

- A Boroughs should work with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and other NHS and community organisations to:
- 1) identify and address local health and social care needs **(including existing shortfalls)** within Development Plans taking account of NHS Forward Planning documents and related commissioning and estate strategies, Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and Health and Wellbeing Strategies
 - 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 care outcomes
 - 3) regularly assess the need for health and social care facilities locally and sub-regionally, addressing borough and CCG cross-boundary issues **and include in Infrastructure Plans and secure developer contributions to enable their delivery**
 - 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.**
 - 5) identify opportunities to make better use of existing and proposed new infrastructure through integration, co-location or reconfiguration of services, and facilitate the release of surplus buildings and land for other uses.
- B Development proposals that support the provision of high-quality, **affordable,** new and enhanced **health and social care** facilities to meet identified need and new models of care should be supported.
- C New facilities should be easily accessible by public transport, cycling and walking.

D Planning Obligations (S106 agreements) including financial contributions should be sought to mitigate impacts from development, which may be cumulative. Such obligations and contributions may include the provision of new and improved health services, capacity and infrastructure.

E The health and social care needs should be set out in the relevant Infrastructure Delivery Plan and borough's CIL Regulation 123 schedules and other funding streams identified to ensure that facilities and services are delivered in line with developments

F Development proposals should be assessed to ensure they maximise their contribution to promoting health and well-being and minimise any detriment. Major schemes should be assess using the Health Impact Assessments.

- 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, *or where cumulative impacts arise extension or reconfiguration of facilities*. In areas of high or concentrated population growth, particularly in Opportunity Areas, it is more likely that **new primary and community facilities or capacity will need to be provided**. Boroughs have a key role to play in ensuring that the need for health and social care facilities, *including improvements and expansion of existing facilities* is assessed, that sufficient and appropriately-located sites are allocated for such facilities, and that mechanisms are in place to secure their provision through, for example, Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy contributions.