered. These would, if brought to fruition, result in four newly consolidated practices being found at the following locations;

- St. James Street
- Tallack Road

⁴⁰ Waltham Forest PCT (2009), *Primary Estates Strategy* - June 2009

⁴¹ Ibid.

- Higham Hill, and
- Handsworth Avenue.

As stated above the regeneration proposals for Blackhorse Lane include that a Joint Service Centre will be built which would accommodate two of the area’s existing GP practices in purpose built premises with room for expansion, and provide space for other health services.

As part of the redevelopment plans set out in the Walthamstow Town Centre Masterplan, new health facilities, with increased capacity, would be provided at South Grove (St James Street development).

Assessment of Adequacy/Need

To assess the adequacy of GP provision, the baseline provision can be assessed against the Department of Health standard of one GP per 1,800 patients⁴². As there are currently 1,968 patients per GP in the borough, this indicates that Waltham Forest currently enjoys GP provision rates below the Department of Health standard and has an inadequate supply of GPs for the current registered patient population (see **Table 3-1**).

Table 3-1 Waltham Forest PCT, Number of General Practices, GPs (FTE) and patients/GP

No. of GP Practices	No. of GPs (FTE) ⁴³	Registered Patients	Patients per GP	Above or Below DoH Standard?
47	136	272,655 ⁴⁴	2,004	Below

Source: Waltham Forest PCT Estates Primary Estates Strategy 2009

Despite being assessed here as being below the Department of Health standard for patients per GP, the *CSP 2007-2012* notes that Waltham Forest has above the London average for GPs per head of population, and states that it considers that ‘*GP provision in Waltham Forest is reasonable and the CSP initiatives will aim to make best and most effective use of this provision.*’ This is derived from the fact that the number of patients registered with GP practices in the borough (267,644) is far greater than the estimated number of residents living in the borough (227,868). Using this estimate of the number of residents in the borough, it is calculated that there are 1,676 residents per GP in Waltham Forest – deemed adequate provision by the PCT. This is shown in **Table 3-2** below.

⁴² Department of Health standard used in the HUDU model

⁴³ Full Time Equivalent (FTE) data were collected from the Census based on the number of sessions or hours each GP works. Prior to 2006 these data were estimated and therefore may not be fully comparable.

⁴⁴ Waltham Forest PCT, 2009

Table 3-2 Waltham Forest PCT, Number of General Practices, GPs (FTE) and residents/GP

No. of GP Practices	No. of GPs (FTE) ⁴⁵	Estimated Population (2009)	Residents per GP	Above or Below DoH Standard?
47	136	227,868 ⁴⁶	1,676	Above

Source: Waltham Forest PCT Estates Primary Estates Strategy 2009

Waltham Forest's GPs operate from 49 buildings located in the borough. They operate from a variety of building types including purpose built facilities to small shops and houses. The quality of the buildings and their suitability also varies.

Furthermore, NHS Waltham Forest is an 'early implementer' of the polyclinic model, aiming at up to four Polyclinics with a wide range of primary and community services, services traditionally provided a hospital setting.

Healthcare for London required all early implementers to establish operational practices by 30th April 2009. The PCT was successful in meeting this deadline and Orient Practice polyclinic became operational on this date. The PCT's *Primary Estates Strategy (2009)* identifies six other potential locations for polyclinics in the borough, including two in the Northern WF sub-area, three in Central WF and one at Whipps Cross Hospital in Southern WF.

Distribution

The Waltham Forest PCT has organised its GP Practices on a locality basis (Leyton/Leytonstone, Chingford and Walthamstow), called GP clusters. Each cluster is 'led' by one of the surgeries (according to the Professional Executive Committee). The GP Estate which is occupied by GPs but owned by the PCT, is divided up into six clusters/localities:

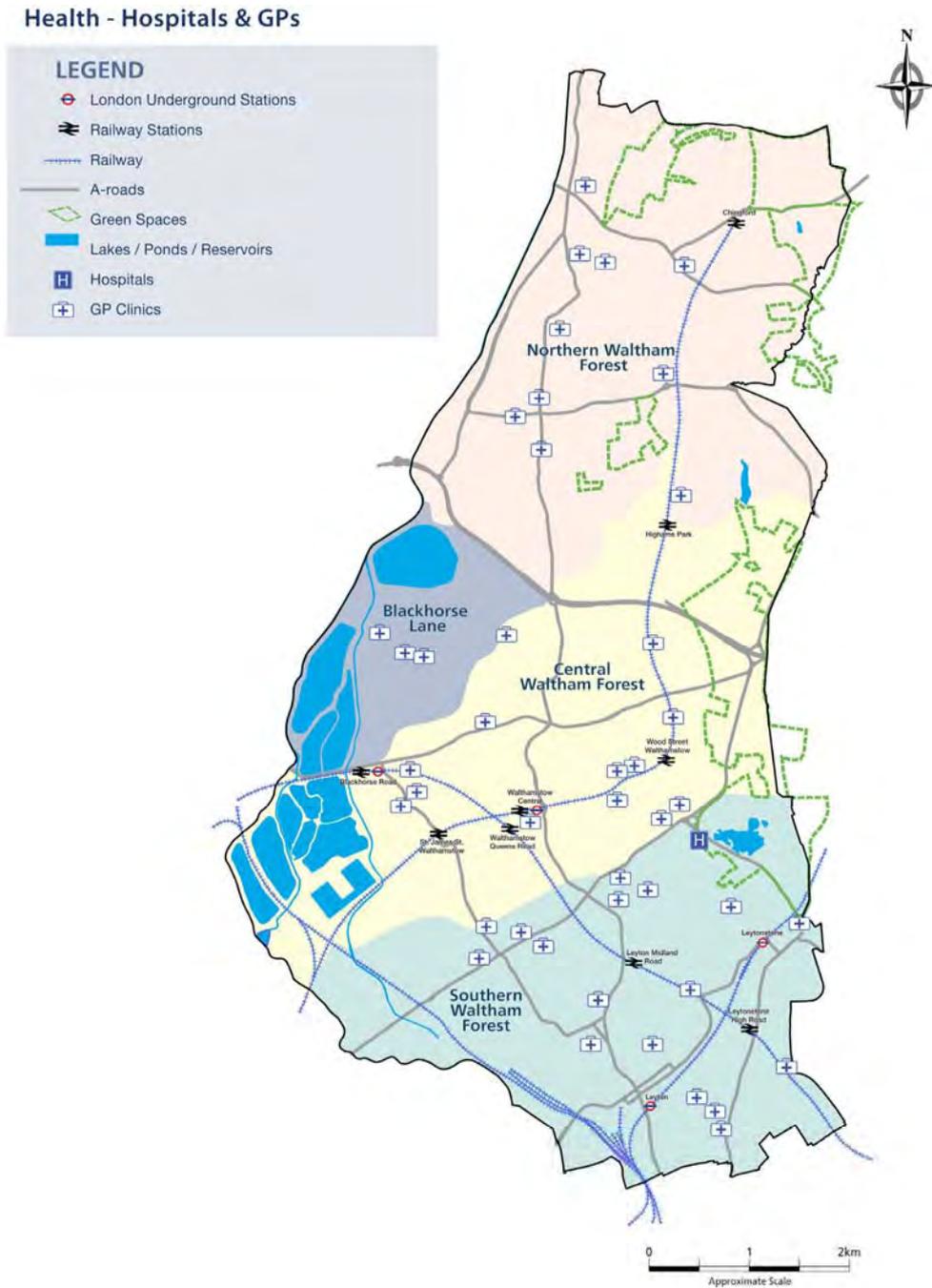
- North Chingford
- Walthamstow West
- Walthamstow/Lea Bridge
- Chingford & Higham Park
- Leyton/Whipps Cross, and
- Leytonstone

⁴⁵ Full Time Equivalent (FTE) data were collected from the Census based on the number of sessions or hours each GP works. Prior to 2006 these data were estimated and therefore may not be fully comparable.

⁴⁶ Waltham Forest PCT, 2008, Annual Report 2007-2008

The distribution of GP clinics in Waltham Forest is shown in **Figure 3-1** below

Figure 3-1 Distribution of GP Clinics in Waltham Forest



Source: My Place in Waltham Forest

Demand for Health Infrastructure arising from Growth

Table 3-3 shows the demand arising for GP services, using the future population growth projections and the 1,800 patients per GP standard, to arrive at an estimate of the demand for GPs for each of the four sub-areas based on the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively.

Table 3-3 Demand for GPs, by Sub-area and Phase, 2009-2026

Demand arising for GPs (per Development Phase)								
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	1.0	1.6	0.5	3.7	0.6	6.6	2.1	11.8
Central WF	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	6.5	7.1
Blackhorse Lane	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.8	4.5
Northern WF	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.8
Total	3.2	5.9	4.0	9.1	4.0	10.3	11.2	25.3

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decline in the baseline population in this phase.

This analysis of future demand given above should also be viewed in light of Waltham Forest PCT's view that there is currently a reasonable provision of GP services in the borough.

Resulting Infrastructure Requirements for GPs

URS assessment of demand for GP services arising from growth indicates that there will be demand for 11.2 GPs based on the lower growth scenario and 25.3 GPs based on the higher growth scenario. Given a three GP per surgery model, this equates to a requirement of between four and nine GP surgeries over the planning period, depending on the growth scenario.

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

Identifying precise costs for the provision of primary health services in future is severely complicated by the fact that the range of services, associated number of consulting rooms and size of each health care centre that might be developed over the planning period is highly dependent on a range of factors and considerations that are beyond the scope of this study. The HUDU model does however provide indicative costs of providing new accommodation for GPs, based on an average spatial requirement per GP of 165 sqm at a capital cost of £3,753 per sqm of floorspace. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred. Based on these assumptions, the total cost of providing GP services is estimated at being £6.9 million for the lower growth

scenario, and £15.7 million for the higher growth scenario. The costs by sub-area and phasing are set out in **Tables 3-5** below.

Table 3-5 Cost of providing GP services, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Sub Area	Cost of Providing for GP Services (per Development Phase, £000s)							
	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	611	974	337	2,265	345	4,092	1,292	7,331
Central WF	1,030	1,030	1,290	1,523	1,721	1,861	4,041	4,414
Blackhorse Lane	254	1,537	247	1,255		0	501	2,792
Northern WF	96	96	116	582	453	453	666	1,131
Total	1,990	3,637	1,990	5,625	2,519	6,406	6,500	15,688

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Proposed Distribution

As the *Primary Care Estates Strategy*, in reference to practice location, aspires to co-locating practices in one premises to improve efficiency and access, it is likely that at least some of the required surgeries could be grouped together so that two or three practices would be accommodated within one building.

For this reason, in outlining the resulting primary healthcare infrastructure requirements on the basis of the analysis of demand for GPs described above, it is assumed that the infrastructure output would be in the form of a surgery, comprising a total of three GPs per surgery. Where a sub-area does not generate enough demand for a three GP surgery to be required, it is suggested that demand be met through accommodating GPs at existing facilities where possible.

On this basis, and considering the expected distribution and phasing of growth, it is recommended, for the lower growth scenario, that two to seven GP clinics be provided over the planning period, with the remainder of the GP requirement being accommodated within existing facilities. This is set out in **Table 3-4**.

Table 3-4 GP Clinic Infrastructure Requirements by Sub-area and Phase 2009 – 2026

Total Surgeries required (assuming three GPs per surgery)	Growth Scenario	Timeframe to be delivered	Sub-area
+1 Surgery	L	2014-2019	Central WF
+1 Surgery	H	2014-2019	Southern WF
+1 Surgery	H	2014-2019	Blackhorse Lane
+1 Surgery	L	2019-2026	Central WF
+2 Surgeries	H	2019-2026	Southern WF
+1 GP	L	2009-2014	Southern WF
+1 GP	L	2014-2019	Blackhorse Lane
+1 GP	L	2014-2019	Northern WF
+1 GP	H	2014-2019	Central WF
+1 GP	L	2019-2026	Southern WF
+1 GP	L	2019-2026	Northern WF

Source: URS calculations, 2009. Note that figures may not add up due to rounding.

Dentists

Policy

The key drivers for the provision of dentists are as per those set out in the previous chapter relating to GPs, the most relevant of which to this section is the Core Strategy aim to improve Waltham Forest's health and well being, specifically so that *'all residents in Waltham Forest will enjoy as good or better health than the rest of London with everyone having equal access to consistently high quality health care at the time and place most appropriate to meet their needs'*.

Baseline

Existing Provision

There are a total of 34 general dentist practices in Waltham Forest. In addition there is a Community Dental Service (CDS) for children and adults who have difficulty in accessing dental care in other services. These practices currently accommodate 100 dentists.

The majority of dentists are accommodated in shop front style facilities that are located on main thoroughfares and in residential areas occupying converted shop or terraced housing. With the publication of the National Plan for Dental Services and the new contract the PCT is directly engaging with the Local Dental Committee and practitioners about a future service and premises strategy.

Benchmark

The provision standard that should be applied when measuring adequacy of provision and demand for new dental services is:

- 1 dentist per 2,000 residents⁴⁷

Planned Provision and Investment

At the time of writing no information was made available to the consultants regarding future plans for primary dental care services in the borough by the PCT.

Assessment of Need/Adequacy

The above assessment has shown that the 222,300 residential population at 2007 in Waltham Forest equates to approximately one dentist per 2,223 residents. This is below the standard of one dentist per 2,000 population, Given that there are 100 dentists currently located within the borough, it suggests that there is a shortage of 12 dentists over what is required for the current population. See **Table 3-6** below.

Table 3-6 Waltham Forest PCT, Number of Dental Practices, Dentists and patients/Dentist

No. of Dental Practices	No. of Dentists ⁴⁸	Total Population	Population per Dentist	Above or Below the one Dentist to 2,000 Population Standard
34	100	222,300	2,223	Below

Source: ONS mid-year 2007 population estimates, Nomis, 2007. Waltham Forest PCT

Distribution

There are 34 general dental practices in Waltham Forest. **Figure 3-2** shows the current distribution of these practices across the borough.

Demand for Dental Infrastructure arising from Growth

Table 3-7 shows the demand arising for dentist services, using the future population growth projections and the 2,000 patients per dentist standard, to arrive at an estimate of the demand for dentists for each of the four sub-areas based on the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively.

⁴⁷ 'Gaps to Fill' (2007) CAB Evidence on first year of the NHS dentistry reforms

⁴⁸ Full Time Equivalent (FTE) data were collected from the Census based on the number of sessions or hours each GP works. Prior to 2006 these data were estimated and therefore may not be fully comparable.

Table 3-7 Demand for Dentists, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Demand arising for Dentists (per Development Phase)								
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	0.9	1.4	0.5	3.3	0.5	5.9	1.9	10.7
Central WF	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	5.9	6.4
Blackhorse Lane	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7	4.0
Northern WF	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6
Total	2.9	5.3	3.6	8.2	3.6	9.3	10.1	22.8

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decline in the baseline population in this phase.

Resulting Dental Infrastructure Requirements

This section outlines the resulting primary healthcare infrastructure requirements on the basis of the analysis of demand for dentists described above. As our baseline assessment of provision shows that there is currently a shortage of dentists in the borough, the resulting infrastructure requirements should be considered to be additional to what is required to correct existing deficiencies in provision.

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

It is assumed therefore that the infrastructure output would be in the form of a surgery, comprising a total of three dentists per surgery. Where a sub-area does not generate enough demand for a three dentist surgery to be required, it is suggested that demand be met through accommodating the additional dentists at existing facilities where possible.

Identifying precise costs for the provision of dental services in future is severely complicated by the fact that the range of services, associated number of consulting rooms and size of each clinic that might be developed over the planning period is highly dependent on a range of factors and considerations that are beyond the scope of this study. Based on information from other URS projects an average spatial requirement for a dentist is 165 sqm at a capital cost of £3,753 per sqm of floorspace. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred. Based on these assumptions, the total cost of providing for dentist services is estimated at being £5.0 million for the lower growth scenario, and £11.4 million for the higher growth scenario. The costs by sub-area and phasing are set out in **Table 3-9** below.

Table 3-9 Cost of Providing Additional Dental Services, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Cost of Providing for Additional Dental Services (per Development Phase, £000s)								
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	444	708	245	1,647	251	2,975	939	5,329
Central WF	749	749	938	1,107	1,251	1,353	2,938	3,208
Blackhorse Lane	184	1,117	180	912	0	0	364	2,030
Northern WF	70	70	84	423	330	330	484	822
Total	1,447	2,644	1,447	4,089	1,831	4,657	4,725	11,389

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Proposed Distribution

Based on the lower growth scenario, and phasing by sub-area, the requirement for 10.1 dentists thus equates to at least two surgeries being required over the planning period, with the remainder of the dentist requirement being accommodated within existing facilities. On the same basis, for the higher growth scenario, the requirement for 22.8 dentists thus equates to at least six surgeries being required, with the remainder of the dentist requirement, again, being accommodated within existing facilities

Therefore, considering the expected distribution and phasing of growth it is recommended that, for each scenario the dentist services are provided as set out in **Table 3-8**.

Table 3-8 Dental Infrastructure Requirements, Waltham Forest 2009 – 2026

Total Dental Surgeries/Dentist Requirement (3 dentists per surgery)	Growth Scenario	Timeframe to be delivered	Location by sub-area
+1 Dental Surgery	L	2014-2019	Central WF
+1 Dental Surgery	H	2014-2019	Southern WF
+1 Dental Surgery	H	2014/2019	Blackhorse Lane
+1 Dental Surgery	L	2019-2026	Central WF
+2 Dental Surgeries	H	2019-2026	Southern WF
+1 Dentist	L	2009-2014	Southern WF
+1 Dentist	L	2014/2019	Blackhorse Lane
+1 Dentist	L	2014/2019	Northern WF
+1 Dentist	L	2019-2026	Southern WF
+1 Dentist	L	2019/2026	Northern WF

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

3.3. Secondary Health Care

Introduction

For the purpose of this study, URS have utilised the NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) model to assess the health requirements arising from projected population growth in Waltham Forest. The HUDU model defines secondary healthcare as the combination of:

- Acute healthcare provision, covering acute elective and non elective in patients and acute day case
- Mental healthcare provision, covering mental health
- Intermediate⁴⁹ healthcare provision, covering intermediate beds and day spaces.

Policy

The key drivers for the provision of secondary health care are as per those set out in the previous section, the most relevant of which to this section is the Core Strategy's aim to improve Waltham Forest's health and well being, specifically so that *'all residents in*

⁴⁹ Intermediate care is generally considered to include those services that do not require the resources of an acute general hospital, but are beyond the scope of traditional primary care.

Waltham Forest will enjoy as good or better health than the rest of London with everyone having equal access to consistently high quality health care at the time and place most appropriate to meet their needs’.

The NHS: A Framework for Action (2007) identifies that the means of addressing health issues in London needs to change over the next ten years in order to improve Londoners’ health. The stated aim is to build an NHS for London that meets challenges today and in the future. Such policies provide the impetus for undertaking assessment work that seeks to ensure that the future health care needs of Waltham Forest are adequately provided for.

Baseline

Existing Provision

The PCT commissions secondary health services from a range of acute providers based in Central London. There is currently one NHS Foundation Trust within the London borough of Waltham Forest, the North East London NHS Foundation Trust (NELFT), which provides NHS mental health services in the London boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Redbridge and Waltham Forest.

In addition to the Foundation Trust there are also a number of trusts and specialist hospitals providing a range of specialist services. The important providers include⁵⁰:

Whipps Cross University Hospital Trust

The Whipps Cross University Hospital Trust is located within the borough and provides an extensive range of acute services, responding to both emergencies and planned care. Services include a full range of medical and surgical specialities for inpatients, outpatients and day surgery, together with maternity services and a 24 hour Accident and Emergency unit. Whipps Cross University Hospital Trust remains the main acute provider for the population of Waltham Forest.

Bart’s and the London Trust

Bart’s and the London Trust is the second largest acute provider for the PCT. The Trust serves as a local district general hospital, a regional and national centre for specialist services, and a major centre for research and education working in partnership with St. Bart’s and The London, Queen Mary’s School of Medicine and Dentistry. The trust is based over three sites, the Royal London, St Bartholomew’s, and London Chest.

University College London Hospital (UCLH)

UCLH is also one of the major providers of acute services to the PCT. The Trust provides general and specialist services. UCLH is part of the UCLH NHS Foundation Trust comprised of seven specialist hospitals which all located within Camden with the

⁵⁰ Waltham Forest PCT, 2007, Commissioning Strategy Plan 2007-2012

exception of the Heart Hospital which is based in Westminster. The main services provided by the UCLH include, Cancer, Cardiac services, Neuroscience and Women's and Children's.

Homerton University Hospital

Homerton University Hospital provides a range of elective and non-elective services to the PCT. As part of its specialist service, the Trust carries out keyhole surgery for obese patients and has experience in colorectal cancer, stomas and other bowel problems. It also specialises in neonatal services, fertility, asthma and allergies and is a specialist centre for most foot and ankle-related conditions.

Royal Free Hospital (RFH)

Royal Free provides commissioned services to the PCT. The main services provided by the RFH include cancer services (joint cancer centre with UCLH), cardiac, renal services, children's services, plastics, transplantation and ear, nose and throat (ENT) services.

Overall, acute services commissioned from Whipps Cross University Hospital Trust, Barts & The London Trust, and University College (London) Hospital Trust account for 89% of the PCT's Acute Commissioning budget.

In April 2009, a single, enhanced healthcare service that combined the community health provision from NHS Waltham Forest and NHS Redbridge with Havering Autonomous Provider Organisation was launched. This organisation is now called the Outer North East London Community Services, called 'O-NEL' Community Services and covers all the neighbourhoods that are already part of the three Primary Care Trusts' (PCTs) areas. The O-NEL provides a wide range of services including dental, therapy, children, adults and sexual health, serving a combined population of 750,000 and employing over 1,500 staff, with a budget of approximately £100m⁵¹.

Provision Requirement Standards

As set out in the initial introduction to this chapter, the HUDU Model⁵² has been used to estimate demand for future service, spatial, and cost requirements for secondary health care. Therefore, all assumptions regarding provisions standards are set by default within the HUDU model, with the exceptions outlined in the introduction to this chapter.

Planned and Committed Investment

In recent years, there has been a large amount of investment in new health care facilities in an effort to improve accessibility of its health services. In particular, the Whipps Cross

⁵¹ O-NEL Community Services - <http://www.onelcommunityservices.nhs.uk/about/aboutourservices/>

⁵² Online HUDU Model and 'HUDU Planning Contribution Model': http://www.healthyrurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/pages/hudu_model/hudu_model_benefits.html (EDAW/AECOM, 2007).

University Hospital NHS Trust is currently undergoing some refurbishment, including the £3 million investment in a replacement maternity ward.

Assessment of Need/Adequacy

At the time of writing no information was made available to the consultants regarding baseline of secondary healthcare in the borough by the PCT.

Demand for Secondary Health Care Infrastructure arising from Growth

The HUDU model was used to quantify and cost potential secondary healthcare requirements in the LB Waltham Forest. It is important to recognise that the HUDU model does not take into consideration the geographical area or the phasing period and therefore the calculations are for the whole of Waltham Forest. However, this is considered reasonable, as in most cases, secondary health care needs are not met at a neighbourhood or local level.

The HUDU model is available at <http://www.hudumodel.com/> and permission must be obtained from HUDU for use. The assumptions are those set by default within the HUDU model – see HUDU Planning Contribution Model, Guidance Notes (EDAW/AECOM, 2007) – and adjustments made for Waltham Forest are set out in the URS Social Infrastructure Model.

Tables 3-10 and **3-11** provide the results given by the *HUDU Model* analysis in terms of additional units of service required, i.e. number of beds or number of places as appropriate, for each of the growth scenarios. **Tables 3-12** and **3-13** sets out the accompanying space requirements).

Table 3-10 Secondary Healthcare Total Requirements, Lower Scenario, Waltham Forest 2009-2026

Total Requirements (Number of Units)			
Phasing Period	Total Acute and Mental Beds	Intermediate Beds	Intermediate Day Spaces
Total – All Periods	71.7	10.3	10.3

Source: HUDU Planning Contribution Model, EDAW/AECOM, 2007

Table 3-11 Secondary Healthcare Total Requirements, Waltham Forest, Higher Scenario, 2009-2026

Total Requirements (Number of Units)			
Phasing Period	Total Acute and Mental Beds	Intermediate Beds	Intermediate Day Spaces
Total – All Periods	128.0	18.4	18.4

Source: HUDU Planning Contribution Model, EDAW/AECOM, 2007

Table 3-12 Secondary Healthcare Total Space Requirements, Lower Scenario, Waltham Forest 2009-2026,

Space Requirements (Square metres)	
Total Acute and Mental Care	Total Intermediate Care
3,454	1,205

Source: HUDU Planning Contribution Model, EDAW/AECOM, 2007

Table 3-13 Secondary Healthcare Total Space Requirements, Higher Scenario, Waltham Forest, 2009-2026,

Space Requirements (Square metres)	
Total Acute and Mental Care	Total Intermediate Care
6,162	2,150

Source: HUDU Planning Contribution Model, EDAW/AECOM, 2007

It is emphasised that these results are indicative only of the level of demand that could be expected from a population equivalent to that by which the population of Waltham Forest is expected to increase. They do not take into account existing provision; and hence these are estimates made entirely absent of any consideration as to whether or not existing infrastructure would in actual fact be sufficient to meet the secondary health care needs of additional growth.

Resulting Secondary Health Care Infrastructure Requirements

Providing secondary health services is extremely complex and has been correspondingly difficult for this study to pin down what investments, if any, might be required over the planning period. The limitations of the HUDU Model have further complicated the task. In interpreting the results provided by the HUDU Model, it is extremely important to note that the HUDU Model does not take into consideration prevailing baseline conditions. This means that the findings of the HUDU Model assessment have most likely led to a substantial overestimate of the resource demands and should be re-examined in light of consultations with the PCT. It is therefore difficult to provide an accurate estimate of the infrastructure needs arising from secondary health care in Waltham Forest.

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

The HUDU Model estimates that total capital costs for secondary healthcare over the forecast period 2006 to 2031 (as dictated by HUDU), for the lower growth scenario, could be some £15.36 million for acute and mental care and £5.07 million for intermediate care⁵³. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred. For the higher growth scenario, these costs are estimated to be £27.39 million for acute and mental care and £9.04 million for intermediate care⁵⁴.

Proposed Distribution

The requirement for investment in secondary healthcare is likely to follow the same pattern of demand as current facilities are used by residents of the borough. As shown earlier, 89% of the PCT's Acute Commissioning budget is commissioned from Whipps Cross University Hospital Trust, Barts & The London Trust, and University College (London) Hospital Trust.

3.4. Funding

As with education, mainstream health funding is allocated to local authorities in line with the Comprehensive Spending Review process. This means that facilities needed ahead of the three year budget period will not see committed funding until the following budget cycle.

Also, at present the funding arrangements for many elements of social infrastructure are such that need is catered for as and when it arises.

Within the current CSR cycle (2007-2010) the Department of Health has committed a total of £32.8 billions to capital expenditure across England.

NHS Local Improvement Finance Trusts (LIFTs) are an additional source of funding. LIFTs are a form of Public Private Partnership, now relatively well-established as the usual model of primary healthcare procurement in areas across London. LIFTs are a public-private vehicle⁵⁵ for improving and developing frontline primary and community care facilities, allowing PCTs to invest in new premises in new locations, not merely reproduce existing types of service.

⁵³ HUDU Planning Contribution Model, EDAW/AECOM, 2007

⁵⁴ HUDU Planning Contribution Model, EDAW/AECOM, 2007

⁵⁵ Having drawn up a plan the PCT then looks for a partner with whom it will set up a LIFT company. This company is owned partly by the private sector and partly by the public sector participants. It will build, maintain and operate primary care buildings and it will assist the local health economy to develop solutions to its service needs.

Both mainstream DoH funding and LIFTs are suitable methods to finance the delivery of primary health facilities across Waltham Forest. Primary healthcare has well-established bidding and funding arrangements in place, which also draw heavily on private sector finance. However it should be noted that the time lag which can arise in funding due to the current formula based allocations system is problematic and concerns about this system should be highlighted to central Government.

Some issues have also been identified with the LIFT as a mode of delivery, suggesting that more flexibility should be incorporated when the trust is defined. For example, when drawing up a scheme in a London borough which aims to provide health and education services, it is not possible to co-locate the services within the same building because funding comes from two different schemes.

Owing to its location within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Growth Area, LB Waltham Forest has been allocated Growth Area funding of £8.8 million over the period 2008/9 – 2010/11. As a non-ringfenced grant there are no conditions about what infrastructure projects are funded, meaning that new health facilities could be funded through these monies.

Private options, such as developers contributions calculated via the HUDU model, may provide a more flexible source of funding to cater for the projected population growth. This approach is already being followed in the *Planning Obligations SPD* whereby the Council requires that financial contributions may be sought from developers to improve primary care services; intermediate care/ day places and beds; acute facilities/ elective, non elective and day care beds and/or; mental health services.

4. INDOOR SPORTS AND LEISURE FACILITIES

4.1. Introduction

This section deals with indoor sports and leisure facilities. Hence, the assessment will consider the requirement for the following types of infrastructure:

- Swimming pools, and
- Indoor sports halls.

Waltham Forest commissioned the *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (Second Interim Draft)* for its sport and leisure centres in October 2007. This provides an up to date assessment of the existing provision of, and future requirement for, swimming pools and indoor sports halls in the borough. This study makes an extensive assessment of the requirements for such infrastructure through to 2016.

Policy

The key policy drivers for indoor sport and leisure facilities are those that also deal with the provision of parks and open space. Therefore the policy in this section is applicable to both.

At the national level, PPG17 deals specifically with planning for open space, sport and recreation and emphasises that these things are fundamental to people's quality of life and to delivering various Government objectives. Accordingly, PPG17 sets out a means for local authorities to assess the needs and opportunities for providing for open space, sport and recreation.

Additionally, Sport England has produced guidance on sports provision supporting the extension, upgrading or enhancement of any identified significant area for sport in the interests of sport development.

At the metropolitan level, the London Plan also supports the increase in facilities for sport and exercise to ensure neighbourhoods have good facilities for play, sport and recreation.

4.2. Swimming Pools

Baseline

Existing Provision

It is identified in Waltham Forest's *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* that there are three public swimming pool facilities in Waltham Forest, based at leisure centres. In addition, two private health clubs in the borough accommodate swimming pools – Greens Health and Fitness (Northern WF) and Bannatyne's Health Club. There are two additional pools in the borough found at;

Waltham Forest College, although the *Appraisal* notes that this pool is ageing and has limited public access, and; Forest School, which provides access for swimming clubs. The Waltham Forest Pool and Track has recently closed owing to funding problems.

As a quick comparison, URS experience of provision in other London boroughs shows that LB Brent has two public swimming pools, LB Camden has 15 swimming pools and Westminster contains four public swimming pools.

Provision Requirement Standards

In the *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)*, Strategic Leisure uses the Sport England *Sports Facility Calculator* in order to estimate need for new sports facilities. This calculator uses population estimates, participation rates and accessibility factors to estimate current and future demand for water space.

Committed and Planned Investment

The Optimum Option for the future development of sports and leisure facilities in Waltham Forest, set out in the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)*, proposes several improvements to the provision of swimming pools in the borough, which are;

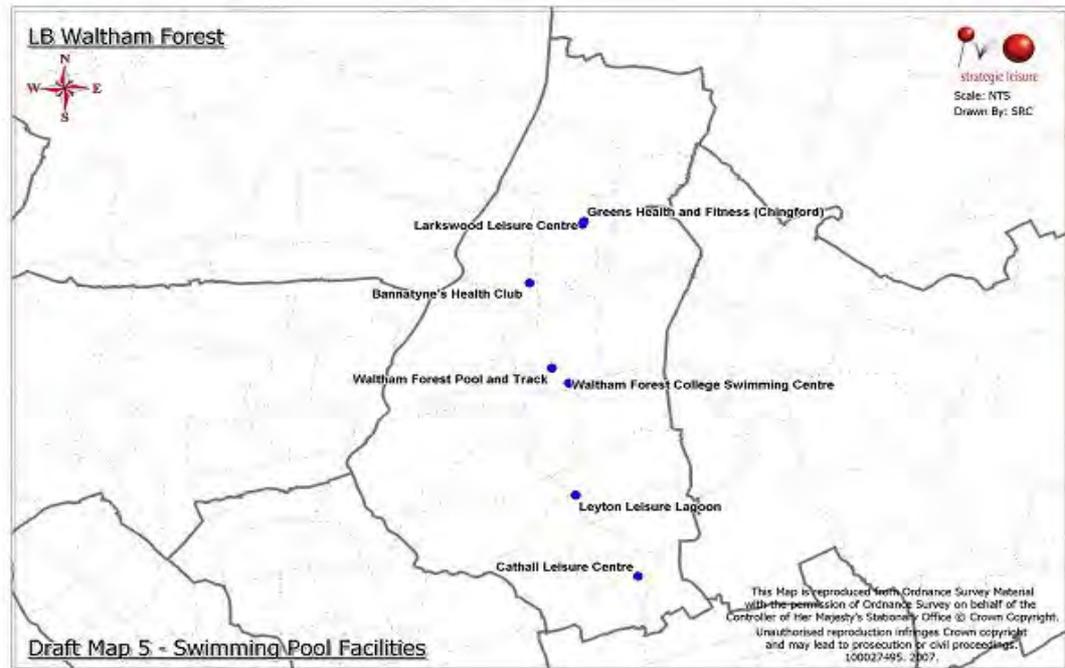
- Replacement of Waltham Forest Pool and Track (currently closed as of September 2009), incorporating an eight-lane 25m swimming pool
- Kelmscott Leisure Centre replaced, with a swimming pool added
- Replacement of Cathall Leisure Centre
- Refurbishment and extension of Larkwood Leisure Centre, and
- Refurbishment and extension of Leyton Leisure Lagoon.

In addition to this, the £244 million Aquatics Centre at Stratford, for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, although outside the borough, will provide increased opportunities for residents during the legacy period of the Games.

Distribution

The borough's swimming pools are fairly evenly distributed and provide good coverage in the southern and central parts of the borough. The north and west of the borough are less well catered for. This distribution is shown in **Figure 4-1** below.

Figure 4-1 Distribution of Swimming Pools in Waltham Forest⁵⁶



Source: *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal – Strategic Leisure Ltd (2007)*

Demand for Swimming Pools Infrastructure arising from Growth

On the basis of an assessment of swimming pool provision (supply) and need (demand) in Waltham Forest, the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* calculates, using guidance from Sport England, that there is currently a deficit in supply of 696 sqm of accessible⁵⁷ water space (two six-lane 25m pools) in the borough. It is noted however that this assessment does not take into account, quality, functionality and accessibility of the facilities. Additionally, if facilities less than 25m long are excluded, there is a deficit of 1,300 sqm, of water space.

In terms of future demand, it is calculated, based on population estimates, that the accessible water space deficit will increase to 511 sqm by 2016. However, assuming participation rates increase by the national target of 1% per annum, this deficit increases to 1,000 sqm of accessible water space or equivalent to three six-lane 25 m swimming pools to 2016.

It is noted in the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* that, were the *Optimum Option* for development of sports and leisure facilities in the borough to be

⁵⁶ Waltham Forest Pool and Track has recently closed due to lack of funding.

⁵⁷ Accessible water space is calculated by applying a percentage accessibility factor to private sector facilities, to account for the fact that they primarily cater for people from certain socio-economic groups.

realised, the deficit would fall to between one and two six-lane 25 m pools required to 2016.

URS has assessed future demand for accessible swimming pools arising from population growth in the borough. The Sports England Facilities Calculator shows that there is currently 11sqm of accessible water space per 1,000 people in Waltham Forest. Demand for swimming pools for the new population has therefore been calculated using this space requirement as a benchmark. This is shown, by sub-area, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1 Additional Swimming Pools required, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Additional Swimming Pools Required (per Development Phase)									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.1	
Central WF	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	
Blackhorse Lane	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	
Northern WF	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Total	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.0	2.3	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Resulting Swimming Pools Infrastructure Requirement

The *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal of Sports and Leisure Facilities (2007)* in the borough states that there is a current deficiency of two six-lane 25m pools. In one of the options for facilities development, the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal* proposes the development of a new pool at Kelmscott Leisure Centre to improve provision.

URS assessment of demand for accessible water space estimates that there will be additional demand for 220 m and 495 m of accessible water space over the LDF planning period to 2026, based on the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively. This equates to either one six-lane 25 m pool (lower growth scenario) or 2.3 six-lane 25 m pools (higher growth scenario) being required over the period 2009 to 2026 to meet the needs of the new population.

In addition to the current deficiency this results in a requirement for between three and four new six lane swimming pools in the borough from 2009-2026 (two to improve the current level of deficiency).

It should be noted that consultation with the Council has concluded that the requirement for new swimming pools calculated in the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal* will not be met during the planning period. This is in light of the fact that the £244 million

Olympic Games Aquatics Centre in Stratford, will be provided new facilities accessible to most residents in the borough.

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

It has been calculated that there will be a requirement, over the planning period, for between three and four new six-lane swimming pools, based on the two growth scenarios respectively and current deficiency. Given a construction cost of £6,580 per sqm (a six-lane 25 m pool being 217 sqm)⁵⁸, the estimated cost of providing this additional requirement of space will be £4,284,000 based on the lower growth scenario, or £5,711,000 based on the higher growth scenario.

Proposed Distribution

Table 4-1 shows that the main driver of demand under the lower growth scenario is Central WF sub-area and that under the higher growth scenario it is the Southern WF sub-area. As Central WF sub-area has good levels of public transport accessibility compared to the other sub-areas it would be a good location to meet the demand generated by population growth at Blackhorse Lane and Northern WF.

4.3. Indoor Sports Halls

Baseline

Existing Provision

The *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* identifies the existing supply of sports halls based on the total number of badminton court units that these sports halls accommodate. The Study states that there are currently 64 accessible badminton courts across all providers in the LB Waltham Forest. When facilities that are smaller than four courts (the size of facility capable of supporting certain indoor activities) are not considered, there are currently 36 badminton courts in the borough.

Provision Requirement Standards

In the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)*, Strategic Leisure uses the Sport England *Sports Facility Calculator* in order to estimate need for new sports facilities. This calculator uses population estimates, participation rates and accessibility factors to estimate current and future demand for indoor sports halls.

⁵⁸ Based on information from other URS assignments

Committed and Planned Investment

The *Optimum Option* for the future development of sports and leisure facilities in Waltham Forest, set out in the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)*, proposes increased provision for indoor sports halls, which are;

- Replacement of Waltham Forest Pool and Track, incorporating six new badminton courts (Central WF sub-area)
- Replacement of Cathall Leisure Centre to result in four badminton courts provided (Southern WF sub-area)
- Refurbishment and extension of Larkswood Leisure Centre to result in four badminton courts being provided (Northern WF sub-area).

The Eton Manor sports ground in the south west of the borough will be a multi-use training ground during the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Amongst the proposals for the site in the Legacy period is that part of the site could be used for a five-a-side football centre. Such a centre, in its typical form, may have the potential for a sports hall.

Distribution

Most areas of the borough would appear to benefit from good access to indoor sports hall facilities, however there is relatively low provision in the north-west of the borough (Chingford Green, Endlebury and Valley wards), and in the west of the borough (Higham Hill and High Street wards).

It is noted in the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* that there is only one Council-owned leisure centre that houses a sports hall (Kelmscott Leisure Centre) and that this facility is dual-use.

Demand for Indoor Sports Halls Infrastructure arising from Growth

Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal

The *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* identified that there is currently a need for 68 badminton courts. This implies that there is a deficiency in the existing provision of indoor sports halls in the borough totalling four courts, or 29 courts if facilities smaller than four courts are not counted. The Assessment applies an accessibility factor to account for private sector and school-based facilities which further calculates that there are 28 courts within a four court hall environment, meaning that there is a deficit of 40 courts in the borough.

In terms of future demand for sports halls the demand for indoor court space based on population trends will increase from 68 courts to 70 by 2016. Assuming participation rates increase by the national target of 1% per annum, the demand for courts increases to 77.

It is calculated in the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* that, were the *Optimum Option* for development of sports and leisure facilities in the borough to be

realised, there would be a deficit of one four-court sports hall. The Building Schools for Future (BSF) programme may, depending on the scale and scope of facilities provided, create additional capacity in terms of indoor sports halls, by providing community access to new facilities out of school hours.

URS Assessment of Demand

URS has assessed future demand for indoor sports halls arising from population growth in the borough. This is shown, by sub-area, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3 Demand for Sports Halls by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Demand for Sports Halls (per Development Phase)								
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.3
Central WF	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8
Blackhorse Lane	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Northern WF	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.8

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding.

Resulting Indoor Sports Hall Infrastructure Requirement

The *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* of sports and leisure facilities in the borough calculates that were the *Optimum Option* for development of facilities realised, provision of indoor sports halls would increase by 3.5 halls over the period to 2016 to meet existing and projected requirements. This includes accounting for the existing deficiency. If we assume that this requirement accounts for demand until the middle of the second phase under the lower growth scenario (+0.6 sports halls required) this would indicate that there is a current deficit of 2.9 sports halls.

Therefore, from 2009 to 2026 there is a requirement for an additional 4.2-5.7 new sports halls under the lower and higher growth scenarios. This compares to the additional 3.5 new sports halls identified by the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* to 2016.

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

As shown in **Table 4-4** it has been calculated that there will be a requirement, over the planning period between 4.2 and 5.7 indoor sports halls, based on the two growth scenarios respectively. Based on a construction cost of £2,000 per sqm (a badminton

court being 110 sqm)⁵⁹, the estimated cost of providing this additional requirement of space will be £3,696,000 based on the lower growth scenario, or £5,016,000 based on the higher growth scenario.

Proposed Distribution

It is evident from **Table 4-4** that the lower growth scenario will generate a relatively modest requirement for new sports halls in all sub-areas, except Central WF. In the higher growth scenario, it can be seen that there is more significant demand for sports halls in the Southern WF area and it is thus recommended that increased provision be focused here.

4.4. Funding

There is no dedicated mainstream funding for sports and leisure facilities. Local authorities are reliant on funding out of their own resources, or on procurement from other funding pots.

An funding pot is the grants through Sports England - the Government agency responsible for developing and improving the quality of the community sports systems. It distributes around £45 million of Big Lottery funding every year, and is in the process of finalising its revised funding strategy for the 2009-2013 period.

The Big Lottery Fund itself, *Reaching Communities England*, is a non-ringfenced programme for projects that contributes to achieving a range of outcomes for local communities. It will have distributed £60 million to local authorities and other organisations across the UK in the 2008/2009 period, with individual grants of between £10,000 and £500,000. The grants cover capital as well as revenue expenditure.

Owing to its location within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Growth Area, LB Waltham Forest has been allocated Growth Area funding of £8.8 million over the period 2008/9 – 2010/11. As a non-ringfenced grant there are no conditions about what infrastructure projects are funded, meaning that new sports and leisure facilities could be benefactors of these monies.

As noted in the *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* a fundamental part of the delivery of new sports and leisure facilities in Waltham Forest is likely to be commercial enabling development. It is becoming increasingly common for local authorities to use developer contributions to realise investment in public sector assets.

Also noted in the *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)*, the BSF programme may also provide opportunities for complementary development of sport and leisure facilities. This initiative could be used to plug the gap between supply and demand that will not be satisfied by the Council's other directly

⁵⁹ Based on information from other URS assignments

provided leisure facilities. Core leisure sites could be supplemented and complemented by new facilities on school sites. This will be subject to the scale and scope of facilities and a commitment to extended hours to ensure facilities are available for wider community use. For example the proposal to develop two new schools on the current County Cricket Ground site in Leyton could result in a leisure facility with community access out of school hours.

5. PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

5.1. Introduction

This section relates to parks and open space. Parks and open spaces are subject to a wide variety of definitions thus making it important to establish the exact frames of reference for this report. This assessment will first consider the requirement for overall public open space provision followed by specific typologies of open space. The types of infrastructure covered are as follows:

- **Overall public open space provision:** This covers both actively and passively used open space. Waltham Forest⁶⁰ identifies the typology of public open space as set out in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17⁶¹. This includes: parks and gardens; natural and semi-natural urban greenspaces; green corridors; outdoor sports facilities; allotments, amenity greenspaces; provision for children and young people; allotments/community gardens and urban farms; cemeteries, disused churchyards and burial grounds; accessible countryside in urban fringe areas; and civic spaces.
- **Child play space:** This includes local areas of play and Multi Use Game Areas (MUGAs).
- **Allotments:** This includes open spaces that are classified as allotment community gardens, city farms and nurseries.
- **Outdoor Sports Facilities:** This includes playing pitches and tennis courts. Playing pitches can include both grass pitches for football, cricket, rugby, etc and synthetic pitches (including astro-turf, hard /tarmac or rubberised surfaces) that can be used for various sports such as five-a-side football, hockey and basketball.

Each of the above is addressed in turn in the sections below.

5.2. Parks and Open Spaces

Policy

The key drivers for the provision of parks and open space are as per those set out in the previous chapter relating to sports and leisure facilities, the most relevant of which to this section is Core Strategy Topic Paper – Open Space and Biodiversity, which concerns Waltham Forest's aspiration to improve and protect its parks and open spaces and to encourage biodiversity. To recap – the key aspects of that aspiration are to; treat the borough's open space network as an integrated system that provides a 'green network';

⁶⁰ Draft Open Space Strategy (2008), LB Waltham Forest

⁶¹ PPG17 quotes the Town and Country Planning Act of 1990 to define open space as, 'land laid out as a public garden, or used for purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused, burial ground.'

protect open spaces as they play a vital role in the mitigation of climate change; make use of regeneration and opportunity areas to achieve improvements; improve accessibility and; support the Green Arc Vision in the 'countryside' areas of the borough.

In terms of access to parks and open spaces, the London Plan (2008), in accordance with its supports for the need to provide access to parks and open space for all residents and community members, sets out a public open space hierarchy that provides a benchmark for the provision of public open space.

While the emerging Waltham Forest Core Strategy recognises that the borough's open spaces are of high importance in terms of health, sport, recreation and play, it also notes that *'the lack of public open space (per person) in the borough's town centres and the lack of quality private amenity areas in flatted developments has focused the need to address issues of open space deficiency on a more localised basis'*. It acknowledges that the options for providing pocket parks in town centres are limited and new provision should be concentrated on existing sites close to these centres. also It also states that planners need to consider whether the lack of effective provision of open space at new developments is having an unacceptable effect on recreation and amenity space accessibility⁶². It is in this context that the assessments detailed in the following sections are made.

The *Waltham Forest Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)* provides an up to date assessment of parkland and open spaces within Waltham Forest. The Study therefore constitutes an appropriate reference for this assessment and the key conclusions of this chapter are principally drawn from it.

It is worthwhile stating at the outset the key thematic outcomes of the Strategy with regard to the need for additional infrastructure over the period to 2017. Accordingly, the key conclusions with respect to targets for parks and open space are:

- **Increased use:** by those from African, Caribbean and Asian communities; improved safety, and consequent increased use, by women and those over 50 years old; cleaner parks and open spaces; areas of access deficiency reduced or eliminated; Existing open spaces and playing pitches protected and; new public open spaces provided in areas of deficiency.
- **Increasing public satisfaction:** higher quality open spaces; Green Flag awards for all Six Premier Parks by 2012; Better and more park facilities particularly for people with disabilities and for children and families (e.g. play areas); Better and more toilets and catering facilities; Dogs that are well controlled and owners who clean up after their dogs and; More dedicated staff/park keepers in key parks.
- **Involving the community and working with partners: more Friends Groups with a membership that reflects the diversity of the local community;** members of Friends Groups and the wider community who want to get involved in doing practical things in

⁶² London borough of Waltham Forest, 2008, Core Strategy Topic Paper – Open Space and Biodiversity, p. 12.

parks and open spaces and; close working with key partners particularly City of London (Epping Forest) and Lee Valley Regional Park Authority.

Baseline

Existing Provision

Waltham Forest has a total of 211 open spaces. This figure comprises of 118 fully publicly accessible spaces, 67 having limited public access (allotments and public sports grounds) and 26 having restricted access (e.g. private sports grounds).

Additionally, it is noted in the *Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)* that 31% of Waltham Forest's total area is made up of open space.

Benchmarks

The *Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)* records that Waltham Forest has 1,205 hectares of open space, of which 943 hectares are publicly accessible. This equates to 4.16 hectares of open space per 1,000 residents – significantly above the standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 set by Fields In Trust (FIT)⁶³. However, it is noted that provision varies considerably within the borough. As such the Strategy proposes two location-based provision standards that should be applied here;

- A minimum standard of 2.4 hectares of open space per 1,000 people in Northern WF, and Highams Park.
- A minimum standard of 1.6 hectares of open space per 1,000 people in the remainder of the borough (Walthamstow West, Walthamstow and Lea Bridge, Leyton and Whipps Cross and Leytonstone).

Planned and Committed Investment

LB Waltham Forest has been awarded a development grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Big Lottery Fund to draw up proposals for the restoration and renewal of Lloyd and Aveling Park. If approved this will realise an investment of up to £3m.

Improvements to Abbott's Park and Stoneydown Park may also be carried out if capital funding for these investments are approved.⁶⁴

A new publicly accessible park/open space, forming part of the existing Lea Valley Regional Park, is proposed along the waterfront of the River Lea at Blackhorse Lane as part of the proposed regeneration of the area.⁶⁵ A small pocket park may also be provided at Sutherland Road as part of the same regeneration plans.

⁶³ Formerly the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA)

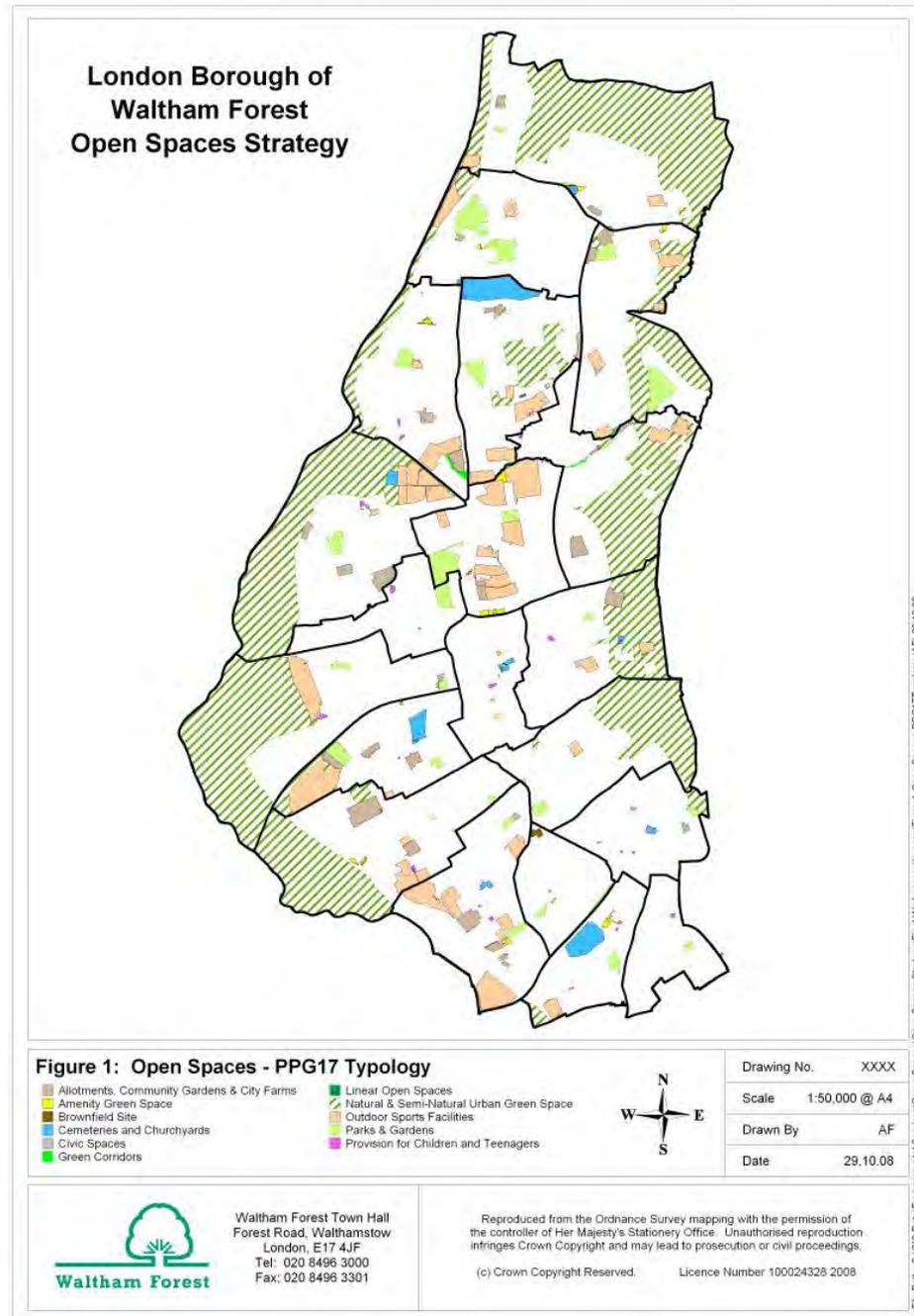
⁶⁴ Personal Communication: Service Development Manager, LB Waltham Forest

⁶⁵ LB Waltham Forest, (2008) Blackhorse Lane Interim Planning Policy Guidance

Distribution

Figure 5-1 below shows the distribution of parks and open spaces in LB Waltham Forest, based on the typology set out in PPG17.

Figure 5-1 Parks and Open Spaces in Waltham Forest (PPG Typology)



Source: Waltham Forest Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)

Assessment of Need/Adequacy

Using the Open Space Hierarchy in the London Plan (see Section 5.2.1) the following benchmarks are applicable for identifying the public open spaces accessible to residents:

- Metropolitan Parks should fall within 3.2km of all dwellings
- District Parks should fall within 1.2km of all dwellings and
- Small Local and Local Parks should fall within 400m of all dwellings

The catchment analysis in the *Draft Open Space Strategy* uses the above benchmarks. In terms of access to regional parks, both Epping Forest and Lea Valley Regional Park serve the borough well, with all areas of the borough being within 1.2km of these parks. The *Draft Open Space Strategy* therefore states that '*considering that these Regional Parks also have District and Metropolitan Park functions, this satisfies accessibility standards to Regional, Metropolitan and District Park for all residents*'.

With regard to small local or local parks, the Strategy indicates that approximately 6.5% of the built-up areas of the borough are deficient in access at this benchmark level, not being within 400m of one of these parks.

Notably there are 17 other smaller deficiency areas, where if the catchment for local parks and open spaces were increased by 100m, would no longer be in an area of deficiency.

Waltham Forest is identified in the *Draft Open Space Strategy* as having deficiencies in relation to access to local parks and open spaces within individual areas. There are three large areas of deficiency, which are;

- An area crossing Higham Hill, William Morris and High Street Wards
- An area crossing Forest, Leytonstone and Grove Green Wards, and
- Part of Leyton and Cathall Wards (around Temple Mills Lane and the southern section of High Road Leyton).

In terms of adequacy, a quality audit of parks and open spaces with unrestricted access was undertaken in 2008 as part of the *Draft Open Space Strategy*. This audit followed the field assessment criteria of the Green Flag standard methodology. Quality scores varied between 12.6 and 46.33, giving an average of 30.87 for the borough as a whole. Four open spaces are highlighted as being of particular concern as they have scored less than 20 points. These were, by typology;

- Cheney Row (Natural & Semi-Natural Urban Green Space)
- Folly Lane Community Woodland (Natural & Semi-Natural Urban Green Space)
- Greenway Avenue Nature Reserve (Natural & Semi-Natural Urban Green Space)

- Wadham Avenue Open Space (Amenity Green Space)

Demand for Parks and Open Space Infrastructure arising from Growth

The *Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)* proposes two minimum standards for provision of open space that should not be compromised. These are 2.4ha per 1,000 population for the North and South Chingford and Highams Park Community Council Areas and 1.6ha per 1,000 population for the rest of the borough. **Table 5-1** shows the estimated impact on local provision levels in the four sub-areas that projected population increases will have, for both the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively. It can be seen that, based on either scenario, the provision of open space will not fall below the minimum level in each of the sub-areas over the planning period.

Table 5-1 Changing Standard of Open Space Provision, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Sub Area	Provision of Open Space (hectares) (per Development Phase)					
	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026	
	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.7
Central WF	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Blackhorse Lane	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Northern WF	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

5.3. Resulting Parks and Open Space Infrastructure Requirements

URS has assessed future provision of open space, based on the increase in population resulting from both scenarios respectively. This assessment shows that, although the amount of open space per 1,000 population will decrease in all sub-areas over the timeframe, the proposed minimum provision standards set out in the *Draft Open Space Strategy* (2.4ha per 1,000 in Chingford and Highams Park, 1.6 hectares per 1,000 in the rest of the borough) will not, under either scenario, be compromised by projected population growth. Therefore the additional requirement of open space needed to meet the needs of the increased population between 2009 and 2026, for both the scenarios, is assessed to be zero.

Waltham Forest's *Draft Open Space Strategy* highlights several areas of the borough that are currently deficient in respect of access to 'local parks and open spaces', as per the GLA hierarchy. It is therefore recommended that the Council seek to provide new smaller parks and open spaces in those areas of deficiency.

5.4. Child Play Space and Games Areas

Policy

The GLA's Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) '*Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation*' (March 2008) provides guidance for the provision of play space and recreation facilities for children under the age of 18. It identifies the need to reflect the diverse needs of children and young people and the potential to meet the needs for play through the multi-functional use of other categories of space⁶⁶. The SPG presents three levels of accessibility of play space:

- Under 5 years should have access to play space within 100m of dwellings;
- 5 to 11 year olds should have access to play space within 400m of dwellings; and
- 12 years and older should have access to play space within 800m of dwellings.

Waltham Forest's Core Strategy Issues and Options DPD demonstrates the Council's commitment to providing child play space in Option 4.8, which proposes that; '*[the Council] provide well managed playspace and informal recreation particularly for children and young people regardless of costs.*'

Baseline

Existing Provision

There are two types of play space in Waltham Forest:

- Child play areas: these are dedicated areas for children containing play equipment that are provided within public open space areas. The size of the play area can vary widely depending on location and historical rates of provision.
- Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs): these are play spaces that offer a mixture of sporting activities i.e. basketball, tennis, etc.

Children's play space offers play provision for children aged 0 - 17 years. Waltham Forest has 51 children's play areas and an additional 14 MUGAs, totalling approximately 200,000 sqm. **Table 5-2** illustrates that the existing play provision in Waltham Forest is 3.52 sqm per child.

⁶⁶ Mayor of London (2008), Supplementary Planning Guidance – Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation, GLA, p. 24.

Table 5-2 Play Space Provision

	No. of Play Areas	Total sqm (play areas and MUGAs)	Population (0-18 year old)	Existing sqm/child
Total	65	200,000	58,000	3.45

Source: Personal Communication: Chris Moran, Waltham Forest Council; URS Calculations

Benchmark

There is no locally specific requirement/standard for the provision of child play space in Waltham Forest.

For new developments, the GLA SPG recommends a benchmark standard of 10 sqm dedicated play space to be accessible to the newly resident children and young people (under the age of 18). Existing facilities can make up some of the spatial requirement where there is spare capacity.

Planned and Committed Investment

Through the Government’s Play Capital Investment Programme the LB Waltham Forest has obtained a total of £1,135,071 capital and £45,065 revenue funding. The funding is split over two years and is being delivered through the Playbuilder Programme, which commenced in April 2009, through which a minimum of 22 play areas will be earmarked for improvement/construction⁶⁷. This will mainly be targeted at improving play opportunities for children aged 8-13 years old.

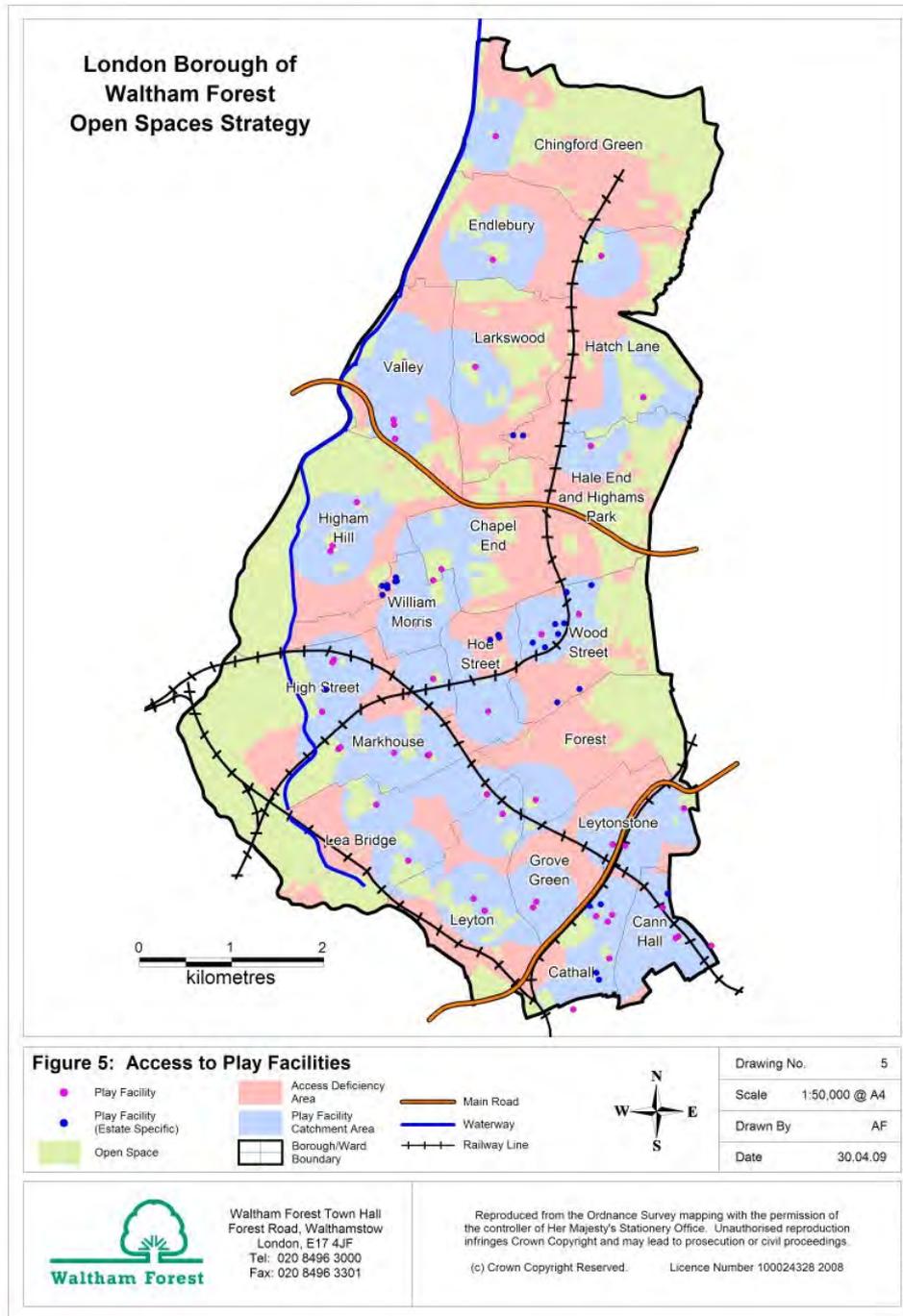
Under existing plans set out in the Playbuilder Programme, two new play areas are proposed at Kitchener Road Park and Lloyd and Aveling Park. 25 sites will potentially be improved, five of which are subject to a project extension being agreed.

Distribution

In Waltham Forest’s *Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)*, children’s play areas in the borough have been mapped and are shown in **Figure 5-2** below. The diagram makes a distinction between regular play facilities and estate specific play facilities in recognition of the fact that estate play facilities will not be accessible to all children. As such, no catchment areas are included in the diagram for the latter type of play facilities.

⁶⁷ LB Waltham Forest, Playbuilder Programme – Project Initiation Document, (2009)

Figure 5-2 Distribution of Child Play Facilities in LB Waltham Forest



Source: Waltham Forest Draft Open Space Strategy (2008)

Assessment of Need/Adequacy

Figure 5-2 shows that there are large areas of the borough which are deficient in access to children’s play facilities. In relation to this widespread deficiency, the *Draft Open Space Strategy* states that ‘it would be expensive to create and maintain a series of new play

areas and at the moment the Council's focus is one of improving the quality and range of current facilities. However now that the pattern of provision and access deficiency is better understood, opportunities to create new play areas should be considered where they eliminate or reduce these areas of deficiency.

As noted above in relation to planned provision, the Playbuilder Programme has a committed scheme to put in place 22 child play areas by 2011. This is expected to provide improved child play provision within some areas of Waltham Forest up to 2026, but will be focused on improving the quality and range of facilities currently on offer.

Demand for Child Play Space Infrastructure arising from Growth

Table 5-3 shows the requirement for child play space for the new population, using the future population growth projections and the GLA's 10 sqm per child provision standard for new developments. This is calculated for both the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively and for the three different age groupings set out in the GLA SPG.

Table 5-3 Additional Child Play Space Requirements by Age Group and Sub Area 2009 to 2026 (sqm)

Requirement for Additional Child Play Space (sqm) (by age group) to 2026								
Sub Area	0-4		5-11		12-17		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	(5,536)	33,510	9,864	57,778	22,437	64,990	26,765	156,278
Central WF	579	2,988	12,305	15,261	22,539	25,165	35,423	43,414
Blackhorse Lane	567	15,384	1,445	19,627	3,533	19,681	5,545	54,691
Northern WF	(3,311)	(302)	619	4,311	8,207	11,487	5,514	15,495
Total	(7,702)	51,580	24,233	96,977	56,717	121,322	73,248	269,878

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decline in the baseline population in this phase.

Resulting Child Play Space Infrastructure Requirements

The baseline analysis showed that there are large areas of deficiency in access to children's play facilities. Yet it is recognised that it would be an expensive option for the Council to create a series of new spaces. New housing development presents an opportunity to improve the provision of child play space in the borough by providing new space at the rate of 10 sqm per child in accordance with the GLA's SPG 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' of 2008. This would represent a step change from the current provision of 3.52 sqm of child play space in the borough.

If the standards of the SPG are achieved by new development then the average provision of play space would improve from an average of 3.52 sqm per child to an average of 4.18 sqm per child with the lower growth scenario and 5.16 sqm per child with the higher growth scenario. To maximise the benefit to existing communities the new play space should be located and designed with this objective in mind.

Based on the requirement for child play space shown in **Table 5-3** above the number of child play spaces required to meet the needs of the new population, for both the lower and higher growth scenarios, has been calculated. This has been done using the minimum play space sizes set out in the GLA SPG, for each of the four sub-areas, and is shown in **Tables 5-4** below.

Table 5-4 Additional Play Spaces by Age Grouping 2009 to 2026

Additional Child Play Spaces (by age grouping) to 2026									
Sub Area	0-4		5-11		12-17		Total		
	Size: 100sqm		Size: 300sqm		Size: 200sqm				
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	3	335	47	193	75	217	125	744	
Central WF	30	30	52	58	75	84	157	172	
Blackhorse Lane	8	154	8	68	12	66	27	288	
Northern WF	-	6	16	29	27	38	44	73	
Total	40	526	123	348	189	404	352	1,278	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

As set out in **Table 5-3**, it has been calculated that there will be a requirement, over the planning period for 73,248 sqm and 269,878 sqm of child play space based on the two growth scenarios respectively. Based on a cost of £199.48 per sqm of child play space,⁶⁸ the estimated cost of providing this additional requirement of space will be £19,497,000 based on the lower growth scenario, or £55,492,000 based on the higher growth scenario. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred. A breakdown of these indicative costs, by sub-area, is provided in **Table 5-5** below.

⁶⁸ Based on information from other URS assignments

Table 5-5 Indicative Cost of Additional Child Play Space, by Sub-area and phase 2009-2026

Indicative Cost of Additional Child Play Space (£000s) (per Development Phase)									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	2,114	2,625	1,226	3,937	1,135	6,402	4,476	12,964	
Central WF	2,160	2,160	1,293	1,621	1,043	1,239	4,496	5,020	
Blackhorse Lane	257	2,062	189	1,606	258	258	705	3,926	
Northern WF	705	705	502	1,156	430	430	1,637	2,291	
Total	5,237	7,552	3,211	8,320	2,866	8,330	11,314	24,201	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Proposed Distribution

The distance of new child play spaces should be located within proximity of new housing development as set out in the GLA's SPG 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' of 2008:

- Play space for 0-4 year olds within 100m of new development
- Play space for 5-11 year olds within 400m of new development
- Play space for 12-17 year olds within 800m of new development

Although it is recommended that provision of additional play space be designed and located to help address the deficiency areas set out in **Figure 5-2**, it is acknowledged that new developments may not always be located close to areas of deficiency.

5.5. Allotments

Baseline

Existing Provision

Waltham Forest has 35 open spaces used as allotments, community gardens and city farms, totalling 49 hectares of land. Of these sites, 31 are Council owned, three are owned by the Walthamstow Almshouses and charities and one which is owned by the Corporation of London. There are, in total, approximately 2,150 allotment plots at these sites.

Committed and Planned Investment

The Eton Manor sports ground in the south west of the borough will be a multi-use training ground during the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Amongst the proposals for the site in the Legacy period is that a portion of it be used for allotments. It should be noted however that these proposals have not yet been agreed and designs are subject to future changes.

Benchmarks

With regard to allotments the *Waltham Forest UDP* (2006), provides details of current levels of allotment provision in the borough. It indicates that there is currently demand for 0.2 hectares of allotment land per 1,000 population in Waltham Forest and states that provision of allotment should thus not fall below this guideline in the borough.

Assessment of Adequacy/Need

It is noted in the UDP that plot vacancy levels over the borough as a whole stand at around 10-12%. However, all of the allotment sites in the Southern WF sub-area have waiting lists. People on these waiting lists may rent an allotment now or in the future. Vacancy rates in Northern WF are identified as being much higher at 25-28%, with plots in Central WF having a 5-6% vacancy rate. However, since the adoption of the UDP, it is known that levels of allotment demand have changed so that there is only one site in the borough which has vacancies, all other being fully utilised or having waiting lists.

The estimated level of demand of 0.2 hectares of allotment land per 1,000 population is stated in the UDP as being the guideline provision standard that should be maintained. In respect of this standard it notes that the Northern WF and Central WF⁶⁹ areas, having 12.5 hectares and 21 hectares of allotment land respectively, were meeting this standard, with the Southern WF sub-area areas not meeting the standard.

It is considered that there is currently insufficient allotment provision in the Southern WF sub-area of the borough.

Demand for Allotment Infrastructure arising from Growth

URS has assessed future provision of allotments, based on population growth in the borough. This has been done through calculation of the impact of the new population on the existing level of provision (hectares per 1,000 people), in each of the sub-areas, so comparison can be made with Waltham Forest's minimum standard for provision of 0.2ha per 1,000 people. This change in provision over the planning period timeframe, for the lower and 'higher growth scenarios respectively, is shown in **Table 5-6**.

⁶⁹ The Blackhorse Lane sub-area is situated within the Central WF sub-area as defined in the UDP

Table 5-6 Changing Standard of Allotment Provision, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Provision of Allotments (hectares per 1,000 people per Development Phase)						
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026	
	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.15
Central WF (incl. Blackhorse Lane)	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16
Northern WF	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Resulting Allotment Infrastructure Requirements

As can be seen in **Table 5-6** above, under both growth scenarios, the addition of the new population will mean that the minimum provision standard of 0.2 hectares of allotment space per 1,000 people in the sub-areas of Southern WF, Central WF (and Blackhorse Lane) over the period 2009 to 2026 will be compromised. Given this forecasted deficit, the amount of allotment space required to maintain the minimum provision has been calculated for each of the scenarios. This is shown in **Table 5-7** below.

Table 5-7 Additional Allotment Space Required, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Additional Allotment Space Required (hectares) (per Development Phase)								
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	0.36	0.57	0.20	1.32	0.20	2.38	0.75	4.26
Central WF (incl. Blackhorse Lane)	0.75	1.49	0.89	1.62	0.99	1.07	2.63	4.18
Total	1.10	2.06	1.09	2.93	1.19	3.45	3.38	8.45

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

As shown in **Table 5-8**, it has been calculated that there will be a requirement, over the planning period for 3.4 ha and 8.4 ha of allotment space for the two growth scenarios respectively. Based on a cost of £32 per sqm of allotment space⁷⁰, the estimated cost of

⁷⁰ Based on information from other URS assignments

providing this additional requirement of space will be £109,000 based on the lower growth scenario, or £272,000 based on the higher growth scenario.

Table 5-8 Indicative Cost of Additional Allotment Space, by Sub-area and phase 2009-2026

Indicative Cost of Additional Allotments (£000s) (per Development Phase)									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	11	18	6	42	6	77	24	138	
Central WF (incl. Blackhorse Lane)	24	48	29	52	32	35	85	135	
Total	36	66	35	95	38	111	109	272	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Proposed Distribution

It is recommended that, based on existing levels of provision and likely demand, new allotments be provided in the Central WF and Blackhorse Lane sub-areas (in both scenarios) and also in the Southern WF sub-area for the higher growth scenario. If proposals for new allotments at Eton Manor go ahead then the requirement for the latter sub-area, in the lower growth scenario, may in part be met.

5.6. Outdoor Sports Facilities

Introduction

Outdoor sports facilities, include playing pitches and athletics tracks. Playing pitches can include both grass pitches for football, cricket, rugby, etc and synthetic pitches (including astro turf, hard /tarmac or rubberised surfaces) that can be used for various sports such as five-a-side football, hockey and basketball.

Policy

Waltham Forest's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (2006) provides guidance on the use of open spaces for outdoor sports in the borough. In relation to playing pitches, the following policy is relevant;

- **Policy ENV20:** *'The Council will seek to retain existing playing fields (as shown on the proposals map), and in appropriate cases will seek to secure their improvement. Only in exceptional cases will the Council allow the loss of pitches, provided that the change of use is for alternative sports/recreational activity, or by making improvements to existing facilities.'*

Although the UDP states that 'a more restrictive policy is required for proposals for non-sport/recreational uses' it also recognises that 'certain sports grounds are being under used, often because of poor quality facilities or pitches.'

Baseline

Existing Provision

There are 56 outdoor sports pitches in total in the borough, comprised of 41 grass football/rugby pitches, ten cricket pitches and five synthetic turf pitches (STPs).⁷¹ It is known that ten of these pitches form part of educational establishments and thus provide limited opportunities for use by the general public.

Waltham Forest Council's Sports Development Team identify that there are 23 public tennis courts in the borough.

Committed and Planned Investment

The Eton Manor sports ground in the south west of the borough will be a multi-use training ground during the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Amongst the proposals for the site in the Legacy period following the Games is the construction of; four indoor and six outdoor tennis courts and; a 3,000-seater hockey stadium and training pitch. It is also known that the Council has £140,000 to invest in infrastructure to create a mini soccer centre, which could be built at the Eton Manor site.

The not yet submitted Lloyd Park Lottery funding bid, if granted, will involve the renovation of three of the existing tennis courts and the removal of two.

Assessment of Adequacy /Need

With regard to natural football/rugby and cricket pitches, no recent assessment has been made of the adequacy of existing facilities in meeting demand. Anecdotally, the Council have noted that these facilities are consistently undersubscribed with low levels of bookings.

For STPs, in the *Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)*, the Study authors, Strategic Leisure, propose that a figure of 'one full size synthetic pitch per 30,000 people is a reasonable benchmark to assess need for synthetic turf pitches (STP)'. Taken against the current borough population estimate of 222,300, there is currently demand for approximately seven STPs in Waltham Forest. As there are currently only five STPs, the Study assesses that there is an under provision of two STPs in the borough.

The current level of provision of tennis courts is deemed to be adequate and will likely be improved if the planned new courts at Eton Manor sports ground are realised.

⁷¹ Personal Communication: Service Development Officer, LB Waltham Forest

Demand for Outdoor Sports Facilities Infrastructure arising from Growth

A new population of between 18,856 and 45,515 in the lower and higher growth scenarios would result in an additional demand for between 0.7 and 1.5 STPs. In addition to the existing deficiency of 2 STPs this results in a requirement for between 2.7 and 3.5 STPs over the planning period. It is likely that the proposed mini-soccer centre at Eton Manor following the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games will meet this demand.

In terms of natural outdoor sports space, consultation with the Council's Parks and Open Space team confirms that current utilisation rates are low. If the UDP policy to retain all playing fields is realised then they should experience improved levels of subscription following from the growth scenarios proposed here. Given the current position of apparent over-supply it is not considered appropriate to suggest the need for more space here.

Resulting Outdoor Sport Facilities Infrastructure Requirement

On the basis of the above analysis, and committed and planned investment, it appears that there are no strategic infrastructure requirements for outdoor sports facilities arising over the *Core Strategy* planning period from 2006 to 2026.

The 2006 UDP, and consultation with the Council throughout the course of this project, indicates that there are some sports grounds in the borough where the quality of the facilities may be causing them to be under used. As such it is suggested that an audit of existing outdoor sports pitches be undertaken so that the reasons for under use are established and addressed.

5.7. Funding

There is no dedicated central Government funding stream for open spaces and so funding tends to fall on local authorities, which are expected to plan for sufficient open space for residents and employees on new schemes that are brought forward. Regional, metropolitan and district⁷² open spaces are funded by the regional development agency and charitable and quasi-governmental bodies can play a role in delivering such spaces if resources can be secured.

The Heritage Lottery Fund's *Parks for People* programme offers grants for projects involving urban or rural green spaces. Capital funding available through this programme can be used to improve the quality and accessibility of existing parks and other greenspaces, and therefore, in the right circumstances, help to eliminate areas of open space deficiency in Waltham Forest. Funding is available for grants of between £250,000

⁷² Regional parks are defined as parks of 400 hectares located within between 2.5km and 8km of the considered area. Metropolitan parks are defined as parks of 60 hectares located within between 3.2km of the considered area. District parks are defined as parks of 20 hectares located within 1.2km of the considered area (see London Plan consolidated with alterations since 2004, Mayor of London, 2008).

and £5 million, although 25% of the project costs must be raised from other sources, either as cash or non-cash contributions.

Another resource is Natural England's *Access to Nature* programme, which administers a pot of £25 million available to a range of statutory and voluntary and community organisations across England, with individual grants varying in size from £50,000 to £500,000. The programme offers grants for projects involving urban or rural green spaces designed for informal recreation and enjoyment. The delivery of well managed and wildlife-rich places are also amongst its objectives. Applications are accepted until April 2010, and are selected on a competitive basis twice or three times a year (for awards under or above £100,000 respectively).

Owing to its location within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Growth Area, LB Waltham Forest has been allocated Growth Area funding of £8.8 million over the period 2008/9 – 2010/11 from the Department for Communities and Local Government - a non-ringfenced grant with no conditions on when it is spent and what it is spent on. In terms of its open space, the borough is already deriving benefit from this funding through initiatives such as; *Access for All*, where Lee Valley Regional Park Authority secured £1.8 million in funding direct from the DCLG to improve access to the park, supporting growth and regeneration in the boroughs adjacent to it. As funding is non-ringfenced, there is scope for LB Waltham Forest itself to use money from this fund for open space considerations.

Already being procured in Waltham Forest, the Department for Children Schools and Families/Play England *Fair Play Playbuilder* programme provides financial support to local authorities to provide high quality play space. It has distributed a total of £235m to local authorities across the UK for the 2008-2009 period, Waltham Forest being granted £1,135,071 to provide and/ or improve a minimum of 22 play areas.

For allotments and outdoor sports facilities, a potentially important source of funding, as with other social infrastructure, is the Big Lottery Fund. Its *Reaching Communities England* initiative, is a non-ringfenced programme for projects that contributes to achieving a range of outcomes for local communities.

Developer contributions are an important means of securing funding for infrastructure improvements. Planning guidance set out in LB Waltham Forest's *Planning Obligations SPD (2008)* requires that financial contributions will be required to improve local open space provision, where it is not possible to provide an adequate amount of space on-site. As areas of the borough are deemed deficient in terms of access to open space, pooled developer contributions can be used by the Council to provide new open spaces in these areas, where possible, to help eliminate deficiency or improve the quality of existing spaces.

6. LIBRARIES

6.1. Introduction

This section deals with the provision of library services. Waltham Forest's Core Strategy states that the Council supports the provision of a wide range of social and community facilities including, amongst other things, recreation facilities such as libraries.

6.2. Policy

Local authorities have a duty under the 1964 Public Libraries and Museums act to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service to all who live, work or study in the area⁷³. At a more local level, Waltham Forest's *Libraries and Information Service Strategy 2006-2012*⁷⁴ states that libraries must become places where information of all kinds will be easily available, where specialist advice can be obtained, with access to computers for information and learning, supported by knowledgeable and well-trained staff.

Other key bodies such as the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLAC) provide guidance which is geared towards improving the life of local residents through their '*Inspiring Learning for All*' initiative. This aims to encourage library services to reach all communities and demonstrate their excellence in supporting socially and culturally relevant opportunities for learning. The MLAC's *Framework for the Future* proposes several key priorities for libraries, set out in Waltham Forest's *Libraries and Information Service Strategy 2006-2012*;

- The promotion of reading and informal learning
- Access to digital skills and services including e-government, and
- Measures to tackle social exclusion, build community identity and develop citizenship.

⁷³ Public Libraries, Archives and new development: A Standard Approach, MLA- Museums, Libraries and Archives Council 2008

⁷⁴ Libraries and Information Strategy 2006 - 2012, LB Waltham Forest

6.3. Baseline

Existing Provision

There are a total of 10 local libraries⁷⁵ in Waltham Forest located across the borough in a range of locations. The libraries are listed in alphabetical order are set out in **Table 6-1**. Floorspace figures are also given, based on information supplied by the Council.⁷⁶

Table 6-1 Existing Library Provision

Library Location	Area (sqm)	Percent of Total
Hale End Library	576	6.0
Harrow Green Library/Flexible Learning Centre	1,895	19.7
Higham Hill	282	2.9
Lea Bridge	431	4.5
Leyton	516	5.4
Leytonstone	2,114	21.9
North Chingford	367	3.8
South Chingford	454	4.7
Central WF	2,285	23.7
Wood Street	718	7.4
Total	9,638	100

Source: Business Unit, Property Services, LB Waltham Forest. NB. Figures may not add up to 100% precisely due to rounding.

In addition to Waltham Forest's ten local libraries there are also school library services, none of which are currently accessible to the public. There are no mobile library services currently in operation in the borough, although a dedicated bus service provides disabled residents with transport to libraries.

In comparison, URS experience of provision in other boroughs shows that LB Brent has 11 libraries, LB Camden has 12, and City of Westminster has 13 libraries.

Committed/Planned Investment

There has recently been significant capital investment in Waltham Forest's libraries amounting to approximately £11m, across six libraries.⁷⁷ Investment in these libraries has

⁷⁵Waltham Forest Council website:

<http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/leisure/libraries/locallibrary.htm> Accessed on: 08.07.09

⁷⁶ Personal Communication: Team Leader – Business Unit Property Services, LB Waltham Forest

been characterised by improvements to technology capabilities and increasing the amount of library space that is accessible to the public. The libraries that have been invested in, or are currently being invested in, are;

- Walthamstow library
- Lea Bridge library
- Leyton library
- Leytonstone library
- North Chingford library, and
- South Chingford

Investment is planned for the four remaining libraries, which may include increases in the size of accessible floorspace and new build accommodation. Increasing the services that they offer has been, and will continue to be a key focus of the redevelopment and/or expansion of libraries in Waltham Forest.⁷⁸

Benchmark

There is no locally specific requirement/standard for the provision of library space in Waltham Forest.

A widely used provision requirement standard for library space is 30 sqm per 1,000 residents (population). This standard is a commonly applied benchmark for other local authorities including Westminster City Council and Bracknell Forest Council. It is also recommended by the Museums, Libraries Archives Council⁷⁹.

Assessment of Need/Adequacy

As per **Table 6-1** the floor area of Waltham Forest's ten libraries totals 9,638 sqm. Assuming an existing population of 222,300 this equates to an existing rate of provision of 43.4 sqm of library space per 1,000 residents. This indicates that current provision is currently in excess of 30 sqm per 1,000 residents.

Furthermore, it is noted that, as per the case with recent investments, there are other ways to get more out of the existing library infrastructure through various means including through introducing new technologies, reconfiguration of existing sites and offering longer opening hours, which LB Waltham Forest is already implementing.

⁷⁷ Personal Communication: Head of Libraries, Museums, Gallery & Art, LB Waltham Forest

⁷⁸ Personal Communication: Head of Libraries, Museums, Gallery & Art LB Waltham Forest

⁷⁹ MLA (2008), op cit.

6.4. Demand for Libraries Infrastructure arising from Growth

URS has assessed future provision of libraries, based on population growth in the borough. This has been done through calculation of the impact of the new population on the existing level of provision (sqm floorspace per 1,000 people), in each of the sub-areas, so comparison can be made against the 30 sqm per 1,000 people provision standard. This change in provision over the planning period timeframe, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, is shown in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2 Changing Standard of Library Provision, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Provision of Library Space (sqm per 1,000) (per Development Phase)						
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026	
	L	H	L	H	L	h
Southern WF	58	59	54	59	48	58
Central WF	36	36	35	35	34	34
Blackhorse Lane	18	23	15	22	15	23
Northern WF	27	27	27	27	26	26
Overall	41	42	39	41	36	40

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

6.5. Resulting Libraries Infrastructure Requirements

As can be seen in **Table 6-2** above, under both growth scenarios, the addition of the new population will mean that there will be less than the standard of 30 sqm of library space per 1,000 people in only the Blackhorse Lane and Northern WF sub-areas over the period 2009 to 2026 if we account for new population growth. Given this forecasted deficit, the amount of library space required to maintain the minimum provision standard in these two sub-areas has been calculated for each of the scenarios. This is shown in **Table 6-3** below. This requirement should only be considered indicatively however, as it is noted that consultation with the Council's Culture and Leisure Services department shows that the Council is developing greater efficiencies from their current building stock. This trend is likely to continue and allied with changing patterns of service delivery the expectations are that new demands from population growth can be met without the need for additional sites.

Table 6-3 Additional Library Space Required, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Sub Area	Additional Library Space Required (sqm) (per Development Phase)							
	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Blackhorse Lane	22	134	22	109	0	0	44	244
Northern WF	8	8	10	51	40	40	58	99
Total	30	142	30	160	30	40	102	342

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding. A negative value indicates a decline in the baseline population in this phase

6.6. Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

As shown in **Table 6-3** it has been calculated that there will be a requirement, over the planning period for 141 and 341 sqm of library space based on the two growth scenarios respectively. As stated above, this is only an indicative requirement however, as the Council is developing greater efficiencies from their current building stock and does not believe that new sites are required to meet need arising from population growth. Given a cost of £3,000 per sqm of library floorspace⁸⁰, the estimated cost of providing this additional requirement of library space will be £305,000, based on the lower growth scenario, or £1,027,000 based on the higher growth scenario. As the spatial requirements for new library space are relatively low a more cost effective option could be to extend existing facilities close to the areas of demand⁸¹ rather than build new facilities. This could be achieved by:

- Building extensions to existing facilities
- Increasing the amount of publicly accessible floorspace in the libraries in the locality
- Providing publicly accessible library space as part of new school buildings

A breakdown of these indicative costs, by sub-area, is provided in **Table 6-4** below.

⁸⁰ 'The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East England' (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005) (2005 prices), confirmed by our recent experience on other URS assignments (URS et al, 2009)

⁸¹ It could be argued that residents of the Blackhorse Lane sub-area could use library space in nearby Central WF but as the projections show that provision in that sub-area is close to the minimum standard on 30 sqm per 1,000 population we do not assume any spare capacity is available.

Table 6-4 Indicative Cost of Additional Library Space, by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Indicative Cost of Additional Library Space (£000s) (per Development Phase)									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Blackhorse Lane	66	402	65	328	0	0	131	731	
Northern WF	25	25	30	152	119	119	174	296	
Total	92	427	95	481	119	119	305	1,027	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

Proposed Distribution

It is recommended that, based on existing levels of provision, new library space be provided in the Blackhorse Lane and Northern WF sub-areas to ensure the needs of both the existing and new population are met.

6.7. Funding

There is no dedicated funding stream for libraries from central Government. Local authorities are reliant on funding out of their own resources, allocated through the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), or on procurement from other funding pots. There has recently been considerable investment in Waltham Forest's libraries.

As libraries form an important community resource, grants for improvement/new provision can be issued by two of the National Lottery's funding streams - the BIG Lottery Fund, and the Heritage Lottery Fund. The BIG Lottery Fund's *Reaching Communities England* programme, is a non-ringfenced programme for projects that contributes to achieving a range of outcomes for local communities. The Heritage Lottery Fund provides grants for sustaining and transforming heritage, including historic buildings such as libraries. Grants range from £3,000 to multi-million pound awards.

Owing to its location within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough (LSCP) Growth Area, LB Waltham Forest has been allocated Growth Area funding of £8.8 million over the period 2008/9 – 2010/11 from the Department for Communities and Local government. As this funding is non-ringfenced, and thus can be spent on all forms of social infrastructure related to growth, there is scope for the Council to allocate some of these monies to improve the existing library offer in the borough.

Developer contributions are an important means of securing funding for infrastructure improvements. Planning guidance set out in LB Waltham Forest's *Planning Obligations SPD (2008)* requires that financial contributions will be required to improve library provision where new developments generate an increase in population which is likely to

exceed the standard for Public Libraries (set at 30 sqm per 1,000 population) within the vicinity of the development. These contributions may be used to; build new libraries; extend existing libraries or improve the quality of facilities/public realm in existing libraries.

7. EMPLOYMENT BROKERAGE

7.1. Introduction

The main focus of this section is on the employment brokerage programs that exist in Waltham Forest. Employment brokerage refers to a range of schemes and initiatives to help find local jobs for residents. In essence, the key purpose of such schemes and initiatives are to get people into work.

Job Centre Plus Waltham Forest

Job Centre Plus offers a best practice solution to helping get people into employment.

The 2008-09 priorities aim to transform the services it currently offers. For example; introducing the new Employment and Support Allowance, succeeding in Local Employment Partnerships, and the introduction of a range of services for lone parents. By meeting the aims this will improve the overall performance of job centre plus.



Source:www.jobcentreplus.com

7.2. Baseline

As of September 2008, unemployment in Waltham Forest is 8.4% of the economically active population⁸². It is expected that the current downturn will increase the demand for job brokerage services.

Existing Provision

The main job brokerage initiative in Waltham Forest is provided through services in the Waltham Forest Direct shops in Walthamstow, Leyton and Leytonstone respectively. This is supplemented by a web-based service, Worknet, which allows Waltham Forest's residents to sign-up to this initiative. The job brokerage service is backed up by a number of Worknet outreach officers who work from 23 single points of access across the borough, including children's centres, community centres, RSL offices and JCPs. The outreach officers work to engage local residents across the borough assisting them to become 'job ready' at this point they are handed over to the job brokerage service to find employment. Recent progress has been the introduction of a text messaging service which lets local residents hear about vacancies in the area. This system allows local

⁸² Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over (working age). The percentage is a proportion of economically active. Model Based Unemployment Statistics ONS (2008).

residents to produce an online profile outlining their previous employment, skills and experience. In addition, the network provides a support service which offers advice and guidance on employment. In 2008, 6,000 residents were registered with this service, with the Council confirming that this number has increased in 2009.⁸³ There are currently three dedicated access terminals for this service in the borough located in Waltham Forest Direct shops in Walthamstow, Leyton and Leytonstone respectively.

Within the Worknet initiative is a specific '2012' service which is dedicated to helping Waltham Forest residents get jobs relating to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The service provides free careers advice and access to training and jobs in sectors such as catering, construction, security. and administration.

Until recently, Construction Web operated the Waltham Forest Construction Training Centre, based in Leytonstone. The programme supported local construction businesses by facilitating the hire of local labour to work on strategic sites in the Upper Lee Valley (ULV) area. It was confirmed by Waltham Forest Council that this service was no longer being operated by Construction Web and the Council were awaiting advice on how best to proceed with the service and facility.

In addition to these job brokerage initiatives, there is also a central government funded mainstream job brokerage service located in the borough in the form of two Job Centre Plus (JCP) outlets. These outlets are located in Walthamstow and Leyton respectively.

Existing Demand

The total number of working age clients for benefit claimants was identified from ONS Labour Market Statistics. The benefit claimants recorded here are considered a proxy for Waltham Forest's Job Centre Plus customers. This total number of claimants includes job seekers, incapacity benefits, lone parents, and others on income related benefits.

Table 7-1 Waltham Forest, Claimants by Category, 2008

Claimant Category	Total Claimants
Job Seekers	5,640
Incapacity Benefits	9,800
Lone parents	5,500
Others on income related benefits	1,030
Total Claimants	21,970

Source: Benefit Claimants - Working Age Clients for Waltham Forest, ONS, August 2008

⁸³ Personal Communication: Project Manager-Developing Local Labour, LB Waltham Forest

Planned Investment

This study has not identified any further planned investment in job brokerage services in Waltham Forest, although LB Waltham Forest has confirmed that there is a shortage of space available for job brokerage services in the borough. A lack of facilities was noted to exist in the Northern WF area.⁸⁴

Assessing the Need/Adequacy

Assessing the adequacy of job brokerage services is a complex question, especially with regard to considering the need for physical infrastructure such as a building within which such services can be provided from. This is further complicated when considering the requirement for job brokerage services into the future.

An obvious consideration is the current economic downturn. At present, the economic downturn would indicate that additional resources are needed. However, economic conditions are cyclical and hence the demand for services is likely to rise and fall several times over the planning period under examination in line with increases and decreases in unemployment during that time.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of job brokerage services is only marginally dependent on the provision of physical buildings to house such services. A range of other factors are likely to play a significant role including the existence of training programmes, the existence of well-organised and facilitated employer-employee networks to facilitate access to job opportunities, the organisation and arrangement of the services themselves, and last but not least, the prevailing economic conditions.

Where physical building space is required consideration can also be given to temporary or short-term accommodation such as vacant shop spaces. Indeed, such space is likely to be readily available during an economic downturn when the need for job brokerage services are at their highest. Libraries or community meeting spaces are also possible locations.

7.3. Demand for Employment and Training Projects arising from Growth

URS has assessed future demand for employment brokerage space, based on population growth in the borough. This calculation was obtained by taking the current rate of benefit claimants of working age in the existing working age population (0.09) and setting that figure against the future increase in people of working age expected over the period from 2026. This facilitated calculation of the expected increase in claimant numbers, which in turn could be translated into job brokerage staff and job centre floorspace requirements of 3.28 staff members per 1,000 claimants and 19 sqm per staff member. The demand for additional staff numbers over the planning period timeframe, for the 'lower' and 'higher growth scenarios respectively, is shown in **Table 7-2**.

⁸⁴ Personal Communication: Project Manager - Developing Local Labour, LB Waltham Forest

Table 7-2 Demand for Additional Employment Brokerage Staff by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Additional Employment Brokerage Staff Required (per Development Phase)									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.3	3.3	1.1	6.0	
Central WF	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	3.3	3.6	
Blackhorse Lane	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	
Northern WF	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	
Total	1.6	3.0	1.6	4.6	2.0	5.2	5.3	12.8	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding.

7.4. Resulting Employment Brokerage Infrastructure Requirements

As can be seen in **Table 7-2** above, under both growth scenarios, the addition of the new population will mean that there will be demand for 5.3 and 12.8 staff for the ‘lower’ and ‘higher’ growth scenarios respectively over the period 2009 to 2026. Information on the existing baseline has been difficult to obtain but it has been confirmed that there is a general shortage of facilities in the borough we consider this new demand to need new space. The amount of job brokerage space required in these two sub-areas has been calculated for each of the scenarios. This is shown in **Table 7-3** below.

Table 7-3 Additional Employment Brokerage Space required by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Additional Employment Brokerage Space Required (sqm) (per Development Phase)									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	8	12	4	28	4	51	16	92	
Central WF	13	13	16	19	22	23	51	55	
Blackhorse Lane	3	19	3	16	0	0	6	35	
Northern WF	1	1	1	7	6	6	8	14	
Total	25	46	25	70	31	80	81	196	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding.

7.5. Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

As shown in **Table 7-3** it has been calculated that there will be a requirement, over the planning period for 81 and 196 sqm of employment brokerage space based on the two growth scenarios respectively. Given a cost of £1,650 per sqm of job brokerage floorspace⁸⁵, the estimated cost of providing this additional requirement will be £134,300, based on the lower growth scenario, or £323,800 based on the higher growth scenario (see **Table 7-4** below).

Table 7-4 Indicative Costs of Additional Employment Brokerage Space by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Cost of Additional Employment Brokerage Space (£000s) (per Development Phase)								
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	13	20	7	47	7	85	27	152
Central WF	21	21	27	31	36	38	84	91
Blackhorse Lane	5	32	5	26	-	0	10	58
Northern WF	2	2	2	12	9	9	14	23
Total	41	75	41	116	52	132	134	324

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding.

Proposed Distribution

As the spatial requirements for new employment brokerage space are relatively low a more cost effective option could be to extend existing facilities close to the areas of demand i.e. primarily Central WF (lower scenario) and Southern WF (higher scenario), rather than build new facilities

7.6. Funding

Resources for training projects come from a variety of institutions, including funds drawn down from LB Waltham Forest's allocation in the CSR and the Local Strategic Partnership.

Developer contributions are also an important source of funding for employment and training projects. Planning guidance set out in LB Waltham Forest's *Planning Obligations*

⁸⁵ Based on information from other URS assignments

SPD (2008) requires that developers will be required to work with dedicated training providers develop initiatives which will *'provide education, training and employment advice or programmes...focussed on enabling local people to obtain the knowledge, skills, experience, and confidence to gain employment in jobs relating from new developments.'* However, the SPD does not explicitly advocate the provision of new job brokerage space itself through developer contributions.

Jobcentre Plus funding comes predominantly from the Department of Work and Pensions, which planned to spend £8.7m on the programme nationally over the 2008-2011 Spending Review period⁸⁶.

⁸⁶ 'Department for Work and Pensions: Three Years Business Plan 2008-2011' (DWP, 2008)

8. CEMETERIES

8.1. Introduction

Cemeteries are an important part of social infrastructure. It is important to remember that such facilities are not only for the deceased. They also provide the bereaved with a final resting place for family members and friends to visit, and in doing so serve an important function for the living.

“Design Cemeteries for the living, not just the dead”

This is the advice from the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE). CABE emphasise the need to identify burial space as important green space within urban boroughs. Accordingly, they advise that cemeteries should be community spaces offering beauty and comfort to their visitors. As a result, they identify a need to ensure better and appropriate planning to ensure this.

8.2. Baseline

Existing Provision

There are four cemeteries located in Waltham Forest, two of which are Council managed; Chingford Mount, and Walthamstow Cemetery. There is also the St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Cemetery and the Waltham Forest Muslim Burial Trust site. There are also a number of churchyard cemeteries in the boroughs, which no longer accept burials.

Incidentally, Waltham Forest’s cemeteries and churchyards account for 35.8 hectares of the borough’s open space⁸⁷, and form a valuable part of the borough’s open space provision.

Committed and Planned Investment

There is no planned investment to expand any of the cemeteries in Waltham Forest⁸⁸.

Assessment of Adequacy/Need

Waltham Forest Cemeteries advised that the situation with regard to available capacity at the two Council owned cemeteries was as follows:

⁸⁷ Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update, London borough of Camden, 2009.

⁸⁸ Personal communication: Waltham Forest Cemeteries

- Chingford Mount - has not reached full capacity; there is approximately twelve years of burial space remaining
- Walthamstow Cemetery - has no new burial plots available

The Waltham Forest Burial Trust Site has recently been granted planning permission for an extension to its site, given that existing space is expected to be taken-up in the near future.

Overall, Waltham Forest Cemeteries confirmed that although current cemetery provision in Waltham Forest is adequate, there will be a need for new burial plots within the timeframe of the LDF given that the only cemetery accepting new burials has approximately twelve years of burial space.

Waltham Forest Cemeteries have confirmed that only residents of the borough are eligible for burial in its cemeteries⁸⁹.

8.3. Demand for Cemeteries Infrastructure arising from Growth

There are some crucial factors to consider when examining whether or not Waltham Forest needs to outline a strategic infrastructure requirement over the *Core Strategy* period for cemeteries.

- Firstly, Waltham Forest has virtually no space within the borough's boundaries to enable expansion of or provision of new cemetery space (without appropriating land that is used for other purposes such as open space).
- Secondly, it is important to consider that many of Waltham Forest's current population may not still be living in Waltham Forest as they grow older, and so this may also distort any correlation between population growth and demand for cemeteries.

Of interest is that Waltham Forest has a much lower proportion of burials than the national average. The national figures for the number of burials to cremations ratio is 30:70, whereas in Waltham Forest it is 12:88⁹⁰.

It is estimated that the borough will require a new cemetery by 2021, as all existing grave space will be occupied by this date. Indicatively, a 2–2.4 hectare cemetery would provide 50 years of grave space.⁹¹

Our assessment of demand for grave space assumes therefore that demand for grave space from the new population can be met by existing provision until 2021, and, as such, it is necessary that we calculate grave space requirements only for the remainder of the

⁸⁹ Former residents who have left the borough in recent years to live elsewhere, e.g. for care purposes, may also be granted permission for burial in Waltham Forest's cemeteries.

⁹⁰ Personal Communication: Superintendent Waltham Forest Cemeteries

⁹¹ Ibid.

Core Strategy planning period (2021-2026). The calculation uses the current annual death rate per 1,000 in the borough and projects this forward over the planning period, given the addition of a new population. Similarly, the current rate of burial (12%) is then applied to the number of deaths per 1,000 per annum to estimate the number of burial plots that will be required. This calculation has been made for both growth Scenarios, and by sub-area, over the period 2021-26, and is shown in **Table 8-1**.

Table 8-1 Additional Burial Plots Required, by Sub-area – Growth and Existing Population, 2021-2026

Sub Area	Additional Burial Plots Required	
	2021-2026	
	L	H
Southern WF	50.6	66.2
Central WF	54.9	55.5
Blackhorse Lane	6.8	6.8
Northern WF	32.0	32.0
Total	144.3	160.4

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

8.4. Resulting Cemeteries Infrastructure Requirements

On the basis of the above analysis it is considered that there is a need to provide 144.3 and 160.4 burial plots, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, to meet the needs of both the new and existing population over the period 2021-2026. Based on an estimated carrying capacity of 4,325 burials per hectare of land⁹², it is estimated that there will be a requirement for 320 sqm of burial space (lower growth scenario) or 335 sqm of burial space (higher growth scenario) to meet this need. This requirement is shown in **Table 8-2** below.

⁹² The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East of England' (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005)

Table 8-2 Additional Burial Space Required, by Sub-area – Growth and Existing Population, 2021-2026

Sub Area	Additional Burial Space Required (sqm)	
	2021-2026	
	L	H
Southern WF	115.0	130.0
Central WF	117.3	117.9
Blackhorse Lane	15.8	15.8
Northern WF	71.5	71.5
Total	319.6	335.2

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

8.5. Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

As shown in **Table 8-2** it has been calculated that there will be a requirement, over the period 2021 - 2026 for 320 and 335 sqm of burial space based on the two growth scenarios respectively. Given a development cost of £378,000 per hectare of,⁹³ the estimated cost of providing this additional requirement of burial space will be £12,462, based on the lower growth scenario, or £13,639 based on the higher growth scenario. Where demand is negative it is assumed that no construction costs will be incurred. A breakdown of these indicative costs, by sub-area, is provided in **Table 8-3** below.

Table 8-3 Indicative Cost of Additional Burial Space, by Sub-area, 2021-2026

Sub Area	Indicative Cost of Additional Burial Space (£000) (per Development Phase)	
	2021-2026	
	L	H
Southern WF	4	6
Central WF	5	5
Blackhorse Lane	1	1
Northern WF	3	3
Total	12	14

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

⁹³ 'The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East England' (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005) Confirmed by our recent experience on other URS assignments

Proposed Distribution

Although certain sub-areas have a greater projected need for burial space than others, it is probable that only one site would be provided, the location of which will likely be determined by development cost and land availability rather than proximity to demand.

8.6. Funding

There is no dedicated funding stream from central Government for cemeteries/ new burial space and so funding will generally fall on local authorities, which are expected to provide sufficient burial space for their residents.

The designation of Waltham Forest as being within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough (LSCP) Growth Area, means that funding for new cemeteries could be drawn down from monies allocated to Waltham Forest through this mechanism. As a non-ringfenced grant, with the exception of reflecting the split between capital and revenue, there will be no grant conditions about what infrastructure projects are funded, meaning that new cemeteries could be funded through these monies. Waltham Forest has been allocated Growth Area funding of £8.8 million over the period 2008/9 – 2010/11.

Another source of funding would be the Big Lottery Fund's, *Reaching Communities England*, - a non-ringfenced programme for projects that contributes to achieving a range of outcomes for local communities. It will have distributed £60 million to local authorities and other organisations across the UK in the 2008/2009 period, with individual grants of between £10,000 and £500,000. The grants cover capital as well as revenue expenditure.

9. COMMUNITY AND FAITH MEETING FACILITIES AND SPACE

9.1. Introduction

The term community facilities may be subject to some ambiguity thus making it important to establish the exact frames of reference for this report. In considering community facilities two main services are covered:

- Youth clubs, and
- Meeting Rooms and Halls.

It is important to note upfront that there is considerable overlap between the two purposes provided by community meeting space facilities and similar functions provided for by schools, libraries, and leisure centres among others.

This section also looks at faith meeting space/places of worship.

9.2. Baseline - Community Meeting Facilities

Waltham Forest has three youth centres and nine meeting rooms and halls. The name and location of these, by sub-area, is set out in **Table 9-1** below.

Table 9-1: Youth Clubs and Meeting Halls and Rooms in Waltham Forest

Type and Name of Facility	Sub-Area
Youth Clubs	
Forest YMCA	Central WF
Leyton Youth Centre	Southern WF
Pastures Youth Centre	Southern WF
Meeting Rooms and Halls	
Chestnuts Hall	Central WF
Chingford Assembly Hall	Northern WF
Chingford Assembly Hall – the Lounge	Northern WF
Walthamstow Assembly Hall and Antler Bar	Central WF
Harmony Hall	Central WF
Hornbeam Centre	Central WF
Temple of Truth Church Hall	Central WF
YMCA	Central WF
The SCORE Centre	Southern WF

Source: MyPlace in Waltham Forest, LB Waltham Forest Website

In addition to the facilities listed in **Table 9-1**, there are numerous other buildings used by community groups in the borough, a complete list of which is not held by the Council.

Blackhorse Lane Community Facilities Audit

In December 2005, LB Waltham Forest commissioned CSC Regeneration & Research Consultants to undertake an audit of community facilities in the Blackhorse Lane area of Waltham Forest. The Audit identified that there were 19 buildings containing space for community use, although this included several schools and places of worship, where use would likely be restricted.

There was a general consensus amongst the local population, to a large extent borne out by the audit, which there is a shortage of youth facilities in the area that could be best addressed by the provision of a dedicated youth centre. Consultation with the local community also revealed that a landmark, all-purpose community centre would be desirable, although the report stresses that this should likely be a long-term consideration.

The current regeneration proposals for Blackhorse Lane include new community meeting space being provided as a component of the proposed 'neighbourhood centre'.

Issues

In terms of floorspace occupied, quantitative information on the number of community facilities in Waltham Forest was not available. Moreover, a meaningful assessment of current provision should consider a number of factors that are difficult to quantify, unless a specific survey is undertaken, including: how often the facility is used, whether the facility is operating at under or over capacity, the catchment area that the facilities tend to cater for and whether the buildings are fit for purpose.

It should also be noted that no detailed assessment has been made of existing requirement for community meeting facilities in the borough.

9.3. Baseline - Faith Facilities/Places of Worship

Table 9-2 below illustrates the religious diversity of Waltham Forest (as of 2001 census), with the highest proportion of residents being of Christian faith (57%) but with 15% being of no religion.

Table 9-2: Waltham Forest 2001 Census Faith Estimates

Population by Faith Group	Estimated Total Number of Residents	% of Total Population
Christians	124,015	57
Muslims	32,902	15
Hindus	4,000	2
Jews	1,441	0.6
Sikhs	1,241	0.5
Buddhists	955	0.4
Any Other Religion	844	0.4
Residents with No Religion	33,541	15
Residents with Religion not stated	19,402	9
Total	218,341	

Source: 2001 Census Faith Estimates

Among the established places of worship in Waltham Forest there are⁹⁴:

- 164 Churches/Christian Centres
- 16 Mosques and Islamic centres
- Three Synagogues
- Three Hindu Temples
- One Sikh Temple, and
- One Buddhist Temple.

Table 9-3 below shows the number of different faith facilities for each of the four sub-areas considered in this study. This suggests that there is a concentration of faith facilities/places of worship in the Southern WF and Central WF sub-areas.

⁹⁴ Personal Communication: Police Crime Prevention & Design Adviser, and Dianne Andrews, Hate Crime Reduction Co-ordinator, LB Waltham Forest

Table 9-3: Waltham Forest 2001 Census Faith Estimates

Sub-Area	Churches and Christian Centres	Mosques and Islamic Centres	Synagogues	Hindu/Sikh Temples
Blackhorse Road	3	0	0	0
Chingford	21	1	0	0
Southern WF	38	7	1	2
Central WF	37	3	0	2

Source: MyPlace in Waltham Forest, LB Waltham Forest Website

Issues

As with community meeting space, in terms of floorspace occupied, quantitative information on faith meeting facilities in Waltham Forest was not available. Also, no detailed assessment has been made of existing need for faith meeting facilities in the borough.

Provision Requirement Standards

There is no single readily available provision standard either nationally or locally. Therefore analogous provision standards were sought to assess provision in the borough.

Through a desk based review, standards for boroughs deemed comparable to Waltham Forest were sought. A majority of the local authorities (LAs) researched were based in Greater London. LAs outside Greater London such as Milton Keynes and Bracknell Forest were also looked at as a point of comparison as these authorities are known for the careful consideration given to the need for social infrastructure. In all a total of 25 LAs were contacted and the findings were as follows:

- LAs including Westminster, Hackney, Lambeth, Kensington and Chelsea, Greenwich, Ealing, and Haringey were all found not to have any specific existing standards for the provision of community facilities or meeting space.
- Planning policy officials at the LAs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and Newham all confirmed that standards for the provision of community facilities were identified on a site by site basis.
- LAs including Southwark, Islington, Brent, Milton Keynes and Bracknell Forest used the following provision standards as indicated in their individual planning obligations SPDs. All below standards have been expressed in terms of provision per 1,000 residents:

- Milton Keynes⁹⁵ 61 sqm
- Islington⁹⁶ 61.2 sqm
- Southwark⁹⁷ 34 sqm
- Brent (South Kilburn NDC)⁹⁸ 371 sqm
- Bracknell Forest⁹⁹ 142.8 sqm

9.4. Demand for Community and Faith Meeting Space Infrastructure arising from Growth

Community Meeting Space

URS has assessed future demand for community and faith meeting space arising from population growth in the borough. The recommended provision standard for community meeting space is 61.1 sqm of space per 1,000 population¹⁰⁰ and a minimum size of a new facility is estimated to be 500 sqm. Demand for meeting space from the new population has therefore been calculated using these assumptions. This demand is shown, by sub-area, for the two growth scenarios respectively, in **Table 9-3**.

⁹⁵ Milton Keynes Council (2005), Milton Keynes Planning Obligations for Leisure, Recreation and Sports Facilities

⁹⁶ London borough of Islington (2008), Planning Obligations (Section 106) Draft Supplementary Planning Document

⁹⁷ Southwark Council (2007), Section 106 Planning Obligations supplementary planning document (SPD)

⁹⁸ URS experience in South Kilburn New Deal for Community suggests a requirement for 371 sq m per 1,000 population

⁹⁹ Bracknell Forest borough (2007), Limiting the Impact of Development – Supplementary Planning Document

¹⁰⁰ Milton Keynes Council (2005), Milton Keynes Planning Obligations for Leisure, Recreation and Sports Facilities

Table 9-3 Additional Community Facilities Required by Sub-area and Phase 2009-2026

Sub Area	Additional Community Facilities Required (per Development Phase)							
	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Southern WF	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	2.6
Central WF	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.6
Blackhorse Lane	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0
Chingford	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Total	0.7	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.9	2.3	2.3	5.6

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding.

Faith Meeting Space

Using the same method as for community meeting space, demand for faith facilities/ places of worship space from the new population is exactly the same as shown in **Table 9-3**.

9.5. Resulting Community and Faith Meeting Space Infrastructure Requirements

It should be noted here that as no detailed assessment has been made of need for community and faith meeting facilities in the borough, the resulting infrastructure requirements, set out below, do not take into account any existing deficiency or over-provision that may currently exist for meeting space. There are, in any case, inherent difficulties in undertaking such an assessment of need, given that it is difficult to quantify the needs of one community/faith group without considering the relative needs of another. Anecdotal evidence from Waltham Forest's Asset Management team indicates that community meeting spaces are empty '50% of the time' and that greater efficiencies can be achieved from the current building stock before new space is proposed.

As such, URS assessment of resulting community and faith meeting space infrastructure requirements from population growth only provides guidance on provision based on the needs of the new population, when considered in isolation.

9.6. Indicative Costs and Proposed Distribution

Indicative Costs

As shown in **Table 9-3** it has been calculated that there will be a requirement, over the period 2009 - 2026 for between 2.3 and 5.6 community facilities based on the two growth

scenarios respectively. Given a development cost of £1,746 per sqm,¹⁰¹ the estimated cost of providing this additional requirement of will be £2,016,000, based on the lower growth scenario, or £4,860,000 based on the higher growth scenario. A breakdown of these indicative costs, by sub-area, is provided in **Table 9-4** below.

Table 9-4 Indicative Cost of Additional Community Meeting Space, by Sub-area and phase 2009-2026

Indicative Cost of Additional Community Meeting Space (£000s) (per Development Phase)									
Sub Area	2009-2014		2014-2019		2019-2026		Total		
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Southern WF	189	302	104	703	107	1,269	401	2,274	
Central WF	319	319	400	472	534	577	1,254	1,369	
Blackhorse Lane	79	477	77	389	0	0	155	866	
Chingford	30	30	36	180	141	141	207	351	
Total	617	1,128	617	1,745	781	1,987	2,016	4,860	

Source: URS Calculations. Note: Calculations may not always sum due to rounding

The calculations and requirements for new faith meeting spaces are identical and additional to those shown in **Table 9-4**.

Proposed Distribution

As no assessment of existing need for community and faith meeting space has been undertaken, it is difficult to give detailed indications of where additional facilities space. From our assessment of demand, new facilities will likely be required in the Southern WF and Central WF sub-areas in both growth scenarios, with a requirement for an additional facility in Blackhorse Lane from the higher scenario. It should again be noted however that Waltham Forest's Asset Management team considers that there is considerable spare capacity at existing facilities to meet new demand, given that community meeting spaces are empty '50% of the time'.

9.7. Funding

There is no dedicated central Government funding stream for community/faith facilities. Local authorities are reliant on funding out of their own resources, or on procurement from other funding pots such as the Lottery Fund.

The BIG Lottery Fund's *Reaching Communities England* programme, is a non-ringfenced programme for projects that contributes to achieving a range of outcomes for local

¹⁰¹ 'The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East England' (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005). Confirmed by our recent experience on other URS assignments

communities. Funding secured from this programme could therefore be used to increase the stock of community facilities/ meeting space

LB Waltham Forest's Planning Obligations SPD (2008) notes that the enhancement or provision of community facilities will be negotiated on a site-by-site basis and will be determined in relation to the nature and scale of the development. Where the need for community facilities is highly localised (for example, in the case of community halls), developers should play a significant role in providing space associated with the sites they are bringing forward.

For places of worship, it is often the case that the user groups themselves will resource provision through their own funding sources. In URS experience local authorities can facilitate the provision of new places of worship by planning for and providing the land. Determining the religious denomination that can then occupy the space can be informed through a detailed needs assessment in the borough, or by market forces as the site is put out to competitive tender.

10. CONCLUSIONS

The infrastructure needs assessments carried out in the preceding chapters have arrived at a series of infrastructure recommendations for the various components of social infrastructure in the borough.

10.1. Existing Capacity

Where possible the existing capacity or slack in the current system was accounted for before proposing new infrastructure. This was the case where the Council had commissioned studies into the quantity and quality of specific types of infrastructure and this information was made available, such as sports and leisure facilities in the *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal* (Strategic Leisure, 2007). Information derived from personal interviews and correspondence with Council officers and service providers was also used where appropriate. Spare capacity was established in the following elements:

- For education: based on information provided by the Waltham Forest School Organisation, Partnership and Development team it was estimated that there is approximately 300 surplus places at early years facilities in the borough. In terms of adult learning, correspondence with the Head of Waltham Forest Council's Community Learning and Skills Service showed that 16,000 adults used the ClaSS service in 2005 whereas approximately 11,000 attended in 2009 due to cuts in central Government funding
- Parks and open space: the *Draft Open Space Strategy* shows that the borough has good access to larger parks and consultation with Waltham Forest Parks and Open Space team revealed that the borough's outdoor sports space facilities are currently underutilised
- Libraries: consultation with the Culture and Leisure Services team showed that the Council is developing greater efficiencies from their current building stock. This trend is likely to continue and allied with changing patterns of service delivery the expectations are that new demands from population growth can be met without the need for additional sites
- Community facilities: anecdotal evidence from Waltham Forest's Asset Management team indicates that community meeting spaces are empty '50% of the time' and that greater efficiencies can be achieved from the current building stock before new space is proposed
- Cemeteries: consultation with the Cemeteries Management team shows the expectations are that there will be sufficient cemetery space in the borough to meet requirements until 2021

10.2. Resulting Requirements

To provide an indication of the scale of likely requirements URS have estimated the quantum of social infrastructure that **could** be required as a result of the scale of growth envisaged. These requirements are set out below.

Early Years Education

URS calculations show that there will be demand for between 212 and 563 early education places after all spare capacity is utilised, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, over the period 2009-2026. In the lower growth scenario there is considered to be enough spare capacity across the borough to meet demand, and for the higher growth scenario, there is expected to be a need to plan for extra capacity in the Southern WF and Blackhorse Lane sub-areas.

Primary Education

There are currently 43 established maintained primary schools in the borough and six infants and junior schools. These are organised into ten educational planning areas. There is currently a planned increase in provision of nine forms of entry (FoE) to meet need for places for the next five years to 2014. In addition to this, URS estimates of demand show that the Council need to plan for a further 13.5 and 15.9 FoEs, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively over the period 2014 - 2019 with demand then quietening down over the remainder of the planning period. Demand for these FoEs will be greatest in the Southern and Central WF areas.

Secondary Education

There are currently 15 established maintained secondary schools in Waltham Forest, with further provision being provided at one all-through (3-16 year olds) school. The borough's BSF programme plans to increase secondary school provision by 14 FoEs by 2018/19, eight FoE being found at a newly built school. URS estimate that, in addition to this planned provision, there will be a need to provide an additional 2.6 and 8.5 FoEs over the period 2014-2026 to account for new demand (there is little requirement for new capacity in the first phase 2009-2014). This additional capacity will largely be required to serve demand in the Southern WF area.

Further Education

There are three further education colleges in Waltham Forest in addition to secondary schools that also provide post-16 education. As part of the BSF programme, by 2010-11, thirteen secondary schools in the borough will see their offer expanded to include post-16 education, and three schools will see their existing post-16 offer expanded. This will result in approximately 830 additional post-16 places being provided. URS estimate that this provision will meet demand arising from population growth, under both scenarios, to 2019. It will also meet demand arising from the lower scenario over the entire planning period, but there will be a requirement to provide an additional 100 post-16 places to meet demand arising from the higher scenario over the latter phase.

Adult Learning

URS estimates of demand for adult learning places estimates that there could be demand for up to 3,192 part-time places over the period 2009-2026. Given that the number of ClaSS service learners has declined considerably in the last four years, and that there are numerous facilities in the borough capable of accommodating classes, URS consider that there will be sufficient capacity to accommodate the estimated growth in demand for places over the entirety of the *Core Strategy* planning period.

Primary Health Care

There are currently a total of 46 GP practices in Waltham Forest, including one polyclinic, accommodating 136 FTE GPs. There are 267,644 patients registered with GPs in the borough, which is considerably larger than the population of Waltham Forest. Planned investment includes six new or refurbished primary care centres to be provided in deprived areas. URS assessment of demand arising from growth indicates that there is demand for 11.2 and 25.3 GPs for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively. Based on a three GP per surgery model this equates to a requirement for between four and nine GP surgeries to be provided over the planning period 2009-2026. The majority of this requirement arises 2014-2026, with Southern and Central WF being the focus for this requirement.

Dentists

There are currently 34 dentist practices and a mobile Community Dental Service (CDS) in the borough, accommodating 100 dentists in total. This equate to approximately 2,223 residents per dentists, which is below the Department of Health (DoH) standard of 2,000 residents per dentist. URS estimates show that there is a need for 10.1 and 22.8 dentists for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively over the period 2009-2026, in order to plan for new population growth in line with the DoH standard. The Southern and Central WF areas require the greatest increase in provision, with most of this being required over the period 2014-2026.

Secondary Health Care

There is currently one NHS Foundation Trust with in LB Waltham Forest, the North East London NHS Foundation Trust (NELFT). There is one hospital located in the borough – Whipps Cross University Hospital Trust – and a number of other hospital trusts, located outside the borough, provide a range of specialist services to borough residents. URS have used the HUDU Model to quantify and cost potential secondary healthcare requirements in LB Waltham Forest. The model estimates that there will be a requirement, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, of an additional 71.7 to 128 total acute and mental health care beds, 10.3 to 18.4 intermediate beds, and 10.3 to 18.4 intermediate day spaces, over the period 2009-2026. As these results do not take into account baseline conditions, the outcomes should be treated with caution and further consultation with the PCT should be explored to ascertain requirements.

Swimming Pools

There are currently three public swimming pools in the borough and two pools at private health clubs. The *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* calculated that there is an existing deficit of provision and that there would be a need to provide 696 sqm of water space (two six-lane 25m pools) over the period to 2016. Waltham Forest's residents will benefit from the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games with the £244 million Aquatics Centre. URS has estimated that there is a requirement to provide between three and four six-lane 25m swimming pools over the period 2009-2026 to meet the needs of the new population and account for existing deficiency.

Indoor Sports Halls

The existing supply of accessible sports halls of four courts in size or greater in Waltham Forest is nine. The *Sports and Leisure Report: Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal (2007)* calculated that there is an existing deficit of provision (of approximately 2.9 sports halls) and there is a need to provide four new sports halls over the period to 2016. URS has estimated that in addition to this provision there is a requirement for 4.2 and 5.7 indoor sports halls for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively over the (longer) period 2009-2026. Under the lower growth scenario, the requirement for additional halls is relatively modest in all areas except Central WF, and in the higher growth scenario there is more significant demand in the Southern WF area.

Parks and Open Spaces

Waltham Forest has a total of 211 open spaces, equating to 4.16 hectares per 1,000 residents. The borough's *Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)* recommends local standards of 2.4 hectares of space per 1,000 residents in Northern WF (inc. Highams Park) and 1.6 hectares per 1,000 residents in the rest of the borough. It also identified that 6.5% of the built-up areas of the borough are deficient in access to local parks. URS has assessed future provision of open space, based on the two population growth scenarios, and has concluded that although the amount of open space per 1,000 population will decrease in all sub-areas over the timeframe of the LDF, the area based provision standards set out in the *Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)* will not be compromised by projected population growth in either scenario. It is recommended that the Council focus new provision on addressing existing areas of smaller local park deficiency that are identified in the *Strategy*.

Child Play Space and Games Areas

Waltham Forest contains 51 children's play areas and an additional 14 MUGAs, totalling approximately 200,000 sqm, equating to 3.52 sqm per child. Through the Playbuilder Programme, over £1 million of investment is planned which will be focused on improving play opportunities for children aged 8-13 years old at a minimum of 22 play areas. The *Draft Open Space Strategy (2009)* identified many areas of deficiency in relation to access to child play space. URS has estimated that there will be a requirement, over the planning period for approximately 73,000 sqm and 270,000 sqm of child play space

based on the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, in line with the GLA's requirement for 10 sqm per child at new housing developments.

Allotments

Waltham Forest has 35 open spaces used as allotments, community gardens and city farms, totalling 49 hectares of land and 2,150 allotment plots. A benchmark of 0.2 hectares of allotment land per 1,000 population is stated in the UDP as being the guideline standard that should be maintained – the Southern WF areas not meeting this standard currently. URS has estimated that the minimum provision standard of 0.2 hectares of allotment space per 1,000 people will be compromised in the sub-areas of Southern WF, Central WF (and Blackhorse Lane) by population growth, resulting in a requirement for 3.4 and 8.4 hectares of allotment space for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively over the period 2009 to 2026. Under the lower scenario, demand is greatest in the Central WF and Blackhorse Lane areas, and in Southern WF for the higher scenario.

Employment Brokerage

LB Waltham Forest operates a job brokerage initiative, which 6,000 residents are currently registered – Worknet – in addition to the mainstream services that are provided at the two Job Centre Plus outlets in the borough. Consultation with the Council revealed that there was a shortage of space available for employment brokerage services, particularly in the Northern WF area. URS have estimated that the addition of the new population will result in demand for 5.3 and 12.8 staff for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively over the period 2009 – 2026, equivalent to 81 and 196 sqm of workspace respectively. As these requirements are relatively low, it will likely be cost efficiently to accommodate this additional space within existing facilities close to the areas of demand/ existing deficiency.

Cemeteries

There are four cemeteries in Waltham Forest, two of which are Council managed and two of which are faith-specific i.e. St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery and the Waltham Forest Muslim Burial Trust site. Existing burial capacity is expected to be used by 2021, meaning that the borough will require a new space then. URS have estimated spatial requirements for the remainder of the *Core Strategy* planning period using current death rates and rates of burial. It is calculated that there is a need to provide 144.3 and 160.4 burial plots, for the lower and higher growth scenarios respectively, to meet the needs of both the new and existing population over the period 2021-2026. This equates to 320 and 335 sqm of space for each scenario respectively, which will need to be provided either through an extension to an existing site or the development of open space.

10.3. Summary Table

Tables 10-1 (lower growth) and **10-2** (higher growth) summarise the results of the Model showing the social infrastructure requirements for Waltham Forest over the Core Strategy Planning Period.

Table 10-1 Summary of Social Infrastructure Requirements, 2009-2026, Lower Growth Scenario

Infrastructure Theme	Infrastructure Item	Baseline surplus/ deficit capacity/ planned capacity	Additional Requirement	Spatial Requirements
Education	Early Years	316	- FTE places	- Sqm
	Primary Education	9	18 Forms of Entry	909 Sqm (GIA)
	Secondary Education	14	2 Forms of Entry	4,413 Sqm (GIA)
	Further Education	830	- Places	- Sqm (GIA)
	Adult Learning	5,000	- Places	- Sqm (GIA)
Health	GPs	0	10	1,728 Sqm
	Dentists	0	9	-
	Acute and Mental Care	0	72 Acute and Mental Beds	3,454 Sqm
	Intermediate Care	0	21 Intermediate Beds and Day Spaces	1,205 Sqm
Sports, Leisure and Recreation	Sports Halls (4 badminton courts)	-3	4	1,619 Sqm
	Swimming Pools (six lane)	-2	3	640 Sqm
	Outdoor Sports Space	Y		- hectares
	Playable Space - Doorstops (0-4)	N		4,003.3 Sqm
	Playable Space - Local (5-11)	N		37,021.3 Sqm
	Playable Space - Youth (12-17)	N		56,716.8 Sqm
	Allotments	0.6	3	3 hectares
Community and Other	Library Space	0	566	566 Sqm
	Community Meeting Space	0	1,152	1,152 Sqm
	Space for Faith Groups	0	1,152	1,152 Sqm
	Burial Plots	10	6 plots	13 Sqm
	Space for Job Brokerage	0	81	81 Sqm
	Utilities	Electricity		26 kVA
Gas			7 m3/Hour	
Water			3,329 Litres/Day	
Sewage			3,870 Litres/Day	

Table 10-2 Summary of Social Infrastructure Requirements, 2009-2026, Higher Growth Scenario

Infrastructure Theme	Infrastructure Item	Baseline surplus/ deficit capacity/ planned capacity	Additional Requirement	Spatial Requirements
Education	Early Years	316	268 FTE places	961 Sqm
	Primary Education	9	29 Forms of Entry	1,039 Sqm (GIA)
	Secondary Education	14	14 Forms of Entry	25,366 Sqm (GIA)
	Further Education	830	127 Places	1,269 Sqm (GIA)
	Adult Learning	5,000	- Places	- Sqm (GIA)
Health	GPs	0	25	4,171 Sqm
	Dentists	0	23	-
	Acute and Mental Care	0	128 Acute and Mental Beds	6,162 Sqm
	Intermediate Care	0	37 Intermediate Beds and Day Spaces	2,150 Sqm
Sports, Leisure and Recreation	Sports Halls (4 badminton courts)	-3	5	2,352 Sqm
	Swimming Pools (six lane)	-2	4	930 Sqm
	Outdoor Sports Space	Y		- hectares
	Playable Space - Doorstops (0-4)	N		56,010.6 Sqm
	Playable Space - Local (5-11)	N		108,557.6 Sqm
	Playable Space - Youth (12-17)	N		125,153.4 Sqm
	Allotments	0.6	9	9 hectares
	Accessible Outdoor Space	Y		- Sqm
Community and Other	Library Space	0	1,365	1,365 Sqm
	Community Meeting Space	0	2,781	2,781 Sqm
	Space for Faith Groups	0	2,781	2,781 Sqm
	Burial Plots	10	28 plots	65 Sqm
	Space for Job Brokerage	0	196	196 Sqm
Utilities	Electricity		42 kVA	
	Gas		15 m3/Hour	
	Water		7,595 Litres/Day	
	Sewage		9,202 Litres/Day	

10.4. Strategic Social Infrastructure Plans

Figures 10-1 (lower growth) and **10-2** (higher growth) below summarise the infrastructure requirements for each type of infrastructure covered by this report required to support the possible growth in population over the Core Strategy planning period.

Tables 10-3 (lower growth) and **10-4** (higher growth) give the details of each type of infrastructure requirement, by type and phase, and also proposes the level of priority (1-4) of how critical the consultants consider the infrastructure item is to ensuring delivery of development in the borough in the context of the entire Strategic Infrastructure Plan:

- Priority level 1 – these are infrastructure items that enable basic functionality and cover utilities such as gas, electricity, sewerage and water
- Priority level 2 – these are infrastructure items that the Council has a current or upcoming legislative requirement to provide. This includes ensuring that all resident children have places at local schools; that waste is disposed of; that surface water run-off is reduced; and sustainable energy generation that will contribute to the achievement of zero carbon development (by 2016 for domestic and 2019 for non-domestic development)
- Priority level 3 – these items are considered critical to ensure that development is sustainable and include primary and secondary healthcare facilities, primary transport improvements necessary to overcome unacceptable levels of congestion, emergency services and telecommunications
- Priority level 4 – these items are considered very important for sustainable development and include burial space in the borough, community meeting spaces, places of worship, leisure facilities (child play space, open space, indoor leisure facilities, swimming pools, allotments, libraries), secondary transport improvements and employment brokerage space

The tables also set out where possible: when and where the infrastructure is required; who is responsible for delivery and funding; where the infrastructure is accounted for in the range of existing plans and investments strategies of the respective responsible agencies; and potential costs as identified by the provider and/or by URS. These dimensions of the analysis inform and add detail to the assessment of infrastructure priority.

The principal constraint to growth under the lower growth scenario (and therefore need to be overcome before plans are made for a higher growth scenario) is found to be education. At primary school level the Council acknowledge a requirement for an additional 14 forms of entry at primary school level to 2014 but have only secured funding for nine. These projections are supported by independent URS analysis. It is likely that the additional five forms of entry will be housed in temporary classrooms.

At secondary school level, the current Building Schools for the Future programme plans to build an extra 14 forms of entry are likely to be insufficient to meet the lower level of population growth by 2019, with a shortfall of 1.6 forms of entry projected. The Council has a legislative duty to provide school places for all children resident in the borough and

clearly, there is additional pressure on these resources under a higher growth scenario if the requirements cannot be met under the lower growth scenario.

10.5. Next Steps

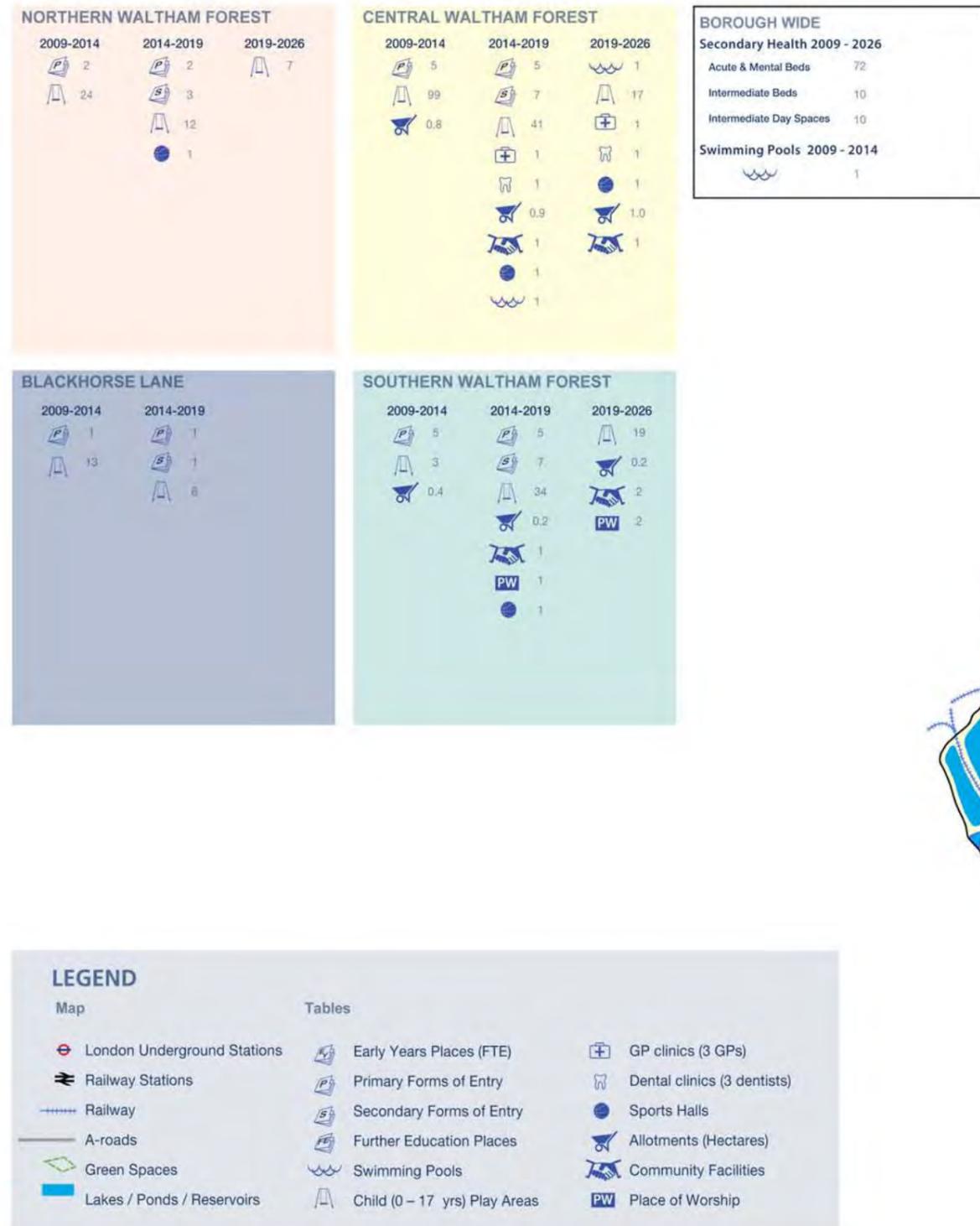
In reviewing the Council's evidence base as part of the baseline stage of this study, it became clear that there are some areas of information deficiency where the Council would benefit from further research to help plan for new housing schemes to be developed sustainably. The recommendations of the Strategic Infrastructure Plan have been made in the absence of such baseline information and would need to be reviewed once the work is produced. A number of the next steps are proposed to address these deficiencies.

- The URS assessment for additional education places has been largely consistent with the demand assessment in the Building Schools for the Future plans. However, this only applies to the lower growth scenario, which is consistent with the GLA's expectations for growth in the borough. Under the lower growth scenario, the provision of new education spaces is the most significant constraint to growth in the borough. If Waltham Forest is to aspire to a higher rate of growth this must first be supported by BSF plans identifying additional capacity to accommodate the additional demand.
- The borough has an excellent asset in its provision and access to open space. However, the research here found that outdoor sports spaces were underutilised. Qualitative information from the Council indicates that this could be due to a lack of quality, in terms of the space itself and supporting facilities. The Council would benefit from updating their Playing Pitch Strategy (PMP) of 2004, to determine if this is the reason for poor take-up. The results this audit could also help the Council rationalise spaces, if an oversupply is identified, providing opportunities for new social infrastructure as identified in the Strategic Infrastructure Plan. The outdoor space could be used to help meet identified requirements for additional allotment space, cemetery space and children's play space amongst other possibilities.
- The Council would benefit from a comprehensive audit of community and faith facilities to reveal where the pressure is and whether this space is well located to serve demand from new housing development. Qualitative information from the Council indicates that 50% of community meeting spaces are underutilised. A somewhat surprising result of the 2009 Waltham Forest Employment Land Review (URS) also found a number of faith meeting spaces are in areas protected by the Council for employment use, suggesting a lack of availability of alternative sites.
- The Draft Open Space Strategy (2009) indicates areas of deficiency in the borough in terms of access to small, local parks. This strategy should propose solutions for these areas before it is finalised.
- Waltham Forest is improving its children's play spaces with a minimum of 22 sites identified for investment with the Playbuilder programme. Given the substantial spatial requirements for new child play space identified in this project to meet the demand from the residents of new housing, consideration should be given to sites close to major new housing schemes.

- It has proved difficult to obtain all the information we would have liked from the PCT, for example, with little information available regarding the baseline conditions of dental services and secondary healthcare services in the borough. The Council should seek to strengthen working relationships with the PCT to ensure that the health needs of new residents are accounted for in the PCT's plans and strategies.
- At the time of writing the legacy proposals for the 2012 London Olympic and Paralympic Games have not been fully set out. Sports facilities at Eton Manor, the new swimming pools facilities at Stratford, a velodrome and open space at the Olympic Park and changes to the allotment sites will all affect the social infrastructure accessible to residents of Waltham Forest. The prevailing view is that the legacy facilities will be beneficial to neighbouring residents but the addition of some 20,000 new homes to the Lower Lea Valley area could also place additional demands upon social infrastructure in surrounding areas, including Waltham Forest. The Council may need to review the Strategic Infrastructure Plan recommendations as the proposals for the legacy facilities become clearer.
- The capital costs for construction of the social infrastructure items have been estimated where possible in this report. These are estimates and do not include the price of land acquisition or revenue costs associated with running and maintaining the infrastructure. Business plan(s) will be required to project the whole lifecycle costs of infrastructure items to determine their financial viability before they are approved.
- Opportunities to maximise the benefits of new social infrastructure for existing residents should be explored by the Council by considering linkages to areas of relative deficiency.

Figure 10-1: Summary of Social Infrastructure Requirements – Lower Growth Scenario

Summary Strategic Social Infrastructure Requirements Lower Growth Scenario



LEGEND

Map	Tables	
London Underground Stations	Early Years Places (FTE)	GP clinics (3 GPs)
Railway Stations	Primary Forms of Entry	Dental clinics (3 dentists)
Railway	Secondary Forms of Entry	Sports Halls
A-roads	Further Education Places	Allotments (Hectares)
Green Spaces	Swimming Pools	Community Facilities
Lakes / Ponds / Reservoirs	Child (0 - 17 yrs) Play Areas	Place of Worship

Summary Strategic Social Infrastructure Requirements Higher Growth Scenario

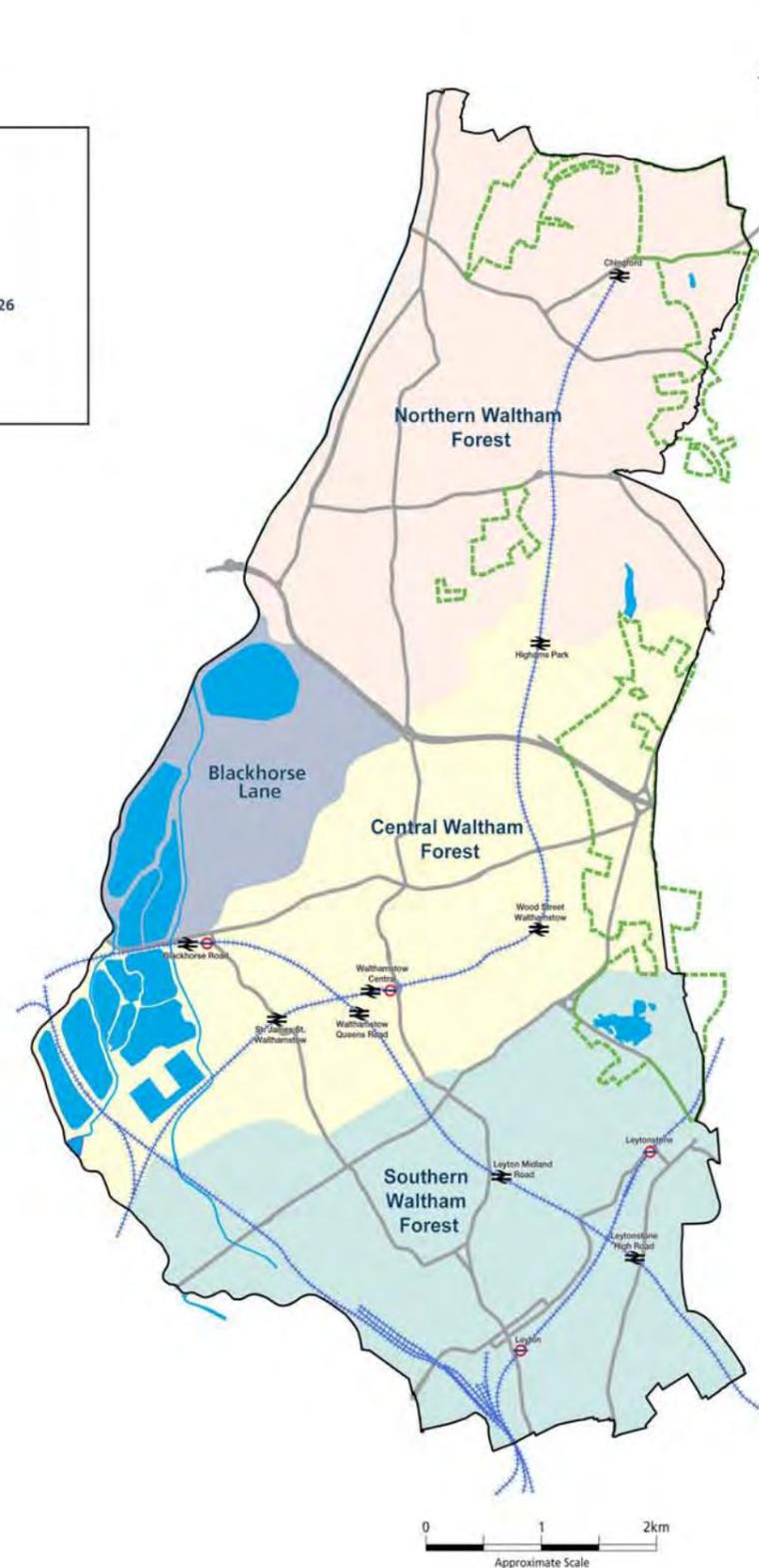
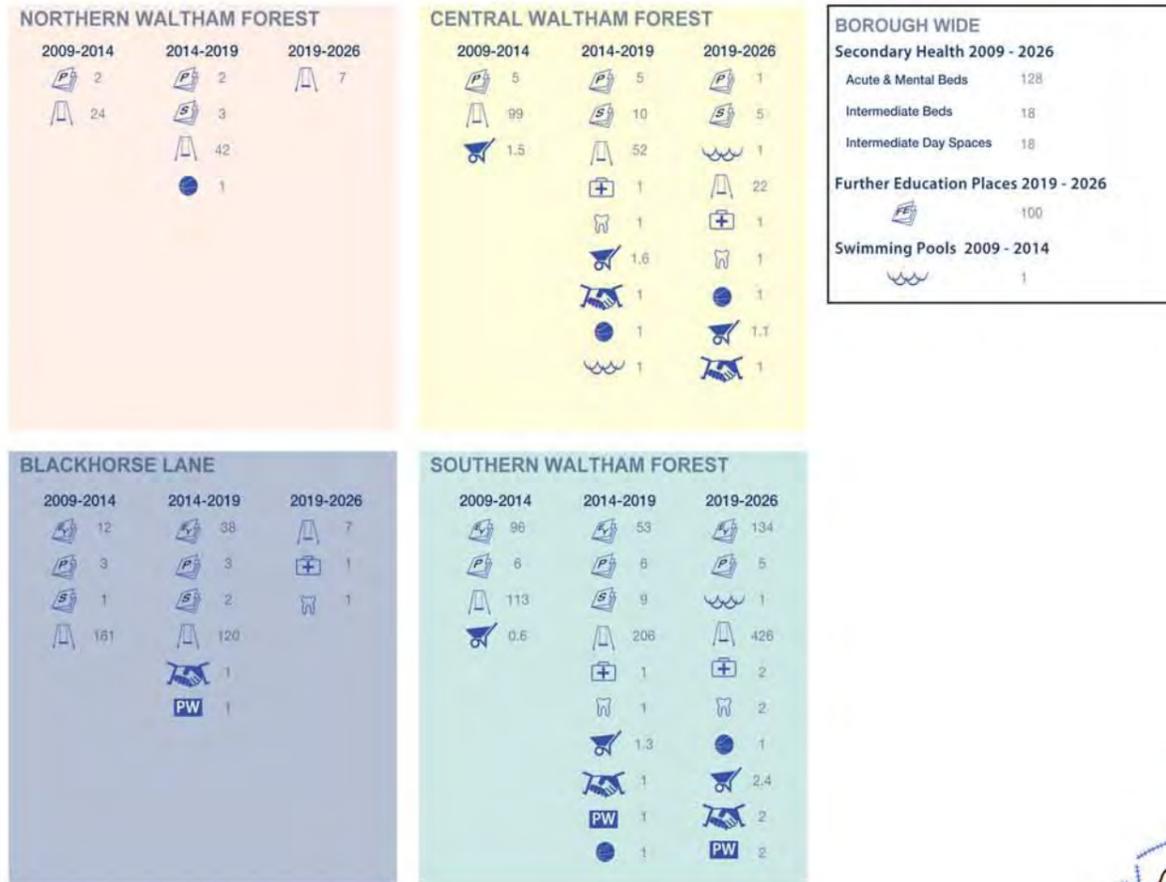


Table 10-3 Summary List of Infrastructure Requirements to 2026 – Lower Growth Scenario

Shaded cells indicates Council commitment

Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing	Location	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsible Delivery Agency		
Early Years	Creation of 4 additional children's centres	2	To cater for existing and new demand up to 2010+	✓	✓	✓	By 2010 (completed)	Remaining wards without a children's centre	Waltham Forest Council	Sure Start	Planning and coordination.	-	Provision is already being made as part of the pre-existing plans - Primary Strategy for Change
Primary Schools	Expansion of provision (9 FoE)	2	To cater for existing and new demand to 2012	✓	✓	✓	Delivery by 2010-2012	2 FoE at Edinburgh primary school, 1 FoE each at Willow Brook, Cann Hall, and Beaumont and Saint Saviour's primary schools. 3 FoE not yet identified	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through Primary Capital Programme, voluntary-aided sector, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	-	See Primary Strategy for Change for further information
Primary Schools	Additional 4.9 FoE	2	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2009-2014 Where new housing is planned - particularly Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through Primary Capital Programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	£14.4M	This is in addition to the total of 9 FoEs planned by the Council by 2012. The deficiency in current plans is acknowledged by the Council (at least in respect of the lower growth scenario)
Primary Schools	Additional 13.5 FoE		To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2014-2019 Where new housing is planned - particularly Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through Primary Capital Programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	£39.8M	
Primary Schools	Additional 0.4 FoE	2	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2019-2026 Where new housing is planned - particularly Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through Primary Capital Programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	£1.2M	

Shaded cells indicates Council commitment

Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing	Location	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsible Delivery Agency		
Secondary Schools	Expansion of provision in existing schools (6 FoE)	2	Proposed in BSF Business Plan – to cater for existing and future need to 2018	✓	✓	✓	By 2014	1 FoE each at Higham's Park and Leytonstone and 2 FoE each at Willowfield and Kelmscott secondary Schools	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers		Coordinate and plan provision via BSF programme		All BSF funded investments have been proposed and agreed in the BSF Outline Business Case.
Secondary Schools	New school (8 FoE)	2	Proposed in BSF Business Plan – to cater for existing and future need to 2018	✓	✓	✓	By 2018	TBC	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers		Coordinate and plan provision via BSF programme		All BSF funded investments have been proposed and agreed in the BSF Outline Business Case.
Secondary Schools	Additional 1.6 FoE	2	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2014-2019	Location can be more strategic and not necessarily close to the new housing that is driving demand. Interesting to note that the majority of demand is from the Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through BSF programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Coordinate and plan provision via BSF programme	£11.0M	This is in addition to the total of 14 FoEs planned by the Council by 2018. The deficiency in current plans is acknowledged by the Council (at least in respect of the lower growth scenario)
Further Education	Extended capacity by 830 places at secondary schools for FE	2	To serve additional demand from existing and new population	✓		✓	2009-2019	At secondary schools across the borough	Transferring to LB Waltham Forest on 1 st April 2010 (in liaison with neighbouring LAs)	Funded through BSF programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Liaise with neighbouring boroughs; Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.		
Further Education	Estimated provision requirement to meet demand for 0-100 additional places (provision not necessarily required in Waltham Forest)	2	To serve additional demand from new population	✓		✓	2016 – 2026	At secondary schools across the borough	Transferring to LB Waltham Forest on 1 st April 2010 (in liaison with neighbouring LAs)	Funded through BSF programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Liaise with neighbouring boroughs; Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	£0 - £250K	
Primary Health Care	Development of consolidated surgeries	3	Being undertaken as part of ongoing PCT strategy to enhance provision and improve efficiency including the introduction of a polyclinic system	✓	✓			Consolidated surgeries being planned for at St. James Street, Tallack Road, Higham Hill, and Handsworth Avenue	Waltham Forest PCT	Central Government			

Shaded cells indicates Council commitment

Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Location Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsible Delivery Agency	Responsibility and Funding		Indicative Costs Identified by URS / HUDU model	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development				Funding Arrangements	Role and responsibility of LBWF as the LPA		
Primary Health Care	Creation of new polyclinics	3	Being undertaken as part of ongoing PCT strategy to enhance service provision and accessibility	✓	✓	✓	TBC (Oliver Road - polyclinic already completed)	6 broad locations identified – 2 in Chingford, 1 in Central WF: 3 in Southern WF	Waltham Forest PCT	Central Government		NA	
Primary Health Care	Additional 1 GP practices	3	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2014-19	1 practice in Central WF	Waltham Forest PCT	Central Government, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£1.9M	NHS Waltham Forest's Polyclinic programme will meet / provide for existing demand, and this may provide for some newly arising demand. This could therefore possibly ease pressure on existing GPs and reduce the requirements noted for new GP practices to cater for additional demand
Primary Health Care	Additional 3 GP practices	3	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2019-2026	1 practice in Central WF, 2 in the Southern WF sub-area	Waltham Forest PCT	Central Government, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£1.9M	NHS Waltham Forest's Polyclinic programme will meet / provide for existing demand, and this may provide for some newly arising demand. This could therefore possibly ease pressure on existing GPs and reduce the requirements noted for new GP practices to cater for additional demand
Primary Health Care	Additional 1 dental practices	3	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2014-2019	1 practice in Central WF	Waltham Forest PCT, private sector	Growth Area funding, potentially housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£1.5M	Exact requirements are difficult to establish and will depend on mix of private and public provision of dental services

Shaded cells indicates Council commitment

Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers		Phasing	Location	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade			Forecast demand for development	When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?		
Primary Health Care – Dentists	Additional 3 dental practices	3	To serve additional demand from new population		✓	2019-2026	1 practice in Central WF, 2 in the Southern WF sub-area	Waltham Forest PCT, private sector	Growth Area funding, potentially housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£1.5M	Exact requirements are difficult to establish and will depend on mix of private and public provision of dental services
Secondary Health Care	<p>Demand led potential requirement for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 72 acute beds (ii) 10 intermediate beds (iii) 10 intermediate day spaces <p>NB. Estimate is demand-led only. The need, in respect of existing provision, has not been confirmed by either the PCT or NHS</p>	3	Is modelled based solely on projected additional demand arising from new population growth (without regard to the ability of existing provision to help meet demands arising from new growth)		✓	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>Demand was modelled for growth arising in period 2009-2026</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>borough wide or potentially within adjacent LAs.</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>London Strategic Health Authority (SHA)</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>London SHA / Waltham Forest PCT / Growth Area funding / housing developer contributions)</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>(i) £15.4M</p> <p>(ii) & (iii) 5.1M</p>	<p>It is important to note that there are reasonable grounds to assume that the existing provision of secondary health care infrastructure will be able to meet at least some, if not a large proportion, or the new demand that is expected to arise.</p> <p>Accordingly, the potential requirement noted is subject to confirmation and it is advised that it should note be taken as given that it will be required.</p>
Sports & Leisure (Swimming Pools)	1 Swimming Pool	4	Existing deficiency of 2 swimming pools identified in Sports and Leisure Report (although only 1 new pool proposed in recommendation)	✓	✓	2009-2016	The Sports and Leisure Report's Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal recommends, in its Optimum Option that Kelmescott Leisure Centre be refurbished and include a swimming pool.	Waltham Forest Council	BSF Programme	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	Not known	
Sports & Leisure (Swimming Pools)	Additional 1 new six-lane swimming pool	4	Existing deficiency	✓	✓	2009-2014		Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area Funding, BSF Programme, Sports England, Big Lottery Fund	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£2.9M	As identified in Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal of Sports and Leisure Facilities (2007)

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Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing	Location	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsible Delivery Agency		
Sports & Leisure (Swimming Pools)	Additional 1 new six-lane swimming pool	4	To serve additional demand from new population growth.		✓		2019-2026	Central WF	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area Funding, BSF Programme, Sports England, Big Lottery Fund	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£1.5M	
Sports & Leisure (Sports Halls)	4.2 Sports Halls (4 badminton courts per sports hall + some additional facilities)	4	To serve additional demand from new population and need to accommodate existing deficiency identified in Sports and Leisure Report and URS analysis	✓	✓		2009-2016	The Sports and Leisure Report's Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal recommends, in its Optimum Option that; Larkwood Leisure Centre be refurbished and provide one hall; Waltham Forest Pool and Track be replaced and 1.5 halls provided, and; Cathall Leisure centre be refurbished with one hall provided. Additional requirement assessed by URS (+0.7 sports halls) has not been identified	Waltham Forest Council	BSF Programme, Growth Area funding, BIG Lottery Fund, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£3.7M	It is likely that sports hall infrastructure requirement will be met through developer contributions and potentially the BSF programme. If provided this would fully satisfy requirements.
Parks and Open Space	Improvements to access to local parks and open spaces.	4	Existing areas of deficiency	✓	✓		2009-2026	To be provided borough-wide (as a guide provision will mostly be as part of new housing developments on schemes over 10 dwellings)	Developers (as required by the planning decision making process)	To be provided in-kind by developers on their development sites and potentially off-site contributions at other locations in the borough	Maximising the potential contribution of new housing development to create new small open spaces in areas of deficiency		To be provided on sites over 10 dwellings, in accordance with Waltham Forest's Planning Obligations SPD.
Child Play Spaces and MUGAs	22-25 play spaces / MUGAs	4	To improve play opportunities for children, particularly those aged 8-13 years old.	✓	✓	✓	By 2011	Various locations	Waltham Forest Council	LB Waltham Forest (via the Play Capital Investment Programme)	Plan for improvements/provision	NA	Of the 25 play areas, 22 are planned for and funded.

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Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Location Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs Identified by URS / HUDU model	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			Responsible Delivery Agency	Funding Arrangements	Role and responsibility of LBWF as the LPA		
Child Play Spaces and MUGAs	208 new play spaces	4	To serve additional demand from new population	✓	✓	2009 – 2014	In accordance with the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG play space for 0-4 year olds <100m of new housing development, play space for 5-11 year olds <400m and 12-17 year olds <800m	Housing developers	Housing developer contributions	Waltham Forest Council as enforcement agency of the planning conditions	£11.0M	As per the policy guidance in the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG	
Child Play Spaces and MUGAs	93 new play spaces	4	To serve additional demand from new population	✓	✓	2014-2019	In accordance with the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG play space for 0-4 year olds <100m of new housing development, play space for 5-11 year olds <400m and 12-17 year olds <800m	Housing developers	Housing developer contributions	Waltham Forest Council as enforcement agency of the planning conditions	£5.6M	As per the policy guidance in the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG	
Child Play Spaces and MUGAs	51 new play spaces	4	To serve additional demand from new population	✓	✓	2019-2026	In accordance with the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG play space for 0-4 year olds <100m of new housing development, play space for 5-11 year olds <400m and 12-17 year olds <800m	Housing developers	Housing developer contributions	Waltham Forest Council as enforcement agency of the planning conditions	£2.9M	As per the policy guidance in the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG	
Allotments	3.4 ha of allotment space required to maintain target provision standard	4	To serve additional demand from new population while maintaining minimum standard of 0.2 ha per 1,000 population	✓	✓	2009 – 2026	Southern WF: 0.8 ha, Central WF (with Blackhorse Lane); 2.6 ha	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Mainstream Council funds Potentially housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements		As per the policy guidance in the 2006 Waltham Forest UDP	
Libraries	Improvement of all existing libraries	4	Need to improve to technological capabilities and increase accessibility	✓	✓	-	Various Locations	Waltham Forest Council		Plan for improvement	NA	Six libraries have been refurbished/ are being refurbished, four remaining libraries will also be improved	

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Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing	Location	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsible Delivery Agency		
Libraries	Additional 102 sqm of library floorspace required	4	To serve additional demand from new population growth.	✓	✓	✓	2009-2026	Blackhorse Lane	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Potentially housing developer contributions		In areas deficient in terms of the 30sqm per 1,000 people standard, developer contributions of £104 per person will be sought to improve provision (Planning Obligations SPD)	
Employment Brokerage	Additional 81sqm of floorspace required	4	To serve additional demand from new population growth			✓	2009-2026	Central WF	Waltham Forest Council	Central Government, Growth Area funding. Potentially housing developer contributions	£134k	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	
Cemeteries	320sqm of additional burial space required	4	To serve additional demand from existing population and new population growth.	✓	✓	✓	2021-2026	Yet to be determined	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Mainstream Council funds. Potentially housing developer contributions	£12K	LB Waltham Forest has confirmed that they have adequate provision to 2021, with a new cemetery required beyond that.	
Community Meeting Space	Additional 2 community meeting halls required	4	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2009-2026	Central WF	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Potentially housing developer contributions. Big Lottery	£2.0M	No assessment of need arising from the existing population and as such these requirements are based purely on demand arising from new population growth, and take no account of existing provision.	
Places of worship	Additional 2 places of worship halls required	4	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2009-2026	Central WF	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Potentially housing developer contributions. Private/voluntary sector funding	£2.0M	No assessment of need arising from the existing population and as such these requirements are based purely on demand arising from new population growth, and take no account of existing provision.	

Table 10-4 Summary List of Infrastructure Requirements to 2026 – Higher Growth Scenario

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Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Location Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs Identified by URS / HUDU model	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			Responsible Delivery Agency	Funding Arrangements	Role and responsibility of LBWF as the LPA		
Early Years	Creation of 4 additional children's centres	2	To cater for existing and new demand up to 2010+	✓	✓	✓	By 2010 (completed)	Remaining wards without a children's centre	Waltham Forest Council	Sure Start	Planning and coordination.	-	Provision is already being made as part of the pre-existing plans - Primary Strategy for Change
Early Years	Up to 297 early years places required	2	To serve additional demand from new population	✓	✓	✓	2009-2026	In proximity to new housing in the Southern WF and Blackhorse Lane sub-areas. Most likely at existing/new primary schools	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Sure Start, grant applications, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	Upto £2.9M	
Primary Schools	Expansion of provision (9 FoE)	2	To cater for existing and new demand to 2012	✓	✓	✓	Delivery by 2010-2012	2 FoE at Edinburgh primary school, 1 FoE each at Willow Brook, Cann Hall, and Beaumont and Saint Saviour's primary schools. 3 FoE not yet identified	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through Primary Capital Programme, voluntary-aided sector, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	.	See Primary Strategy for Change for further information
Primary Schools	Additional 7.3 FoE	2	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2009-2014 Where new housing is planned - particularly Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through Primary Capital Programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	£21.2M	This is in addition to the total of 9 FoEs planned by the Council by 2012. The deficiency in current plans is acknowledged by the Council (at least in respect of the lower growth scenario)
Primary Schools	Additional 15.9 FoE	2	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2014-2019 Where new housing is planned - particularly Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through Primary Capital Programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	£46.7M	

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Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing	Location	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsible Delivery Agency		
Primary Schools	Additional 5.3 FoE	2	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2019-2026 Where new housing is planned - particularly Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through Primary Capital Programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	£16.3M	
Secondary Schools	Expansion of provision in existing schools (6 FoE)	2	Proposed in BSF Business Plan – to cater for existing and future need to 2018	✓	✓	✓	By 2014	1 FoE each at Higham's Park and Leytonstone and 2 FoE each at Willowfield and Kelmscott secondary Schools	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers		Coordinate and plan provision via BSF programme		All BSF funded investments have been proposed and agreed in the BSF Outline Business Case.
Secondary Schools	New school (8 FoE)	2	Proposed in BSF Business Plan – to cater for existing and future need to 2018	✓	✓	✓	By 2018	TBC	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers		Coordinate and plan provision via BSF programme		All BSF funded investments have been proposed and agreed in the BSF Outline Business Case.
Secondary Schools	Additional 8.5 FoE	2	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2014-2019	Location can be more strategic and not necessarily close to the new housing that is driving demand. Interesting to note that the majority of demand is from the Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through BSF programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Coordinate and plan provision via BSF programme	£11.0M	This is in addition to the total of 14 FoEs planned by the Council by 2018. The deficiency in current plans is acknowledged by the Council (at least in respect of the lower growth scenario)
Secondary Schools	Additional 5.0 FoE	2	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2019 - 2026	Location can be more strategic and not necessarily close to the new housing that is driving demand. Interesting to note that the majority of demand is from the Southern WF sub area	Waltham Forest Council, private sector/voluntary/charitable providers	Funded through BSF programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Coordinate and plan provision via BSF programme	£1.8M	
Further Education	Extended capacity by 830 places at secondary schools for FE	2	To serve additional demand from existing and new population	✓	✓	✓	2009-2019	At secondary schools across the borough	Transferring to LB Waltham Forest on 1 st April 2010 (in liaison with neighbouring LAs)	Funded through BSF programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Liaise with neighbouring boroughs; Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.		

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Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Location Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs Identified by URS / HUDU model	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			Responsible Delivery Agency	Funding Arrangements	Role and responsibility of LBWF as the LPA		
Further Education	Estimated provision requirement to meet demand for 0-100 additional places (provision not necessarily required in Waltham Forest)	2	To serve additional demand from new population	✓	✓	✓	2016 – 2026	At secondary schools across the borough	Transferring to LB Waltham Forest on 1 st April 2010 (in liaison with neighbouring LAs)	Funded through BSF programme, voluntary-aided sector, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Liaise with neighbouring boroughs; Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements.	£0 to £250K	
Primary Health Care	Development of consolidated surgeries	3	Being undertaken as part of ongoing PCT strategy to enhance provision and improve efficiency including the introduction of a polyclinic system	✓	✓			Consolidated surgeries being planned for at St. James Street, Tallack Road, Higham Hill, and Handsworth Avenue	Waltham Forest PCT	Central Government			
Primary Health Care	Creation of new polyclinics	3	Being undertaken as part of ongoing PCT strategy to enhance service provision and accessibility	✓	✓	✓	TBC (Oliver Road - polyclinic already completed)	6 broad locations identified – 2 in Chingford, 1 in Central WF: 3 in Southern WF	Waltham Forest PCT	Central Government		NA	
Primary Health Care	Additional 3 GP practices	3	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2014-19	1 practice in Central WF, Blackhorse Lane and Southern WF	Waltham Forest PCT	Central Government, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£5.6M	NHS Waltham Forest's Polyclinic programme will meet / provide for existing demand, and this may provide for some newly arising demand. This could therefore possibly ease pressure on existing GPs and reduce the requirements noted for new GP practices to cater for additional demand

Shaded cells indicates Council commitment

Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Location Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs Identified by URS / HUDU model	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			Responsible Delivery Agency	Funding Arrangements	Role and responsibility of LBWF as the LPA		
Primary Health Care	Additional 3 GP practices	3	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2019-2026	1 practice in Central WF, 2 in the Southern WF sub-area	Waltham Forest PCT	Central Government, Growth Area funding, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£5.6M	NHS Waltham Forest's Polyclinic programme will meet / provide for existing demand, and this may provide for some newly arising demand. This could therefore possibly ease pressure on existing GPs and reduce the requirements noted for new GP practices to cater for additional demand
Primary Health Care	Additional 3 dental practices	3	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2014-2019	1 practice in Central WF, 2 in the Southern WF sub-area	Waltham Forest PCT, private sector	Growth Area funding, potentially housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£4.5M	Exact requirements are difficult to establish and will depend on mix of private and public provision of dental services
Primary Health Care – Dentists	Additional 3 dental practices	3	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2019-2026	1 practice in Central WF, 2 in the Southern WF sub-area	Waltham Forest PCT, private sector	Growth Area funding, potentially housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£4.5M	Exact requirements are difficult to establish and will depend on mix of private and public provision of dental services

Shaded cells indicates Council commitment

Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing	Location	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsible Delivery Agency		
Secondary Health Care	<p>Demand led potential requirement for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 128 acute beds (ii) 18 intermediate beds (iii) 18 intermediate day spaces <p>NB. Estimate is demand-led only. The need, in respect of existing provision, has not been confirmed by either the PCT or NHS</p>	3	Is modelled based solely on projected additional demand arising from new population growth (without regard to the ability of existing provision to help meet demands arising from new growth)	✓			<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>Demand was modelled for growth arising in period 2009-2026</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>borough wide or potentially within adjacent LAs.</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>London Strategic Health Authority (SHA)</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>London SHA / Waltham Forest PCT / Growth Area funding / housing developer contributions)</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements</p>	<p>NB. It is not confirmed that the infrastructure is required.</p> <p>(i) £27.4M (ii) & (iii) £9.0M</p>	<p>It is important to note that there are reasonable grounds to assume that the existing provision of secondary health care infrastructure will be able to meet at least some, if not a large proportion, or the new demand that is expected to arise.</p> <p>Accordingly, the potential requirement noted is subject to confirmation and it is advised that it should not be taken as given that it will be required.</p>
Sports & Leisure (Swimming Pools)	1 Swimming Pool	4	Existing deficiency of 2 swimming pools identified in Sports and Leisure Report (although only 1 new pool proposed in recommendation)	✓	✓	2009-2016	The Sports and Leisure Report's Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal recommends, in its Optimum Option that Kelmscott Leisure Centre be refurbished and include a swimming pool.	Waltham Forest Council	BSF Programme	<p>Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements</p>	Not known		
Sports & Leisure (Swimming Pools)	1 additional new six-lane swimming pool	4	Existing deficiency	✓	✓	2009-2014		Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area Funding, BSF Programme, Sports England, Big Lottery Fund	<p>Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements</p>	£2.9M	As identified in Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal of Sports and Leisure Facilities (2007)	
Sports & Leisure (Swimming Pools)	Additional 2 new six-lane swimming pools	4	To serve additional demand from new population growth.		✓	2019-2026	Southern WF	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area Funding, BSF Programme, Sports England, Big Lottery Fund	<p>Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements</p>	£2.9M		

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Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Location Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs Identified by URS / HUDU model	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			Responsible Delivery Agency	Funding Arrangements	Role and responsibility of LBWF as the LPA		
Sports & Leisure (Sports Halls)	5.7 Sports Halls (4 badminton courts per sports hall + some additional facilities)	4	To serve additional demand from new population and need to accommodate existing deficiency identified in Sports and Leisure Report and URS analysis	✓	✓	✓	2009-2016	The Sports and Leisure Report's Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal recommends, in its Optimum Option that; Larkswood Leisure Centre be refurbished and provide one hall; Waltham Forest Pool and Track be replaced and 1.5 halls provided, and; Cathall Leisure centre be refurbished with one hall provided. Additional requirement assessed by URS (+2.2 sports halls) has not been identified	Waltham Forest Council	BSF Programme, Growth Area funding, BIG Lottery Fund, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£5.0M	It is likely that sports hall infrastructure requirement will be met through developer contributions and potentially the BSF programme. If provided this would fully satisfy requirements.
Sports & Leisure (Sports Halls)	Additional 2 sports halls	4	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2009-2026	The majority of demand is from the Southern WF and Central WF sub areas	Waltham Forest Council	BSF Programme, Growth Area funding, BIG Lottery Fund, housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	£4.6M	
Parks and Open Space	Improvements to access to local parks and open spaces.	4	Existing areas of deficiency	✓	✓	✓	2009-2026	To be provided borough-wide (as a guide provision will mostly be as part of new housing developments on schemes over 10 dwellings)	Developers (as required by the planning decision making process)	To be provided in-kind by developers on their development sites and potentially off-site contributions at other locations in the borough	Maximising the potential contribution of new housing development to create new small open spaces in areas of deficiency		To be provided on sites over 10 dwellings, in accordance with Waltham Forest's Planning Obligations SPD.
Child Play Spaces and MUGAs	22-25 play spaces / MUGAs	4	To improve play opportunities for children, particularly those aged 8-13 years old.	✓	✓	✓	By 2011	Various locations	Waltham Forest Council	LB Waltham Forest (via the Play Capital Investment Programme)	Plan for improvements/ provision	NA	Of the 25 play areas, 22 are planned for and funded.

Shaded cells indicates Council commitment

Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Location Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs Identified by URS / HUDU model	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			Responsible Delivery Agency	Funding Arrangements	Role and responsibility of LBWF as the LPA		
Child Play Spaces and MUGAs	397 new play spaces	4	To serve additional demand from new population	✓	✓	2009 – 2014	In accordance with the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG play space for 0-4 year olds <100m of new housing development, play space for 5-11 year olds <400m and 12-17 year olds <800m	Housing developers	Housing developer contributions	Waltham Forest Council as enforcement agency of the planning conditions	£18.0M	As per the policy guidance in the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG	
Child Play Spaces and MUGAs	419 new play spaces	4	To serve additional demand from new population	✓	✓	2014-2019	In accordance with the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG play space for 0-4 year olds <100m of new housing development, play space for 5-11 year olds <400m and 12-17 year olds <800m	Housing developers	Housing developer contributions	Waltham Forest Council as enforcement agency of the planning conditions	£19.3M	As per the policy guidance in the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG	
Child Play Spaces and MUGAs	462 new play spaces	4	To serve additional demand from new population	✓	✓	2019-2026	In accordance with the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG play space for 0-4 year olds <100m of new housing development, play space for 5-11 year olds <400m and 12-17 year olds <800m	Housing developers	Housing developer contributions	Waltham Forest Council as enforcement agency of the planning conditions	£18.1M	As per the policy guidance in the GLA 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation' SPG	
Allotments	8.5 ha of allotment space required to maintain target provision standard	4	To serve additional demand from new population while maintaining minimum standard of 0.2 ha per 1,000 population	✓	✓	2009 – 2026	Southern WF: 4.3 ha, Central WF (with Blackhorse Lane); 4.2 ha	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Mainstream Council funds Potentially housing developer contributions	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements		As per the policy guidance in the 2006 Waltham Forest UDP	
Libraries	Improvement of all existing libraries	4	Need to improve to technological capabilities and increase accessibility	✓	✓	-	Various Locations	Waltham Forest Council	TBC	Plan for improvement	NA	Six libraries have been refurbished/ are being refurbished, four remaining libraries will also be improved	

Shaded cells indicates Council commitment

Infrastructure Area	Infrastructure schemes and actions	Priority (1-4)	Rationale for inclusion	Drivers			Phasing	Location	Responsibility and Funding			Indicative Costs	Notes
				Policy	Existing gap/ replacement/ upgrade	Forecast demand for development			When should the infrastructure items be delivered by?	Where should the infrastructure item be delivered?	Responsible Delivery Agency		
Libraries	Additional 342 sqm of library floorspace required	4	To serve additional demand from new population growth.	✓	✓	✓	2009-2026	Blackhorse Lane	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Potentially housing developer contributions		In areas deficient in terms of the 30sqm per 1,000 people standard, developer contributions of £104 per person will be sought to improve provision (Planning Obligations SPD)	
Employment Brokerage	Additional 196 sqm of floorspace required	4	To serve additional demand from new population growth			✓	2009-2026	Southern WF	Waltham Forest Council	Central Government, Growth Area funding. Potentially housing developer contributions	£324k	Planning and coordination in securing funds. Monitoring rate of new housing development to determine scale of infrastructure requirements	
Cemeteries	335 sqm of additional burial space required	4	To serve additional demand from existing population and new population growth.	✓	✓	✓	2021-2026	Yet to be determined	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Mainstream Council funds. Potentially housing developer contributions	£14K	LB Waltham Forest has confirmed that they have adequate provision to 2021, with a new cemetery required beyond that.	
Community Meeting Space	Additional 6 community meeting halls required	4	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2009-2026	Central WF and up to 3 spaces in Southern WF	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Potentially housing developer contributions. Big Lottery	£4.9M	No assessment of need arising from the existing population and as such these requirements are based purely on demand arising from new population growth, and take no account of existing provision.	
Places of worship	Additional 6 places of worship halls required	4	To serve additional demand from new population			✓	2009-2026	Central WF and up to 3 spaces in the Southern WF sub-area	Waltham Forest Council	Growth Area funding. Potentially housing developer contributions. Private/voluntary sector funding	£4.9M	No assessment of need arising from the existing population and as such these requirements are based purely on demand arising from new population growth, and take no account of existing provision.	

Appendix A – Infrastructure Model Assumptions

The assumptions listed in Table A-1 are employed in the URS Waltham Forest Infrastructure Model and have been developed in consultation with the service providers at Waltham Forest Council.

Table A-1: Strategic Planning for Infrastructure

Assumption	Source
Education	
Population change	Analysis of the age groups (cohorts) as provided by the GLA (calculations for their 2008 Round Demographic Projections of March 2009) informed the lower growth scenario. For the high growth scenario the 10% additional growth in the overall population was applied to each cohort. This was then disaggregated by sub-area in proportion to the amount of housing expected in that sub-area in that phase.
Education – Early Years – Nursery Places	
38% of 2 year olds attend nursery part-time	The DCSF (2008), Childcare and Early Years Survey 2007 survey identifies that 38% of children aged 0-2 attend early years provision (refers to nursery schools, reception class, day nursery, playgroup or pre-school). Note that the DCSF does not suggest if the take-up rates apply to part-time or full-time. Based on URS previous experience and to better understand spatial requirements, we have assumed it to be part-time. This draws on the assumption that nursery schools operate morning and afternoon sessions and children aged two only attend one of the sessions.
85% of 3 year olds attend nursery part-time	The Children's Act 2006 indicates take up rates of an 85% for 3 year olds and 100% for four year olds.
Full time nursery attendance is *2 part-time attendance	This draws on the assumption that nursery schools operate morning and afternoon sessions and children aged 2-3 only attend one of the sessions.
26 children per nursery class	The Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Practice Guidance (May 2008) states that 'except in the case of reception classes in maintained schools, the size of a group or class should not normally exceed 26'.
3.59 sqm per child	Total net required floorspace for nursery is an average of the following based on legal space requirements Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Practice Guidance (May 2008): > Children under 2 years: 3.5 sqm per child; > Two year olds: 2.5 sqm per child; > Children aged three to five years: 2.3m sqm per child. These requirements are for the minimum net or useable indoor space. We expand this standard by 30% to account for areas not included. As the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Practice Guidance (May 2008) is applicable to every Ofsted registered early years provider it is not anticipated that the space requirements for private nurseries will differ significantly from state nurseries.

Assumption	Source
£14,000 construction cost per pupil	URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment
Education – Primary School	
6% cohort discount	Discount rate of 6% applied to the cohorts to make the data consistent with that provided by Waltham Forest Council
Year of entry – 4/5 years old	As stated on http://www.vtwf.co.uk/waltham-forest/nursery-school-admissions children aged 4/5 attend reception classes at primary school
30 children per class	Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Practice Guidance (May 2008). There is a legal requirement for infant classes to be no more than 30 pupils in size, and this is assumed to be maintained across the whole primary and secondary state maintained school
2 forms per school	For a typical school, as confirmed by WF Council
Spatial requirements	Building Bulletin 98 (2nd Edition) Briefing Framework for Primary School Projects - Area Guidelines for Schools. Guidelines for confined site areas are used as the education facilities are likely to be provided within confined sites.
£14,000 construction cost per pupil	URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment
Education – Secondary School	
4% cohort discount	Discount rate of 4% applied to the cohorts to make the data consistent with that provided by Waltham Forest Council
Year of entry 11/12 years old	
6 forms per school	For a typical school, as confirmed by WF Council
Spatial requirements	Building Bulletin 99 Briefing Framework for Secondary School Projects - Area Guidelines for Schools. Guidelines for confined site areas are used as the education facilities are likely to be provided within confined sites.
£23,500 construction cost per pupil	URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment
Education – Further Education (full time)	
10% leakage to the private sector	Personal communication with Waltham Forest Council, 23/06/2009
46% retention of 15 yr olds to further education in Phase 1	Source: Waltham Forest Council's Planning Rolls
90% retention of 15 yr olds to further education in Phases 2 and 3	As per 'Raising Expectations: Staying in Education and training post 16 (DCSF, 2007) by 2015 90% of 17 yr olds will be in further education.

Assumption	Source
25% leakage to workplace based apprenticeships post 2015	As per 'Raising Expectations: Staying in Education and training post 16 (DCSF, 2007) by 2015 a proportion of post 16 in higher education are likely to be part-time based at their workplace. There is no guidance on the proportion. URS estimate 25%
10 sqm per student, £25,000 construction cost per student	URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment
Education – Adult Learning (part time)	
11% take up of adult learning in 18-65 age group	'Government Investment Strategy 2009-10, LSC Grant Letters and LSC Statement of Priorities' (LSC, 2008) and Mid-2007 UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: 21/08/08' (ONS, 2008)
11% conversion rate of part-time learners to full-time equivalent	Information from other URS projects, based on number of guided learning hours
10 sqm per student, £25,000 construction cost per student	Information from other URS projects, based on number of guided learning hours
Health – Primary Healthcare	
1,800 patients per GP	Healthy Urban Development Unit model
164.9 sqm/GP	Healthy Urban Development Unit model
£3,753	Healthy Urban Development Unit model
3 GPs per GP surgery	URS experience, consistent with PCT policy to consolidate smaller surgeries
2,000 patients per dentists	Gaps to Fill' CAB Evidence on first year of the NHS dentistry reforms (CAB, 2007)
£500,000 costs per dentist	URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment
3 dentists per dentist practice	URS experience, consistent with PCT policy to consolidate smaller surgeries
Health – Secondary Healthcare	
All assumptions are those set by default within the HUDU model - 'HUDU Planning Contribution Model, Guidance Notes (EDAW/AECOM, 2007)	
Sports, Leisure and Recreation – Sports Facilities	
4 badminton courts per sports hall	Waltham Forest Council Sport and Leisure Centres Second Interim Assessment of Need and Options Appraisal 2007
0.25 badminton courts per 1,000 populations	This is the equivalent of 27.75 sq m of sports space per 1,000 populations (assuming that each badminton court is approximately 110 sq m). Source: Atkins (2008) LB Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update

Assumption	Source
£2,000 per sqm construction cost of a badminton court	URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment
11sqm of accessible water space per 1,000 population	Sports England Facilities Calculator
6 lane swimming pool is approx 217 sqm	Sports England Facilities Calculator
£6,580 construction cost per sqm of a swimming pool	LB Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update (Atkins, 2008)
1.04 hectares of outdoor sports space per 1,000 population in Waltham Forest	Waltham Forest draft Open Space Strategy (2009).
£136,320 per hectare construction cost of outdoor sports space	'The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East England' (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005) (2005 prices), including two football pitches, two tennis courts, car parking. Confirmed by URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment

Sports, Leisure and Recreation – Child Play Space

10 sqm of play space per child	Supplementary Planning Guidance: Providing for Children and Young Peoples Play and Informal Recreation (GLA, 2008)
Minimum size of play space for 0-4 year olds is 100 sqm	Supplementary Planning Guidance: Providing for Children and Young Peoples Play and Informal Recreation (GLA, 2008)
Minimum size of play space for 5-11 year olds is 300 sqm	Supplementary Planning Guidance: Providing for Children and Young Peoples Play and Informal Recreation (GLA, 2008)
Minimum size of play space for 12-17 year olds is 200 sqm	Supplementary Planning Guidance: Providing for Children and Young Peoples Play and Informal Recreation (GLA, 2008)
£199 construction cost per sqm of child play space	LB Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update (Atkins, 2008)

Sports, Leisure and Recreation – Open Space

2.4 hectares of open space per 1,000 population is the minimum level of provision for Chingford	Waltham Forest Draft Open Space Strategy (2008)
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Assumption	Source
1.6 hectares of open space per 1,000 population is the minimum level of provision for the rest of Waltham Forest	Waltham Forest Draft Open Space Strategy (2008)
£46 construction cost per sqm of child play space	LB Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update (Atkins, 2008)
Sports, Leisure and Recreation – Allotments	
0.2 hectares of allotments per 1,000 populations is the minimum level of provision for the borough	Waltham Forest UDP 2008
£32 per sqm construction cost`	LB Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update (Atkins, 2008)
Community and Other Social Infrastructure	
30 sqm per 1,000 population	Museums Libraries Archives Council (Public Libraries, Archives and New Development A Standard Charge Approach, 2008)
500 sqm size of a typical library	Lower Lea Valley/London Riverside - Public Sector Investment Plan (EDAW for LTGDC)
£3,000 construction cost per sqm of a library	'The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East England' (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005) (2005 prices), confirmed by URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment
61 sqm per 1,000 population of community meeting space	Milton Keynes Planning Obligations for Leisure, Recreation and Sports Facilities, Milton Keynes Council (2005)
500 sqm size of a typical community centre	Lower Lea Valley/London Riverside - Public Sector Investment Plan (EDAW for LTGDC)
£1,746 construction cost per sqm of a community centre	'The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East England' (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005) (2005 prices), confirmed by URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment
Faith facilities	As per assumptions and costs for community meeting space in the absence of local standards
0.83 burials per 1,000 population	Office for National Statistics (2007) (death rate) and 12% burial rate of deaths – consultation with WF Superintendent of Cemeteries
4,325 burial per hectare	The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East England (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005), including ancillary space.

Assumption	Source
£378,000 construction cost of burial space per hectare	The Cost and Funding of Growth in the South East England (Roger Tym & Partners, 2005) (2005 prices), confirmed by URS et al calculations for LB Camden Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment . The figure would exclude any built facility (e.g. crematoria, chapels etc.)
9% claimants of benefits in new population in Waltham Forest	Department for Work and Pensions
3.28 staff per 1,000 claimants	URS experience in LB Camden – stats for Kentish Town JCP Office
15.4 sqm spatial requirements per office worker	URS experience in LB Camden – stats for Kentish Town JCP Office
