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| **Chapter 5 Social Infrastructure** | | | | |
| MSC.5.1 | S1 A | A Boroughs, in their Development Plans, should undertake a needs assessment of social infrastructure to meet the needs of London’s diverse communities. **Assessments should consider the need for cross-borough collaboration where appropriate.** | London Boroughs | Clarification |
| MSC.5.2 | S1 E | E New facilities should be easily accessible by public transport, cycling and walking. **and should be encouraged in high streets and town centres.** | Vital OKR | Consistency with SD6 I |
| MSC.5.3 | S1 F | F Development proposals that would result in a loss of social infrastructure in an area of defined need **as identified in the borough’s social infrastructure needs assessment required under Part A** should be refused unless: | LB Merton | Clarification |
| MSC.5.4 | S1 F 1 | F ……. needs assessment required under Part A should be refused unless:  1) there are realistic proposals for re-provision that continue to serve the needs of the neighbourhood **and wider** **community**, or; | LB Islington  LGBTQ+ Community | Clarification |
| MSC.5.5 | S1 F 2 | F ……. needs assessment required under Part A should be refused unless:  2) the loss is part of a wider public service transformation plan which requires investment in modern, fit for purpose infrastructure and facilities ~~in order~~ to meet future population needs or to sustain and improve services. |  | Readability |
| MSC.5.6 | S1 G | G Redundant social infrastructure should be considered for full or partial use as other forms of social infrastructure before alternative developments are considered, **unless this loss is part of a wider public service transformation plan (See Part F2).** | London Boroughs  Office of London CCGs | Clarification |
| MSC.5.7 | S1  Paragraph 5.1.1 | 5.1.1 Social infrastructure covers a range of services and facilities that meet local and strategic needs and contribute towards a good quality of life. It includes health provision, education, community, play, youth, **early years**, recreation, sports, faith, **criminal justice** and emergency facilities. Green infrastructure in all its forms is also a key component of social infrastructure, and is addressed separately in Chapter 8, Policy G3 Metropolitan Open Land and Policy G4 ~~Local green and o~~**O**pen space. | Residents of the Corney Reach Estate, Chiswick | Clarification |
| MSC.5.8 | S1  Paragraph 5.1.6 | 5.1.6 …….Where social infrastructure premises are deemed redundant as part of this process, such losses may be acceptable in line with parts D and F of Policy S1 Developing London’s social infrastructure and Policy S2 Health and social care facilities and any related information or guidance ~~in order~~ to achieve the overall aims of the programme and to continue to meet the needs of Londoners. |  | Readability |
| MSC.5.9 | S1  Paragraph 5.1.7 | 5.1.7 In all cases, where housing is considered ~~to be~~ an appropriate alternative use, opportunities for **affordable housing provision** should be maximised. |  | Readability |
| MSC.5.10 | S1  Paragraph 5.1.8A | **5.1.8A** It is ~~also~~ important to consider the way that social infrastructure integrates with other facilities and the way people who live or work in the area ~~might~~ want to access it. **Shared use and co-location of facilities** should be encouraged, ~~in order~~ to align service provision, use land more efficiently and facilitate opportunities for different groups of people to come together, encouraging further inclusion and community participation. Shared use and co-location ~~will also~~ help facilities and service providers ~~to~~ work in a more coherent and joined-up way, and share maintenance and management costs. It could ~~also potentially~~ reduce the need to travel thereby improving accessibility. |  |  |
| MSC.5.11 | S2 A 2 | A Boroughs should work with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and other NHS and community organisations to:  2) Understand the impact and implications of service transformation plans and new models of care on current and future health infrastructure provision ~~in order~~ to maximise health and social care outcomes. |  | Readability |
| MSC.5.12 | S2 A 4 | A Boroughs should work with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and other NHS and community organisations to:  4) identify sites in Development Plans for future provision, particularly in areas with significant growth and/or under provision **and to address needs across borough boundaries**. | National Health Services England, National Health Services Improvement, Community Health Partnerships | Clarification |
| MSC.5.13 | S2 B | B Development proposals that support the provision of high-quality new and enhanced **health and social care** facilities to meet identified need and new models of care should be supported. | London Boroughs | Clarification |
| MSC.5.14 | S2  Footnote 63 | 63 [~~http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB23046/nhs-work-stat-oct-2016-pdf.pdf~~](http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB23046/nhs-work-stat-oct-2016-pdf.pdf)  **NHS Workforce Statistics, April 2018** [**https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/nhs-workforce-statistics/nhs-workforce-statistics---april-2018**](https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/nhs-workforce-statistics/nhs-workforce-statistics---april-2018) |  | Factual Update |
| MSC.5.15 | S2  Paragraph  5.2.2 | 5.2.2 The NHS Five Year Forward View identifies the need to prevent avoidable illnessand transform the way that care is organised and delivered ~~in order~~ to meet increasing demands for healthcare within the resources available. |  | Readability |
| MSC.5.16 | S2  Footnote 64 | 64 **General Practice Forward View, NHS England, 2016** https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/gpfv.pdf |  | Factual Update |
| MSC.5.17 | S2  Paragraph  5.2.6 | 5.2.6 In assessing the need for new health and social care facilities, consideration should be given to the location, scale and timing of new residential development, and the quality, capacity and accessibility of existing health and social care facilities to meet some or all ~~of the~~ growth. |  | Readability |
| MSC.5.18 | S2  Paragraph  5.2.7 | 5.2.7 Where population growth and change is taking place at ~~fairly~~ modest levels, it may be possible to accommodate this through a combination of efficiency savings, service reconfiguration and small adjustments in capacity, for example, through the conversion of non-clinical space to consulting or treatment rooms. |  | Readability |
| MSC.5.19 | S3 A 1 | A To ensure there is a sufficient supply of good quality education and childcare facilities to meet demand and offer educational choice, boroughs should:   1. identify and address local **education and childcare facility** needs and any shortages in supply, both locally and sub-regionally, including cross-boundary issues **within Development Plans.** | MHCLG | Clarification |
| MSC.5.20 | S3 A 2 | A To ensure there is a sufficient supply of good quality education and childcare facilities to meet demand and offer educational choice, boroughs should:   1. identify sites for future provision through the ~~Local Plan~~ **Development Plan** process, particularly in areas with significant planned growth and/or need |  | Consistency |
| MSC.5.21 | S3 B 4 | B Development proposals for education and childcare facilities should:  4) link to existing footpath and cycle networks to create healthy routes to schools, and other education and childcare facilities, to ~~encourage~~ **enable all children to travel actively to school (walk, cycle or travel by public transport)** ~~walking and cycling~~ |  | Clarification |
| MSC.5.22 | S3 B 6 | B Development proposals for education and childcare facilities should:   1. encourage the shared use of services between schools, colleges, universities, sports providers, and community facilities, **and between early years and health and social care providers.** | LB Islington | Clarification |
| MSC.5.23 | S3  Paragraph  5.3.2 | 5.3.1 Access to affordable, accessible and high- quality childcare (pre-school and school age) provision can play a significant role in…. |  | Correction |
| MSC.5.24 | S3  Paragraph  5.3.3  Footnote 65 | 5.3.3 It is estimated that an additional **100,000** ~~71,000~~ childcare places are needed between 2016 – 204165. The Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to ensure that there are enough childcare places to enable parents to work ……….  65 ~~Childcare~~ Demand **for childcare in London – drivers and** ~~P~~**p**rojections (~~2017~~**March 2018**) GLA ~~Intelligence Unit~~ **Economics.** |  | Factual Update |
| MSC.5.25 | S3  Paragraph  5.3.5  Footnote 66 | 5.3.5 There is a growing need for school places in London, with projected demand for **705,000 state maintained primary school places for the academic year 2018/19. This is an increase of 7,000 over the number of places required in 2016/17. The level of need is projected to fall to 686,000 places a year by 2027/28. In 2016/17, there was a need for 403,000 places in state maintained secondary schools. The number of places required is projected to increase by 65,000, over the period to 2027/28** ~~an additional 60,000-67,000 primary school places and 105,000-122,000 secondary school places in state maintained schools up to 2025~~66.  66 ~~Projected Demand for School Places (2015)~~ **2018 GLA School Place Demand Projections (2018)** GLA Intelligence Unit |  | Factual Update |
| MSC.5.26 | S3  Paragraph  5.3.6  New Footnote 66A | 5.3.6 ……... It is important that all schools are designed to be accessible and inclusive, meeting the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design (see Policy D3 Inclusive design **and Area guidelines for SEND and alternative provision: BB10466A**).  **66A Department for Education and Education Funding Agency SEND and alternative provision: area guidelines** [**https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-and-alternative-provision-area-guidelines**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-and-alternative-provision-area-guidelines) | MHCLG | Clarification |
| MSC.5.27 | S4 A 1 | A Boroughs should:   1. undertake audits of existing **children and young person’s** play and informal recreation provision and opportunities, and assessments of need, considering the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision | LB Merton | Clarification |
| MSC.5.28 | S4 B 5 | B Development proposals for schemes that are likely to be used by children and young people should:  5) not result in the net loss of play provision, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no ongoing or future demand. **Where published, a borough’s play and informal recreation strategy should be used to identify ongoing or future demand for play provision.** | LB Southwark | Clarification |
| MSC.5.29 | S4  Paragraph  5.4.5 | 5.4.5 Formal play provision should normally be made on-site ~~and in accordance with Development Plans’ play policies for the area, using a benchmark of~~ **and provide at least** 10square metres per child **to address** ~~as a basis for assessing~~ ~~future requirements arising from a projected increase in the~~ child **occupancy and play space requirements generated by a development proposal** ~~population of the area~~. Supplementary Planning Guidance will provide additional detail on the application of this benchmark and other implementation issues. Where development is to be phased, there should be an early implementation of play space. | London Boroughs | Clarification |
| MSC.5.30 | S5 A | A  ~~In order~~ ~~t~~**T**o ensure there is sufficient supply of good quality sports and recreation facilities, boroughs should: |  | Readability |
| MSC.5.31 | S5 A 3 | A  ~~In order~~ ~~t~~**T**o ensure there is sufficient supply of good quality sports and recreation facilities, boroughs should:  3) maintain**,** ~~and~~ promote **and enhance** **networks for walking, cycling and other activities including** the Walk London Network shown on Figure 5.1 ~~and encourage networks for walking, cycling and other activities.~~ | Canal & River Trust/Internal | Clarification |
| MSC.5.32 | S5 B 2 | B Development proposals for sports and recreation facilities should:   1. maximise the multiple use of facilities, and encourage the co-location of services between sports providers, schools, colleges, **universities** and other community facilities | Kingston University | Clarification |
| MSC.5.33 | SD5 B 4 | B Development proposals for sports and recreation facilities should:  4) ensure that there is no net loss of facilities, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no ongoing or future demand. **Where published, a borough’s assessment of the need for sports and recreation facilities should be used to identify ongoing or future demand.** | London Assembly Planning Committee | Clarification |
| MSC.5.34 | SD5 C | 1. Where facilities are proposed on existing open space, boroughs should consider these in light of policies on protecting open space (Policy **G2 London’s Green Belt,** G3 Metropolitan Open Land **and G4 Open Space** ) and the borough’s own assessment of needs and opportunities for sports facilities, and the potential impact that the development will have. | London Boroughs | Factual correction |
| MSC.5.35 | SD5  Paragraph 5.5.3 | 5.5.3 …….. Built sports facilities should only be accommodated on green open space if that area has been identified as surplus to requirements as per an open space strategy **or the development is for alternative sports and recreation provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss of green open space.** | Sport England | Clarification and consistency |
| MSC.5.36 | S6 A | A Development proposals that include large-scale ~~commercial~~ developments that are open to the public, such as shops, **sport,** leisure **and health care** facilities, **transport hubs, cultural and civic buildings,** and large areas of public realm, should provide and secure the future management of free publicly-accessible toilets. These should be available during opening hours, or 24 hours a day in areas of public realm, and should be suitable for a range of users including disabled people**,** ~~and~~ families with young children **and people of all gender identities.** | LB Newham, Just Space & Soho Society | Clarification |
| MSC.5.37 | S6 A | A ………..These should be available during opening hours, or 24 hours a day in areas of public realm, and should be suitable for a range of users including disabled people**,** ~~and~~ families with young children **and people of all gender identities.** | Women’s Resource Centre, Individuals | Clarification |
| MSC.5.38 | S6 B | B ~~Larger developments~~ **Development proposals** where users are expected to spend long periods of time or where there is no other local provision**,** **and those defined in Part A,** should ~~also~~ provide ‘Changing Places’ toilets **in accordance with the guidance in** ~~as identified in the~~ British Standard BS8300**-2:2018**. | LB Enfield, Westminster CC, LB Hillingdon, LB Southwark, Access Association, Centre for Accessible Environments | Clarification |
| MSC.5.39 | S6  Paragraph 5.6.2 | 5.6.2 Public toilets should be provided as part of large-scale ~~commercial~~ developments that are open to the public. Boroughs should define ‘large-scale’ for their local circumstances. **Where no local definition is given, ‘large-scale’ should be taken to mean developments that come under Category 1B, Part 1 of The Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008.** | Silvertown Homes, Redrow Homes, LB Enfield | Clarification |
| MSC.5.40 | S6  Paragraph  5.6.2A | **5.6.2A In smaller developments and subject to local evidence and development plan policy, boroughs may secure access to toilet facilities as part of a community toilet scheme, or secure provision of public toilets through CIL or planning obligations.** | LB Southwark | Clarification |
| MSC.5.41 | S6  Paragraph  5.6.3 | 5.6.3 Taking into account the needs of all Londoners **and to provide suitable levels of choice,** a range of toilet facilities should be provided. They should include unisex disabled persons’ toilets, separate accessible baby change/family toilets, and cubicles for people with ambulant mobility impairments which can also be suitable for some older people or people who require additional space. | LB Enfield | Clarification |
| MSC.5.42 | S6  Paragraph 5.6.3 | 5.6.3 …..Further guidance on the provision and design of these facilities can be found in British Standard BS8300**-2:2018 (Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment, Part 2: Buildings – Code of practice). Where gender-specific toilets are provided, a gender-neutral option should also be provided wherever possible** **(in addition to unisex disabled persons toilets).** ~~Consideration should also be given to the provision of gender-neutral toilets.~~ | Women’s Resource Centre, Individuals | Clarification |
| MSC.5.43 | S6  Paragraph  5.6.5 | 5.6.5 Public toilet facilities, whether provided inside buildings or externally, should be safe**, well-lit** and clean. | LB Southwark | Clarification |
| MSC.5.44 | S6  Paragraph 5.6.7 | 5.6.7 Further guidance on ~~the types of development where it would be appropriate to provide a~~ Changing Places toilet**s** can be found in British Standard BS8300**-2:2018**. |  | Clarification |
| MSC.5.45 | S7 C | C Development proposals for new cemetery provision should be supported. This may include provision in one borough to assist faith groups from another borough **that are** facing burial space shortages. |  | Clarification |
| MSC.5.46 | S7  Paragraph 5.7.1 | 5.7.1 …….. In London, the demand for burial space for particular faith groups is not always well matched with the availability of burial space. Some boroughs have little or no burial space available70. For inner ~~and central~~ London boroughs, this requires them to seek provision in outer London or beyond. This can cause problems of access and cost which has a disproportionate effect on London’s poorest communities. It also risks undermining community cohesion and social integration. ~~The Mayor favours~~ **To address these issues**, the principle of proximity **is supported** as a general rule**.**~~,~~ ~~but~~ **However,** there may be cases where meeting the needs of residents in one borough may require burial provision to be located in another borough. |  | Clarification |
| MSC.5.47 | S7  Paragraph  5.7.2 | [[1]](#footnote-1)5.7.2 The re-use of graves can provide some additional capacity. Both Section 74 of the Local Authorities Act 2007 and Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 allow for the re-use of graves in certain circumstances and boroughs are encouraged to actively examine the potential that re-use offers them. **The unique heritage and archaeological qualities of cemeteries should be taken into account when providing additional capacity in existing cemeteries.** | Historic England | Clarification |
| MSC.5.48 | S7  Paragraph 5.7.3 | 5.7.3 Ensuring that community and cultural facilities and services required to meet local needs are planned for and provided is one of the core principles of the planning system. ~~Provision of facilities for cemeteries may not be inappropriate development in the Green Belt or on Metropolitan Open Land as long as it preserves the openness and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it.~~  **The construction of new buildings in the Green Belt is inappropriate except for a limited number of uses. These include provision of appropriate facilities for cemeteries as long as they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. This also applies to Metropolitan Open Land.** |  | Clarification |
| MSC.5.49 | S7  Paragraph 5.7.5 | 5.7.5 Boroughs should continue to make traditional burial provision **but innovative approaches** to the provision of community burial space, particularly in inner ~~and central~~ London, may also need to be taken. |  | Clarification |

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)