South West Devon Infrastructure Planning
Evidence Base Report

Education, Children and Young People
Waste Disposal
Extra Care Housing
Libraries

June 2017

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1. **Introduction**

1.1. **Strategic planning in South West Devon**

1.1.1. South West Devon (including South Hams District and West Devon Borough) and Plymouth City Council are jointly producing a Local Plan which will cover the period to 2034. In order to achieve sustainable development it is necessary to ensure that appropriate infrastructure and services are provided alongside the delivery of housing and employment development. This ensures that development impacts are mitigated, and communities are appropriately supported by the services necessary to have a high quality of life.

1.1.2. In this context, infrastructure planning forms a vital component of Local Plan development. Once the infrastructure is identified, it is necessary to consider the timeframe in which it is required, delivery partners, estimated costs and potential funding sources.

1.1.3. The county council has a duty as the Local Authority responsible for transport, education, children and young people services, libraries, social services and waste disposal to ensure that appropriate infrastructure provision is incorporated into the local planning process. Through partnership working, information on the aforementioned topics (in addition to others) has been compiled into a comprehensive infrastructure plan by South Hams District and West Devon Borough Councils.

1.2. **Purpose of this report**

1.2.1. This report provides the evidence to support the inclusion of Devon County Council’s (DCC’s) infrastructure requirements for South West Devon\(^1\) as set out within the joint Plymouth and South West Devon’s Infrastructure Needs Assessment. This includes information reflecting the service areas for which Devon County Council has Local Authority responsibility.

1.2.2. It should be noted that this report excludes transportation, for which other reports have been prepared. The report also excludes the infrastructure requirements associated with development within and surrounding Plymouth City Council’s administrative area. The City Council is a unitary authority, meaning it is the local planning authority and has the same infrastructure responsibilities as the County Council for the area it covers.

1.3. **Structure of this report**

1.3.1. The report includes a summary of the Plymouth and South West Devon Local Plan and the demographic change anticipated in South West Devon to 2034. It is then divided into topic based sections for the infrastructure for which Devon County Council has responsibility, including:

- Education, children and young people;
- Waste management;
- Extra care housing; and
- Libraries.

Each section follows a similar format:

\(^1\) South West Devon is defined as the area covered by South Hams District Council and West Devon Borough Council, excluding those parts which fall within Dartmoor National Park.
1.3.2. Infrastructure planning is a continuously evolving process and whilst this document represents a snapshot of the current infrastructure and service delivery standards for South West Devon, it is important to note that details may change in the light of new information or changes to policy / legislation in the future. In recognition of this, Devon County Council will monitor and update elements of this report as required.
2. The Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan 2014-2034

2.1. Distribution of development

2.1.1. South West Devon and Plymouth City Council are jointly producing a Local Plan which will cover the period to 2034. The Local Plan not only sets out the scale and distribution of future development across the area but also provides the planning policy framework to inform the determination of future planning applications within the Plan area.

2.1.2. The spatial strategy set out within the Local Plan includes the delivery of 26,700 new homes and approximately 312,700 square metres of employment space which will deliver 13,200 new jobs within the B1 (offices), B2 (general industrial) and B8 (storage or distribution) use classes in the period from 2014 to 2034. This will be delivered across two distinct policy areas;

- The Plymouth Policy Area (PPA) and;
- The Thriving Towns and Villages (TTV) Policy area.

2.1.3. The PPA includes the area covered by Plymouth City Council’s administrative boundary in addition to adjoining areas on the fringes of the city to the north, east and south. This area will accommodate a significant proportion of the total growth, equating to 19,000 homes (circa 70% of total growth) and 243,000 square metres of employment space (circa 78% of total growth). It should be noted that whilst the proposed 2000 home urban extension of Woolwell (Policy PLY44) and 400 home allocation at West Park Hill (Policy PLY52) are classed in the Plan to fall within the PPA, they sit outside Plymouth City Council’s administrative boundary within South Hams District and therefore DCC has a range of infrastructure planning responsibilities for these sites.

2.1.4. The TTV policy area covers the remainder of the Local Plan area (South West Devon) and development here is focussed in the six main towns of Okehampton, Tavistock, Ivybridge, Totnes, Kingsbridge and Dartmouth. Planned development in the TTV Policy Area stands at 7,700 dwellings and 69,700 square metres of employment floor space. A further breakdown of the distribution pattern is provided in Table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Planned Housing (no. of dwellings)</th>
<th>Planned employment floor space (sq m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okehampton</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>77,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock</td>
<td>1143</td>
<td>18,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivybridge</td>
<td>1079</td>
<td>10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totnes</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>9,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbridge</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Scale and Distribution of planned development in South West Devon 2014-2034

2.1.5. The Plan indicates that of the housing requirement set out, 2572 homes were completed 2014-2016. A further 13,300 were either committed through the planning process or under construction at April 2016. The site allocations identified in the Plan account for 12,318 dwellings.
3. Demographic overview

3.1. Review of demographic structure and projections

3.1.1. Population change is one of the key factors which influences the need for new and improved infrastructure. Over the last 50 years (from 1961 to 2011) the population of the geographic area covered by DCC increased by 50% from 496,000 to 746,400\(^2\).

3.1.2. Taking into account the planned levels of growth across the county, the population is projected to grow by a further 20% to 892,700 over the forthcoming years to 2034. An overview of how the population structure is predicted to change across DCC’s administrative area is displayed in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>38,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>47,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16</td>
<td>47,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-44</td>
<td>234,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>211,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>99,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>765,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Projected Population Structure for Devon County Council area - broad age range comparison of 2014 with 2034\(^3\)

3.1.3. As demonstrated, the majority of age groups are expected to experience growth in this period. The most significant increase in numbers is expected in the 75+ age group followed by the 65-74 age range, demonstrating an aging population. When considering the changes in population share, it is also notable that the proportion of the population aged 75 and over sees the biggest increase in population share (6%).

3.1.4. Whilst the population share for 0-16 year olds remains the same from 2014-2034, this age group is expected to experience significant growth of 14%, or 19,000 additional people, the biggest proportion of these falling within the 11-16 year age range. There will also be significant growth in 17-44 year olds. 45-64 is the only age range which is projected to experience a reduction in numbers across the plan period.

3.1.5. A more detailed breakdown of this county wide headline figure is necessary in order to plan effectively for population changes within South West Devon. This helps to identify not only the spatial distribution of the population but also highlight any local variations in age structure which may impact upon the need for particular types of infrastructure within a community. The County Council has undertaken population projections informed by the development levels proposed within the emerging Joint Local Plan to underpin the infrastructure planning work to support the delivery of the Joint Local Plan. These are outlined in Table 3. It should be noted that the population projections for South West

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\(^2\) Source: Census data

\(^3\) Projections produced in January 2017 using Popgroup software. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
Devon presented below relate to the whole of South West Devon, including the parts within Dartmoor National Park outside of the Joint Plan area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Population share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>6,368</td>
<td>6,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>8,351</td>
<td>8,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16</td>
<td>8,957</td>
<td>9,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-44</td>
<td>36,024</td>
<td>37,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>42,492</td>
<td>36,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>20,263</td>
<td>23,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>15,913</td>
<td>28,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>138,368</td>
<td>151,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Projected Population Structure for South West Devon - broad age range comparison of 2014 with 2034

3.1.6. The projected change in the South West Devon area populations is broadly the same as that for the Devon County Council area, however there are some subtle local variations.

3.1.7. The growth in residents aged 75 and over is even more significant in South West Devon, at 80% growth in comparison to the county average of 77%. The growth of 65-74 at 25% is also higher than the county average of 18%, suggesting the impacts of an aging population may be experience more significantly in South West Devon compared to other parts of the county. Whilst still significant, the growth of people under the age of 44 is less in South West Devon in comparison to the rest of County, whilst the reduction in 45-64 year olds is greater. This will have particular impacts upon the type of housing that is required and the range of support services that must be made available.

3.1.8. These forecasts, alongside analysis of existing infrastructure conditions and a consideration of specific site allocations proposed within the Joint Local Plan, provide the starting point to inform the County Council’s infrastructure planning work for South West Devon.

Projections were produced in February 2016 and are rounded to nearest 100. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
4. **Education, children and young people**

4.1. **Devon County Council’s approach to education, children and young people provision**

4.1.1. The approach to children’s services policy is based upon the statutory responsibilities of Devon County Council (DCC) in respect of children and young people and is set out in Devon County Council’s Education Infrastructure Plan (revised) (EIP) 2016 - 2033 which is available at: [https://new.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/pupil-place-planning](https://new.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/pupil-place-planning)

4.1.2. The EIP identifies the core responsibilities in respect of education provision, which are:

- Securing sufficient educational provision in our area to meet the needs of our children, parents and communities;
- Improving standards in all schools so all children can go to a good school; and
- Supporting the most vulnerable children including those in care, at risk of social exclusion, and those who have specific educational needs.

4.1.3. In respect of school provision, Devon also has a wider responsibility to:

- Promote sustainable patterns of provision and travel; and
- Maintain and improve its schools’ estates in relation to the health and safety of its users.

4.1.4. As the Local Education Authority, DCC has an additional statutory responsibility to ensure sufficient early years and childcare places. In respect of early years, we need to ensure that all 0-5 year olds have access to early years services. From September 2017, all 3 and 4 year olds with working parents will be entitled to 30 hours per week free early years entitlement. There is also a requirement to ensure there is sufficient provision, including child minding, to enable parents/carers to access employment.

4.1.5. In addition, DCC must make sufficient provision of children centre services to meet the local needs of parents, prospective parents, carers and young children, specifically suitable delivery space.

4.1.6. The Raising of the Participation Age (RPA) changes whereby all young people are expected to participate in education, employment or training has placed a requirement on Devon County Council to secure sufficient and suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16 – 18. It is considered the impacts of the RPA changes are unlikely to have a significant impact on school infrastructure. Therefore this is not considered further within this report but will be kept under review in particular for national changes that impact on local delivery.

4.1.7. There is also a statutory duty, as set out in Section 507B of the Education Act 1996, (published March 2008), for Local Authorities to provide youth work in three areas:

- Activities;
- Decision making by young people; and
- 14-19 learning.
4.1.8. Youth activities and facilities need to be accessible to young people and within reasonable distance to their homes.

4.1.9. The strategic planning of school place provision role of the Education Authority has not changed significantly despite Government school reforms. However it now needs to plan within a more autonomous mixed market of providers, in particular Academies and Free Schools. The recent government White Paper: ‘Educational Excellence Everywhere’ outlines potential changes to the education system but reinforces the role of Local Authorities in the planning of schools places and being the champion for parents and children.

4.1.10. Academies and Free Schools are state funded schools independent of local government control. Whilst these reforms create some uncertainty for the planning of education provision, there is still a duty to ensure there are sufficient school places for every child to be able to access a school place between the ages of 4 and 16 and suitable provision up to 18. This will be kept under constant review as and when new providers enter the marketplace and their impact on school place planning can be assessed.

4.1.11. Devon County Council’s aim is that all pupils should be able to attend their local school and seeks to maximise and support parental preference through the Admissions Code of Practice. The School’s Adjudicator (OSA) has determined that pupil numbers and places in a school’s designated area must be balanced so parents have a reasonable chance of gaining admission to that school. If this is not the case, then the Local Authority or school (if it organises its own admissions) must make reasonable adjustments to ensure this is possible. For larger areas of development, DCC will seek to secure specific pupil place provision to serve that development, in particular for primary and early years. This meets a number of sustainability objectives such as placing schools at the heart of the community (maximising community use and engagement) and reducing the distance travelled and therefore promoting the use of more sustainable modes of transport (reducing the traffic impact of any new school).

4.1.12. Devon County Council also has a statutory responsibility to ensure that there are sufficient places for pupils with special needs. Of the additional school places required it is anticipated that 2% will need a place in a special school at secondary level and 1% at primary level.

4.1.13. Development must mitigate its impact on school places. In locations where existing schools within a reasonable and safe distance of a development do not have sufficient pupil places to accommodate the additional pupils created by the development, Devon County Council requires contributions to provide sufficient school places. Devon County Council also requires contributions towards early years and other facilities that support children and young people where the scale of development is such that it will cause a significant impact upon the service within the local area. In larger developments, Devon County Council is keen to develop hub provision that is flexible to support a wide range of services.

4.1.14. When sought, contributions will be expected from all dwellings that are considered likely to generate children, including affordable housing, as the county council is funded to meet basic need and not the additional need generated by development. It is often necessary to deliver additional school capacity in advance of development coming forward to meet the Local Education Authority’s statutory responsibilities and to ensure it is delivered in a timely manner. In such situations, it will be necessary to secure contributions towards school expansions after the project has been completed. Where required, contributions towards land will also be sought.
4.1.15. Devon County Council’s section 106 policy and methodology can be found online at: http://www.devon.gov.uk/strategic-planning-pupil-places

4.1.16. It should be noted that where Academies and Free Schools exist, and where new development will increase numbers above capacity, developer contributions will also be required to expand these types of schools.

4.1.17. In addition to infrastructure, Devon County Council may also seek contributions towards home to school transport from development that is not located within safe and reasonable walking distance from education provision.

4.1.18. The information contained in this methodology has been used when assessing the needs of the local plan. Other factors which influence education planning requirements and provision include:

- Devon County Council is required to support the expansion of popular and successful schools to maximise pupil access to good / outstanding schools;
- The Education Act 2011 changed the arrangements for establishing new schools and introduced section 6A (the free school presumption) to the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Where there is a need for a new school in its area the Local Authority must seek proposals to establish an Academy (Free School) and seek sponsors to establish and operate the school. In order to start this process, Devon County Council maintains its responsibility to secure a serviced site and provide capital funding. Alternatively, potential sponsors can, at the time of writing, bid directly to the Department for Education to establish new schools. Again for strategic priorities, there is an expectation that proceeds from planning gain, current and future, will be made available to support the new schools; and
- In considering the number of available places in schools, Devon County Council will include the impact of residential developments that have already received planning approval or recently been constructed.

4.1.19. The policies and principles highlighted in the Education Infrastructure Plan 2016-2033 have been applied in the response to the emerging Local Plan proposals.

4.2. Existing education provision in South Hams and West Devon

4.2.1. At the time of writing there are 45 schools in total in South Hams; 39 primary schools, 3 secondary schools and 1 all-through school. All of the secondary schools cater for students from 11-18 years old and have a sixth form. In addition there are 2 alternative provision/special schools across the district that serve pupils with additional educational needs.

4.2.2. There are 22 schools in total in West Devon (not including Dartmoor National Park); 18 primary schools, 1 infant school, 1 junior school and 2 secondary schools. Both Okehampton College and Tavistock College cater for pupils age 11-18 and have sixth forms. There are no special schools in West Devon to serve pupils with additional educational needs. The majority of schools within West Devon come under the education local learning community areas of Tavistock and Okehampton. Spreyton Primary School and Highampton Primary School, however, are within the Crediton and Holsworthy Learning Communities respectively.
Figure 1: Distribution of schools in South Hams
Figure 2: Distribution of schools in West Devon
4.2.3. The anticipated capacities at these schools (excluding special schools and private schools) and the number of pupils in attendance (the number on roll) are set out below. Anticipated capacity at the primary schools has been estimated for 2020. These figures take into account the numbers of children going through the system and the impact of developments which have been approved but not implemented. The anticipated capacity at secondary schools has been estimated for 2022. Assessment for this year is considered to be more robust than a 2020 base because of the relatively large cohorts that are coming through the primary system now, which are anticipated to affect the secondary schools in this year. Therefore, 2022 represents a worst case scenario which would not be reflected by using a 2020 base.

4.2.4. The table below shows the capacities of primary schools within South Hams.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>Academy / Local Authority</th>
<th>Pupil Age Range</th>
<th>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</th>
<th>Number on Roll (As of October 2016)</th>
<th>Forecast Capacity (Spring 2020 base)</th>
<th>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth Local Learning Community (Secondary school - Dartmouth Academy, Dartmouth)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackawton Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth Academy - Primary</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Space on existing site to expand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingswear Community Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John The Baptist Roman Catholic Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke Fleming Community Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivybridge Local Learning Community (Secondary school - Ivybridge Community College, Ivybridge)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwood Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermington Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>Academy / Local Authority</td>
<td>Pupil Age Range</td>
<td>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</td>
<td>Number on Roll (As of October 2016)</td>
<td>Forecast Capacity (Spring 2020 base)</td>
<td>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holbeton School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Constrained site, expansion unlikely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Primary School, Ivybridge</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modbury Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Potential options for expansion on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton Ferrers Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaugh Prior Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparkwell All Saints Primary</td>
<td>Free School</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Mary’s Church of England Primary School, Brixton</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stowford School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Erme Primary School, Ivybridge</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Limited expansion opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugborough Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site, but may be expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wembury Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlands Park Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yealmpton Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Limited expansion may be possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kingsbridge Local Learning Community (Secondary school – Kingsbridge Academy, Kingsbridge)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aveton Gifford Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>Academy / Local Authority</td>
<td>Pupil Age Range</td>
<td>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</td>
<td>Number on Roll (As of October 2016)</td>
<td>Forecast Capacity (Spring 2020 base)</td>
<td>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleton Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Allington Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbridge Community Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loddiswell Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>New school planned, which will be expandable up to 150 places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malborough With South Huish Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salcombe Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stokenham Area Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Some limited options for expansion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurlestone, All Saints Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Alvington Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Some limited options for expansion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totnes Local Learning Community (Secondary school – King Edward VI Community College, Totnes)**

- Berry Pomeroy Parochial Church of England Primary School
  - LA
  - 4-11
  - 84
  - 96
  - 12
  - School cannot expand on existing site but undersized classroom could be expanded to provide additional spaces

- Dartington Church of England Primary School
  - LA
  - 4-11
  - 315
  - 243
  - 161
  - Expansion to 420 places possible.

- Diptford Parochial Church of England Primary School
  - Academy
  - 4-11
  - 84
  - 80
  - 18
  - School cannot expand on existing site
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>Academy / Local Authority</th>
<th>Pupil Age Range</th>
<th>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</th>
<th>Number on Roll (As of October 2016)</th>
<th>Forecast Capacity (Spring 2020 base)</th>
<th>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harbertonford Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscombe Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marldon Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Brent Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke Gabriel Primary School</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Grove Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totnes, St John’s Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock Local Learning Community (Secondary school – Tavistock College)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bickleigh Down Church of England Primary School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>School cannot expand on existing site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4:** Existing and forecast primary school capacity in South Hams
4.2.5. The table below shows the capacities of secondary schools within South Hams.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary School</th>
<th>Academy / Local Authority</th>
<th>Pupil Age Range</th>
<th>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</th>
<th>Number on Roll (As of Oct 2016)</th>
<th>Forecast Capacity (Spring 2022 base)</th>
<th>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth Local Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth Academy - Secondary</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>11-18</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivybridge Local Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivybridge Community College</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>11-18</td>
<td>2278</td>
<td>2446</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Some limited expansion possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbridge Local Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbridge Academy</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>11-18</td>
<td>1407</td>
<td>1428</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totnes Local Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Edward VI Community College</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>11-18</td>
<td>1742</td>
<td>1151</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>Potential expansion opportunities on site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Existing and forecast secondary school capacity in South Hams

4.2.6. The table below shows the capacities of special schools within South Hams.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special/Alternative Provider</th>
<th>Academy / Local Authority</th>
<th>Pupil Age Range</th>
<th>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</th>
<th>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totnes Local Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidwell Brook School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>3-19</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Potential for expansion would require campus review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6: Existing special school capacity in South Hams

4.2.7. The table below shows the capacities of primary schools within West Devon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>Academy / Local Authority</th>
<th>Pupil Age Range</th>
<th>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</th>
<th>Number on Roll (As of October 2016)</th>
<th>Forecast Capacity (Spring 2020 base)</th>
<th>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boasley Cross Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Not capable of expansion unless additional land acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridestowe Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not capable of expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exbourne C of E Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Not capable of expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatherleigh Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Current site not capable of expansion. Land adjacent to school site would need to be secured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lew Trenchard C of E Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>2-11</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Recently expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northiew &amp; Ashbury Parochial C of E Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Tawton Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>2-11</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Potentially expanding to 210 places, subject to deliverability of scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okehampton Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>2-11</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>School site unable to support any further expansion. New school planned to the East of Okehampton.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schools Company South & West Devon Academy

Academy 4-16 76 Scheme has planning to enable expansion of provision
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>Academy / Local Authority</th>
<th>Pupil Age Range</th>
<th>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</th>
<th>Number on Roll (As of October 2016)</th>
<th>Forecast Capacity (Spring 2020 base)</th>
<th>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock Learning Community (Secondary school – Tavistock College)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bere Alston Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>School capable of further expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulworthy Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not capable of expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamerton C of E VC Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Not capable of expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifton Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>2-11</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Capable of expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Abbot Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Not capable of expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Andrew’s C of E Primary, Buckland Monochorum</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Limited options to expand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Peter’s C of E Junior</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>7-11</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited options to expand. New school planned in Tavistock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Rumon’s C of E Infants</td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited options to expand. New school planned in Tavistock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock Community Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>2-11</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Limited options to expand. New school planned in Tavistock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitchurch Community Primary</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Limited options to expand. New school planned in Tavistock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crediton Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreyton School</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>4-11</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holsworthy Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22
4.2.8. The table below shows the capacities of secondary schools within West Devon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary School</th>
<th>Academy / Local Authority</th>
<th>Pupil Age Range</th>
<th>Net Capacity (places) at 2017</th>
<th>Number on Roll (As of October 2016)</th>
<th>Forecast Capacity (Spring 2022 base)</th>
<th>Ability to expand within current site (DCC officer opinion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okehampton Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okehampton College</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>11-18</td>
<td>1463</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Capable of expansion with investment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock Learning Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock College</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>11-18</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>Sufficient capacity projected at Tavistock College. Some maintenance issues which will need to be monitored to ensure there remains sufficient capacity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Existing and forecast secondary school capacity in West Devon
4.3. **Youth services in South Hams and West Devon**

4.3.1. The Devon Youth Service forms part of a broad range of early help and support services for young people across the county, commissioned or provided by the county council. In addition, there is an extensive and well developed local voluntary and community sector that engages with, supports and provides activities for young people.

4.3.2. The Council’s youth service is provided by DYS Space Ltd – a public sector mutual. The service that it provides encompasses open access youth work, targeted and referred youth work, ongoing support to the voluntary and community sector, educational support services and the Duke of Edinburgh service for Devon.

4.3.3. The youth and community centres in South West Devon are Totnes (Rushbrook Centre, Station Road) for South Hams and Okehampton (Room 13, St James Street) for West Devon. There are other centres across the area run by a mixture of community groups and organisations.

4.4. **Children’s centres**

4.4.1. Children’s centres provide early childhood services for all families during pregnancy, following birth and until a child is five years old. These services are delivered in partnership with Health, Adult Learning and Job Centre Plus and can be delivered at a children’s centre, in a community building or in families’ homes.

4.4.2. In Devon, children’s centre services are not directly delivered by the county council. Instead they are contracted out to 4 different providers – three charities and one governing body. Each has their own contract. Therefore Devon County Council does not require a set number of children’s centres, just sufficient facilities to provide for all families with young children, and to enable us to continue to offer support for those families in greatest need.

4.4.3. In South Hams and West Devon children’s centre services have been operating from stand-alone centres across both districts. However, due to spending pressures, the County Council’s children’s centre services have been under review. The public consultation element of this review was undertaken between 22 April and 6 June 2014, and is now largely complete. The proposals of the review focus on changing the manner in which children’s centre services are provided by Devon County Council, focussing on reducing the county council’s estate and delivering the services in a more cost effective manner. A key mechanism for delivering this reform is through renegotiation of contracts, including spending a greater proportion of children's centre funding on the service rather than on the buildings.

4.4.4. More information about the County Council’s children’s centre review can be found at:

4.5. **Demographic change for school-aged people in South Hams and West Devon**

4.5.1. Devon County Council uses a demographic model to derive likely future population numbers and profiles. Based on the proposals in the emerging Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan, the model has generated the forecast presented in Table 9 and Figure 3 below for school age residents in south west Devon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2029</th>
<th>2034</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,605</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>3,664</td>
<td>3,607</td>
<td>3,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,763</td>
<td>2,654</td>
<td>2,667</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td>2,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,825</td>
<td>10,485</td>
<td>10,506</td>
<td>10,527</td>
<td>10,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-16</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,483</td>
<td>7,535</td>
<td>8,175</td>
<td>8,199</td>
<td>8,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-19</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,358</td>
<td>3,793</td>
<td>4,082</td>
<td>4,418</td>
<td>4,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>28,034</td>
<td>28,193</td>
<td>29,094</td>
<td>29,378</td>
<td>29,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 9:** Demographic projections for school age residents in South West Devon

**Figure 3:** Projected growth of 0-19 year olds in South West Devon

4.5.2. The overall forecast for South West Devon predicts a gradually increasing need for primary age provision to 2029 before dipping slightly in the last 5 years of the plan period. The size and location of development proposed in the emerging Local Plan means that new primary school provision will be required.

4.5.3. Secondary age pupil numbers are predicted to grow throughout the Plan period but the level of growth is relatively low, with a total increase of 815

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5 Projections were produced in January 2017 and are rounded to nearest 100. Figures may not sum due to rounding. Projections are more up-to-date than those included in the Education Infrastructure Plan: https://new.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/pupil-place-planning
additional pupils from 2014 to 2034. This has a direct impact upon planning for secondary education provision within each District.

4.5.4. Whilst there may be a projected increase in school pupil numbers, it is important to note that there is some existing capacity at some schools which serve the Districts. This has been factored into the requirements set out in this document and the infrastructure planning for each District.

4.5.5. A major factor of whether a school will need to expand is whether new development occurs within a suitable travelling distance. This will increase the number of pupils needing to attend that school. The analysis below considers the impact of the allocations proposed in the emerging Plymouth and South West Devon joint Local Plan and the actions required to accommodate pupils from this growth.

4.6. **Supporting existing & future development in South Hams and West Devon**

4.6.1. The following section of this report sets the context and need for additional education, children and young people provision required as a result of development proposed within the Plymouth and South West Devon Local Plan.

4.6.2. The Joint Plymouth, South Hams and West Devon Infrastructure Needs Assessment (INA) sets out whether infrastructure is considered to be strategic or local and whether it is critical, necessary or desirable. The definitions used to classify infrastructure into these categories is set out in full in the INA. All education provision including early years requirements and special educational needs (SEN) are considered to be ‘strategic critical’ due to the significance of education facilities in delivering sustainable development and the role they play in delivering the wider objectives of the Joint Local Plan. The ‘critical’ nature of the infrastructure also reflects the Local Education Authority’s statutory responsibility to ensure that there are sufficient school places, which will include the additional demand generated through new development.

4.6.3. The following sections are set out according to the Local Learning Community areas within the South Hams and West Devon.

**Dartmouth Local Learning Community**

4.6.4. There are five primary schools within the Dartmouth Local Learning Community (LLC); three of these are located within the town of Dartmouth (including Kingswear). These are Dartmouth Academy, which is an all-through school, catering for both primary and secondary pupils, St Johns Roman Catholic Primary School and Kingswear Community Primary School. Between the three schools, there are forecast to be 103 spare primary places.

4.6.5. In total there are 550 dwellings proposed for Dartmouth, including 100 at Kingswear. Of these, 240 dwellings have permission. The dwellings which have permission have been taken into account in the forecast data as there is sufficient capacity to accommodate them. Excluding the dwellings which
have permission and are included in the school forecasts, the development is expected to generate 78 primary aged children. The schools in the town are forecast to have sufficient capacity to accommodate the number of children expected to be generated by the development.

4.6.6. Secondary provision in the town is at Dartmouth Academy. This is forecast to have 113 spare places and therefore has sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed development.

Ivybridge Local Learning Community

4.6.7. There are 15 primary schools within the Ivybridge Local Learning Community area as well as one secondary school, Ivybridge Community College.

Ivybridge Town

4.6.8. There are four primary schools in Ivybridge, which are: Woodlands Park Primary School, Manor Primary School, The Erme Primary School and Stowford School. Three of the schools have the ability to expand on their existing sites.

4.6.9. There are 1,079 new homes proposed for Ivybridge, some of which have permission. Taking into account the development which has permission and has been included in the forecast spare places in the town, it is expected that an additional 172 primary places will be needed in the town.

4.6.10. The number of dwellings proposed is sufficient to support a new primary school, which would also provide some capacity for additional development. Given that the existing schools are generally not at what is considered to be the optimum capacity organisationally, it is proposed to expand the existing schools to achieve this and to provide additional capacity to support the development. This approach has not been discussed with the schools in the town at the time of writing and would need the agreement of the schools as an appropriate strategy.

4.6.11. Ivybridge Community College is forecast to be at capacity and the development proposed will generate an additional need for secondary places. Additional secondary places will need to be delivered at Ivybridge Community College to accommodate the development proposed within Ivybridge as well as at Modbury.

Modbury

4.6.12. There are 173 dwellings proposed in Modbury and a planning application has been approved for 93 of these. Excluding the development that has received permission and is considered in the school forecast, an additional 20 primary aged pupils are expected to be generated and an additional 12 secondary pupils. There is forecast to be sufficient capacity at the primary school to accommodate the pupils generated. The secondary pupils have been considered as part of Ivybridge Community College’s forecasts.
4.6.13. There are 10 primary schools within the Kingsbridge Local Learning Community area as well as one secondary school, Kingsbridge Community College.

4.6.14. Kingsbridge has one primary school, Kingsbridge Community Primary School. It is located to the east of the town, which is away from development that is proposed to the west of the town. The school is forecast to have 62 spare places.

4.6.15. There are 395 dwellings proposed at Kingsbridge. Of these, 195 have permission, which includes 50 extra care dwellings. This would be expected to generate an additional 87 primary pupils and 52 secondary pupils in total. The existing primary school is forecast to have 62 spare places and as such, does not have sufficient capacity to accommodate the development. An expansion to the primary school in the town is likely to be required to accommodate the proposed development.

4.6.16. It should be noted that most of the development proposed at Kingsbridge is towards the west of the town. This is not well located for the primary school in the town, which is to the east of the town. Longer term, a strategy for the town may include the relocation of West Alvington Primary School to the town. This would help to provide an improved distribution of schools in the town and to deliver additional capacity. The level of development currently proposed does not justify this as a strategy. It should also be noted that the relocation of a school would require a significant funding investment.

4.6.17. Kingsbridge Community College provides secondary education for the town. It is forecast to have 20 places. Some additional capacity will be required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development within Kingsbridge as well as at Salcombe and Stokenham / Chillington which are also within its designated area. It is expected that this can be delivered at the secondary school.

4.6.18. Salcombe Primary School is forecast to have no spare capacity to accommodate proposed development. There are 63 dwellings proposed at Salcombe. It is expected that the development proposed will generate an additional 16 primary aged pupils and 10 secondary pupils. Salcombe Primary School has been identified as not being able to expand on site. If a small expansion cannot be delivered to accommodate the development proposed, it may be possible to amend the designated area of the school, and nearby school(s), with a small expansion delivered at a nearby school to accommodate the change in designated area and overall securing additional capacity to meet the need generated by development.

4.6.19. The secondary pupils have been considered as part of Kingsbridge Community College’s forecasts.
Stokenham / Chillington

4.6.20. Stokenham Primary School is within the Kingsbridge LLC. It is not forecast to have any spare capacity to accommodate development. There are 85 dwellings proposed at Stokenham / Chillington, which would generate 22 additional primary pupils and 13 secondary pupils. There may be options to accommodate this additional demand in the village. It may be possible to deliver a small expansion to the school to accommodate the level of development proposed. Alternatively, it may be possible to amend the designated area of the school, and nearby school(s), with a small expansion delivered at a nearby school to accommodate the change in designated area and overall securing additional capacity to meet the need generated by development.

4.6.21. The secondary pupils have been considered as part of Ivybridge Community College’s forecasts.

Loddiswell

4.6.22. A scheme is being developed to relocate and expand Loddiswell Primary School. The school is being expanded to enable it to meet future demand. Although there is no development proposed in the Local Plan at Loddiswell, it should be noted that the proposal will result in some spare capacity to enable it to accommodate future need which could arise. Should development be proposed at Loddiswell in the future, it will be necessary to secure funds from development retrospectively.

Totnes Local Learning Community

4.6.23. There are 11 primary schools within the Totnes Local Learning Community area as well as one secondary school, King Edward VI Community College.

Totnes town

4.6.24. There are two primary schools in Totnes, St Johns Primary School and The Grove Primary School. The Grove Primary School has been expanded from 210 to 315 places and its maintenance issues addressed through the Priority Schools Building Programme. It is proposed to also expand St Johns Primary school from 210 to 315 places. This will provide an additional 105 places in the town. This is expected to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate the development coming forward. Devon County Council is progressing a project at St Johns Primary School to ensure that capacity is available as development comes forward. As the project is being forward funded to meet the demand from development (although in advance of all the development coming forward) funding will need to be secured from development retrospectively, after the project has been delivered.

4.6.25. There are 529 dwellings proposed at Totnes. Some of the proposed development has permission and for one of these sites, s.106 contributions have been secured towards additional capacity in the town. Taking into account the forecast spare capacity and the permitted development, but excluding that which has a s.106 towards additional places, 86 places are expected to be needed in the town. The additional 105 places proposed to
be created through the expansion of St Johns Primary School should be sufficient to meet the need arising from development. In addition, a number of children attend schools outside of the town, which may be expected to continue.

4.6.26. The secondary school serving the town is King Edward VI Community College. This is forecast to have sufficient capacity to accommodate the level of development proposed in the town and at Dartington.

Dartington

4.6.27. Dartington Church of England Primary School is forecast to have 161 spare places. There are 282 dwellings proposed at Dartington. Taking this into account, the primary school is expected to have sufficient capacity to accommodate the development proposed.

4.6.28. The secondary pupils have been considered as part of King Edward VI Community College’s forecasts.

Okehampton Local Learning Community Area

4.6.29. There are 12 schools within the Okehampton Local Learning Community area. Three of these schools are in the Dartmoor National Park planning authority area.

Okehampton Town

4.6.30. Okehampton is experiencing demographic and housing growth. One allocation of 775 dwellings is proposed at the town. This development has permission and is expected to generate 194 additional primary aged pupils and 117 secondary aged pupils.

4.6.31. The town is currently served by a single primary school which it should be noted has no forecast capacity. The campus is constrained and unable to support any further expansion. In order to support demand from the existing community, demographic changes and new housing development, a new primary school is a strategic priority for the Local Education Authority. The priority is for delivery of a new 420 place primary school with early years provision to the East of Okehampton. A school site of circa 1.7ha has been purchased by Devon County Council which has outline planning consent for education. The Local Education Authority is currently working towards a delivery date for the new school in the 2018/19 academic year. The school is likely to offer a planned admission number of 30 from September 2018. The delivery of the new primary school will provide sufficient capacity for the site allocated in the Local Plan. Proportionate developer contributions will be sought for primary infrastructure, land and early years provision from development in Okehampton towards the new primary school. Although the Education Authority has forward funded the new school, it is being delivered to accommodate new development and as such, there is a requirement for new development to contribute towards its delivery and land, including after the school has opened. In this regard, retrospective contributions are specifically required.

4.6.32. Secondary and post-16 education is provided by Okehampton College. The
scale of the development proposed in the Local Plan for the Okehampton LLC area will require 164 secondary places. This includes development proposed at North Tawton, Hatherleigh and Lifton. Okehampton College has no forecast capacity. A scheme is currently being developed to relocate the post-16 provision to create additional secondary capacity on the site. It is expected that this will generate 125 additional secondary places. Further expansion will be needed to accommodate the level of development proposed in the LLC area. Developer contributions will be requested on all new development towards secondary infrastructure.

North Tawton

4.6.33. North Tawton has seen recent development and developer contributions were secured to support an enlargement to the one primary school serving North Tawton. One site is proposed at North Tawton, for 61 dwellings, which has already received planning permission. The intention is for North Tawton Primary School to expand from 180 to 210 places to provide an additional class space, subject to a deliverable scheme, to support the level of development consented. A project has been commissioned for this. The school site is not capable of any further expansion. Any further development, beyond that proposed in the Local Plan, is likely to require an amendment of the school’s designated area, along with that of neighbouring school(s) and potential increase in capacity of neighbouring schools.

4.6.34. The secondary pupils have been considered as part of Okehampton Community College’s forecasts.

Hatherleigh

4.6.35. Hatherleigh has one primary school which has no forecast capacity. There are 156 dwellings proposed in the town, which would generate 39 additional primary pupils and 23 secondary pupils. Of the development proposed, a site of 106 dwellings has permission and a s.106 contribution was secured from this towards additional primary capacity. Further development would require additional contributions. Hatherleigh Primary School’s current site is constrained and the school does not have the ability to increase its capacity on the site. Land adjacent to the school site would need to be secured to enable any enlargement of the school and developer contributions required.

4.6.36. The secondary pupils have been considered as part of Okehampton Community College’s forecasts.

Tavistock Local Learning Community area

4.6.37. There are 14 primary schools, one infant school, one junior school and one secondary school in the Tavistock Learning Community. However, five of the primary schools are within the planning authority area of Dartmoor National Park.

Tavistock Town

4.6.38. Tavistock is experiencing demographic and housing growth. In total, there are 1,143 dwellings proposed at Tavistock. This would generate an
additional 286 primary aged pupils and 172 secondary aged pupils.

4.6.39. There are four schools serving primary aged children in Tavistock: Tavistock Primary School, St Rumon’s Infant School, St Peter’s Junior School and Whitchurch Primary School. These schools have very limited options to expand. In order to support demographic change and housing growth, Devon County Council has identified the requirement for provision of a new primary school including early years provision in its Education Infrastructure Plan for Tavistock as critical infrastructure. The potential timescale for delivery of the new school is in the period 2020-2026, subject to the rate of house building. A school site of circa 1.2 ha has been secured to enable a 210 place school to be delivered in the existing allocation south of Callington Road. Proportionate developer contributions will be sought for primary infrastructure and early years provision from development in Tavistock towards the new primary school. Developer contributions towards land for the new primary school will not be sought as the land has been secured through a Section 106 Agreement.

4.6.40. Secondary school and post-16 provision for Tavistock and the local learning community area is served by Tavistock College. The scale of development proposed in the Local Plan for the Tavistock area will generate the need for approximately 200 secondary school places. There is sufficient capacity projected at Tavistock College to accommodate additional pupils from new development. It is recognised that there are maintenance issues with some buildings, which will be monitored to ensure that the capacity remains available to be able to accommodate the development proposed. Tavistock College is also the designated secondary school for the rural schools within the Tavistock area.

Bere Alston

4.6.41. A total of 50 dwellings are proposed at Bere Alston. In total the development would be expected to generate 13 primary pupils and 8 secondary pupils. There is sufficient capacity at Bere Alston Primary School for the amount of development proposed in the Local Plan. The secondary pupils have been considered as part of Tavistock College’s forecasts.

Lifton

4.6.42. There are 100 dwelling proposed at Lifton, which would generate an additional 25 primary pupils and 15 secondary pupils. Lifton Primary School is forecast to have only 9 spare places and will require expansion to accommodate the level of development proposed. The school site is capable of expansion with investment secured from developer contributions. The secondary pupils have been considered as part of Tavistock College’s forecasts.

Edge of Plymouth

Woolwell

4.6.43. An allocation of 2,000 dwellings is proposed at Woolwell, which although on the edge of Plymouth, is within Devon County Council’s administrative area. This would be expected to generate an additional 500 primary pupils and
300 secondary pupils. Bickleigh Down Primary School is located at Woolwell and is forecast to have 4 spare places.

4.6.44. A primary school has been identified in the plan to be located at Woolwell. It is suggested that provision should be made for up to 630 places plus provision for early years. This may be delivered incrementally as the allocation builds out. For example, a school may be initially delivered for 420 places, but with the ability to expand to 630 places as the need arises. Providing a primary school of this size will allow for further development or additional need arising from increasing demographics. A site of 2.3 ha will need to be secured from the development.

4.6.45. Although Woolwell is currently within the designated area for Tavistock College, it relates to Plymouth and as such it is considered appropriate for pupils to attend secondary school in Plymouth. This strategy has been agreed with Plymouth City Council officers.

4.6.46. According to data provided by Plymouth City Council, there are expected to be over 2,600 spare secondary places within Plymouth in 2022. This is out of a total of almost 21,000 places across the city. Whilst this is a significant number of spare places, this does not cover the length of the Joint Local Plan and it is known that there have been increasing demographics at primary schools which in turn will impact on secondary schools. Further analysis using demographic data has been undertaken to identify the expected number of secondary schools pupils in the city when including the housing proposed as part of the Joint Local Plan. This demonstrates that there are expected to be just under 22,000 secondary age pupils in 2034.

4.6.47. Taking into account the demographic information, some additional capacity is expected to be needed at Plymouth secondary schools to meet the forecast demand. It is understood that some existing secondary schools can be expanded to deliver additional capacity within Plymouth and therefore a new secondary school is not proposed for Plymouth, or development on its edge. Should it be considered at a later date that sufficient capacity cannot be secured at existing schools, a site for a secondary school may be required. It is anticipated that this would be secured through a review of the Joint Local Plan.

4.6.48. As the agreed strategy is for pupils from development on the edge of Plymouth to attend Plymouth secondary schools, additional provision to accommodate these pupils is not being planned for at Devon schools. Contributions may be required from this development towards additional provision within Plymouth schools. Whilst demand generated by development on the edge of Plymouth is not being planned for by DCC, should the need for places not be met within Plymouth, there may be a need for contributions towards expansion of existing schools in Devon and school transport costs in order for the county council to meet its statutory responsibilities.

Plympton

4.6.49. An allocation of 400 dwellings is proposed at West Park Hill, on the edge of Plympton. This is expected to generate an additional 100 primary pupils and 60 secondary pupils.
4.6.50. A primary school is proposed at this site. Although a site of this size would generally not be sufficient to support a primary school, it is understood that there is a need for additional places arising from development in the Plympton area. The primary school would need to be for 420 places plus early years, to provide sufficient additional capacity to accommodate the need arising from development. A site of 1.8 ha will need to be secured from the development.

4.6.51. The allocation is currently within Ivybridge Community College’s designated area. The school does not have any spare capacity to accommodate the development proposed. As the site will effectively function as part of Plymouth, it is recommended that the designated area is amended so that the site will be within the designated area for a Plymouth secondary school. It is understood that there is sufficient capacity within Plympton Academy to accommodate the need arising from the development.

4.7. **Early Years**

4.7.1. There will be a need for additional early years places to meet the need arising from development. In addition, the increase to 30 hours funded childcare for working parents from September 2017 is expected to increase the demand for early years places.

4.7.2. Early years provision can include private nurseries, childminders and provision at schools. Where new schools are proposed, it is planned that these will include early years places. Additional places may be delivered in a number of ways. This includes new private provision being established, schools choosing to extend their age range or may be achieved through existing providers increasing their hours or being open year round rather than term time only.

4.7.3. In addition to provision at the proposed new schools, additional provision will be needed at Dartmouth, Ivybridge, Totnes, Kingsbridge, Bere Alston, Hatherleigh, Lifton, Modbury and North Tawton.

4.7.4. Where there is a need for additional early years places, contributions from development will be required. The need for early years places will be kept under review in response to any changes in providers in all locations. As a result, there could be a need for developer contributions towards early years in locations not identified above.

4.8. **School transport**

4.8.1. Where pupils live beyond a reasonable safe walking distance from a primary or secondary school, school transport is provided. The annual expenditure on school transport across the county is in excess of £23m. This reflects the rural nature of the county. There is no direct funding stream for school transport and as such, where development is proposed where it will generate a need for school transport, s.106 contributions towards these costs will be required from development. It is expected that this will primarily be in relation to secondary school transport for the development proposed in the plan given the wider catchments of such schools. It is expected that development on the edge of Plymouth, within Devon’s administrative area,
will feed into Plymouth secondary schools and as such would not be eligible for school transport.

4.9. **Special educational needs**

4.9.1. Provision for children with special educational needs (SEN) is planned strategically across the county. Where there is a need for new provision it is proposed to locate this in the larger urban areas where the need is likely to be greatest, thereby reducing the overall need to travel. It should however be noted that due to different types of provision for SEN, it may be necessary for children to travel to the appropriate provision for their needs, which may not be the closest SEN provision. No new SEN provision is proposed in the South Hams or West Devon due to the size of the urban areas. Given the level of development proposed, it is expected that additional need will be generated and contributions towards its delivery in other district areas will be expected.
5. **Waste management**

5.1. **Devon County Council's approach to waste management**

5.1.1. Devon County Council is a Waste Disposal Authority and is responsible for the safe management and disposal of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), formerly known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). In Devon LACW is collected by each Waste Collection Authority (the District Councils) and additional bulky household and garden waste is taken to recycling centres by the general public.

5.1.2. Devon County Council has been working with District Councils across the county to raise awareness of waste management issues and increase domestic recycling levels. In South Hams, recycling rates have risen from 34.3% (in 2005/06) to 53% (in 2015/16). The increase in West Devon over the same period has been even greater, from 34.6% (in 2005/06) to 54.5% (in 2015/16).

5.1.3. For other forms of waste, including commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste, responsibility for its management lies with the producers. A range of waste management operators provide services for the collection, recycling and disposal of these wastes.

5.1.4. The county council prepares several plans to set out how waste will be managed within the county. These include the Waste and Resource Management Strategy for Devon and the Devon Waste Plan.

5.1.5. The Waste and Resource Management Strategy for Devon Review was approved in March 2013. This sets out the ambition to recycle 65% of South West Devon’s local authority collected waste from 2025/26 onwards. It also contains information about the Devon local authorities’ policies on reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering energy from waste and has associated strategies including the waste education strategy and communications strategy.

5.1.6. Devon County adopted the Devon Waste Plan 11 December 2014. This covers the area within Devon excluding the unitary authorities of Torbay, Plymouth and also excluding Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks. This sets out the policies by which waste management developments are determined when a planning application is received. This document also allocates new sites for energy recovery facilities, although none of the five identified sites are located in south west Devon.

5.1.7. The Devon Waste Plan includes policy (W21) to ensure that applications for new non-waste (e.g. housing or employment) development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that sufficient waste management capacity exists to accommodate the waste arising from that development. In such cases, the developer may create on-site waste management facilities or

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6 [http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/waste_disposal/waste_management_strategy_for_devon.htm](http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/waste_disposal/waste_management_strategy_for_devon.htm)
provide a financial contribution to expand an appropriate existing waste management facility.

5.1.8. All new development will also be expected be built in a manner that promotes the waste hierarchy, being built in a way that reduces construction waste, and waste arising once operational. Developments will also need to provide sufficient space to allow the segregation of reusable and recyclable waste from waste requiring disposal (Policy W4). Devon County Council has prepared a Supplementary Planning Document to provide guidance to developers and district councils on the implementation of Policies W4, W10 and W21.


5.1.10. As well as plan and strategy making, under the Environmental Protection Act (1990), Waste Disposal Authorities are required to provide Household Waste Recycling Centres. These must be reasonably accessible to people resident in the area. It is Devon County Council’s policy to provide a recycling centre within a 10 mile radius of every household within Devon, where economically practicable.

5.2. **Current waste management provision in South West Devon**

5.2.1. Residual local authority collected waste (LACW) generated within South West Devon is disposed of at a sub-regional energy from waste facility located within Plymouth. The energy from waste facility which opened in July 2015 produces electricity from the waste which is input, which is used in the Dockyard and Naval base with an element exported back to the national grid. Waste heat in the form of steam from this process is used at the adjacent naval base and dockyard facility. The facility also processes the residual LACW which is produced within Plymouth, Torbay and most of Teignbridge.

5.2.2. Organic waste from South Hams in the form of food, garden and cardboard is currently treated at the In Vessel Composting (IVC) plant at Heathfield landfill site near Newton Abbot. Food waste from West Devon is treated at the Anaerobic Digestion Plant at Holsworthy with the garden waste and cardboard bulked up at Crowndale Transfer Station (Tavistock) for composting on local farms.

5.2.3. There are currently five household waste recycling centres in South West Devon, the locations of these are displayed in Figure 3.
## Figure 3: Existing provision and distribution of recycling centres in South West Devon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Reference</th>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Okehampton Recycling Centre</td>
<td>Okehampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crowndale Recycling Centre</td>
<td>Tavistock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ivybridge Recycling Centre</td>
<td>Ivybridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Totnes Recycling Centre</td>
<td>Totnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Torr Quarry Recycling Centre</td>
<td>Kingsbridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.3. Waste management requirements to mitigate proposed development impact in South West Devon

#### 5.3.1. The amount of local authority collected waste generated usually bears a close relationship to the number of households in an area, so an increase in the number of households results in increased waste to be dealt with.

#### 5.3.2. Forecasts of waste amounts are regularly updated to help ensure adequate planning for, and management of, waste treatment occurs; informing consideration of whether new sites are required due to increased number of households or for other reasons (e.g. expiry of planning permission at existing sites).

#### 5.3.3. In considering the proposals set out in the emerging joint Plymouth and
South West Devon Local Plan, the requirement for two new recycling centres have been identified to replace existing facilities serving Tavistock and Totnes. This is in addition to the new facility which is currently under construction in Ivybridge which will open in March 2017. The new facility which cost approximately £3.5 million is sufficient to accommodate the needs arising from development in Ivybridge and the new community of Sherford.

5.3.4. The new facility in Tavistock is required as the existing site is of an inadequate scale, the access is poor and the layout inadequate, leading to significant queuing on the highway network, all of which will be exacerbated by additional development. This results in poor recycling performance and health and safety issues.

5.3.5. Similarly, the new facility in Totnes is required as the existing site cannot appropriately accommodate the increase in demand which will be generated in the town and surrounding area. Consideration is being given to a replacement site to serve Totnes, Kingsbridge and Dartmouth.

5.3.6. The current estimate for the cost of a new recycling centre is £3.5 million. This cost is based upon other similar schemes which have been built recently in the County and specifically Ivybridge in South West Devon.

5.3.7. The existing energy from waste facility in Plymouth has sufficient capacity to manage the residual waste generated in both West Devon and South Hams for the full length of the joint Local Plan period (i.e. to 2034).

5.4. Funding arrangements

5.4.1. Waste management facilities for LACW are operated by private sector organisations; however the county council enters into contracts with these organisations so that its statutory responsibilities can be met.

5.4.2. With regards to household waste recycling centres, these are operated by commercial waste operators through contracts with the county council - although the sites and facilities are generally owned / leased by the county council. As set out above, Policy W21 of the Devon Waste Plan requires development to mitigate its impact in locations where sufficient waste management facilities do not exist. The county council will therefore seek developer contributions through CIL or s106 towards waste management facilities when appropriate.
6. **Extra care housing**

6.1. **Introduction**

6.1.1. The Care Act 2014 places a duty on Devon County Council to assess its residents’ needs for "community care services". There are a number of ways in which our community care responsibility could be met; however where complex needs are identified that cannot be met within an individual’s current home, work we have undertaken has concluded that an effective way to meet this responsibility is through the provision of supported extra care housing.

6.1.2. Extra care housing enables older people to live in their own apartments (usually clustered in groups of 50 or more) in a designated development for the elderly, with 24 hour care and support services on site. The extra care housing programme being developed for Devon is intended to help older people achieve greater independence and well-being, by giving them more choice over housing and care options. Furthermore, extra care housing will help postpone the need for older people to move into residential care and will allow the county to reinvest resources in preventative services.

6.1.3. The key features that modern extra care housing should include are as follows:

- Accessible specially designed housing that enables independent living for older people including those with physical or learning disabilities;
- The inclusion of telecare to enable people to live safely in their own apartments and to monitor those who have dementia or other mental health problems;
- The provision of communal facilities to allow community activities to be organised and to provide other services (e.g. a café/restaurant, assisted bathing);
- Flexible 24 hour care delivered by an on-site care team;
- The development of a mixed community including those with different levels of ability and the provision of apartments with different tenures and number of bedrooms; and
- The development of sites that maximise economies of scale i.e. 50 plus units.

6.1.4. The dependency mix of residents varies, with all schemes aiming to achieve a balance between high, medium and low needs, and some providing accommodation and care for a proportion of people with dementia.

6.1.5. Extra care housing is not intended to be a substitute for sheltered housing or flexible community support services for older people. Instead, extra care housing is intended to complement other types of provision for older people, particularly for those who are unable to continue living in their own homes but wish to live in an independent setting with care and support staff on site.

6.1.6. Extra care housing schemes are, in most cases, built and operated by the private sector. The county council commissions extra care units from private sector schemes for those who need care but, as proved through means
testing, cannot afford it. This is supported extra care.

6.2. **Current and future extra care housing conditions in South Hams and West Devon**

6.2.1 Devon County Council first produced a Commissioning Strategy for Extra Care Housing in March 2009. This document used population data from 2001 and identified the need for extra care housing across Devon, including South West Devon[7]. The strategy also considered how the potential need for extra care housing would grow in the period to 2020.

6.2.2 This original strategy utilised a rate of 65 extra care housing units per 1000 people aged 75 and over who are living alone and have a limiting long term illness. This indicative rate was based upon a Department for Communities and Local Government Model which identified the needs of vulnerable people in growth areas. The rate has also been based on evidence of the numbers of older people with low to moderate needs who can be diverted from residential care in Devon, as well as those whose needs could be more effectively met by extra care housing. Not all those within the population at risk will end up needing extra care housing, and indeed not all of these will require local government support to live in these units. The rate therefore identifies the population in need of local authority supported extra care housing.

6.2.3 The needs assessment was updated in 2015 using population data from the 2011 census in addition to population projections to 2033 produced by Devon County Council using Popgroup software[8]. Due to changes in the way in which census data was collected between 2001 and 2011, it is no longer possible to identify the number of people aged 75 and over whom are living alone and have a limiting long term illness. Instead it is possible to identify:

- The number of people aged 75 and older living with a limiting long term illness; and
- The number of people aged 65 and older living alone.

6.2.4 These two datasets have been considered alongside one another in order to identify a broadly comparable indicator to that used in the earlier strategy. This assumes that the percentage of people who are 75 and over living in alone is the same as that for 65 and over. It is accepted that in reality the number of people aged 75 and over living alone may be higher than 65 and over and therefore needs may be slightly underestimated using this approach, however, the County Council is comfortable that this approach is appropriate for strategic planning purposes.

6.2.5 The assessment has been undertaken for market town areas. This includes the town itself and its hinterland. Below is a table summarising the need for extra care housing in South Hams and West Devon, based on 2011 population levels and projected population levels for 2033.

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[8] The population projections referenced here were produced in 2013.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns (including their hinterlands)</th>
<th>Local Authority Supported Extra Care Housing Unit requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivybridge</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbridge</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okehampton</td>
<td>-6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherford</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totnes</td>
<td>-14*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A minus figure is presented here as existing provision available exceed the identified requirement. For example, there is a 60 unit scheme available in Totnes but an identified need of only 46. In Okehampton there is an existing scheme for 50 and the identified need is 44.

Table 10: Extra Care Housing Need in South West Devon

6.3. Strategy for delivery

Dartmouth

6.3.1 There is an identified need of 33 extra care housing units to meet Dartmouth’s needs in the period to 2033. It is not anticipated that a scheme would be developed during the plan period due to relatively low level of need identified in the town even in the longer term.

Ivybridge

6.3.2 There is an existing extra care housing scheme, Douro Court, located in Ivybridge which provides 32 units. This has been in place for many years and utilises buildings which have been remodelled from a sheltered housing scheme. This existing provision means that there is an outstanding requirement during the plan period for a further 79 units. This is likely to be delivered at a single scheme within the town towards the end of the plan period. It will be necessary to identify a suitable site and work with housing colleagues and registered providers to deliver the scheme, which should be part funded through developer contributions.

Kingsbridge

6.3.3 There is a signed S106 agreement in place for the delivery of an extra care housing scheme in Kingsbridge although this is yet to be delivered. This scheme will meet the requirements of the town in the longer term and
therefore there is no need to identify an additional site through the joint local plan process.

**Okehampton**

6.3.4 There is an existing 50 unit scheme which meets the current needs of the town. A further 35 units will be required during the course of the plan period. In order to achieve economies of scale, there is potential that the existing scheme could be expanded, although this is not confirmed at this stage. Joint working will be necessary to achieve delivery and a range of funding sources, including developer contributions will be required.

**Sherford**

6.3.4 Towards the end of the plan period there will be a need to deliver an extra care housing scheme to support the planned new community at Sherford. In order to meet our requirements this scheme will need to provide at least 43 units. The existing S106 agreement for Sherford requires the developers to provide land for a 50 unit ECH scheme and therefore this will be adequate for the need identified above.

**Tavistock**

6.3.5 There is an existing need to provide a scheme within the town. This need increases over the course of the plan period, with the likely need to provide a further scheme towards the latter stages of the plan period. Alternatively, in order to achieve economies of scale, a single larger scale could be delivered during the plan period.

**Totnes**

6.3.6 There is an existing scheme in Totnes which provides 60 units. The need will increase during the plan period but a further scheme will not be required during the plan period.

6.4 **Funding and delivery**

6.4.1 As set out above, the county council model for providing extra care units is to generally commission them from a private sector organisation. Sometimes the county council is able to contribute towards the construction of facilities as well. To help deliver new schemes, £10.8 million worth of funding is available from county council budgets to assist in the delivery of the extra care housing strategy. This may potentially involve the use of county council land holdings and existing buildings.

6.4.2 There is also potential to secure funding from external sources, including the Homes and Communities Agency and the Department of Health. Finally, it is also possible for district councils to contribute financially to the development of extra care housing schemes, as has been the case in Teignbridge and the South Hams.

6.4.3 As illustrated by the St Loyes Extra Care Housing Scheme in Exeter, Section 106 planning agreements can deliver land and/or funding as an affordable housing contribution. Potentially, extra care housing schemes can be
incorporated into a new development as part of the affordable housing element provided the district council is agreeable to this approach.
7. **Library services**

7.1 **Devon County Council’s approach to library services**

7.1.1 The provision of a public library service is a statutory responsibility of Devon County Council (DCC) under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964. The Society of Chief Librarians has developed five universal offers, which should be available in modern libraries across the country:

- **Reading offer** – providing a vibrant, dynamic reading experience for people of all ages, including reading groups, a great range of bookstock and a range of other ways to stimulate reading in all its formats, including online;

- **Health offer** – maximising public libraries’ potential as a network of local hubs offering non-clinical community space; self-help resources; assisted online access to good quality health resources and signposting; supporting public health promotion activities; and encouraging social and recreational reading opportunities and volunteering;

- **Information offer** – supporting people to engage online with government and non-governmental sources of information; ensuring that public library staff and volunteers are continually developing their skills to provide help accessing information and services;

- **Digital offer** – providing free access to the internet for every customer (for a minimum period of time); clear and accessible online information about library services; staff trained to help customers access digital information; and

- **Learning Offer** – Free resources for study and learning, such as online resources and courses, text books and reference books, study & learning spaces and opportunities to explore and be creative.

7.1.2 These offers guide the development of the library service within Devon.

7.1.3 Since 1st April 2016 library services provided by Devon County Council have been delivered by Libraries Unlimited, a public sector mutual organisation which is commissioned by DCC. Libraries Unlimited’s mission is to bring ideas, imagination, knowledge and creativity to people’s lives and communities through its six core purposes:

- Promoting and encouraging a love of reading;
- Providing free access to information to help people in their everyday lives;
- Inspiring people of all ages to learn, imagine, create, succeed and realise their potential;
- Guiding and supporting people to explore and connect to the wider world;
- Offering a welcoming space to meet, socialise, learn, read and enjoy new experiences; and
- Supporting the health and wellbeing of individuals and local communities.
7.2 Current library conditions in South West Devon

7.2.1 There are 10 libraries within South West Devon, although two of these (Chagford and Princetown) fall within Dartmoor National Park which will not be covered by the joint Plymouth and South West Devon Local Plan. In addition there are a number of mobile library stops. The permanent libraries in South West Devon are listed in Table 9.

7.2.2 Historically the Museum, Library and Archive Council (MLA) have recommended a Standard Charge approach for libraries. This set out a minimum space standard of 25m² per 1000 population or 0.025 m² per person. In Devon, planning for new library provision and improving existing services to appropriate levels has sought to adopt this space standard. However, it should be viewed as a guideline reflecting a best case scenario and cannot always be followed due to constraints, particularly financial resources.

7.2.3 Many libraries, particularly in a rural county serve an area extending beyond the immediate community. Therefore the population adjusted figure stated within the tables defines the existing population within the catchment area served by the library. GIFA refers to Gross Internal Floor Area in m².

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Population adjusted</th>
<th>Current GIFA (sqm)</th>
<th>GIFA @ 25sqm per 1000 pop</th>
<th>GIFA difference against 25sqm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTH HAMS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>10,697</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivybridge</td>
<td>36,385</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>-376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsbridge</td>
<td>19,278</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>-216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salcombe</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke Flemming</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totnes</td>
<td>25,137</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>-477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEST DEVON</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okehampton</td>
<td>27,184</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>-413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavistock</td>
<td>30,054</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>-238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table notes: The population and GIFA figures presented in this table has been taken from the information pack available for each library at: https://new.devon.gov.uk/libraryreview/libraries/

Table 11: Existing library conditions

7.3 Future library service requirements in South West Devon

7.3.1 Devon County Council currently has a capital programme to support the modernisation of libraries, but this does not extend to providing additional facilities to mitigate the impact of development. Development within the South West Devon towns will create an impact on the library service in terms of

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9 More information about mobile library stops is available at http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/cultureheritage/libraries/yourmobilelibrary.htm
increasing demand.

7.3.2 It is clear from Table 9 that a number of the existing facilities do not meet the standard space guidelines set out above. However, in the cases of Ivybridge and Totnes, whilst the floor space available is below the guideline, the existing facilities provide a good standard of service from a modern facility to the local community.

7.3.3 In relation to South West Devon, modernisation of Tavistock, Okehampton and Kingsbridge libraries are the priority for service improvements. It is anticipated that development will contribute fairly towards this increase, with regard to size and design standards and be fully fitted out with all the furniture (including shelving) and equipment (including ICT) and additional book and other stock required to enable the library to be fully operational to the public. This may be undertaken using community infrastructure levy receipts or s106 funding.
8 Conclusions

8.1.1 The information set out within this report provides the evidence base underpinning the County Council’s infrastructure requirements included within the South West Devon Infrastructure Needs Assessment. This report should therefore be considered in the context of that document.

8.1.2 The role of the Infrastructure Needs Assessment is to enable and support the delivery of the development proposed within the Local Plan. Ensuring infrastructure is planned for appropriately and delivered alongside development will assist in ensuring sustainable communities are created across the districts.

8.1.3 Infrastructure planning is a continuously evolving process and whilst this document represents a snapshot of the current infrastructure and service delivery standards for South West Devon, it is important to note that details may change in the light of new information or changes to policy / legislation in the future. In recognition of this, Devon County Council will monitor and update the evidence contained within this report as required.