

# South Kesteven and Rutland Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Stage 3 Report (Final)

Prepared For:

South Kesteven District Council

and

Rutland County Council

25/10/18



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## Abbreviations

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| A&E   | Accident and Emergency                               |
| ANGSt | Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards              |
| AW    | Anglian Water  |
| CCG   | Clinical Commissioning Group                         |
| DfE   | Department for Education                             |
| DO    | Deployable Output                                    |
| ECML  | East Coast Main Line                                 |
| EMAS  | East Midlands Ambulance Service                      |
| FoE   | Forms of entry                                       |
| FTE   | Full time equivalent                                 |
| GP    | General Practitioner                                 |
| Ha    | Hectares   |
| IDP   | Infrastructure Delivery Plan                         |
| LA    | Local Authority                                      |
| LEAP  | Local Equipped Area of Play                          |
| LPA   | Local Planning Authority                             |
| LeCC  | Leicestershire County Council                        |
| LiCC  | Lincolnshire County Council                          |
| LLFA  | Lead Local Flood Authority                           |
| LNR   | Local Nature Reserve                                 |
| LDZ   | Local Distribution Zone                              |
| LFRS  | Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service               |
| MCP   | Multi-speciality Community Providers                 |
| NEAP  | Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Plan                  |
| NHS   | National Health Service                              |
| NNR   | National Nature Reserve                              |
| NSALG | National Society of Allotments and Leisure Gardeners |
| NTS   | National Transmission System                         |
| OAHN  | Objectively Assessed Housing Need                    |
| PAN   | Secondary education                                  |
| PCC   | Per Capita Consumption                               |
| PCU   | Passenger Car Unit                                   |
| RCC   | Rutland County Council                               |
| S.106 | Section 106  |
| SAC   | Special Area of Conservation                         |
| SHMA  | Strategic Housing Market Assessment                  |
| SKDC  | South Kesteven District Council                      |
| SPA   | Special Protection Area                              |
| SSSI  | Site of Special Scientific Interest                  |
| STW   | Severn Trent Water                                   |
| TA    | Transport Assessment                                 |
| WAFU  | Water Available for Use                              |
| WPD   | Western Power Distribution                           |
| WRZ   | Water Resource Zone                                  |
| WRC   | Water Recycling Centre                               |

## Table of Contents

|      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| 1.   | Non-Technical Executive Summary .....                 | 11  |
| 1.1  | Introduction .....                                    | 11  |
| 1.2  | Planned Growth .....                                  | 11  |
| 1.3  | Infrastructure Needs Assessment.....                  | 12  |
| 1.4  | Summary of Infrastructure Needs.....                  | 23  |
| 1.5  | Delivery and Funding.....                             | 25  |
| 1.6  | Next Steps .....                                      | 25  |
| 2.   | Introduction .....                                    | 27  |
| 2.1  | Project Objectives and Approach .....                 | 27  |
| 2.2  | Scope and Approach .....                              | 27  |
| 2.3  | Document Structure.....                               | 29  |
| 3.   | Context.....  | 30  |
| 3.1  | Policy Framework .....                                | 30  |
| 3.2  | A Current Profile of South Kesteven and Rutland ..... | 32  |
| 3.3  | Growth in South Kesteven and Rutland .....            | 33  |
| 4.   | Infrastructure Needs Assessment.....                  | 48  |
| 4.1  | Introduction .....                                    | 48  |
| 4.2  | Primary Education .....                               | 49  |
| 4.3  | Secondary Education .....                             | 58  |
| 4.4  | Further Education .....                               | 64  |
| 4.5  | Higher Education .....                                | 68  |
| 4.6  | Adult Education.....                                  | 69  |
| 4.7  | Early Years Education .....                           | 70  |
| 4.8  | Primary Healthcare: GPs.....                          | 76  |
| 4.9  | Primary Healthcare: Dentists.....                     | 82  |
| 4.10 | Acute Healthcare: Hospitals .....                     | 87  |
| 4.11 | Mental Health.....                                    | 92  |
| 4.12 | Services for Older People.....                        | 97  |
| 4.13 | Community Infrastructure: Libraries .....             | 103 |
| 4.14 | Community Infrastructure: Community Centres .....     | 107 |
| 4.15 | Recreation: Outdoor Sports.....                       | 114 |
| 4.16 | Recreation: Indoor Sports.....                        | 120 |
| 4.17 | Recreation: Play Space .....                          | 129 |
| 4.18 | Green Infrastructure .....                            | 134 |
| 4.19 | Transport: Roads .....                                | 154 |
| 4.20 | Transport: Rail .....                                 | 164 |
| 4.21 | Transport: Bus .....                                  | 167 |
| 4.22 | Transport: Pedestrian and Cycle .....                 | 175 |
| 4.23 | Utilities: Electricity.....                           | 178 |
| 4.24 | Utilities: Gas.....                                   | 184 |
| 4.25 | Utilities: Potable Water .....                        | 188 |
| 4.26 | Utilities: Wastewater .....                           | 197 |
| 4.27 | Utilities: Renewable Energy.....                      | 201 |
| 4.28 | Utilities: Broadband .....                            | 205 |
| 4.29 | Waste.....  | 208 |
| 4.30 | Emergency Services: Ambulance.....                    | 210 |
| 4.31 | Emergency Services: Police.....                       | 211 |
| 4.32 | Emergency Services: Fire .....                        | 212 |

|      |  |     |
|------|--|-----|
| 4.33 | Flood Defences.....  | 215 |
| 4.34 | Sustainable Drainage .....   | 230 |
| 5.   | Summary of Infrastructure Needs.....                                       | 235 |
| 5.1  | Introduction .....   | 235 |
| 5.2  | Summary of Infrastructure Needs for South Kesteven.....                    | 235 |
| 5.3  | Summary of Infrastructure Needs in Rutland .....                           | 236 |
| 6.   | Delivery .....   | 239 |
| 6.1  | Introduction .....   | 239 |
| 6.2  | Delivery .....   | 239 |
| 6.3  | Funding .....  | 244 |
| 6.4  | Next Steps .....   | 250 |
|      | Appendix 1: South Kesteven Growth Sites .....                              | 251 |
|      | Appendix 2: Assumptions for Social and Green Infrastructure Modelling..... | 255 |
|      | Appendix 3: South Kesteven Bus Services Maps.....                          | 259 |
|      | Appendix 4: Flood Defences Maps .....                                      | 261 |
|      | Appendix 5: Alternative Funding Sources .....                              | 265 |
|      | Annex 1: Project Schedule.....   | 267 |

## Figures

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Figure 1: Summary of South Kesteven's Infrastructure Funding Gap and Costs .....                             | 24  |
| Figure 2: Summary of Rutland's Infrastructure Funding Gap and Costs .....                                    | 24  |
| Figure 3: Map of South Kesteven and Rutland .....  | 34  |
| Figure 4: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Plan Phase, 2018-36 .....                                       | 35  |
| Figure 5: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Settlement and Plan Phase, 2018-36 .....                        | 36  |
| Figure 6: Housing Growth Sites in South Kesteven, 2018-36 .....  | 37  |
| Figure 7: Employment Land Growth in South Kesteven (ha, 2018-2036) .....                                     | 39  |
| Figure 8: Employment Growth Sites in South Kesteven, 2018-36 .....   | 40  |
| Figure 9: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Local Plan Phase, 2018/19 – 2035/36 .....                      | 42  |
| Figure 10: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Settlement Type and Local Plan Phase, 2018/19 – 2035/36 ..... | 43  |
| Figure 11: Rutland's Spatial Strategy for Residential Sites, 2018/19 – 2035/36 .....                         | 44  |
| Figure 12: Rutland Employment Growth (ha, 2018/19-35/36) .....   | 46  |
| Figure 13: Rutland Employment Sites, 2018-36 .....   | 47  |
| Figure 14: Primary School Provision in South Kesteven (2017) .....   | 50  |
| Figure 15: Primary School provision in Rutland (2017) .....  | 52  |
| Figure 16: Secondary School provision in South Kesteven (2017) .....   | 59  |
| Figure 17: Secondary Schools in Rutland (2017) .....   | 60  |
| Figure 18: Further Education Provision in South Kesteven .....   | 65  |
| Figure 19: Provision of Further Education in Rutland .....   | 66  |
| Figure 20: Early Years Provision in South Kesteven .....   | 71  |
| Figure 21: Early Years Provision in Rutland .....  | 73  |
| Figure 22: Location of GP Practices in South Kesteven .....  | 77  |
| Figure 23: Location of GP Practices in Rutland .....   | 78  |
| Figure 24: Provision of Dental Surgeries in South Kesteven .....   | 83  |
| Figure 25: Location of Dentists in Rutland .....   | 84  |
| Figure 26: Location of Hospitals in South Kesteven .....   | 88  |
| Figure 27: Location of Hospitals in Rutland .....  | 88  |
| Figure 28: Location of Mental Health Facilities in South Kesteven .....                                      | 93  |
| Figure 29: Location of Mental Health Facilities in Rutland .....   | 94  |
| Figure 30: Location of Care Homes in South Kesteven .....  | 99  |
| Figure 31: Location of Care Homes in Rutland .....   | 101 |
| Figure 32: Location of Libraries in South Kesteven .....   | 104 |
| Figure 33: Location of Libraries in Rutland .....  | 105 |
| Figure 34: Location of Community Centres and Village Halls in South Kesteven .....                           | 109 |
| Figure 35: Location of Community Centres and Village Halls in Rutland .....                                  | 110 |
| Figure 36: Location of Outdoor Sports Facilities in South Kesteven .....                                     | 115 |
| Figure 37: Location of Outdoor Sports Facilities in Rutland .....  | 117 |
| Figure 38: Indoor Sports Provision in South Kesteven .....   | 121 |
| Figure 39: Indoor Sports Provision in Rutland .....  | 122 |
| Figure 40: Parks and Gardens in South Kesteven including Buffer Zone .....                                   | 136 |
| Figure 41: Accessibility of South Kesteven including Buffer Zone .....                                       | 137 |
| Figure 42: Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace in South Kesteven with ANGSt buffers .....                    | 138 |
| Figure 43: Environmental Designations in South Kesteven .....  | 139 |
| Figure 44: Parks and gardens in Rutland including Buffer Zone .....  | 140 |
| Figure 45: Amenity greenspaces over 0.2ha in Rutland with 10 minute walk catchment .....                     | 141 |
| Figure 46: Allotments in Rutland including Buffer Zone .....   | 142 |
| Figure 47: Rutland green corridor network .....  | 143 |
| Figure 48: Natural and semi-natural greenspace in Rutland with ANGSt buffers .....                           | 144 |
| Figure 49: Woodland within 500m catchment of Oakham and Uppingham .....                                      | 145 |
| Figure 50: Environmental Designations in Rutland .....   | 146 |
| Figure 51: Strategic Transport Routes for South Kesteven .....   | 155 |
| Figure 52: Link speeds .....   | 156 |
| Figure 53: Strategic Transport Routes for Rutland .....  | 157 |
| Figure 54: Grantham Southern Relief Road .....   | 158 |
| Figure 55: Changes in Traffic Flow across the Lincolnshire Highways Network 2014-2036 .....                  | 161 |
| Figure 56: Bus Services in Southern Lincolnshire .....   | 168 |
| Figure 57: Bus Routes in Rutland County .....  | 171 |



|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Figure 58: Passenger journeys on local bus services .....                         | 173 |
| Figure 59: Stamford Cycle Network .....   | 175 |
| Figure 60: Oakham Cycle Network .....   | 176 |
| Figure 61: WPD East Midland Infrastructure Plan East .....                        | 179 |
| Figure 62: WPD East Midland Infrastructure Plan South .....                       | 179 |
| Figure 63: WPD East Midland Infrastructure Plan West .....                        | 180 |
| Figure 64: Ofgem Gas Distribution Operators .....                                 | 184 |
| Figure 65: East Midlands LDZ Historical & Forecast Annual Gas Demand .....        | 185 |
| Figure 66: Anglia Water Region Map .....  | 189 |
| Figure 67: WRMP Water Resource Zone Map .....                                     | 190 |
| Figure 68: STW: WRMP Water Resource Zone Map .....                                | 191 |
| Figure 69: Baseline Dry Year Annual Average (DYAA) Supply Demand Balance .....    | 192 |
| Figure 70: AW Supply Demand balance 2045 Dry Year Annual Average .....            | 192 |
| Figure 71: Projected Water Deficit .....  | 194 |
| Figure 72: Location of Water Recycling Centres in Rutland .....                   | 197 |
| Figure 73: Location of Water Recycling Centres in South Kesteven .....            | 198 |
| Figure 74: East Midlands Councils Renewable Energy Heat Map – South Kesteven..... | 203 |
| Figure 75: East Midlands Councils Renewable Energy Heat Map – Rutland.....        | 204 |
| Figure 76: Onlincolnshire Phase 3 Coverage .....                                  | 206 |
| Figure 77: Emergency Services Provision in South Kesteven.....                    | 212 |
| Figure 78: Emergency Services Provision in Rutland.....                           | 213 |
| Figure 79: Flood Defence Types in South Kesteven.....                             | 216 |
| Figure 80: Flood Defence Types in Rutland.....                                    | 222 |
| Figure 81: Summary of South Kesteven’s Infrastructure Funding Gap .....           | 236 |
| Figure 82: Summary of Rutland’s Infrastructure Funding Gap .....                  | 237 |
| Figure 83: Infrastructure Projects against planned growth in South Kesteven.....  | 240 |
| Figure 84: Infrastructure Projects against planned growth in Rutland .....        | 242 |
| Figure 85: Bus Services in Grantham .....   | 259 |
| Figure 86: Bus Services in Stamford .....   | 259 |
| Figure 87: Bus Services in Market Deeping.....                                    | 260 |
| Figure 88: Bus Services in Bourne .....   | 260 |
| Figure 89: Standard of Protection Offered by South Kesteven Flood Defences .....  | 261 |
| Figure 90: Condition of South Kesteven Flood Defences .....                       | 262 |
| Figure 91: Standard of Protection Offered by Rutland Flood Defences .....         | 263 |
| Figure 92: Condition of Rutland Flood Defences .....                              | 264 |

## Tables

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Table 1: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Plan Phase, 2018-36 .....                                      | 11  |
| Table 2: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Local Plan Phase, 2018-36 .....                               | 12  |
| Table 3: South Kesteven and Rutland Joint IDP Scope by Infrastructure Type .....                           | 28  |
| Table 4: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Plan Phase, 2018-36 .....                                      | 35  |
| Table 5: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Settlement and Plan phase, 2018-36 .....                       | 36  |
| Table 6: Population growth in Rutland .....  | 38  |
| Table 7: South Kesteven's Employment Growth by Settlement, 2018-36 .....                                   | 38  |
| Table 8: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Local Plan Phase, 2018-36 .....                               | 41  |
| Table 9: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Settlement Type and Local Plan Phase, 2018/19 – 2035/36 ..... | 42  |
| Table 10: Population growth in Rutland .....   | 45  |
| Table 11: Employment Land Growth in Rutland by Settlement (ha, 2018/19 to 2035/36) .....                   | 45  |
| Table 12: Primary Education Facilities in South Kesteven (2017) .....                                      | 50  |
| Table 13: Primary Education Facilities in Rutland and their Capacity (2017) .....                          | 53  |
| Table 14: Future Demand and Costs for Primary Education in South Kesteven .....                            | 55  |
| Table 15: Future Demand and Costs for Primary Education Facilities in Rutland .....                        | 56  |
| Table 16: Secondary Education Facilities in South Kesteven (2017) .....                                    | 59  |
| Table 17: Secondary Education Facilities in Rutland (2017) .....   | 61  |
| Table 18: Future Demand and Costs for Secondary Education Facilities in South Kesteven .....               | 62  |
| Table 19: Future Demand and Costs for Secondary Education Facilities in Rutland .....                      | 63  |
| Table 20: Further Education Provision in South Kesteven .....  | 64  |
| Table 21: Sixth Form Education Providers in South Kesteven (2017) .....                                    | 65  |
| Table 22: Sixth Form Education Providers in Rutland (2017) .....   | 66  |
| Table 23: Adult Education Providers in South Kesteven .....  | 69  |
| Table 24: Adult Education Providers in Rutland .....   | 69  |
| Table 25: Early Years Education Facilities within South Kesteven .....                                     | 71  |
| Table 26: Early Years Education Facilities in Rutland .....  | 74  |
| Table 27: GP Primary Healthcare Providers in South Kesteven .....  | 76  |
| Table 28: Primary Healthcare Providers in Rutland (GPs) .....  | 78  |
| Table 29: Future Demand and Costs for GP Facilities in South Kesteven .....                                | 80  |
| Table 30: Dental Practices within South Kesteven .....   | 82  |
| Table 31: Dental Practices within Rutland .....  | 83  |
| Table 32: Future Demand and Costs for Dentist Facilities in South Kesteven .....                           | 85  |
| Table 33: Future Demand and Costs for Dentist Facilities in Rutland .....                                  | 86  |
| Table 34: Hospitals in South Kesteven and Rutland .....  | 87  |
| Table 35: Future Demand and Costs for Acute Healthcare (Hospitals) in South Kesteven .....                 | 89  |
| Table 36: Future Demand and Costs for Acute Healthcare (Hospitals) in Rutland .....                        | 90  |
| Table 37: Mental Health Care provision in South Kesteven and Rutland .....                                 | 92  |
| Table 38: Future Demand and Costs for Acute Healthcare (Mental Health) in South Kesteven .....             | 95  |
| Table 39: Future Demand and Costs for Acute Healthcare (Hospitals) in Rutland .....                        | 96  |
| Table 40: Care Home Provision in South Kesteven .....  | 98  |
| Table 41: Care Home Provision in Rutland .....   | 100 |
| Table 42: Provision of Libraries in South Kesteven .....   | 103 |
| Table 43: Provision of Libraries in Rutland .....  | 104 |
| Table 44: Provision of Community Centres in South Kesteven .....   | 107 |
| Table 45: Provision of Community Centres in Rutland .....  | 109 |
| Table 46: Future Demand and Costs for Community Facilities in South Kesteven .....                         | 112 |
| Table 47: Future Demand and Costs for Community Facilities in Rutland .....                                | 113 |
| Table 48: Future Demand and Costs for Outdoor Sports Facilities in South Kesteven .....                    | 118 |
| Table 49: Future Demand and Costs for Outdoor Sports Facilities in Rutland .....                           | 119 |
| Table 50: Future Demand and Costs for Sports Halls in South Kesteven .....                                 | 123 |
| Table 51: Future Demand and Costs for Swimming Pools in South Kesteven .....                               | 124 |
| Table 52: Future Demand and Costs for Artificial Grass Pitches in South Kesteven .....                     | 124 |
| Table 53: Future Demand and Costs for Indoor Bowls Centres in South Kesteven .....                         | 125 |
| Table 54: Future Demand and Costs for Sports Halls in Rutland .....  | 125 |
| Table 55: Future Demand and Costs for Swimming Pools in Rutland .....                                      | 126 |
| Table 56: Future Demand and Costs for Artificial Grass Pitches in Rutland .....                            | 126 |
| Table 57: Future Demand and Costs for Indoor Bowls Centres in Rutland .....                                | 127 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Table 58: Children's and Young Persons Playspace in South Kesteven by Settlement .....           | 129 |
| Table 59: Future Demand and Costs for Equipped Play Space in South Kesteven .....                | 131 |
| Table 60: Future Demand and Costs for Young Person's Play Space in South Kesteven .....          | 132 |
| Table 61: Future Demand and Costs for Equipped Play Space in Rutland .....                       | 132 |
| Table 62: Future Demand and Costs for Informal Natural Greenspace in South Kesteven .....        | 149 |
| Table 63: Future Demand and Costs for Parks in South Kesteven .....                              | 150 |
| Table 64: Future Demand and Costs for Allotments in South Kesteven .....                         | 150 |
| Table 65: Future Demand and Costs for Parks, Gardens and Amenity Space in Rutland .....          | 151 |
| Table 66: Future Demand and Costs for Allotments in Rutland .....                                | 151 |
| Table 67: Method of Travel to Work .....   | 154 |
| Table 68: Summary of Bus Services in Grantham .....  | 169 |
| Table 69: Summary of Bus Services in Stamford .....  | 169 |
| Table 70: Summary of Bus Services in Market Deeping .....  | 170 |
| Table 71: Summary of Bus Services in Bourne.....   | 170 |
| Table 72: Summary of Bus Services in Rutland County .....  | 172 |
| Table 73: WPD Actual and Forecast Demand.....  | 181 |
| Table 74: East Midlands LDZ Forecast Annual Demand – Split by Load Categories (TWh).....         | 186 |
| Table 75: AW WRMP Predicted Shortfalls .....   | 194 |
| Table 76: AW WRMP Anticipated Reduced Water Usage.....   | 194 |
| Table 77: Bourne and South Lincolnshire Predicted Demand .....                                   | 195 |
| Table 78: Renewable Energy Facilities .....  | 201 |
| Table 79: Summary of Flood Defence Types in South Kesteven.....                                  | 215 |
| Table 80: Flood Defences in South Kesteven .....   | 217 |
| Table 81: Flood Defences in Rutland .....  | 223 |
| Table 82: Flood Defence Projects Proposed in SKDC Area .....                                     | 224 |
| Table 83: South Kesteven Infrastructure Projects and Costs Summary.....                          | 235 |
| Table 84: Rutland Infrastructure Projects and Costs Summary .....                                | 237 |
| Table 85: Infrastructure Delivery Agencies and Funding Sources in South Kesteven and Rutland ... | 245 |
| Table 86: Alternative Infrastructure Funding Sources .....                                       | 248 |
| Table 87: Housing Growth Sites – South Kesteven .....  | 251 |
| Table 88: Employment Growth – South Kesteven .....   | 253 |
| Table 89: Assumptions for Social and Green Infrastructure Modelling – South Kesteven .....       | 255 |
| Table 90: Assumptions for Social and Green Infrastructure Modelling – Rutland.....               | 257 |

# 1. Non-Technical Executive Summary

## 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Rutland County Council (RCC) and South Kesteven District Council (SKDC) are currently preparing new Local Plans covering the period to 2036 and are jointly planning land to the north of Stamford as a cross boundary urban extension. This joint IDP will form part of the evidence base for these emerging Local Plans, identifying the infrastructure required to sustainably meet the level of growth anticipated in the South Kesteven District and Rutland County over their respective Plan's periods, and providing a plan for delivery of that infrastructure.

1.1.2 This report builds on the previous work undertaken by both Councils relating to infrastructure planning. It reflects consultation carried out by AECOM with key infrastructure planners and service providers, including relevant parts of RCC and SKDC and Lincolnshire County Council (LiCC), as well as external partners.

## 1.2 Planned Growth

1.2.1 South Kesteven's growth trajectory for housing from 2018 to 2036<sup>1</sup> is presented in Table 1 below. The majority of the growth will be within and around the four market towns, with Grantham being a particular focal point. Growth in the larger villages will also be supported where they promote the role and function of the individual settlement. The homes that will be delivered at Stamford North, though partly located in Rutland County, will meet the housing need of SKDC.

**Table 1: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Plan Phase, 2018-36**

|                              | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | Total  |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| New Housing Units            | 5,223               | 4,145               | 2,622               | 870                 | 12,860 |
| Cumulative New Housing Units | 5,223               | 9,368               | 11,990              | 12,860              | 12,860 |

Source: SKDC, AECOM calculations

1.2.2 The current population of South Kesteven is approximately 143,000. Forecasts for the average household size in Rutland implies an additional population associated with planned housing growth to 2036 of 29,000.

1.2.3 A total of 220.1ha of employment land could come forward in South Kesteven to 2031, comprising 147.8ha within strategic allocations and 72.3ha on vacant land within existing employment sites, concentrated in the main urban areas.

<sup>1</sup> Information provided by SKDC to AECOM in July 2018.

- 1.2.4 Rutland’s growth trajectory for housing for 2018-36<sup>2</sup> is presented in Table 2. This is based on the spatial strategy and housing distribution set out in the most recent consultation on the draft Rutland Local Plan Review undertaken in September 2018. New development will continue to be encouraged in the two market towns of Oakham and Uppingham, and a new community will be created on the St. George’s Barracks site.

**Table 2: Rutland’s Planned Housing Growth by Local Plan Phase, 2018-36**

|                              | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
| New Housing Units            | 1,128               | 1,317               | 500                 | 300                 | 3,245 |
| Cumulative New Housing Units | 1,128               | 2,445               | 2,945               | 3,245               | 3,245 |

Source: RCC, AECOM calculations

- 1.2.5 The current population of Rutland is approximately 39,000. Forecasts for the average household size in Rutland implies an additional population associated with planned housing growth to 2036 of approximately 7,000.
- 1.2.6 RCC are planning for over 41.0 ha of employment land over the Local Plan period<sup>3</sup>. This includes potential allocations of nearly 30 ha.

## 1.3 Infrastructure Needs Assessment

- 1.3.1 For each infrastructure type covered within the IDP, the existing infrastructure position within South Kesteven and Rutland is summarised in terms of what is currently provided where and the balance between supply and demand. Planned investments which will provide additional capacity are reviewed, and future demand is considered together with any potential gaps in provision arising over the Local Plan period.
- 1.3.2 For certain types of social infrastructure and green infrastructure, AECOM has forecast demand arising over the Local Plan period. This enables the scale of need arising over the Plan period, the cost of meeting that need, and the infrastructure funding gap for South Kesteven and Rutland to be estimated.
- 1.3.3 The Project Schedule which accompanies the Infrastructure Needs Assessment lists all infrastructure projects which have been identified through stakeholder consultation and documentation as planned to cater for demand over the Plan period. As much information as possible has been included on the costs of projects as well as the funding which has been secured to date.

<sup>2</sup> Information provided by RCC to AECOM in September 2018. Additional homes may be deliverable at St George’s post 2036. The total capacity of the site could be 1,500 to 3,000 homes.

<sup>3</sup> Information provided by RCC, July 2018. Information on size of three sites has not been provided and these sites are therefore not included within the 41.0ha total.

## Primary Education

- 1.3.4 There are 52 primary schools in South Kesteven. The majority of primary schools in the district are either over capacity or close to reaching full capacity.
- 1.3.5 Six new primary schools are planned within South Kesteven over the Plan period, as well as the expansion of two existing primary schools. Over and above this, developer contributions will be required by new developments across the district to fund the expansions where existing schools are close to capacity.
- 1.3.6 AECOM modelling indicates that gross demand for primary school places over the Local Plan period is 2,752 (12.2 FoE). Some funding towards provision to meet this demand has already been secured and a proportion of required funding can further be expected to come forward from developer contributions and public sector sources; taking this into account, net demand for primary school places is estimated as 1,578 (7.5 FoE). The cost associated with the gross demand is £53.2m and the cost associated with the net demand is £32.6m.
- 1.3.7 There are 17 primary schools in Rutland. Forecast against capacity data for 2017-24 shows that surplus capacity is decreasing year on year to 2022/23 in Rutland and this will be felt most acutely in the Oakham cluster.
- 1.3.8 The expansion of Oakham CofE Primary School is anticipated in 2019/2020 and there is also planned investment at Barleythorpe Free School. The expansion of Uppingham CofE Primary School is currently on hold. Plans to relocate and extend the Edith Weston Academy are proposed in the St George's Barracks Masterplan. There are needs for social, emotional and mental health support for all children, in particular primary school children.
- 1.3.9 AECOM modelling indicates that gross demand for primary school places in Rutland is 811 (3.9 FoE) and the net demand is 404 (1.9 FoE). The cost associated with the gross demand is £16.8m and the cost associated with the net demand is £8.4m.

## Secondary Education

- 1.3.10 There are 10 secondary schools in South Kesteven. Secondary schools within the towns are generally at or close to capacity. At least one new secondary school is planned over the Local Plan period and many existing secondary schools are considering expanding.
- 1.3.11 The gross demand for secondary school places is 2,443 (11.6 FoE). It is assumed that a proportion of funding can be expected to come forward over the Plan period; the resulting estimate of net demand is 1,181 (5.6 FoE). The cost associated with the gross demand is £44.2m and the cost associated with the net demand is £21.7m.
- 1.3.12 There are three secondary schools in Rutland. Surplus capacity is decreasing year on year to 2022/23. The expansion of Catmose College is underway which will provide 300 additional places. There are plans to expand Casterton College; however, details of the scale of provision, timings, costs and funding are not currently known.
- 1.3.13 The gross demand for secondary school places is 389 (1.9 FoE) and the net demand for secondary school places is 194 (0.9 FoE). The cost associated with the gross demand is £7.0m and the cost associated with the net demand is £3.5m.

### Further Education

- 1.3.14 There 13 further education providers across South Kesteven and Rutland, comprising Grantham College, New College Stamford and eight sixth form providers in South Kesteven, and Harrington School in Rutland. There are no known proposals for new or expanded facilities, though the plans for new and expanded secondary schools will expand the supply of sixth form places which is relevant to this age group.
- 1.3.15 RCC have identified a cost and funding gap of £4m associated with meeting expanding education, learning and skills capacity for post-16 / further education students.

### Higher Education

- 1.3.16 There are no higher education providers in South Kesteven and Rutland. However there are a number of nearby universities that can cater for demand from the resident population.

### Adult Education

- 1.3.17 A range of adult education courses are offered at New College Stamford in South Kesteven and Rutland Adult Learning and Skills Service at Oakham Enterprise Park. There is no known planned provision for new adult education providers. Stakeholders have indicated that current facilities provide capacity to respond to variations in demand.

### Early Years Education

- 1.3.18 There 45 early years facilities in South Kesteven and 20 in Rutland. On the basis of current evidence there is spare capacity across South Kesteven and Rutland. In Rutland, there are plans to re-open two early years facilities in early 2018 following their closures.
- 1.3.19 No planned projects which will increase the supply of new early years facilities within South Kesteven have been identified. While the private sector will play a key role in meeting care and education needs for this age group, new development coming forward over the period of the Local Plan will be required to ensure that the needs arising from its resident population can be met.

### Primary Healthcare: GPs

- 1.3.20 Primary healthcare services are co-ordinated by the South West Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and the South Lincolnshire CCG in South Kesteven, and by the East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG in Rutland. There are 16 GP surgeries across South Kesteven and four in Rutland with varying levels of capacity. The way primary healthcare is being delivered is changing, including through alternative clinicians, a more integrated model of healthcare and shared facilities.
- 1.3.21 In South Kesteven, on-site provision of primary healthcare services is proposed at Spitalgate Heath Garden Village and North West Quadrant in Grantham, and elsewhere various extensions and improvements are also underway.
- 1.3.22 In Rutland, there are planned dispensary improvement projects at the Market Overton and Somerby Surgeries that are funded and commencing imminently; a much larger project planned for Oakham which will include third party investors into the current property, followed by a re-build (or new build). A new health and wellbeing centre is proposed as part of the St George's masterplan.

- 1.3.23 AECOM modelling indicates that gross demand for GP services in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 16 GPs (WTE) and 2,722m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. It is assumed that a certain proportion of funding can be expected to come forward; on this basis, the net demand for GP services is 7.7 GPs (WTE) and 1,310m<sup>2</sup>. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £4.4m and the cost associated with the net demand is £2.2m.
- 1.3.24 The Rutland GP practices and CCG have provided cost estimates for projects which are required to cater for primary health needs in Rutland over the Local Plan period. Total costs of £3.567m, of which £67,000 is funded.

### Primary Healthcare: Dentists

- 1.3.25 There are 18 dental practices in South Kesteven and 11 in Rutland. However research identified only three are currently accepting new NHS patients.
- 1.3.26 There are no known plans for new dental surgeries in South Kesteven or Rutland, however there is a possibility that dental services could be provided in conjunction with the delivery of new primary healthcare services, for example at the North West Quadrant and Spitalgate Heath Garden Village in Grantham.
- 1.3.27 The gross demand for dental practices in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 14.4 dentists (FTE) and 721m<sup>2</sup> with associated costs of £1.3m. Net demand is 6.9 dentists (FTE) and 347m<sup>2</sup> of floor space with associated costs of £600,000.
- 1.3.28 The gross demand for dental practices in Rutland is 3.5 dentists (FTE) and 176m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. Net demand is 1.7 dentists (FTE) and 87m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand is £308,000 and with the net demand is £153,000.

### Acute Healthcare: Hospitals

- 1.3.29 There are three hospitals across South Kesteven and Rutland. Grantham and District Hospital is operated by United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust, Stamford and Rutland Hospital is operated by the Lincolnshire Community Health Services NHS Trust and Rutland Memorial Hospital is operated by the Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust. The hospitals provide a range of services to patients including general and more specialised care. An A&E service is provided by Grantham and District Hospital between 9am-6pm and there are a number of other hospitals surrounding South Kesteven District and Rutland County which offer 24 hour A&E services.
- 1.3.30 Based on AECOM modelling, gross demand for hospital beds in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 56.5 beds and 9,039m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £31.6m; the cost associated with the net demand is £15.2m. The gross demand for hospital beds in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 13.8 beds and 2,205m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £7.7m; the cost associated with the net demand is £3.8m.



## Mental Health

- 1.3.31 There are no mental health services currently provided at Rutland Memorial Hospital, Stamford and Rutland Hospital and Grantham and District Hospital. Three community-based providers of mental health care and support across South Kesteven and Rutland have been identified providing various types of mental health support.
- 1.3.32 AECOM modelling estimates gross demand for mental health hospital beds in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period of 56.5 beds and 4,802m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £14.9m; the cost associated with the net demand is £7.2m. The gross demand for mental health beds in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 13.8 beds and 1,171m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £3.6m; the cost associated with the net demand is £1.5m.

## Services for Older People

- 1.3.33 There are 48 care providers across South Kesteven and Rutland of varying sizes. A 60-bed care home is currently being constructed at the Larkfleet development in Oakham. The St George's Barracks Site Masterplan suggests there is potential for new nursing home facilities to be provided within the site.
- 1.3.34 Specialist accommodation for older people's needs is important element of the social and community infrastructure required to ensure development is sustainable. RCC has identified a funding requirement relating to supported living for disabled people but indicates no further care beds are required in Rutland.

## Community Infrastructure: Libraries

- 1.3.35 There are four libraries in South Kesteven and four libraries in Rutland.
- 1.3.36 There are no plans to physically extend libraries in South Kesteven, However in Rutland there are plans to refurbish and improve Uppingham Library, to improve library provision outside of the Oakham and Uppingham area and to replace the existing mobile library.

## Community Infrastructure: Community Centres

- 1.3.37 There are 68 community facilities located across South Kesteven and Rutland. These services consist of community buildings such as village and town halls and community centres.
- 1.3.38 New community halls are proposed at Stamford North and the North West Quadrant (Phase 1 at Poplar Farm). New community centres are also proposed at Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Land South of Belton Lane and Spitalgate Health Garden Village. A new multi-functional community centre would be required for the development of a new community at as part of the St George's Barracks Masterplan.
- 1.3.39 The gross demand for community facilities in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 14.4 facilities (7,206m<sup>2</sup>). Net demand is 6.9 facilities (3,468m<sup>2</sup>). The cost associated with the gross demand is £12.6m; the cost associated with the net demand is £6.1m.
- 1.3.40 The gross demand for community facilities in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 7 facilities (3,515m<sup>2</sup>); the net demand is 3.5 facilities (1,744m<sup>2</sup>). The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £6.2m; the cost associated with the net demand is £3.1m.

## Recreation: Indoor Sports

- 1.3.41 South Kesteven owns three leisure centres and one leisure pool which are operated by 1Life. Other indoor sports facilities available within South Kesteven include 19 health and fitness suites, 27 sports halls which contain 69 badminton courts, six indoor sports venues which provide 13 squash courts, 15 sports studios and six swimming pools.
- 1.3.42 RCC own Catmose Sports Centre which was built in 2011 and is located within the grounds of Catmose College, Oakham. Other indoor sports facilities available within Rutland include five health and fitness suites, one indoor bowls club, seven sports halls which contain 30 badminton courts, three indoor sports venues which provide eight squash courts, four sports studios, and three swimming pools.
- 1.3.43 There is no known planned provision for indoor sports facilities in South Kesteven. In Rutland, a number of requirements have been identified, including a replacement swimming pool and an IFI gym to better support people with disabilities
- 1.3.44 The Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator was run for South Kesteven and Rutland in August 2018 and based on the forecast population growth potential demand and costs have been identified for sports halls and sports courts, swimming pools, artificial grass pitches, and indoor bowls centres.

## Recreation: Outdoor Sports

- 1.3.45 Two of the three SKDC-owned leisure centres operated by 1Life contain outdoor sports facilities. In addition, there are seven artificial grass pitches, five golf courses and a driving range, 136 grass pitches at 88 sites, a BMX racing track, a dry ski slope, and outdoor swimming pool, and 37 tennis courts.
- 1.3.46 In Rutland the Catmose Sports Centre has outdoor facilities and RCC also owns the Active Rutland Hub which has an artificial grass pitch. There are also nine artificial grass pitches, seven golf courses and four driving ranges, 104 grass pitches, one outdoor swimming pool and 27 tennis courts. The Rutland Athletics Club trains at The Rutland Showground.
- 1.3.47 Additional sports pitches will likely be provided at some major development sites such as the Northwest Quadrant, the Southern Quadrant and playing fields at the Stamford North urban extension. Off-site contributions will improve playing field provision at Exeter Fields (Stamford West).
- 1.3.48 AECOM modelling estimates gross demand for outdoor sports facilities in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period as 28.8ha. Net demand for outdoor sports facilities is 13.9ha. The cost associated with the gross demand is £10.5m and with net demand is £7.2m.
- 1.3.49 The gross demand for outdoor sports facilities in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 13.4ha; the net demand is 6.6ha. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £4.9m; the cost associated with the net demand is £2.4m.

## Recreation: Play Space

- 1.3.50 At Local Authority level, playspace provision falls short of benchmark standards. In addition, the quality and accessibility of playspace varies within each Local Authority. Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded play space facilities remain to be confirmed.
- 1.3.51 The gross demand for equipped play space in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 4.3ha, and the net demand is 2.1ha. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £15.8m; the cost associated with the net demand is £7.6m.

- 1.3.52 The gross demand for young persons' play space in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 4.3ha, and net demand is 2.1ha. The cost associated with the gross demand is £1.0m; the cost associated with the net demand is £503,000.
- 1.3.53 The gross demand for equipped play space in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 1.8ha; the net demand is 0.9ha. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £6.4m; the cost associated with the net demand is £3.2m.

### Green Infrastructure

- 1.3.54 Based on local planning standards, there is a good level of provision of parks in South Kesteven, though there the quantity of provision is much lower in the Grantham urban area and quality in more rural areas is lower. Accessibility to these greenspaces is lacking to the east and west of Grantham. There is a good level of allotments. Provision of informal and natural greenspace is low, however there is more available in the urban area of Grantham.
- 1.3.55 There is generous provision of parks and gardens in Rutland (noting that Rutland Water is the only site falling within this categorisation) and of amenity greenspace as well. However connections to Rutland Water need to be promoted further, and accessibility to amenity greenspace could also be improved. There is good provision of allotments though distribution of the sites is poor. There is a small amount of natural and semi-natural greenspace in Rutland. There are 490 public rights of way and 17 green corridors as well.
- 1.3.56 Using local planning standards, demand and costs have been modelled for informal natural green space, parks and allotments in South Kesteven; and for parks, gardens & amenity space and allotments in Rutland.

### Transport: Roads

- 1.3.57 South Kesteven and Rutland experience greater car use than the wider East Midlands. Grantham is the main source of peak hour trips. Outside of the district, Peterborough is the most important destination.
- 1.3.58 There are existing major highways within the vicinity of Oakham and Uppingham, including the A1 and A47.
- In South Kesteven, LiCC has proposals for the Phase Two and Three of the Grantham Southern Relief Road, linking the A52 at Somerby Hill to the A1. Costs have been identified as £81.5m; funding secured totals £33.0m (this is for all three phases, the first of which complete). Further possible schemes include junction improvements between A52 and A1, Stamford bypass and a new distributor road.
- 1.3.59 In Rutland, junction improvements are proposed in relation to the Oakham North development, as well as a western bypass for Caldecott and Uppingham and a link road between Leicester Road and Ayston Road to serve new developments.
- 1.3.60 Growth of 19.8% in trips across the Local Plan period is expected in South Kesteven, and 16.9%-22.7% in Rutland.
- 1.3.61 The majority of proposed development has identified infrastructure improvements to mitigate impacts. The exception is the growth around Market Deeping, where further analysis is required given the results of the LiCC modelling.

## Transport: Rail

- 1.3.62 Both South Kesteven and Rutland experience greater rail use than the wider East Midlands. Within South Kesteven, Grantham is the main rail station, providing long distance trips on the East Coast Main Line, and has accommodated a 49% increase in use since 2002/03. Within Rutland, Oakham is the main rail station, located on the Birmingham to Peterborough line.
- 1.3.63 Possible planned provision in South Kesteven includes an additional platform at Grantham station, whilst in Rutland, there is a possibility for signalling and track enhancements between Melton Mowbray and Oakham. Both proposals are not yet funded or programmed.
- 1.3.64 High growth continues to be expected across both the ECML and local routes; however, infrastructure is planned to accommodate this growth, including HS2 and local line improvements.

## Transport: Bus

- 1.3.65 Both South Kesteven and Rutland experience much lower bus use than the wider East Midlands. Within South Kesteven, a lot of services suffer from poor frequency, particularly local routes in Stamford, Market Deeping and Bourne. Grantham is the best town connected in the area. Bus service provision in the Rutland area is generally very infrequent. The main connections run to / from Oakham and Uppingham;
- 1.3.66 There is no planned provision for South Kesteven at the time of writing, though as part of the planning permission for a new designer outlet near the A1 (Grantham) a shuttle bus to the town centre will be provided. A number of bus schemes are planned in Rutland, including maintenance of sustainable transport interchange in Oakham, funding for community transport initiatives and rural transport services.
- 1.3.67 The national and local trend in bus use is one of decline, with likely cuts to non-commercial services due to lack of funds to continue subsidy. Developments are likely to be required to contribute to local bus services as part of S.106 contributions.
- 1.3.68 Bus-based public transport has particular pertinence for specific demographic groups. Infrastructure needs going forward are likely to be IT-based platforms for both managing passenger demand and payment.

## Transport: Pedestrian and Cycle

- 1.3.69 Both South Kesteven and Rutland experience greater walking and cycling levels than the wider East Midlands. Within South Kesteven, Grantham has an established network of cycle routes and facilities across the town. The cycle network within Stamford is more limited;
- 1.3.70 The opportunity and demand for leisure cycling in Rutland is high, being a popular tourist destination although there are concerns over the number of circular routes for walkers, cyclists and horse riders and potential to provide more links between villages and the county towns. Planned provision in Rutland includes making enhancements to the rights of way network (including improving access to historic elements such as disused canal paths) and to improve footway and cycleway infrastructure and parking;
- 1.3.71 The Government has set a target to double the number of cycling trips by 2025. Future developments within South Kesteven and Rutland will be required to provide connections to existing walking / cycling networks and also provide links between settlements and service provisions.

### Utilities: Electricity

- 1.3.72 Western Power Distribution provide electricity to both South Kesteven and Rutland via National Grid infrastructure. Existing capacity varies across the substations located in the areas. There are proposed improvement works in some of the areas of key settlements. General upgrades will be required with increased development.
- 1.3.73 The increase in housing and population will cause a direct increase in electricity demand; infrastructure to accommodate this increased demand is to be funded by the developer and is dependent on the type and extents of the works.
- 1.3.74 11 utilities electricity infrastructure projects are included in the Project Schedule; these include upgrades to sub stations to cater for growth in Grantham and north of Stamford.
- 1.3.75 Only with firm development allocations and identification of required connections can WPD provide information regarding the costs and funding requirements associated with meeting planned growth over the Local Plan period.

### Utilities: Gas

- 1.3.76 Cadent Gas is the gas supplier to both South Kesteven and Rutland via National Grid infrastructure. Not all parts of South Kesteven and Rutland have a gas supply;
- 1.3.77 There are no known proposed improvement works to the gas network in South Kesteven and Rutland, though as identified in the Project Schedule site specific reinforcement works may be implemented for some development sites.
- 1.3.78 Cadent Gas forecast an overall decrease in demand to 2026 for the East Midlands of 0.5%.
- 1.3.79 The cost to connect new development is to be funded by the developer and is calculated on the basis of number of connections and extents of required improvement works.

### Utilities: Potable Water

- 1.3.80 Anglian Water is the potable water supplier to both South Kesteven and Rutland. South Kesteven falls under the South Lincolnshire Water Resource Zone (WRZ) and Bourne WRZ. Rutland County falls under Rutland and Northants WRZ, and the western edge of Rutland falls within Severn Trent Water's Rutland WRZ.
- 1.3.81 AW are funding overall improvements to their networks and making efforts to reduce water consumption.
- 1.3.82 Liaisons with Anglian Water will be required to determine the site specific shortfalls. The developer is to fund the cost of development connections.
- 1.3.83 There are two entries relating to potable water in the Project Schedule, relating to smart metering (funding of £73.5m has been committed by Anglian Water to this programme) and off-site reinforcements to cater for development at St George's in Rutland.

### Utilities: Wastewater

- 1.3.84 Anglian Water is the main sewerage undertaker for both South Kesteven and Rutland, Severn Trent Water also serves parts of each area.
- 1.3.85 Both areas are served by a number of Water Recycling Centres (WRCs). A number of these WRCs have been identified as lacking capacity for future development and will therefore require improvement works; including those located in Marston, Cottesmore, North Luffenham, Ryhall and Oakham.
- 1.3.86 The cost of connections and associated infrastructure improvements are to be funded by the developer and based on the number of connections and extent of offsite improvement works.
- 1.3.87 Eight entries in the Project Schedule relate to waste water including upgrades to Marston and Oakham WRCs and various requirements associated with allocated sites.

### Utilities: Renewable Energy

- 1.3.88 The main sources of renewable energy in South Kesteven and Rutland are wind, solar, landfill gas and sewerage gas.
- 1.3.89 There are a number of operational renewable energy sites in Rutland and South Kesteven with permission granted for further provision in Oakham (two schemes) and Grantham (one scheme).
- 1.3.90 The local policy is in line with national policy in encouraging all new development to use renewable energy sources where appropriate.

### Utilities: Broadband

- 1.3.91 British Telecom, Virgin Media and Sky Media all operate in South Kesteven and Rutland. The Onlincolnshire and Digital Rutland projects are driving improved connectivity in South Kesteven and Rutland respectively.
- 1.3.92 94% of homes in South Kesteven have access to superfast broadband and the District is on track to achieve the BDUK target of 95% superfast broadband coverage. 95% of homes within Rutland have access to fibre broadband (the majority at superfast speeds); connectivity works are scheduled for 2018 to provide coverage to an additional 500 premises within a number of villages within the County, and ultimately provide superfast access to 95% of Rutland.

### Waste

- 1.3.93 In South Kesteven waste is managed and planned for by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership as the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for Lincolnshire. RCC is the WPA for Rutland.
- 1.3.94 Waste is dealt with largely beyond the boundaries of South Kesteven and Rutland and there will be a need for small scale facilities within both areas over each Plan period.
- 1.3.95 In South Kesteven the WPA are promoting the development of infrastructure for new and existing waste streams, however there are no known waste projects planned in South Kesteven at the present time. RCC have identified a funding requirement of £1.5m (with a funding gap of £1.1m) relating to civic waste amenity and recycling (expanded / new waste facilities).

### Emergency Services: Ambulance

- 1.3.96 The ambulance service in South Kesteven and Rutland is provided by the East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS). Ambulance stations are located in Grantham, Stamford, Bourne and Oakham.
- 1.3.97 There are no current known plans to expand provision of ambulance services across South Kesteven and Rutland. However, the EMAS Annual Plan indicates that resources will be allocated towards medical equipment, estates, fleet and information management and technology in the next four years.

### Emergency Services: Police

- 1.3.98 Lincolnshire Police and Leicestershire Police provide police services across South Kesteven and Rutland. Additional security is provided through CCTV. There are eight police stations within South Kesteven, although some of these are part time. There is one police station in Rutland which is located in Oakham; it is only manned part-time and the main cover for Rutland County is provided by Melton police station.
- 1.3.99 There are no known projects planned for South Kesteven or Rutland for new police stations or services. However emergency service requirements will need to be considered for all major developments.

### Emergency Services: Fire

- 1.3.100 The Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service and Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service provide fire services across South Kesteven and Rutland. No expansion of facilities is currently planned across either area. In terms of new or expanded fire stations the Fire & Rescue Service will consider service provision arrangements as growth comes forward.

### Flood Defences

- 1.3.101 There are extensive flood defences in South Kesteven and Rutland. These defences are owned and maintained by the Environment Agency (EA), four Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs), and private individuals and (in South Kesteven) other organisations which make up the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Partnership (JLFRDMP).
- 1.3.102 The condition and level of protection provided by the flood defences is variable and climate change is likely to reduce the effectiveness of the defences in the long term in the absence of works to maintain the level of protection. Consultation concerning maintenance of flood defences show that the long term plan is to maintain the existing standard of protection. Such works could be funded through local or central government grants (e.g. FCERM) or a Local Levy.
- 1.3.103 Three EA-led flood defence projects have been identified relevant to South Kesteven: improvements to defences in the Black Sluice IDB area (funded); natural flood resilience measures upstream of Swaton (funded); and improvements to flood walls in Stamford (funding gap of £0.3m).
- 1.3.104 In addition to being involved in the Black Sluice IDB project, the JLFRDMP intend to carry out works to reduce fluvial flood risk in Grantham and to manage surface water flooding in Long Bennington and Grantham.

- 1.3.105 Very few of the proposed development sites in South Kesteven rely on flood defences for protection. Such sites in South Kesteven are located in Grantham, Bourne, Billingborough and Stamford. Developers of sites which do need flood defences will need to discuss their provision with the EA and/or IDB, as relevant.

### Sustainable Drainage

- 1.3.106 Surface water and sewer flooding have both been reported in Rutland and South Kesteven. Areas at particularly high risk include Stamford, Grantham, the Deepings, Witham, Long Bennington, Oakham, Empingham and Uppingham.
- 1.3.107 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) may form part of projects to reduce the impacts and frequency of surface water flooding. Measures to manage existing surface water flows within Long Bennington and Grantham are proposed by the JLFRDMP within the period of the IDP. Anglian Water's current proposals for future investment in South Kesteven and Rutland include schemes to improve the management of surface water in Little Ponton, Empingham and Marston.
- 1.3.108 SuDS will also be essential to ensure that rates and volumes of runoff do not increase following development, thereby increasing flood risk elsewhere. SuDS are already being provided for development sites in both South Kesteven and Rutland which are at various stages of construction. Almost all proposed development sites referred to in this IDP are of sufficient size to require SuDS provision.
- 1.3.109 SuDS must be designed and constructed in consultation with RCC or LiCC in their role as LLFA. For development in South Kesteven, consultation with IDBs may also be required. The impacts of climate change must be considered in the design of SuDS schemes.
- 1.3.110 Funding for SuDS is likely to be provided by developers, LLFA or water companies on a site by site or project by project basis. SuDS constructed for development will be maintained by private owners or adopted by Anglian Water, the Highways Agency or the LPA.

## 1.4 Summary of Infrastructure Needs

- 1.4.1 The IDP has identified infrastructure projects which will be required over the Local Plan period to meet the needs arising from planned growth. These projects are listed in the accompanying Project Schedule.
- 1.4.2 There are 83 line entries which relate to South Kesteven. The greatest number (44) relate to social and green infrastructure. On the basis of the available information, the total costs are £201.4m and the funding identified amounts to £15.2m (excluding the £73.5m secured for Smart Metering). Therefore, there is an estimated funding gap of at least £186.2m. Figure 1 below shows how South Kesteven's funding gap breaks down by infrastructure type, and the highest cost infrastructure items identified in the Project Schedule.



**Figure 1: Summary of South Kesteven’s Infrastructure Funding Gap and Costs**

**South Kesteven Infrastructure Funding Gap**

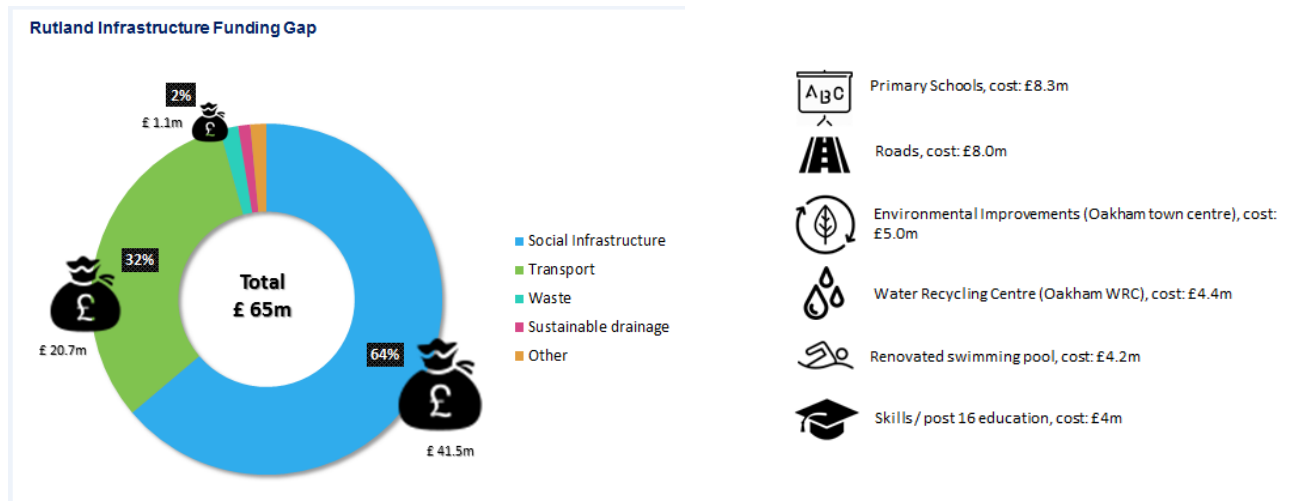


Source: AECOM analysis, 2018

**Rutland**

1.4.3 There are 134 line entries in the Project Schedule which relate to Rutland. The greatest number (99) relate to social and green infrastructure. On the basis of the available information the total costs are £75.5m and the funding identified amounts to £10.4m. Therefore, there is an estimated funding gap of at least £65.1m. Figure 2 below shows how Rutland’s funding gap breaks down by infrastructure type, and the highest cost infrastructure items identified in the Project Schedule.

**Figure 2: Summary of Rutland’s Infrastructure Funding Gap and Costs**



Source: AECOM analysis, 2018

1.4.4 It should be noted, with regard to the Project Schedule and total costs, that the analysis reflects the information available to date and there are various information gaps where details of cost and funding are as yet unknown.

## 1.5 Delivery and Funding

### Delivery

- 1.5.1 A variety of agencies will be responsible for delivering the infrastructure to support the development strategies for South Kesteven and Rutland. This joint IDP demonstrates that work is well underway by service providers to identify future requirements and to deliver the infrastructure required to enable development over the plan period.
- 1.5.2 The IDP has provided an opportunity to collate in one document the short and longer term plans of the various infrastructure providers in South Kesteven and Rutland. Infrastructure providers have been brought together into a single conversation about how future growth can be delivered; the IDP formulation process can therefore provide a basis for future partnership working and co-ordination in service delivery.
- 1.5.3 Infrastructure projects are mapped onto the Local Plan timeline, where information is available. Projects for which timing and trigger information is available are concentrated within the early Local Plan phases. This reflects that most service providers operate to a three to five year programming cycle, and that infrastructure provision associated with major allocations will be confirmed in due course as these development projects move through the planning process. However, this also emphasises the importance of ongoing work to develop and firm up the infrastructure projects required to deliver growth, including continued collaboration between funding and delivery agencies.

### Funding Sources

- 1.5.4 A wide variety of funding sources are relevant to the delivery of infrastructure to support South Kesteven and Rutland's Local Plans; many of these funds come through the Local Authorities but a range of other agencies have funding responsibilities as well.
- 1.5.5 In South Kesteven, developer contributions will be secured through S.106 agreements, though SKDC may consider the introduction of a CIL or replacement tariff once the outcome of the national review of CIL is known. Rutland has adopted a CIL; developer contributions may be sought beyond CIL, in line with published Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
- 1.5.6 The overall context for Local Authorities in recent years has been one of reducing budgets and increased reliance on competitive funding and the private sector to deliver services and new infrastructure. Other public sector agencies have similarly been under budgetary pressure, while the ability of development to contribute to infrastructure can be limited by viability constraints.
- 1.5.7 A number of alternative funding sources are available to Local Authorities which may assist in meeting the infrastructure funding gap. They include alternative public funds, borrowing, and methods of leveraging local authorities' own assets and resources. SKDC and RCC are already utilising some of these funding sources to meet infrastructure requirements associated with growth (for example, two current HIF bids are relevant to this IDP).

## 1.6 Next Steps

- 1.6.1 SKDC and RCC will continue to proactively work with partners to ensure that infrastructure is in place at the right time to support the development strategy set out in this IDP and the Local Plans.

- 1.6.2 This IDP, as the Local Plans' evidence base on infrastructure provision, will be updated as more detailed information comes forward. This will allow any risk that infrastructure is not provided in a timely manner to be identified and mitigated. It will provide a mechanism to appropriately align the work of service providers and other partner organisations such as the Local Enterprise Partnerships to the Local Plan, and to ensure that strategies for delivery, funding and finance are in place.
- 1.6.3 The funding landscape is dynamic. Through continued close joint-working, the Local Authorities and their partners will be in a strong position to respond promptly and effectively to infrastructure funding opportunities, and to attract investment.

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 Project Objectives and Approach

- 2.1.1 Rutland County Council (RCC) and South Kesteven District Council (SKDC) have appointed AECOM to produce a joint Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).
- 2.1.2 Both Councils are currently preparing new Local Plans covering the period to 2036 and are jointly planning land to the north of Stamford as a cross boundary urban extension.<sup>4</sup>
- 2.1.3 This IDP will form part of the evidence base for these emerging Local Plans, identifying the infrastructure required to sustainably meet the level of growth anticipated in the South Kesteven District and Rutland County over their respective Plan's periods, and providing a plan for delivery of that infrastructure. In addition, the IDP will be used to assist decision making for planning applications and to inform decisions about developer contributions and the use of CIL monies (where relevant).
- 2.1.4 This report builds on the previous work undertaken by both Councils relating to infrastructure planning.<sup>5</sup> Existing infrastructure evidence is also contained with relevant Local Plan studies.
- 2.1.5 This IDP reflects consultation carried out by AECOM with key infrastructure planners and service providers, including relevant parts of RCC and SKDC and Lincolnshire County Council (LiCC), as well as external partners such as those responsible for utilities, flood risk and healthcare. This IDP will be used as the basis for further discussions on cross boundary infrastructure issues and projects.

### 2.2 Scope and Approach

- 2.2.1 For the purposes of infrastructure planning within this IDP, South Kesteven and Rutland's growth trajectories and Local Plan's periods have been simplified into phases. The phases are as follows:
- Phase 1: 2018/19-2022/23
  - Phase 2: 2023/24-2027/28
  - Phase 3: 2028/29-2032/33
  - Phase 4: 2033/34- 2035/36
- 2.2.2 The scope and approach of the joint IDP reflects national planning policy and guidance, best practice in infrastructure planning and discussion with SKDC and RCC officers. The infrastructure types addressed (listed in Table 3) include both local services and those which are more strategic in nature and are provided across administrative boundaries.

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<sup>4</sup> This area will be referred to as Stamford North throughout this document.

<sup>5</sup> In particular, an IDP was produced to support the Regulation 19 version of the South Kesteven Local Plan in June 2018. This is hereafter referred to as the Regulation 19 South Kesteven IDP. Available at: <http://www.southkesteven.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=23235&p=0> Also, as part of its infrastructure and CIL planning work, RCC drafted an IDP in 2016 and updated the accompanying project list in 2017; these documents have not been published but were provided to AECOM and built upon for this work.

**Table 3: South Kesteven and Rutland Joint IDP Scope by Infrastructure Type**

| Infrastructure Type                 | Sub-category                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Transport                           | Roads                          |
|                                     | Rail                           |
|                                     | Bus                            |
|                                     | Pedestrian and Cycle           |
| Education                           | Early Years Education          |
|                                     | Primary Education              |
|                                     | Secondary Education            |
|                                     | Further Education              |
|                                     | Higher Education               |
|                                     | Adult Education                |
| Health and Social Care              | Primary Health                 |
|                                     | Acute and Mental Healthcare    |
|                                     | Services for Older People      |
| Emergency Services                  | Fire Service                   |
|                                     | Police Service                 |
|                                     | Ambulance Service              |
| Community and Civic                 | Community Centres              |
|                                     | Public Libraries               |
| Sport and Recreation                | Indoor Sports                  |
|                                     | Outdoor Sports                 |
|                                     | Children's Play Areas          |
| Green Infrastructure and Open Space | Informal / Natural Green Space |
|                                     | Formal Greenspace              |
|                                     | Allotments                     |
| Utilities                           | Electricity & Gas              |
|                                     | Renewable Energy               |
|                                     | Water Supply & Sewage          |
|                                     | Broadband                      |
| Flood Risk and Drainage             | Flood Risk                     |
|                                     | Sustainable Drainage           |
| Waste                               | Waste                          |

## 2.3 Document Structure

2.3.1 The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- Section 3 sets out the policy framework and describes South Kesteven and Rutland in order to set the context for the IDP, and goes on to set out the growth trajectory for South Kesteven and Rutland over the period of their Local Plans;
- Section 4 comprises the infrastructure needs assessment, and for each topic in Table 3 above describes the baseline, planned provision and future demand in order to establish any gaps in provision likely to arise over the Local Plan period;
- Section 5 summarises South Kesteven and Rutland's infrastructure needs to 2036, including costs and the funding gap; and
- Section 6 sets out issues relating to delivery and funding.

2.3.2 This report is accompanied by the Project Schedule which lists the new or expanded infrastructure required in South Kesteven and Rutland over the Plan period, including potential costs, committed funding and funding gaps, timescales and delivery responsibilities where these are known.

## 3. Context

### 3.1 Policy Framework

3.1.1 The NPPF (2018) includes a set of national planning policies and is supplemented by the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Paragraph 8 of the NPPF states that the planning system should aim to achieve the objective of achieving sustainable development. Paragraph 16 states that Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to sustainable development. The three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental) require the planning system to perform the following roles:

- Contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, which includes coordinating development requirements and ensuring the provision of infrastructure.
- Create a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being.
- Help to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

3.1.2 The NPPF sets out guidance on infrastructure planning in paragraph 20, highlighting that strategic policies should ensure sufficient provision for infrastructure and develop a strategy for the scale, pattern and quality of new development.<sup>6</sup>

*“Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for... transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.”<sup>7</sup>*

3.1.3 Paragraph 26 of the NPPF suggests that policy-making authorities should engage with infrastructure providers and other relevant bodies to assess and determine local need for new infrastructure provision, and identify if need could be addressed elsewhere in nearby areas<sup>8</sup>.

3.1.4 Relevant regional and sub-regional policy frameworks and strategies include:

- LiCC's 4th Lincolnshire Local Transport Plan (2013);
- LiCC's Minerals and Waste Local Plan and Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy;
- RCC's Local Waste Needs Assessment (2015) / Local Aggregates Assessment (2016); and
- RCC's Local Transport Plan 3 – Rutland Transport Strategy 2011 – 2026.

3.1.5 SKDC's adopted Local Plan - the Core Strategy, Site Allocation and Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) and the remaining policies and allocations included in the 1995 Local Plan – was adopted between 1995 and July 2010.

3.1.6 The emerging Local Plan sets out the strategic vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the District, as well as the planning policies which will guide future development. It will also set out where future development is intended to take place, including land for new housing, community infrastructure and employment uses. In addition, the Local Plan will identify areas to be protected from development. Once adopted, it is intended to be the key document used in the determination of planning applications in the District. South Kesteven

<sup>6</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, 2018

<sup>7</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, 2018

<sup>8</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, 2018

has recently concluded public consultation on its Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan.

- 3.1.7 RCC's adopted Local Plan comprises three documents – the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (adopted March 2011), the Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document (adopted October 2013) and the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (adopted October 2010). Rutland is currently reviewing and updating the Plan to extend the period to 2036 and to combine the three documents into a single Local Plan.
- 3.1.8 As with South Kesteven, Rutland's emerging Local Plan sets out the strategic vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the District, as well as the planning policies which will guide future development. It will also set out where future development is intended to take place, including land for new housing, community infrastructure and employment uses. In addition, the Local Plan will identify areas to be protected from development, including Local Green Space. Once adopted, it is intended to be the key document used in the determination of planning applications in the County. A consultation on the Draft Local Plan Review Development Plan Document was concluded in September 2017, with a further round of informal consultation undertaken during summer and autumn 2018 relating to the spatial strategy and distribution of development.
- 3.1.9 Both emerging Local Plans will also respond to the objectives within each authority's Corporate Business Plans. Throughout the preparation of the Council's evidence base, the Council has engaged with partner organisations and other relevant Local Authorities (LAs) under the Duty to Co-operate, a requirement of the Localism Act 2011, and there are also on-going collaborative discussions with partner authorities and organisations.



## 3.2 A Current Profile of South Kesteven and Rutland

### South Kesteven

- 3.2.1 South Kesteven is located in the East Midlands, north of Peterborough and south of Lincoln. The District has an area of approximately 945 km<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.2.2 The District is relatively rural in nature and the main settlement is Grantham which is located in just north of the centre of the District. There are three other market towns within South Kesteven: Stamford, Bourne and The Deepings which offer services and facilities to their local communities as well as supporting the network of larger villages and smaller settlements located around them.
- 3.2.3 There are also 15 larger villages around the District and a large number of smaller villages.
- 3.2.4 At the last Census (2011) the population of South Kesteven was 133,788. However, the latest mid-year population estimates (2017) show that this number has increased to approximately 141,700.

### Rutland

- 3.2.5 Rutland is also located in the East Midlands, northwest of Peterborough and east of Leicester. The area of Rutland is approximately 390 km<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.2.6 Rutland has two market towns: Oakham is the larger of the two with a population of about 10,000 and a range of education, community, health and leisure facilities, employment, shopping, a twice weekly market, a railway station and bus station and bus services to the surrounding area. Uppingham, the smaller market town, has a population of about 4,000 with a more limited range of facilities, employment and shopping, a weekly market and bus services to the surrounding area.
- 3.2.7 Rutland has 52 villages ranging in size from small hamlets with a few houses and no facilities to larger villages with facilities such as a school, a convenience store, a post office, general medical practice, employment opportunities, community and leisure facilities and bus links to the towns and neighbouring villages. The six largest villages each have a population of more than 1,000 and account for about 25% of Rutland's population.
- 3.2.8 Beyond Rutland's borders is Stamford which provides a range of community facilities, shopping, education, health services and acting as a service centre to some of the villages on the eastern side of Rutland. Stamford is tightly constrained by the county boundary and may have limited space to grow and meets its own needs within Lincolnshire. Corby lies approximately 3 miles south of Rutland and is planned to double in size in the next 30 years including new housing, leisure and shopping facilities.
- 3.2.9 At the last Census (2011) the population of Rutland was 37,369. However, the latest mid-year population estimates (2017) show Rutland County as having a population of 39,474.

### 3.3 Growth in South Kesteven and Rutland

3.3.1 A map of South Kesteven and Rutland is presented in Figure 3.

#### Housing Growth in South Kesteven

3.3.2 A Local Plan is a key part of securing sustainable development by identifying how much new development is required and where it should go. The draft South Kesteven Local Plan represents SKDC's view on how sustainable development should be achieved in South Kesteven and covers the period to 2036. It identifies new sites for housing and employment and also includes a range of policies to ensure that new development, of whatever type, is of the highest quality possible so as to maintain South Kesteven as an attractive place to live, work and enjoy.

3.3.3 A draft of the new Local Plan was published for consultation in June 2018. Agreement will be sought to move to submission stage in autumn 2018 when the key findings from this IDP will also need to be considered.

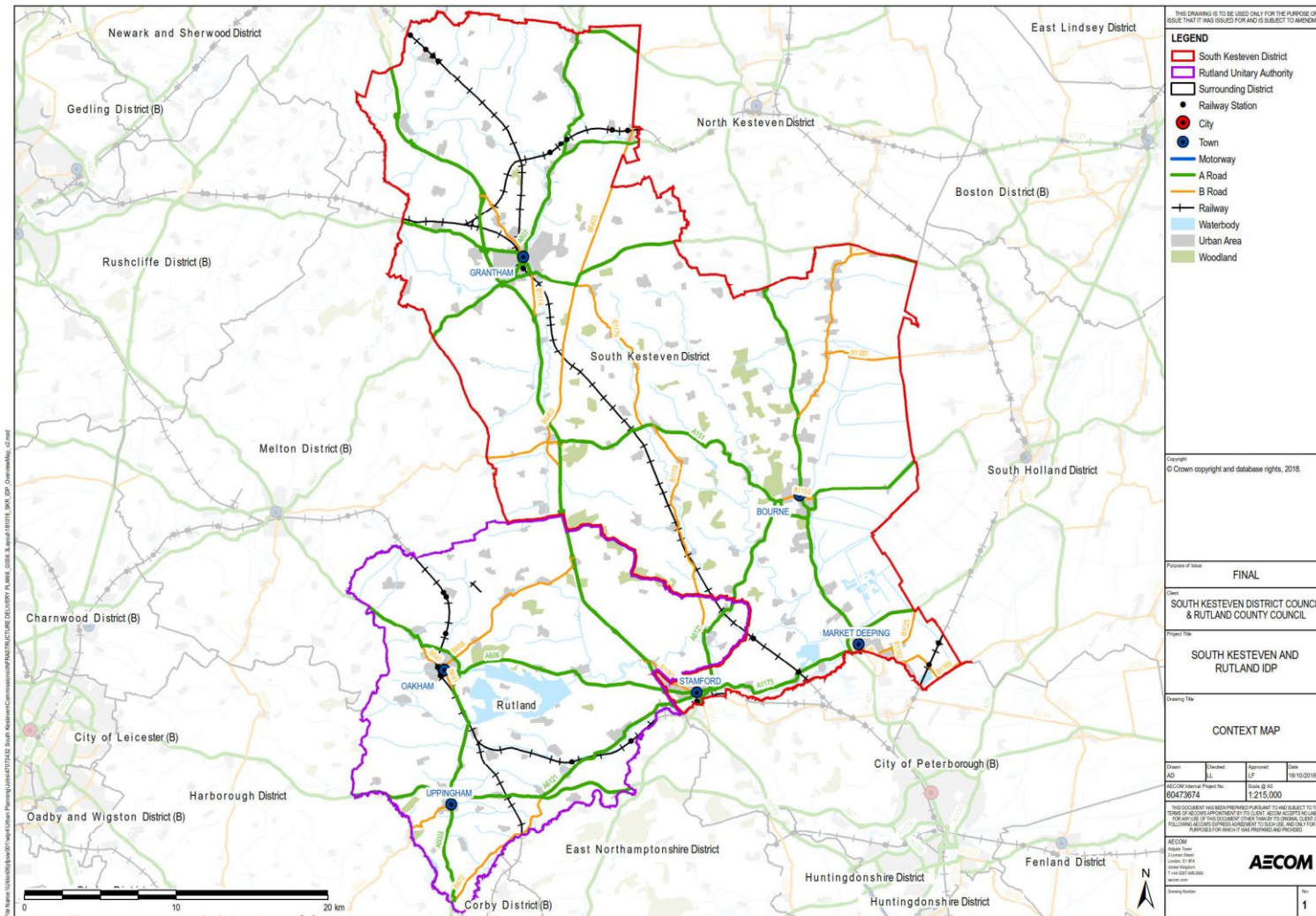
3.3.4 The draft South Kesteven Local Plan identifies the objectively assessed housing need (OAHN) for the District as 15,625 new homes to 2036; the majority of the growth will be within and around the four market towns, with Grantham being a particular focal point. Appropriate and deliverable brownfield sites and sustainable greenfield sites are preferred. Growth in the larger villages will also be supported where they promote the role and function of the individual settlement. The draft Plan target of 625 dwellings per annum reflects the conclusions of the Peterborough Housing Market Area and Boston Borough Council Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update (March 2017).

3.3.5 South Kesteven's growth trajectory for housing from 2018 to 2036<sup>9</sup> is presented in Table 4 and Figure 4 below.

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<sup>9</sup> Information provided by SKDC to AECOM in July 2018.

Figure 3: Map of South Kesteven and Rutland



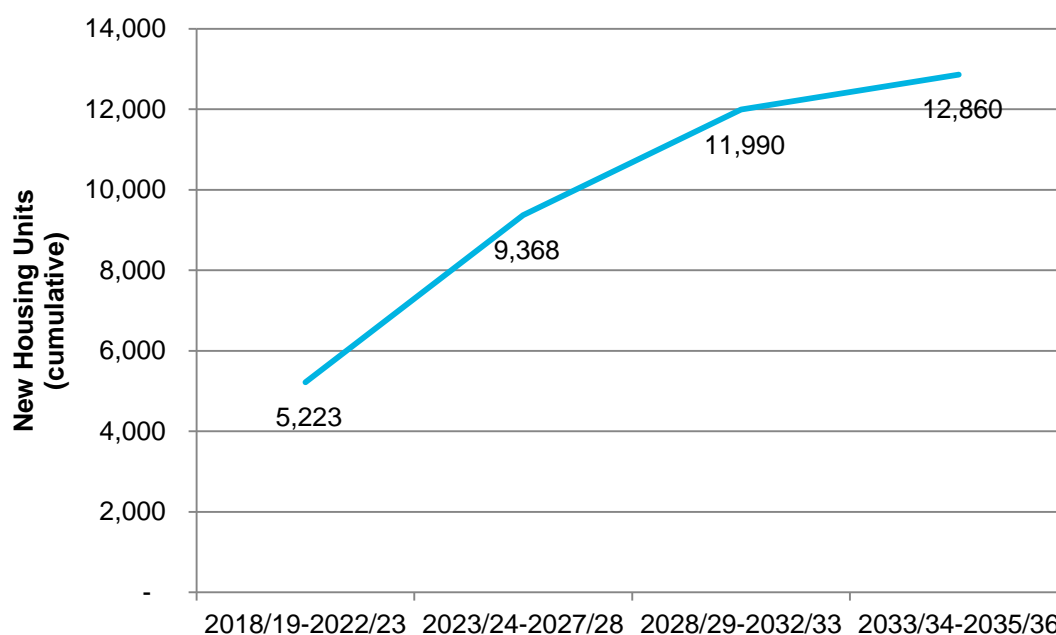
Source: AECOM

**Table 4: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Plan Phase, 2018-36**

|                              | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | Total  |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| New Housing Units            | 5,223               | 4,145               | 2,622               | 870                 | 12,860 |
| Cumulative New Housing Units | 5,223               | 9,368               | 11,990              | 12,860              | 12,860 |

Source: SKDC, AECOM calculations

**Figure 4: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Plan Phase, 2018-36**



Source: SKDC, AECOM calculations

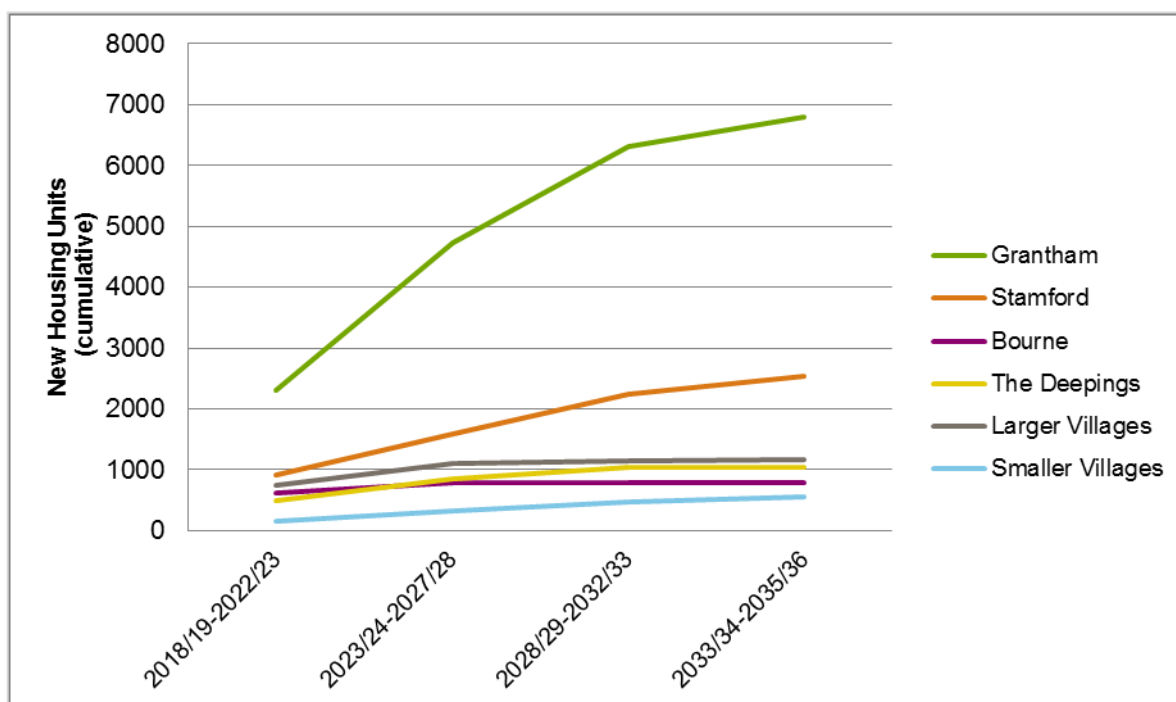
- 3.3.6 Planned residential development by settlement and Plan phase is detailed below in Table 5 and Figure 5.
- 3.3.7 Residential growth will be concentrated in the main town of Grantham (approximately 6,800 dwellings by the end of the Plan period); the market towns of Stamford, Bourne and The Deepings will accommodate approximately 4,300 dwellings by the end of the Plan period; the 15 larger villages will accommodate 1,200 new homes and the smaller villages will accommodate approximately 500 new homes by 2036.
- 3.3.8 Stamford North comprises an area of approximately 153 hectares of undeveloped land to the north of Stamford, of which approximately 84 hectares is within South Kesteven District and approximately 69 hectares in Rutland County. The housing that will be delivered at Stamford North, though partly located in Rutland's area, will meet the housing need of SKDC, and not that of Rutland.

**Table 5: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Settlement and Plan phase, 2018-36**

|                  | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | Total  |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Grantham         | 2,296               | 2,440               | 1,582               | 475                 | 6,793  |
| Stamford         | 910                 | 689                 | 650                 | 285                 | 2,534  |
| Bourne           | 618                 | 160                 | 0                   | 0                   | 778    |
| The Deepings     | 495                 | 347                 | 190                 | 0                   | 1,032  |
| Larger Villages  | 754                 | 344                 | 50                  | 20                  | 1,168  |
| Smaller Villages | 150                 | 165                 | 150                 | 90                  | 555    |
| Total            | 5,223               | 4,145               | 2,622               | 870                 | 12,860 |

Source: SKDC, AECOM calculations

**Figure 5: South Kesteven's Planned Growth by Settlement and Plan Phase, 2018-36**



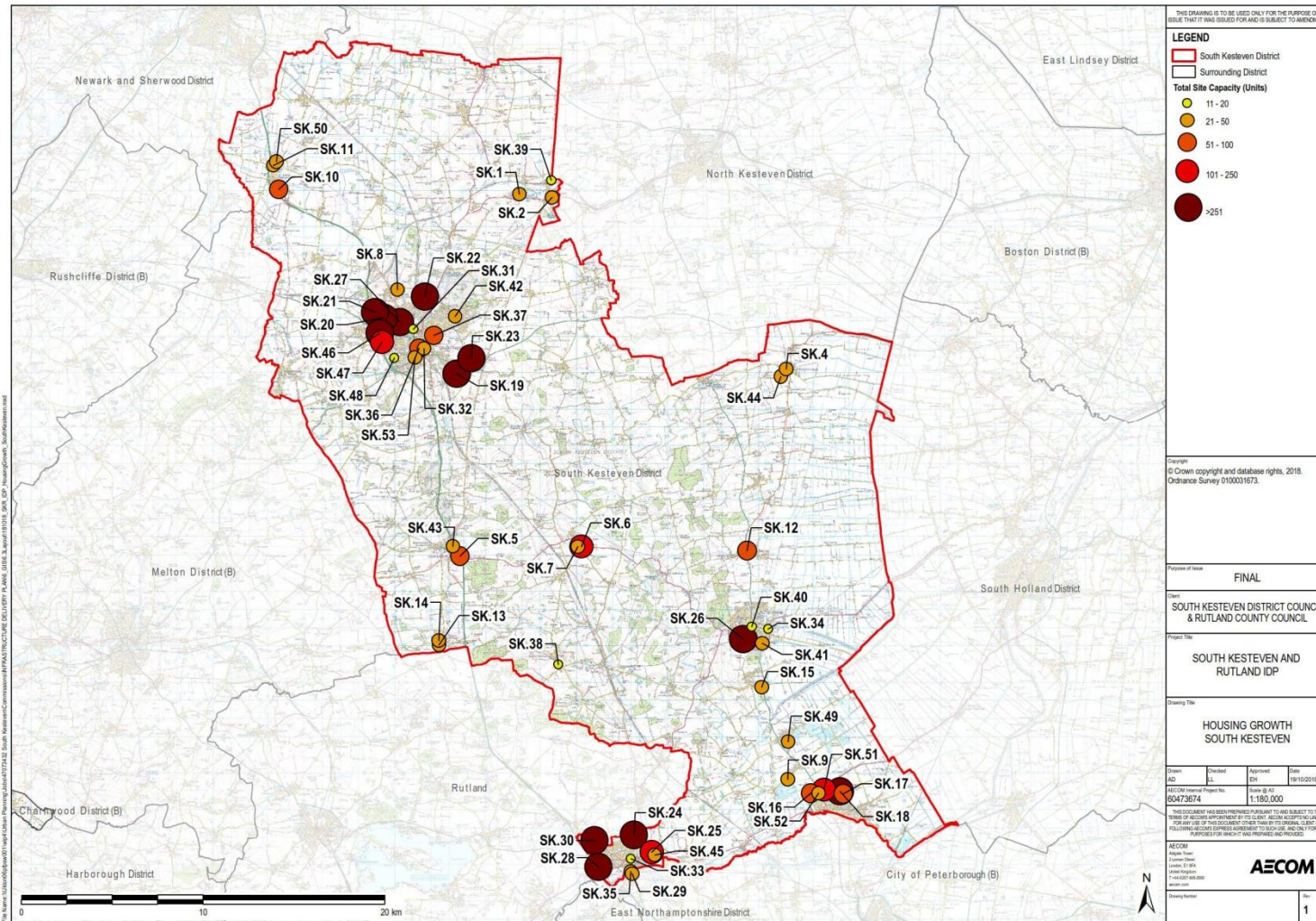
Source: SKDC, AECOM calculations

- 3.3.9 Since the start of the Plan period there have been 3,875 completions, 2,384 dwellings with full planning permission and 5,961 dwellings that either have outline planning permission or represent former allocations.<sup>10</sup>
- 3.3.10 On the basis of the total consents, commitments and draft South Kesteven Local Plan allocations Grantham will accommodate 50.3% of the future housing growth, Stamford will accommodate 19.9%, Bourne will accommodate 7.8%, and The Deepings will accommodate 7.6%, the larger villages 9.7% and the smaller villages 4.7% of the future housing growth.

<sup>10</sup> Source: Draft Local Plan page 54

3.3.11 South Kesteven's housing growth sites are shown in Figure 6 and a list is provided in Appendix 1.

**Figure 6: Housing Growth Sites in South Kesteven, 2018-36**



Source: AECOM - Note: Site names and details are provided in Appendix 1

## Population Growth in South Kesteven

- 3.3.12 The current population of South Kesteven is approximately 143,000. Forecasts for the average household size in South Kesteven implies an additional population associated with planned housing growth to 2036 of 29,000, as shown in Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Population growth in South Kesteven**

|                        | 2018/19 -<br>2022/23 | 2023/24 -<br>2027/28 | 2028/29 -<br>2032/33 | 2033/34 -<br>2035/36 | 2018/19 –<br>2035/36 |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Planned homes          | 5,223                | 4,145                | 2,622                | 870                  | 12,860               |
| Average household size | 2.26                 | 2.24                 | 2.22                 | 2.20                 |                      |
| Additional population  | 11,804               | 9,285                | 5,821                | 1,914                | 28,824               |

Source: 2014-based CLG Household Projections; AECOM calculations

## Non-residential development in South Kesteven

- 3.3.13 The Local Plan aims to ensure that there is sufficient employment land available in the right places to support a strong and growing economy. The plan also aims to provide flexibility and choice to the market in seeking to facilitate high levels of growth, capitalising on the strengths and opportunities in South Kesteven.
- 3.3.14 The growth trajectory for employment land in South Kesteven<sup>11</sup> includes the proposed allocations for employment floor space detailed within draft Policy E1 and draft Policy E2 of the draft Local Plan. In addition, there are existing employment sites in South Kesteven with vacant employment land which can accommodate new employment activities over the Plan period.
- 3.3.15 A total of 220.1ha of employment land could come forward in South Kesteven to 2031, comprising 147.8ha within strategic allocations and 72.3ha on vacant land within existing employment sites. The distribution of growth across South Kesteven is shown in Table 7 and Figure 7 below; it is concentrated in the main urban areas.
- 3.3.16 The strategic employment sites within the draft Local Plan are allocated for new B1, B2 and/or B8 uses and/or redevelopment for B1, B2 and/or B8 uses. If the entire allocation is delivered as either the B1 use class (offices) or the B2 – B8 use classes (industrial) then it is expected that more than 70,000 jobs will be created.

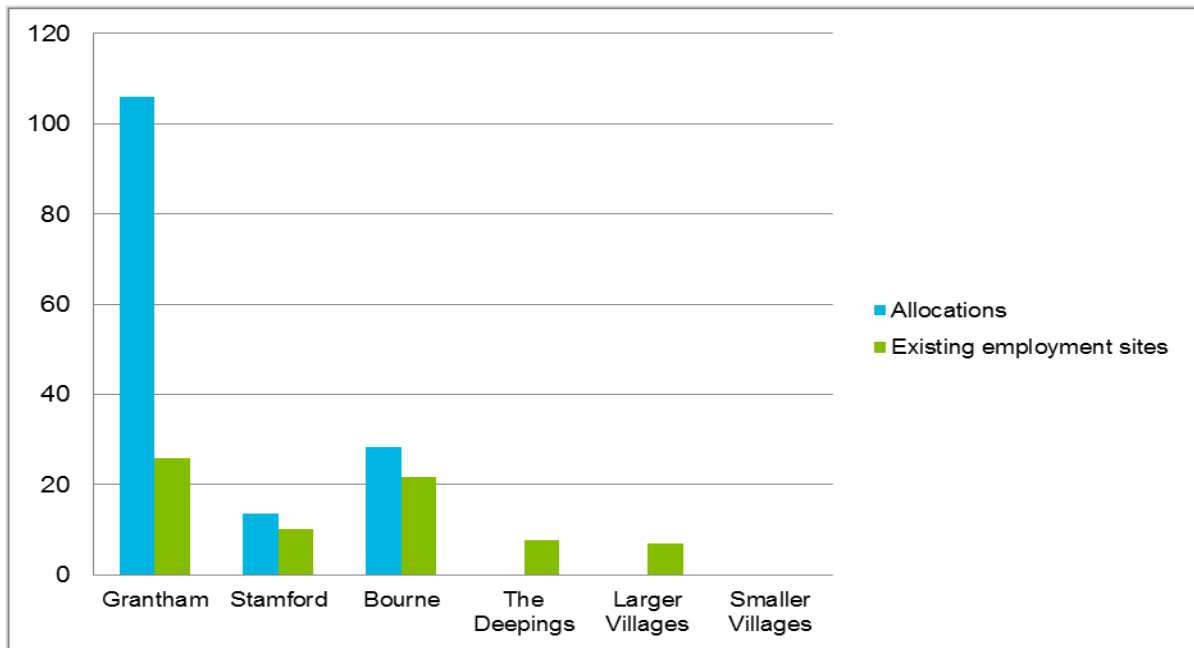
**Table 7: South Kesteven's Employment Growth by Settlement, 2018-36**

|                  | New allocation (Ha) | Existing employment site (Ha) | Total |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Grantham         | 105.9               | 26                            | 131.9 |
| Stamford         | 13.6                | 10.2                          | 23.8  |
| Bourne           | 28.3                | 21.6                          | 49.9  |
| The Deepings     | 0                   | 7.6                           | 7.6   |
| Larger Villages  | 0                   | 6.9                           | 6.9   |
| Smaller Villages | 0                   | 0                             | 0     |
| Total            | 147.8               | 72.3                          | 220.1 |

Source: SKDC

<sup>11</sup> Information provided by SKDC to AECOM in July 2018.

Figure 7: Employment Land Growth in South Kesteven (ha, 2018-2036)

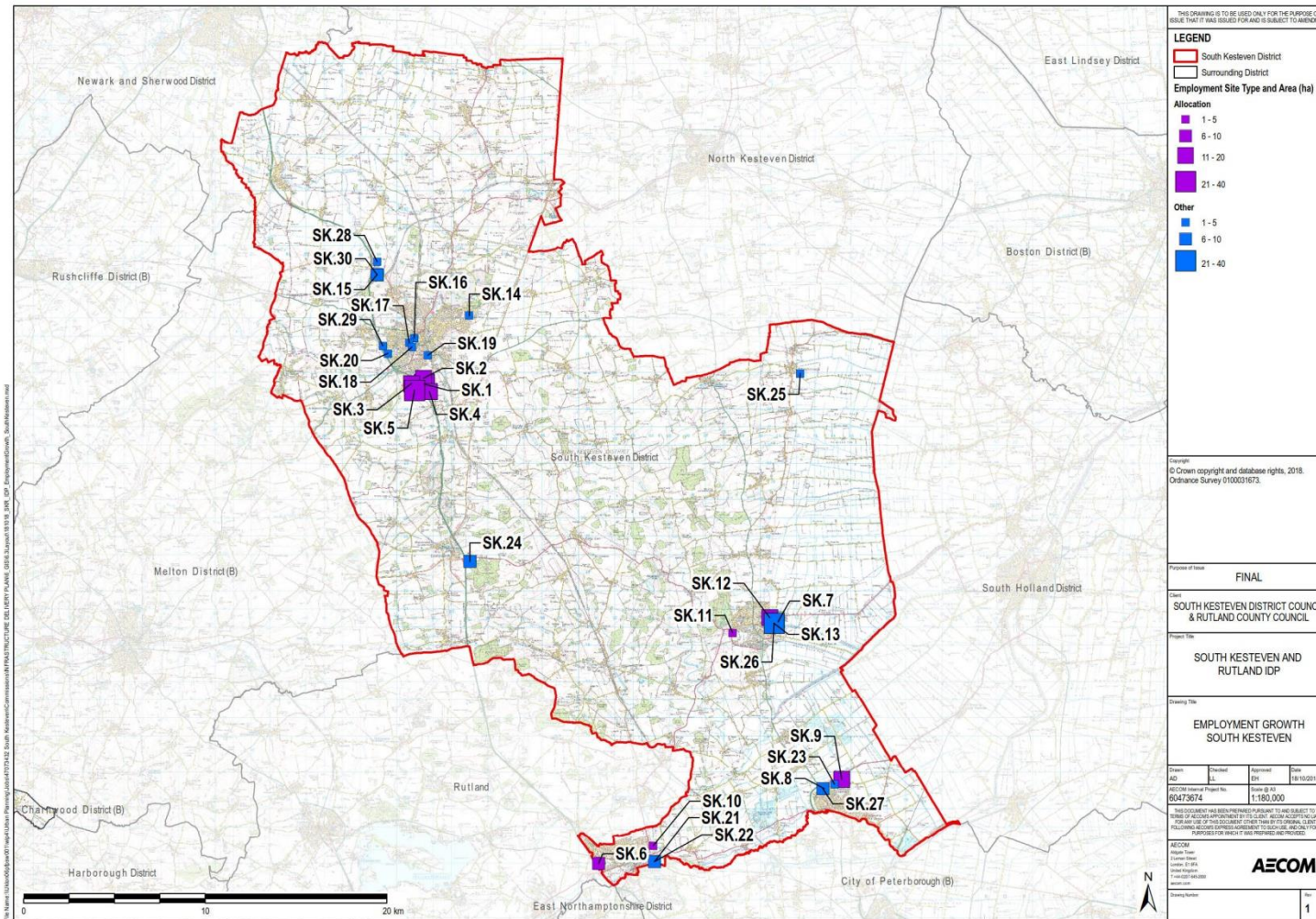


Source: SKDC



3.3.17 Figure 8 below shows the distribution of employment sites in South Kesteven. A full list of sites is provided in Appendix 1.

**Figure 8: Employment Growth Sites in South Kesteven, 2018-36**



Source: AECOM - Note: Site names and details are provided in Appendix 1

## Housing Growth in Rutland

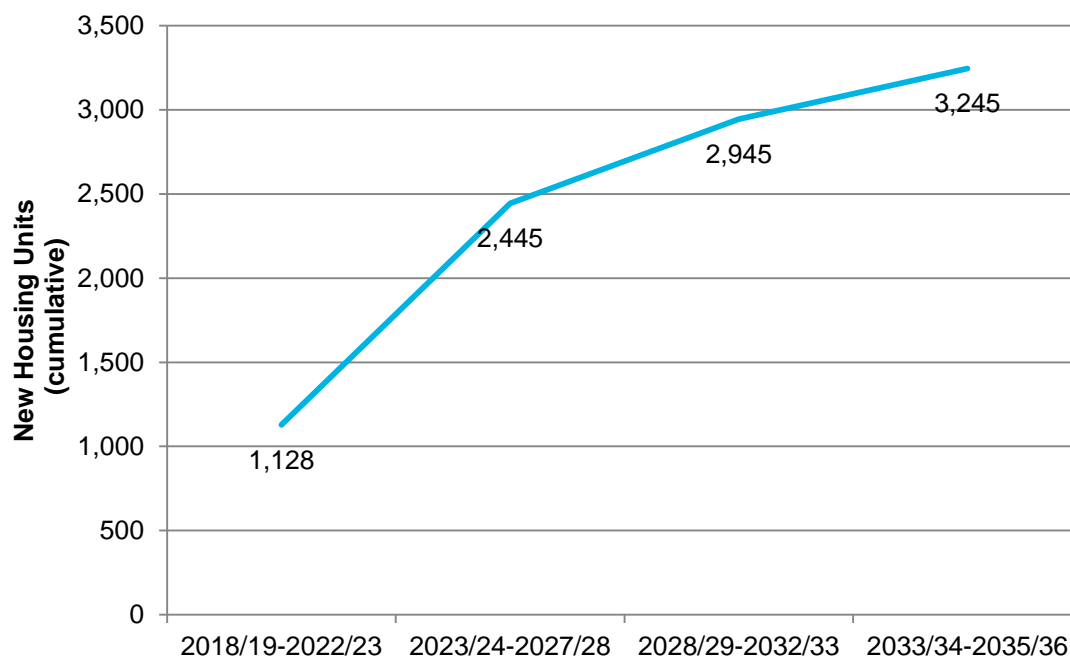
- 3.3.18 A draft of the Rutland Local Plan Review was published for consultation in July 2017. Additional consultation to consider the implications of potential development at St George's Barracks and other sites that have been promoted for development since July 2017 was undertaken in the summer and autumn of 2018. Consultation on the submission draft Local Plan Review is anticipated in early 2019 with submission to the Secretary of State for Examination-in-Public in 2019.
- 3.3.19 This IDP is based upon the spatial strategy and housing distribution set out in the most recent consultation undertaken in September 2018.
- 3.3.20 The draft Rutland Local Plan Review identifies the OAHN for the county as 3,200 net new homes to 2036 (an annualised OAHN of 160 dwellings). 1,200 dwellings will be directed to St George's Barracks, around 1,200 to Oakham, 360 to Uppingham and the remainder (300) shared amongst the local service centres, smaller service centres and other villages.
- 3.3.21 600 units are also proposed at Quarry Farm (part of Stamford North) but these units will contribute to South Kesteven's OAHN and will be delivered as a co-ordinated urban extension to Stamford.
- 3.3.22 New development will continue to be encouraged in the two market towns of Oakham and Uppingham to maintain them as thriving, vibrant and prosperous settlements. In addition, a new community will be created on the St. George's site, embodying the principles for Garden Villages and breathing new life into a major brownfield site following its disposal by the Ministry of Defence (MoD). The county's villages will retain their diversity and vitality, with thriving communities where planned and carefully managed development will take place to ensure sufficient jobs and homes are provided for local people.
- 3.3.23 Rutland's growth trajectory for housing for 2018-36<sup>12</sup> is presented in Table 8 and Figure 9 below.

**Table 8: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Local Plan Phase, 2018-36**

|                              | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
| New Housing Units            | 1,128               | 1,317               | 500                 | 300                 | 3,245 |
| Cumulative New Housing Units | 1,128               | 2,445               | 2,945               | 3,245               | 3,245 |

Source: RCC, AECOM calculations

<sup>12</sup> Information provided by RCC to AECOM in September 2018. Additional homes may be deliverable at St George's post 2036. The total capacity of the site could be 1,500 to 3,000 homes.



**Figure 9: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Local Plan Phase, 2018/19 – 2035/36**

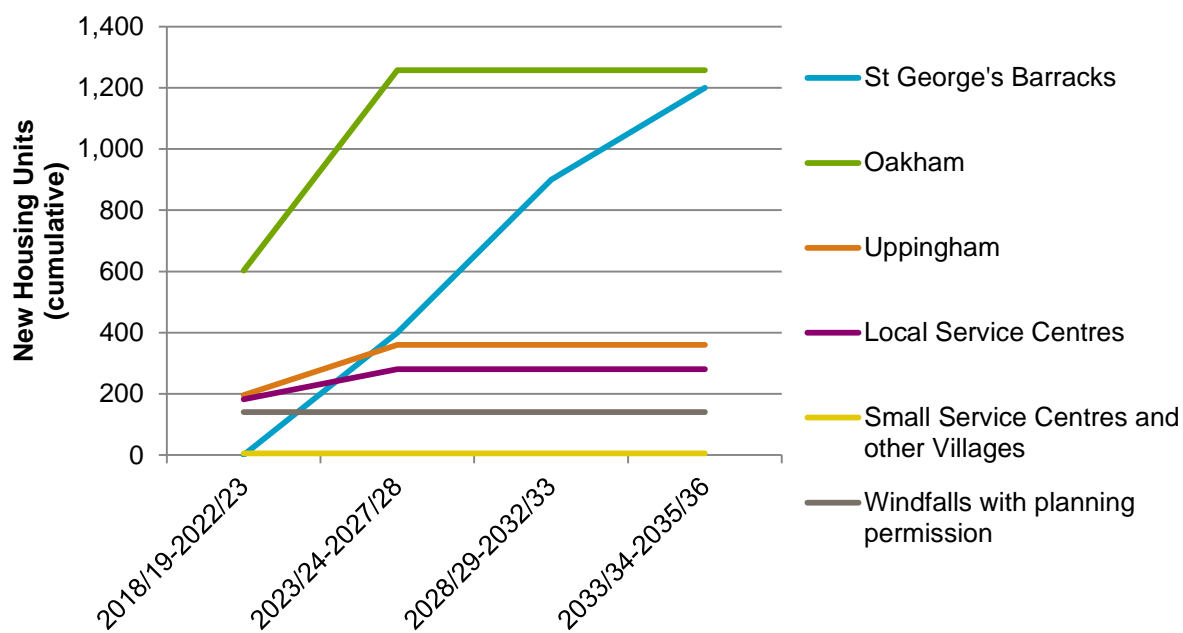
Source: RCC, AECOM calculations

3.3.24 The planned residential development by settlement type and Local Plan phase is detailed below.

**Table 9: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Settlement Type and Local Plan Phase, 2018/19 – 2035/36**

|  | 2018/19 -<br>2022/23 | 2023/24 -<br>2027/28 | 2028/29 -<br>2032/33 | 2033/34 -<br>2035/36 | 2018/19 –<br>2035/36 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| New settlement at St George's Barracks         | 0                    | 400                  | 500                  | 300                  | 1,200                |
| Oakham   | 603                  | 654                  | 0                    | 0                    | 1,257                |
| Uppingham                                      | 196                  | 164                  | 0                    | 0                    | 360                  |
| Local Service Centres                          | 182                  | 99                   | 0                    | 0                    | 281                  |
| Small Service Centres and Other Villages       | 6                    | 0                    | 0                    | 0                    | 6                    |
| Small scale windfalls with planning permission | 141                  | 0                    | 0                    | 0                    | 141                  |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>1,128</b>         | <b>1,317</b>         | <b>500</b>           | <b>300</b>           | <b>3,245</b>         |

Source: RCC, AECOM calculations.

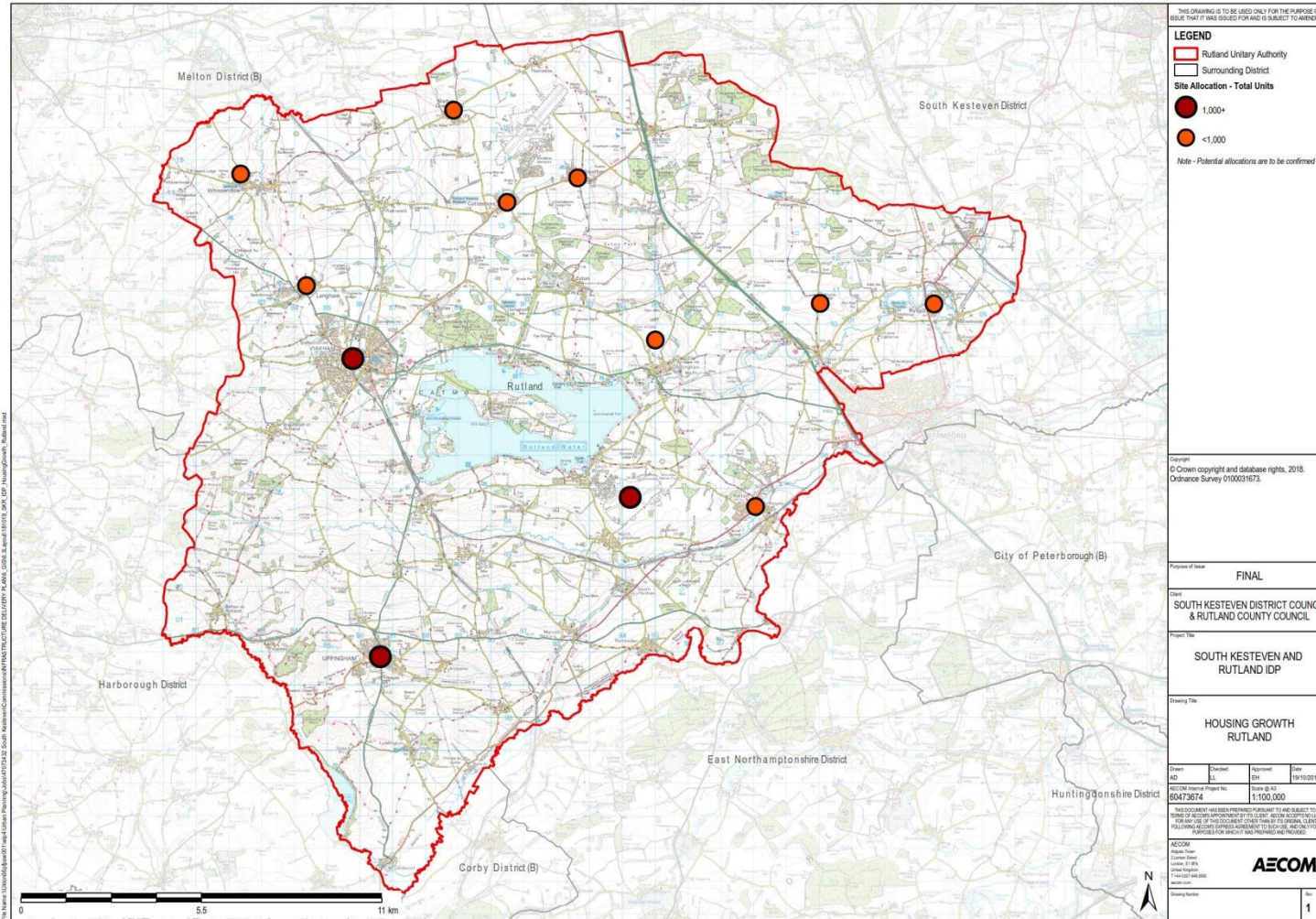


**Figure 10: Rutland's Planned Housing Growth by Settlement Type and Local Plan Phase, 2018/19 – 2035/36**

Source: RCC, AECOM calculations

3.3.25 The spatial strategy for the planned residential growth in Rutland is mapped in Figure 11 below.

**Figure 11: Rutland's Spatial Strategy for Residential Sites, 2018/19 – 2035/36**



Source: AECOM

## Population Growth in Rutland

- 3.3.26 The current population of Rutland is approximately 39,000. Forecasts for the average household size in Rutland implies an additional population associated with planned housing growth to 2036 of approximately 7,000, as shown in Table 10 below.

**Table 10: Population growth in Rutland**

|                        | 2018/19 -<br>2022/23 | 2023/24 -<br>2027/28 | 2028/29 -<br>2032/33 | 2033/34 -<br>2035/36 | 2018/19 –<br>2035/36 |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Planned homes          | 1,128                | 1,317                | 500                  | 300                  | 3,245                |
| Average household size | 2.18                 | 2.17                 | 2.15                 | 2.13                 |                      |
| Additional population  | 2,459                | 2,858                | 1,075                | 639                  | 7,031                |

Source: 2014-based CLG Household Projections; AECOM calculations

## Non-residential development in Rutland

- 3.3.27 As in South Kesteven, the Rutland Local Plan Review aims to ensure that there is sufficient employment land available in the right places to support a strong and growing economy. The plan also aims to provide flexibility and choice to the market in seeking to facilitate high levels of growth, capitalising on the strengths and opportunities in Rutland.
- 3.3.28 RCC are planning for over 41.0 ha of employment land over the Local Plan period.<sup>13</sup> The breakdown of growth by type of site and location is shown in Table 11, Figure 12 and Figure 13 below. This includes potential allocations of nearly 30 ha.
- 3.3.29 Existing locally important employment sites will be protected to ensure continued provision of locally important employment opportunities and are identified in draft Policy RLP20.

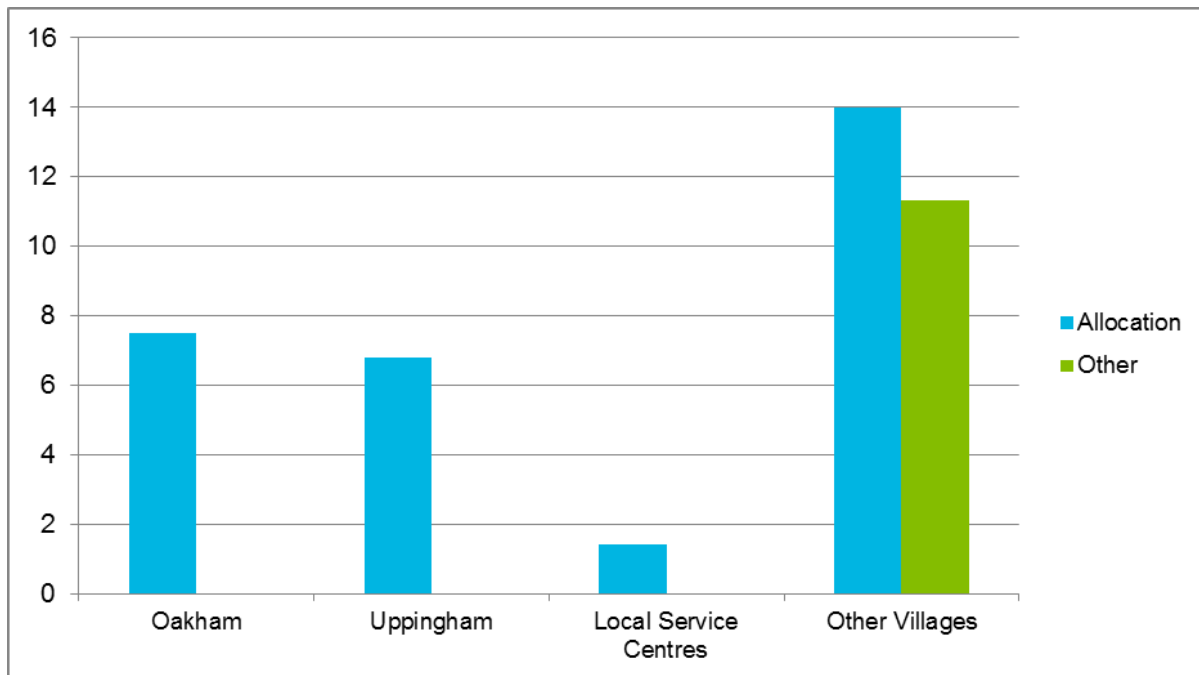
**Table 11: Employment Land Growth in Rutland by Settlement (ha, 2018/19 to 2035/36)**

|                       | Allocation | Other | Total |
|-----------------------|------------|-------|-------|
| Oakham                | 7.5        |       | 7.5   |
| Uppingham             | 6.8        |       | 6.8   |
| Local Service Centres | 1.4        |       | 1.4   |
| Other Villages        | 14         | 11.3  | 25.3  |
| Total                 | 29.7       | 11.3  | 41.0  |

Source: RCC, AECOM calculations

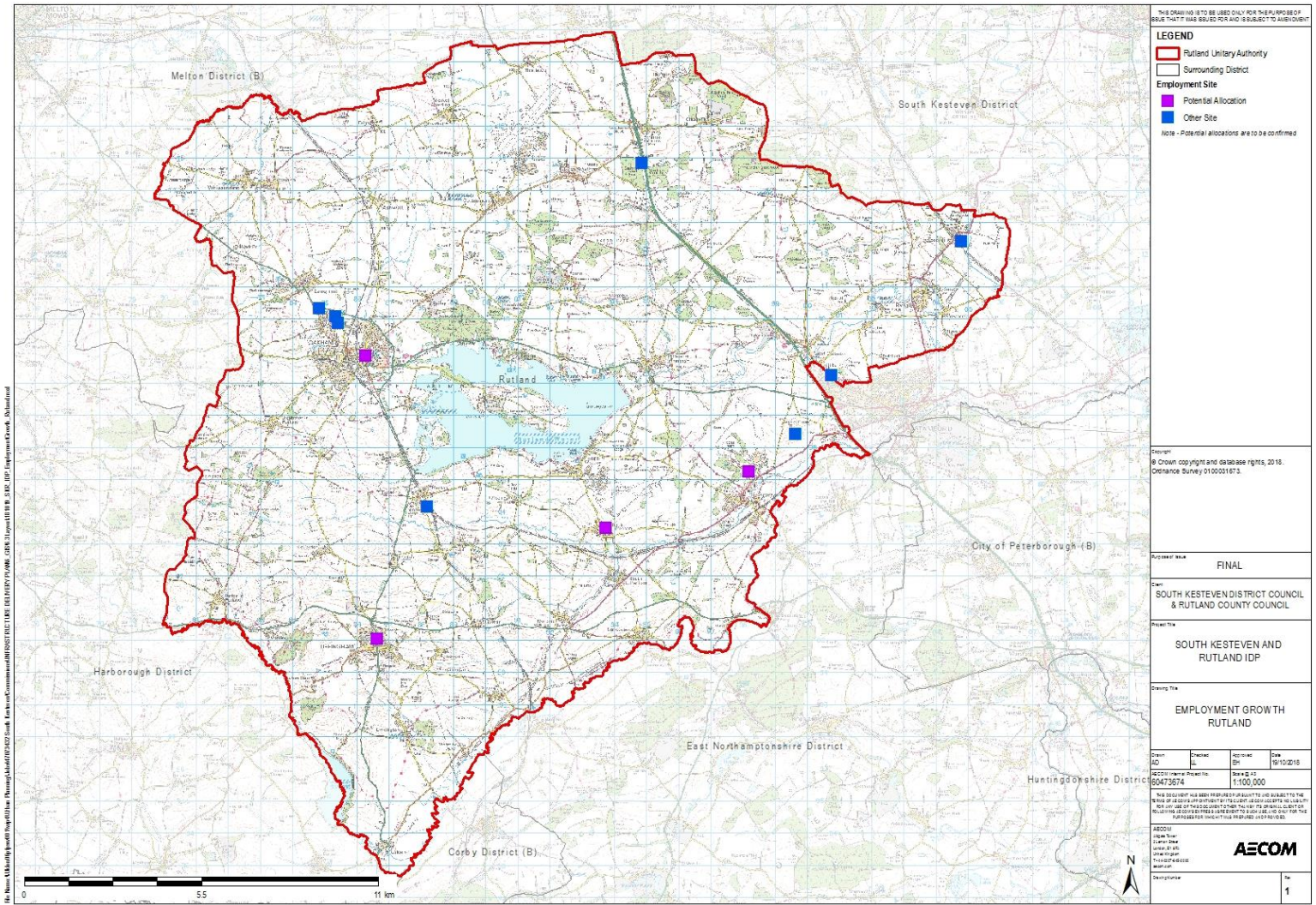
<sup>13</sup> Information provided by RCC, July 2018. Information on size of three sites has not been provided and these sites are therefore not included within the 41.0ha total.

**Figure 12: Rutland Employment Growth (ha, 2018/19-35/36)**



Source: AECOM

Figure 13: Rutland Employment Sites, 2018-36



Source: AECOM



## 4. Infrastructure Needs Assessment

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 For each infrastructure type covered within the IDP, this chapter summarises the existing infrastructure position within South Kesteven and Rutland, in terms of what is currently provided where and the balance between supply and demand. It goes on to review planned investments which will provide additional capacity and to consider future demand and any potential gaps in provision arising over the Local Plan period.<sup>14</sup>
- 4.1.2 For certain types of social infrastructure and green infrastructure, AECOM has forecast demand arising over the Local Plan period. This modelling exercise is undertaken at a Local Authority level and is a high level estimate – further assessments of the infrastructure requirements associated with each development site which comes forward will be required at the planning application stage, taking into account the detailed local supply and demand position at the time. However, the model enables the scale of need arising over the Plan period, the cost of meeting that need, and importantly the infrastructure funding gap for South Kesteven and Rutland, to be estimated. The model is based on planned housing growth and associated additional population as set out in Section 3.3. Other assumptions informing the model are set out in Appendix 2.
- 4.1.3 The analysis within this chapter is accompanied by the Project Schedule (see Annex 1). This schedule lists all infrastructure projects which have been identified through stakeholder consultation and documentation as planned to cater for demand over the Plan period. The assessments of demand resulting from the modelling exercise are also included as entries in the schedule. As much information as possible has been included on the costs of projects as well as the funding which has been secured to date, enabling the scale of the infrastructure funding gap to be identified.

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<sup>14</sup> A workshop was held on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2018 in Stamford with infrastructure providers and stakeholders relevant to South Kesteven District and Rutland County to verify the baseline position and confirm any planned projects; subsequent to this workshop additional consultation has been undertaken.

## 4.2 Primary Education

### Introduction

- 4.2.1 Primary Education facilities in England typically deliver education from ages 5 to 11, and can often provide Early Years facilities and education for younger children. Primary Education will develop students through Key Stages 1 and 2 and will prepare students for the transition into secondary education at age 11. Attendance at a Primary Education Facility is compulsory for children ages five and over, although some four year olds also attend primary education dependent on their birth month. LiCC and RCC have a statutory duty to ensure there is sufficient primary education provision for all children in their administrative boundaries. While some families may choose to send their children to fee paying private schools, these are not overseen by LiCC and RCC and are not accessible to all, and are therefore not considered in this study.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

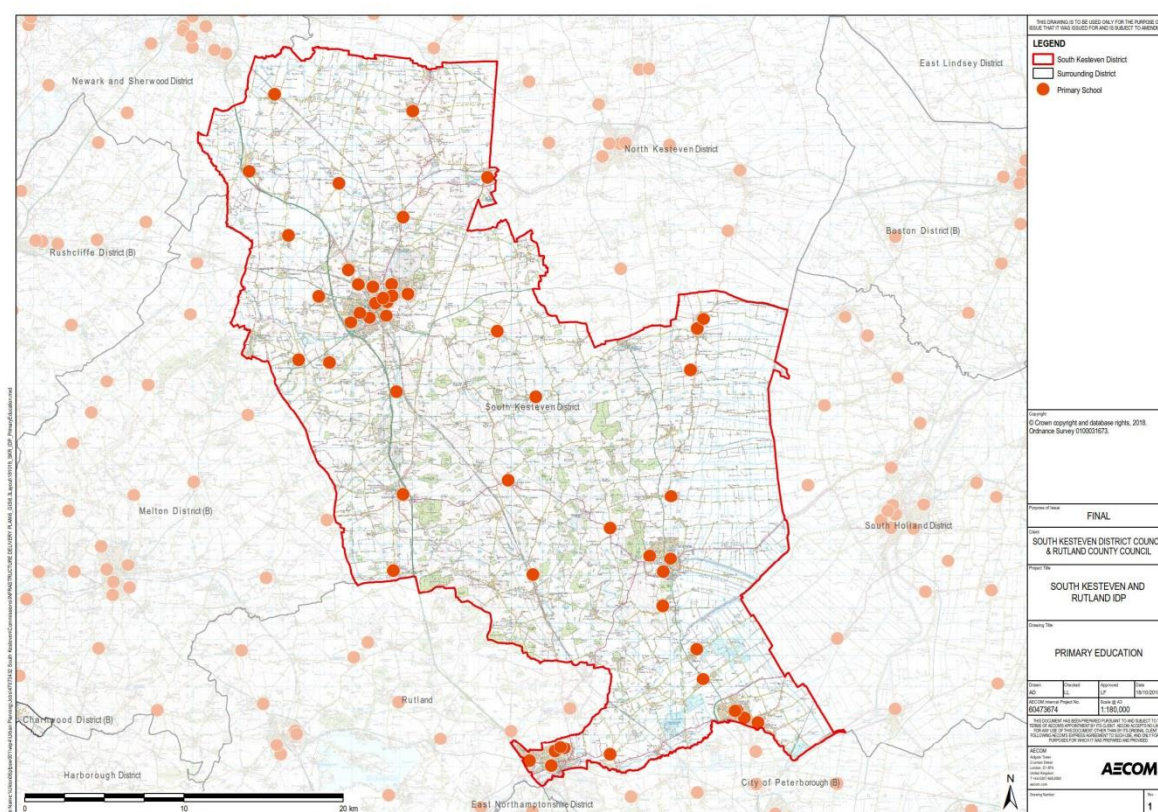
- 4.2.2 There are 52 state-funded primary schools in South Kesteven. These schools are a mixture of sizes and comprise a mixture of Local Authority maintained schools and academies.
- 4.2.3 The Schools Organisation Plan (2017-18) for Lincolnshire suggests that schools across Lincolnshire have experienced increasing demand for primary school places in recent years<sup>15</sup>. As set out in the Regulation 19 South Kesteven Infrastructure Delivery Plan, the majority of primary schools in the district are either over capacity or close to reaching full capacity, indicating a rising demand for primary school spaces in the district.<sup>16</sup>
- 4.2.4 The LiCC School Organisation Plan indicates that over £50 million has been invested into schools to meet demand and 5,000 places have been funded across Lincolnshire over the past five years. This has taken the form of the provision of new schools and the expansion of existing schools. The School Organisation Plan suggests that there is a higher demand for primary school places in urban areas, and declining demand for places in rural areas.
- 4.2.5 The map below outlines the locations of these schools within South Kesteven, showing concentrations of schools in Grantham, Bourne and Stamford.
- 4.2.6 Table 12 details the 52 Primary Schools in South Kesteven, and distinguishes the type of school and the number of places provided by the school according to Department for Education (DfE) data (it should be noted however that schools can choose to accept more pupils than their stated capacity).

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<sup>15</sup> LiCC School Organisation Plan, 2017-18

<sup>16</sup> South Kesteven Infrastructure Delivery Plan, confirmed with LiCC 2018

Figure 14: Primary School Provision in South Kesteven (2017)



Source: AECOM

Table 12: Primary Education Facilities in South Kesteven (2017)

| School Name  | School Type          | Places Available |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| Allington with Sedgebrook Church of England Primary School | LA maintained school | 112              |
| Ancaster CofE Primary School                               | LA maintained school | 175              |
| Barkston and Syston CofE Primary School                    | LA maintained school | 105              |
| Barrowby Church of England Primary School                  | LA maintained school | 238              |
| Baston CE Primary School                                   | LA maintained school | 210              |
| Belmont Community Primary School                           | LA maintained school | 210              |
| Belton Lane Community Primary School                       | LA maintained school | 275              |
| Billingborough Primary School                              | LA maintained school | 154              |
| Billingborough Primary School                              | LA maintained school | 154              |
| Bourne Abbey Church of England Primary Academy             | Academy              | 620              |
| Bourne Elsea Park Church of England Primary Academy        | Academy              | 210              |
| Bourne Westfield Primary Academy                           | Academy              | 652              |
| Brown's Church of England Primary School, Horbling         | Academy              | 105              |
| Bythams Primary School                                     | LA maintained school | 94               |
| Caythorpe Primary School                                   | Academy              | 140              |
| Cliffedale Primary School                                  | LA maintained school | 315              |
| Corby Glen Community Primary School                        | LA maintained school | 140              |
| Corby Glen Community Primary School                        | LA maintained school | 140              |

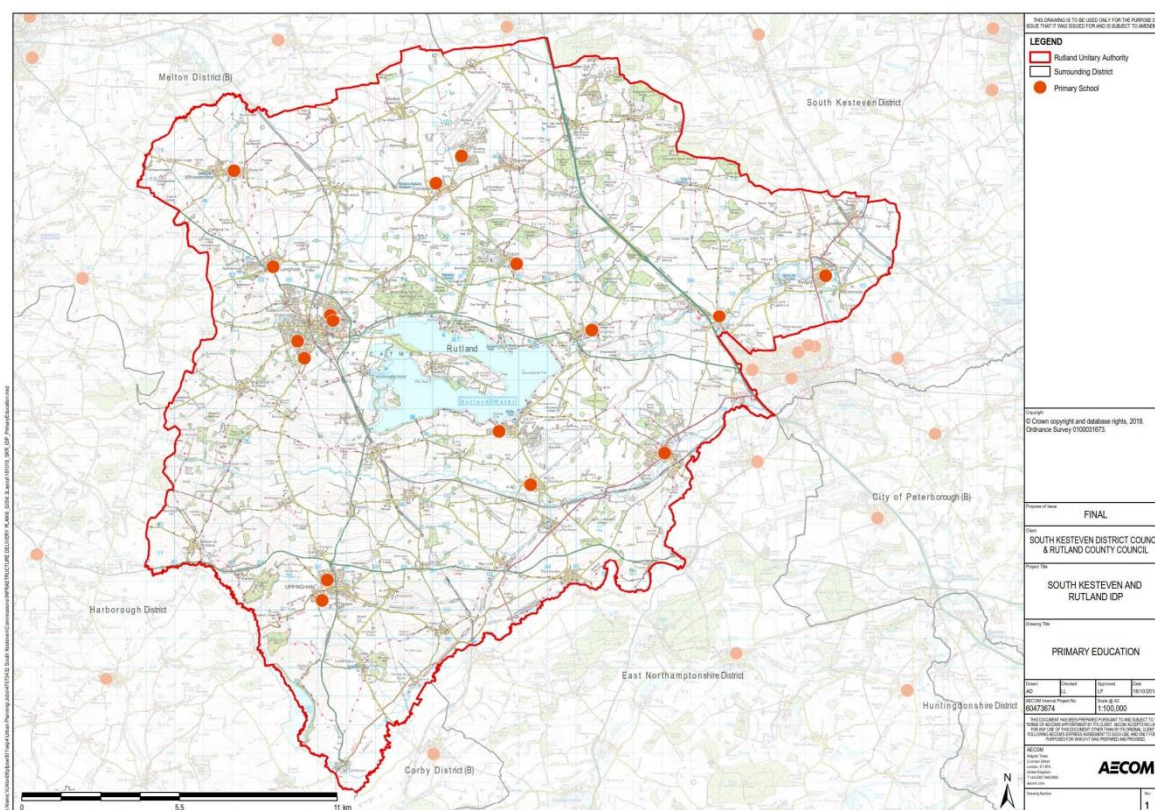
| School Name   | School Type          | Places Available |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| Deeping St James Community Primary School                               | LA maintained school | 210              |
| Denton CofE School  | LA maintained school | 70               |
| Great Ponton Church of England School                                   | LA maintained school | 70               |
| Huntingtower Community Primary Academy                                  | Academy              | 388              |
| Ingoldsby Academy   | Academy              | 110              |
| Langtoft Primary School   | LA maintained school | 210              |
| Langtoft Primary School   | LA maintained school | 210              |
| Linchfield Community Primary School                                     | LA maintained school | 459              |
| Long Bennington Church of England Academy                               | Academy              | 280              |
| Malcolm Sargent Primary School  | Academy              | 589              |
| Market Deeping Community Primary School                                 | LA maintained school | 250              |
| South Witham Community Primary School                                   | Academy              | 120              |
| St Anne's Church of England Primary School, Grantham                    | LA maintained school | 210              |
| St George's Church of England Aided Primary School                      | LA maintained school | 210              |
| Stamford St Gilberts Church of England Primary School                   | Academy              | 315              |
| The Bluecoat School, Stamford   | LA maintained school | 243              |
| The Claypole Church of England Primary School                           | LA maintained school | 173              |
| The Colsterworth Church of England Primary School                       | LA maintained school | 175              |
| The Edenham Church of England School                                    | Academy              | 112              |
| The Gonerby Hill Foot Church of England Primary School                  | LA maintained school | 350              |
| The Harlaxton Church of England Primary School                          | LA maintained school | 210              |
| The Harrowby Church of England Infant School, Grantham                  | Academy              | 180              |
| The Isaac Newton Primary School   | Academy              | 420              |
| The Little Gonerby Church of England Infant School, Grantham            | Academy              | 179              |
| The Marston Thorold's Charity Church of England School                  | LA maintained school | 90               |
| The Morton Church of England (Controlled) Primary School                | Academy              | 147              |
| The National Church of England Junior School, Grantham                  | Academy              | 489              |
| The Ropsley Church of England Primary School                            | LA maintained school | 105              |
| The Saint Augustine's Catholic Voluntary Academy                        | Academy              | 175              |
| The Saint Mary's Catholic Primary School, Grantham                      | LA maintained school | 210              |
| The St Gilbert of Sempringham Church of England Primary School, Pointon | LA maintained school | 105              |
| The St Sebastian's Church of England Primary School, Great Gonerby      | LA maintained school | 175              |
| The Uffington Church of England Primary School                          | LA maintained school | 105              |
| The West Grantham Academy St John's                                     | Academy              | 210              |
| Thurlby Community Primary School  | LA maintained school | 210              |
| William Hildyard Church of England Primary and Nursery School           | LA maintained school | 210              |

Source: Edubase - Department of Education, January 2018

## Rutland

- 4.2.7 There are 17 Primary Education providers within Rutland located in the following three clusters: Casterton, Oakham and Uppingham. The total primary education capacity in Rutland is 3,424 with the greatest capacity in Oakham (1,435 places) followed by Casterton (1,186 places) and finally Uppingham (803 places).<sup>17</sup> The county has 12 academy schools and five local authority maintained schools (but three have active academy order which means they are likely to convert to academy status within the coming academic year). See Table 13 below.
- 4.2.8 There are 10 primary school places for pupils with moderate learning difficulties and 10 primary school places for pupils with autism needs which are provided at Oakham CofE Primary School. There is also a 7.5 place Early Years Special school called The Parks at the Oakham CofE Primary site.
- 4.2.9 The summary of forecast against capacity SCAP return data, 'School Forecast 2017-24', shows that surplus capacity is decreasing year on year to 2022/23 in Rutland and this will be felt most acutely in the Oakham cluster where the surplus capacity is forecast to decrease to 112 places.
- 4.2.10 The map below shows the locations of primary schools within Rutland. These schools are distributed across the county and are within a short distance from the majority of communities. There is a concentration of primary schools in Oakham.

**Figure 15: Primary School Provision in Rutland (2017)**



Source: AECOM

<sup>17</sup> RCC, 2018

**Table 13: Primary Education Facilities in Rutland and their Capacity (2017)**

| School Name                                  | School Type          | Places Available |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| Brooke Hill Academy                          | Academy              | 315              |
| Catmose Primary                              | Academy              | 210              |
| Cottesmore Millfield Academy                 | Academy              | 360              |
| Edith Weston Academy                         | Academy              | 189              |
| Empingham CofE Primary School                | LA maintained school | 105              |
| English Martyrs' Catholic Primary School     | Academy              | 126              |
| Exton and Greetham CofE Primary School       | LA maintained school | 70               |
| Great Casterton CofE Primary School          | LA maintained school | 111              |
| Ketton Church of England Primary School      | Academy              | 175              |
| Langham CofE (Controlled) Primary School     | Academy              | 210              |
| Leighfield Academy                           | Academy              | 240              |
| Oakham CofE Primary School                   | LA maintained school | 302              |
| Ryhall CofE Academy                          | Academy              | 210              |
| St Mary and St John CofE VA Primary School   | LA maintained school | 196              |
| St Nicholas Church of England Primary School | Academy              | 105              |
| Uppingham CofE Primary School                | LA maintained school | 210              |
| Whissendine Church of England Primary School | Academy              | 150              |

Source: Edubase - Department of Education, January 2018

## Planned Provision

### South Kesteven

4.2.11 The following plans for new primary schools in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period have been identified:

- A new two form entry primary school will open in the North West Quadrant in September 2018 as part of Phase 1 of the North West Quadrant development, with the potential to expand to three forms of entry in the future;
- Land for a new all-through (primary and secondary) school will be transferred to LiCC before 150 units are completed at the Spitalgate Heath Garden Village; no capital funding will be provided by the developer;
- A new two form entry primary school is also to be provided at the Spitalgate Heath Garden Village, with land transferred to LiCC before 1,500 units are completed. Funding and delivery is anticipated to be via the landowner and developer;
- A new primary school will be required to cater for new demand at the Prince William of Gloucester Barracks. Details are to be confirmed when the development programme for the Barracks is confirmed and through the planning application process; it is likely that funding and delivery will be via the developer and landowner, and developer contributions towards the all-through school at Spitalgate Heath Garden Village will also be required;
- It is anticipated that 1ha of land for a new primary school at Land South of Belton Lane, together with developer contributions towards construction, will be secured. It is anticipated that funding and delivery will be via the landowner and developer, with land to be transferred to LiCC before 150 units are completed;

- A new two form entry primary school is to be provided in Stamford to support the proposed residential development at Stamford North. Land will be provided by the landowner/developer and potential funding sources include LiCC and developer contributions: S.106 monies in South Kesteven District and CIL in Rutland County<sup>18</sup>; and
- The expansion of existing primary schools in Bourne and The Deepings; these expansions are to be funded through developer contributions.

4.2.12 Over and above the new and expanded schools described above, developer contributions will be required by new developments across the district to fund the expansion of primary schools in areas where existing schools are close to capacity. In addition to developer contributions, DfE basic need capital may be drawn upon where required.

### Rutland

4.2.13 The expansion of Oakham CofE Primary School is anticipated in 2019/2020 and has been costed at £850,640; Basic Need Grant Funding (DFE) has been allocated for the completion of the project.

4.2.14 There is also planned investment at Barleythorpe Free School, for which RCC have committed £200,000.

4.2.15 The expansion of Uppingham CofE Primary School is currently on hold.

4.2.16 Plans to relocate and extend the Edith Weston Academy are proposed in the St George's Barracks Masterplan to accommodate the pupil yield from the housing development and current capacity of existing school. Development is expected to begin at the site in 2021.<sup>19</sup>

4.2.17 Rutland has a need for social, emotional and mental health support for all children, but in particular primary school children. There is a nominal amount of £116,000 from the Special Provision Capital Grant from the Department for Education which could be used to fund this if the RCC Cabinet decided this was the priority and if a school(s) was identified to accommodate it, this sum may not be sufficient to establish the provision. This project is not currently a confirmed project and given the small geographical area of Rutland may be provided in a neighbouring authority.

### Future Demand and Costs

4.2.18 A modelling exercise has been undertaken to provide a high level estimate of primary education demand over each Local Plan period, and the associated funding gap. Pupil yield assumptions have been confirmed with RCC and LiCC.

### South Kesteven

4.2.19 Table 14 sets out the demand and cost estimates for South Kesteven. Assuming a pupil yield of 0.2 per house, and a 100% take up rate, produces a gross demand of 2,572 primary school places (or 12.2 FoE assuming 210 children per FoE). The greatest proportion of demand (41%, 1,045 places or 5 FoE) is required by the end of the first phase (2022/23). Assuming a cost of £20,678 per pupil produces a gross cost of £53.2m for the Plan period (£21.6m by the end of 2022/23).

4.2.20 As described above, additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded schools remain to be confirmed (apart from the school at Poplar Farm). For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for primary school education it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the

<sup>18</sup> Information received from SKDC July 2018

<sup>19</sup> St George's Barracks Site Masterplan, 2018. <https://www.stgeorgesrutland.co.uk/#> Accessed 9<sup>th</sup> August 2018

requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward)<sup>20</sup> for Phase 1 of the Local Plan period (2018/19 to 2022/23), 50% for Phase 2 of the Local Plan period (2023/24 to 2027/28), 25% for Phase 3 of the Local Plan period (2028/29 to 2032/33) and 0% for Phase 4 of the Local Plan period (2033/34 to 2035/36). Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 1,578 places (7.5 FoE) over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £32.6m.

**Table 14: Future Demand and Costs for Primary Education in South Kesteven**

|                                       | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | Plan period |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Gross demand (primary school places): | 1,045               | 829                 | 524                 | 174                 | 2,572       |
| Gross demand (FoE):                   | 5.0                 | 3.9                 | 2.5                 | 0.8                 | 12.2        |
| Gross costs (£):                      | £21,600,239         | £17,142,062         | £10,843,543         | £3,597,972          | £53,183,816 |
| Net demand (primary school places)    | 836                 | 497                 | 210                 | 35                  | 1,578       |
| Net demand (FoE primary school):      | 4.0                 | 2.4                 | 1.0                 | 0.2                 | 7.5         |
| Net costs (£):                        | £17,280,191         | £10,285,237         | £4,337,417          | £719,594            | £32,622,440 |

Source: LiCC, 2018; AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

<sup>20</sup> It is likely that at least some funding, including developer contributions and public sector funding, is already secured in relation to the planned projects identified. In addition, while not necessarily secured as yet, it can be expected that funding from mainstream public sector sources (e.g. from DfE for education) and from developers will come forward in the future and it is considered a reasonable approach to factor some element of this expected funding into the estimate of net demand and the funding gap. It is assumed that nearer term projects have greater levels of certainty than projects later on in the Local Plan period.



## Rutland

- 4.2.21 Table 15 sets out demand and cost estimates for Rutland. Assuming a pupil yield of 0.25 per house, and a 100% take up rate, produces a gross demand of 811 primary school places (or 3.9 FoE assuming 210 children per FoE). The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28) when 329 places or 1.6 FoE will be required. Assuming a cost of £20,678 per pupil produces a gross cost of £16.7m over the Plan period (£6.8m in the second phase).
- 4.2.22 As noted above, plans to increase primary school capacity in Rutland include expansion of Oakham CoE School (with 90 additional places available from 2019/20), a new free school at Barleythorpe and the expansion of Edith Weston Academy. However apart from the Oakham CoE expansion, these plans are not confirmed with funding secured, and the details of the scale and timing of provision is not yet clear. At this stage a reasonable estimate is that 75% of funding is / will be secured to meet need in Phase 1, 50% in Phase 2, 25% in Phase 3 and 0% in Phase 4. The resulting estimate of the net requirement is 404 places (1.9FoE) over the Local Plan period (71 places or 0.3 FoE in Phase 1), with associated costs of £8.4m over the Plan Period (£1.5m in Phase 1).
- 4.2.23 Costs and funding information is available for two projects relating to existing primary schools within Rutland: Oakham CoE (£850,640, funded, Phase 1) and Barleythorpe Free school (£5.1m, of which £200,000 will be funded by RCC leaving a funding gap of £4.9m, timescale unknown). These two projects are shown in the Project Schedule.

**Table 15: Future Demand and Costs for Primary Education Facilities in Rutland**

|                                       | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | Plan period |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Gross demand (primary school places): | 282                 | 329                 | 125                 | 75                  | 811         |
| Gross demand (FoE primary school):    | 1.3                 | 1.6                 | 0.6                 | 0.4                 | 3.9         |
| Gross costs (£):                      | £5,831,196          | £6,808,232          | £2,584,750          | £1,550,850          | £16,775,028 |
| Net demand (places):                  | 71                  | 165                 | 94                  | 75                  | 404         |
| Net demand FoE):                      | 0.3                 | 0.8                 | 0.4                 | 0.4                 | 1.9         |
| Net costs (£):                        | £1,457,799          | £3,404,116          | £1,938,563          | £1,550,850          | £8,351,327  |

Source: RCC, 2018; AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key Findings

- 4.2.24 There are 52 primary schools in South Kesteven. Six new primary schools are planned within South Kesteven over the Plan period as is the expansion of two existing primary schools (in Bourne and The Deepings).
- 4.2.25 AECOM modelling indicates that gross demand for primary school places over the Local Plan period is 2,752 (12.2 FoE). It is assumed that a proportion of funding can be expected to come forward; the resulting net demand for primary school places is 1,578 (7.5 FoE). The cost associated with the gross demand is £53.2m and the cost associated with the net demand is £32.6m.
- 4.2.26 There are 17 primary schools in Rutland. One new primary school is planned within Rutland (although the plans appear to be at a very early stage of development), the expansion of one school is planned and the relocation and expansion of another primary school is also planned.
- 4.2.27 AECOM modelling indicates that gross demand for primary school places in Rutland is 811 (3.9 FoE) and the net demand for primary school places is 404 (1.9 FoE). The cost associated with the gross demand is £16.8m and the cost associated with the net demand is £8.4m.

## 4.3 Secondary Education

### Introduction

- 4.3.1 Secondary education typically refers to provision for children aged 11 to 16 years of age. LiCC and RCC have a statutory duty to ensure that there is sufficient secondary education provision for all children in the county. While some families may choose to send their children to fee paying private schools, these are not overseen by LiCC and RCC and are not accessible for all, and are therefore not considered here.
- 4.3.2 A large number of secondary schools in England are academy schools. Academy schools are independent schools that receive funding directly from the Department for Education or external providers such as sponsors or voluntary groups, rather than the local authority. A state secondary school is funded and maintained by the local authority.
- 4.3.3 Secondary schools often have sixth form facilities which provide education for 16-18 year olds. Where sixth form facilities are not provided, students must consider other schools or sixth form colleges. The Education and Skills Act (passed in November 2008) introduced compulsory education until the age of 18, either in a sixth form secondary or college setting, or through undertaking a vocational qualification or training such as an apprenticeship.
- 4.3.4 This section analyses the existing provision of secondary education providers in South Kesteven and Rutland and addresses future school provision.

### Baseline

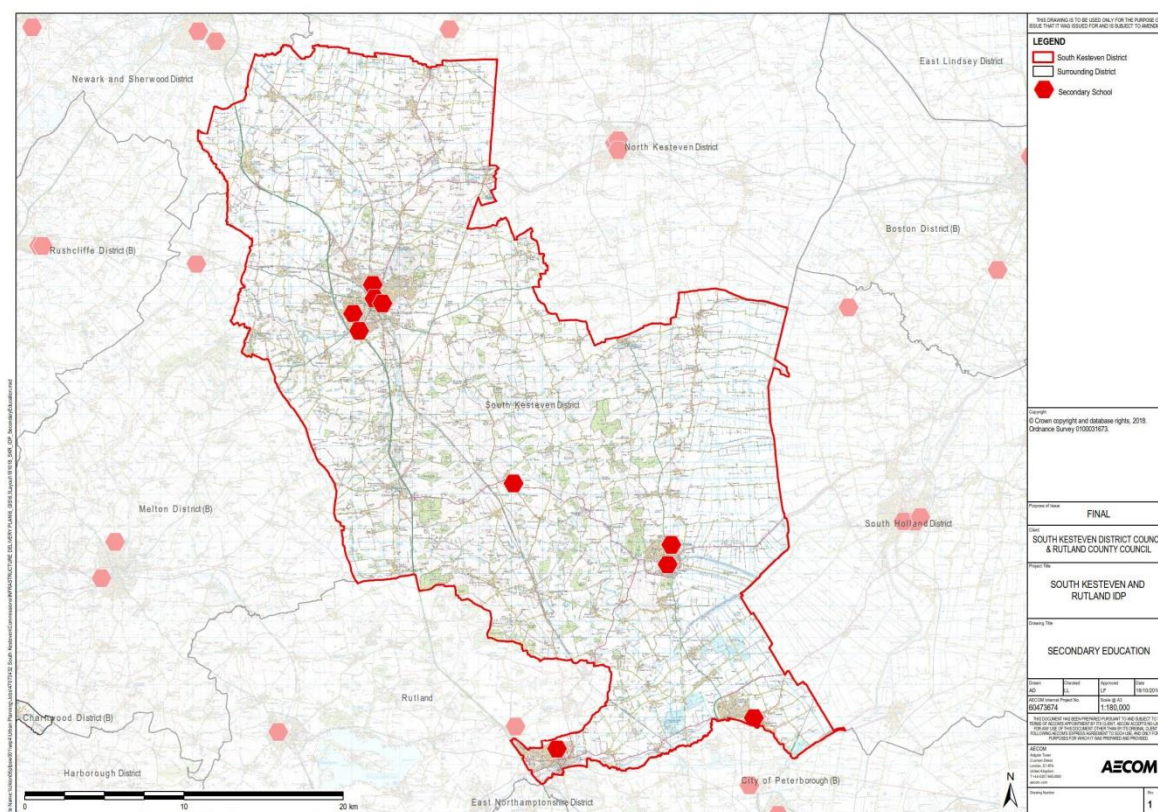
#### South Kesteven

- 4.3.5 Secondary Education in South Kesteven District is provided at 10 schools of varying sizes across the district. All of these schools are academies. Eight of these schools provide sixth form education for pupils aged 16-18.
- 4.3.6 An overview of secondary education providers is outlined in Table 16 below and draws upon publicly available information.
- 4.3.7 The map in Figure 16 below shows the locations of these secondary schools within the district. The map shows that the majority of secondary schools are located in Grantham, Stamford and Bourne. Secondary schools within the towns are generally at or close to capacity.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> South Kesteven Regulation 19 Infrastructure Delivery Plan

**Figure 16: Secondary School provision in South Kesteven (2017)**



Source: AECOM

**Table 16: Secondary Education Facilities in South Kesteven (2017)**

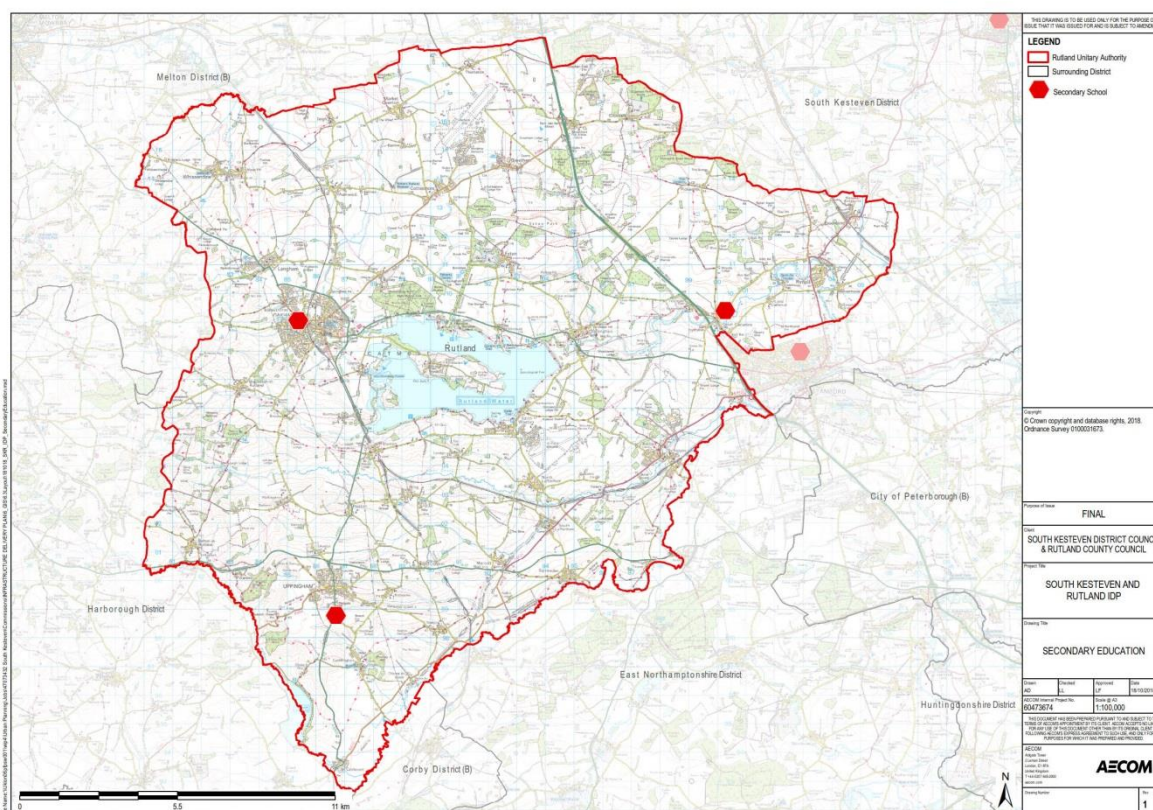
| School Name                            | School Type | Sixth Form                 | Pupil Places |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Bourne Academy                         | Academy     | Has a sixth form           | 1,225        |
| Bourne Grammar School                  | Academy     | Has a sixth form           | 1,008        |
| Charles Read Academy                   | Academy     | Does not have a sixth form | 275          |
| Kesteven and Grantham Girls' School    | Academy     | Has a sixth form           | 1,200        |
| Stamford Welland Academy               | Academy     | Has a sixth form           | 720          |
| The Deepings School                    | Academy     | Has a sixth form           | 1,460        |
| The King's School, Grantham            | Academy     | Has a sixth form           | 1,086        |
| The Priory Ruskin Academy              | Academy     | Has a sixth form           | 1,250        |
| The West Grantham Academy St Hugh's    | Academy     | Does not have a sixth form | 525          |
| Walton Girls' High School & Sixth Form | Academy     | Has a sixth form           | 816          |

Source: Edubase - Department of Education, January 2018

## Rutland

- 4.3.8 There are three Secondary Education providers within Rutland: Casterton College, Catmose College and Uppingham Community College. The total secondary education capacity in Rutland is 2,715 (plus 25 places for SEND pupils) with the greatest capacity at Uppingham Community College (915 places); Casterton College and Catmose College (Catmose also has 25 places for SEND pupils) both have 900 places.<sup>22</sup> Each of the Secondary Education providers within Rutland is an academy. See Table 17 below.
- 4.3.9 Rutland has 25 secondary school places for pupils with Moderate Learning Difficulties provided at Catmose College.
- 4.3.10 The summary of forecast against capacity SCAP return data, 'School Forecast 2017-24', shows that surplus capacity is decreasing year on year to 2022/23 in Rutland and this will be felt most acutely at Catmose College where the surplus capacity is forecast to decrease to 283 places.
- 4.3.11 Figure 17 below shows the locations of secondary schools within Rutland. These schools are distributed across the county and are within a short distance from the majority of communities.

**Figure 17: Secondary Schools in Rutland (2017)**



Source: AECOM

<sup>22</sup> RCC, 2018

**Table 17: Secondary Education Facilities in Rutland (2017)**

| School Name                 | School Type | Sixth Form | Pupil Places |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Casterton College Rutland   | Academy     | No         | 900          |
| Catmose College             | Academy     | No         | 925          |
| Uppingham Community College | Academy     | No         | 915          |

Source: RCC, 2018. \*Including 25 places at the Designated Specialist Provision (for SEND pupils).

## Planned Provision

### South Kesteven

- 4.3.12 In order to meet the expected increase in demand for school places generated from major new developments within South Kesteven, provision for new secondary schools and expansions to existing schools is proposed.
- 4.3.13 The Regulation 19 South Kesteven IDP indicates a new secondary school will be provided at Spitalgate Heath (Grantham); it is intended that this school will be an all-through school (see Primary Education section). There may also be a requirement for a new secondary school at the Prince Wales of Gloucester Barracks; this is yet to be confirmed.
- 4.3.14 In addition, several secondary schools across South Kesteven are considering expansion to accommodate more students; this includes an additional form of entry at The Deepings School.
- 4.3.15 The expansion of Stamford Welland Academy is proposed to meet demand for secondary school places generated by major development at Stamford North and Exeter Fields. This will also help to address capacity issues for secondary schools in surrounding areas. Land will be provided as part of the development and funding sources will likely include S.106 monies in South Kesteven District and CIL income in Rutland County.<sup>23</sup>
- 4.3.16 Secondary school expansion is also planned in Bourne, where schools are currently over capacity and unable to accommodate new students.
- 4.3.17 The Regulation 19 South Kesteven IDP states that new developments must make a contribution towards the expansion of existing schools in order to accommodate the student population. LiCC have confirmed that S.106 contributions will be sought on a site specific basis, with DfE funding expected only as a contingency.

### Rutland

- 4.3.18 Work has started on the expansion and refurbishment of Catmose College which will result in the creation of 300 pupil places.<sup>24</sup>
- 4.3.19 There is also a project at Uppingham Community College designed to provide 10-15 secondary school places for pupils with autism needs. The project is anticipated to be delivered in 2020.
- 4.3.20 There are plans to expand Casterton College; however, details of the scale of provision, timings, costs and funding are not currently known.

<sup>23</sup> Information received from SKDC July 2018

<sup>24</sup> RCC, 2018

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.3.21 A modelling exercise has provided a high level estimate of secondary education demand over each Local Plan period, and the associated funding gap. Pupil yield assumptions have been confirmed with RCC and LiCC.

### South Kesteven

- 4.3.22 Applying a pupil yield of 0.19 per house and a 100% take up rate to the housing trajectory for South Kesteven indicates a gross demand of 2,443 secondary school and further education places (11.6 FoE) over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in Phase 1 (41%, 992 places). Assuming a cost of £18,097 per pupil produces a gross cost of £44.2m.
- 4.3.23 As noted above, new secondary school provision in South Kesteven is planned to meet the identified demand. This includes at least one new secondary school and the expansion of a number of existing secondary schools; however, details of the scale and timing of provision remain to be confirmed and it is not clear whether funding is fully committed. At this stage a reasonable estimate is that 75% of funding is / will be secured to meet needs arising from new development in Phase 1, 50% in Phase 2, 25% in Phase 3 and 0% in Phase 4. The resulting estimate of the net requirement is 1,180 places (5.6 FoE) over the Local Plan period (248 places or 1.18 FoE in Phase 1), with associated costs of £21.7m over the Plan Period (£2.5m in Phase 1).

**Table 18: Future Demand and Costs for Secondary Education Facilities in South Kesteven**

|   | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand (secondary school places): | 992                 | 788                 | 498                 | 165                 | 2,443               |
| Gross demand (FoE):                     | 4.7                 | 3.8                 | 2.4                 | 0.8                 | 11.6                |
| Gross costs (£):                        | £17,958,920         | £14,252,292         | £9,015,563          | £2,991,434          | £44,218,210         |
| Net demand (secondary school Places):   | 248                 | 394                 | 374                 | 165                 | 1,181               |
| Net demand (FoE):                       | 1.2                 | 1.9                 | 1.8                 | 0.8                 | 5.6                 |
| Net costs (£):                          | £4,489,730          | £7,126,146          | £6,761,673          | £2,991,434          | £21,368,983         |

Source: LiCC, 2018; AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

### Rutland

- 4.3.24 RCC utilises a pupil yield of 0.12 students per house for secondary education. Applying this standard, and a 100% take up rate, produces a gross demand of 389 secondary school and further education places (2.1 FoE). The associated cost is estimated at £7.0m. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28) when 158 places or 0.8 FoE will be required.
- 4.3.25 The same assumptions on the degree to which funds to meet this demand can be expected to come forward are applied as those noted above for South Kesteven. This results in an estimated net demand of 0.9 FoE over the Local Plan period, with associated costs of £3.5m.
- 4.3.26 As noted above, the expansion of Catmose College will provide additional secondary school capacity in Rutland. This project is currently underway and the new places will assist in meeting demand during the Local Plan period. This project is shown in the Project Schedule (for the purposes of the funding gap analysis the project is considered to be part of the 75% secured provision assumed for Phase 1). Table 19 sets out the calculated future demand and future costs for secondary education facilities in Rutland. There are plans to expand

Casterton College; however, details of the scale of provision, timings, costs and funding are not currently known.

**Table 19: Future Demand and Costs for Secondary Education Facilities in Rutland**

|   | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand (secondary school places): | 135                 | 158                 | 60                  | 36                  | 389                 |
| Gross demand (FoE):                     | 0.6                 | 0.8                 | 0.3                 | 0.2                 | 1.9                 |
| Gross costs (£):                        | £2,449,610          | £2,860,050          | £1,085,820          | £651,492            | £7,046,972          |
| Net demand (secondary school places):   | 34                  | 79                  | 45                  | 36                  | 194                 |
| Net demand (FoE):                       | 0.2                 | 0.4                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.9                 |
| Net costs (£):                          | £612,402            | £1,430,025          | £814,365            | £651,492            | £3,508,284          |

Source: RCC, 2018; AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key Findings

- 4.3.27 There are 10 secondary schools in South Kesteven. At least one new secondary school is planned over the Local Plan period and many existing secondary schools are considering expanding.
- 4.3.28 The gross demand for secondary school places is 2,443 (11.6 FoE). It is assumed that a proportion of funding can be expected to come forward over the Plan period; the resulting estimate of net demand 1,181 (5.6 FoE). The cost associated with the gross demand is £44.2m and the cost associated with the net demand is £21.7m.
- 4.3.29 There are three secondary schools in Rutland. The expansion of Catmose College is underway which will provide 300 additional places.
- 4.3.30 The gross demand for secondary school places is 389 (1.9 FoE) and the net demand for secondary school places is 194 (0.9 FoE). The cost associated with the gross demand is £7.0m and the cost associated with the net demand is £3.5m.



## 4.4 Further Education

### Introduction

- 4.4.1 Further Education refers to post-16 (post-secondary) education. In England, further education can be provided at sixth form facilities which form a part of a secondary school. Alternatively, further education can be provided at separate colleges that specialise in post-16 education.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

- 4.4.2 There are two further education providers within South Kesteven that are independent from secondary schools. Both facilities provide a range of courses including vocational qualifications, for students above 16 years old.
- 4.4.3 Grantham College is located in the town of Grantham, and meets the needs of surrounding areas such as Ancaster, Belton, Long Bennington, Claythorpe, Barrowby, Harlaxton, Ropsley, Oasby and Great Ponton.
- 4.4.4 New College Stamford is located in the town of Stamford and meets the needs of surrounding areas such as Great Casterton (outside South Kesteven), Belmesthorpe (outside South Kesteven), Uffington, Talington, Barholm and West Deeping.
- 4.4.5 There is limited capacity at existing sixth forms in South Kesteven.
- 4.4.6 Figure 18 below shows the locations of further education providers in South Kesteven. The map shows Grantham College and New College Stamford which provide 16 plus education only. Table 20 and Table 21 detail these providers and providers of sixth-form education at secondary schools.

**Table 20: Further Education Provision in South Kesteven**

| Establishment Name   | Establishment Type | Education Type |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Grantham College     | Further Education  | 16+            |
| New College Stamford | Further Education  | 16+            |

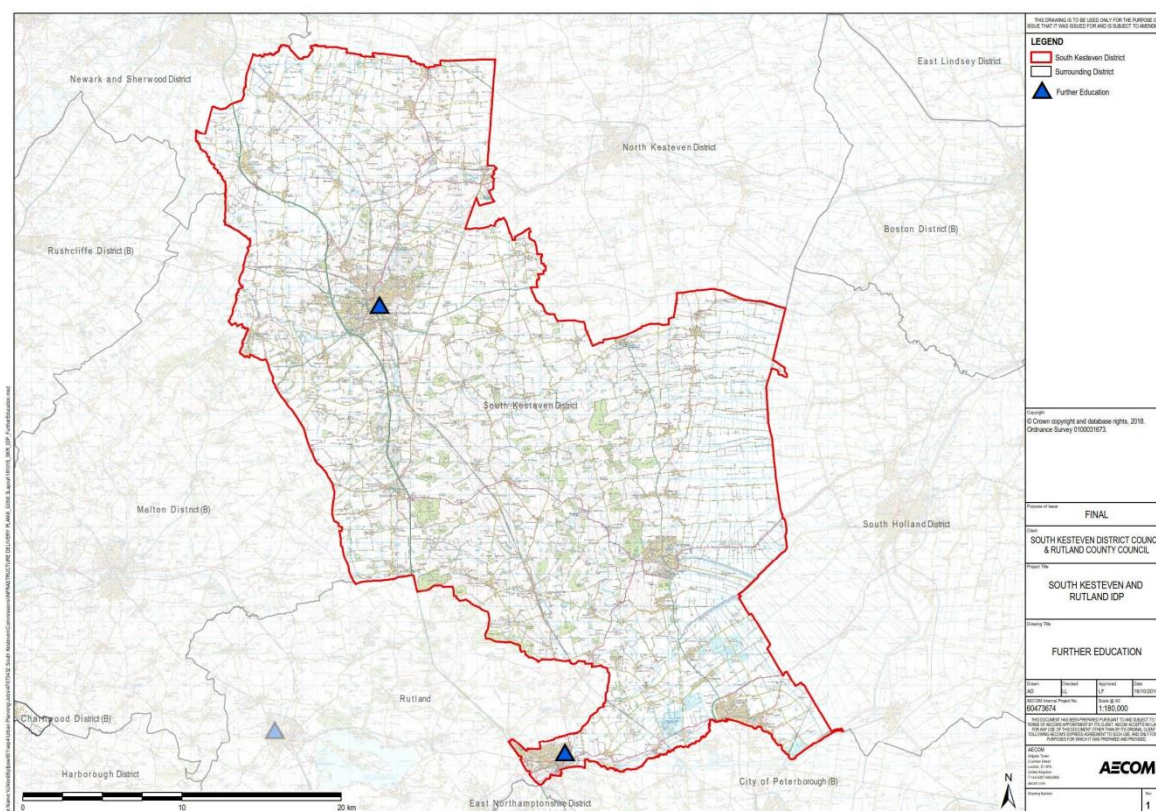
Source: Edubase - Department of Education, January 2018

**Table 21: Sixth Form Education Providers in South Kesteven (2017)**

| Establishment Name                     | Establishment Type | Sixth Form |
|--|--------------------|------------|
| The Priory Ruskin Academy              | Academy            | Yes        |
| Walton Girls' High School & Sixth Form | Academy            | Yes        |
| The King's School, Grantham            | Academy            | Yes        |
| Bourne Academy                         | Academy            | Yes        |
| Stamford Welland Academy               | Academy            | Yes        |
| Bourne Grammar School                  | Academy            | Yes        |
| The Deepings School                    | Academy            | Yes        |
| Kesteven and Grantham Girls' School    | Academy            | Yes        |

Source: Edubase - Department of Education, January 2018

**Figure 18: Further Education Provision in South Kesteven**



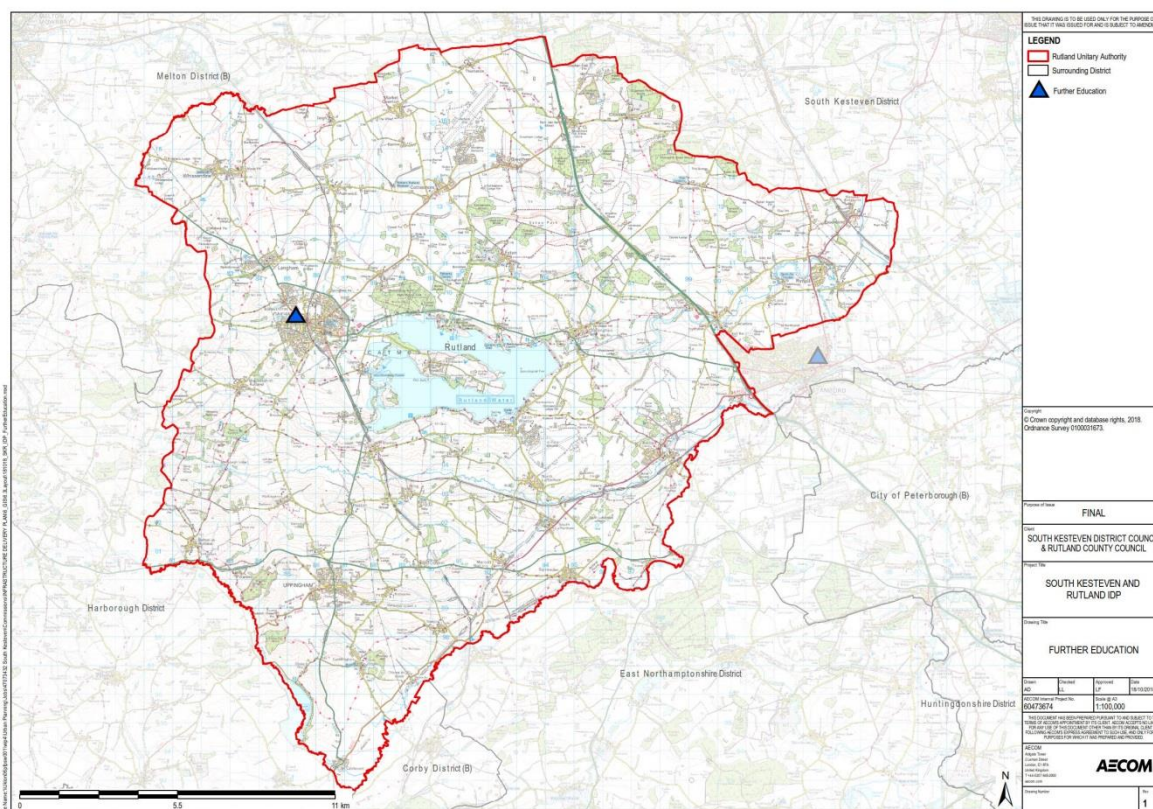
Source: AECOM

### Rutland

- 4.4.7 There is one existing further education provider within Rutland. Harington School provides post-16 sixth form education with an academic focus.
- 4.4.8 Figure 19 and Table 22 below show the location and details of Harington School in Rutland.

4.4.9 A local further education provider, Rutland County College (managed by Casterton College), was closed. Subsequently, Harington Sixth Form Centre opened and is highly successful. Due to small numbers, there is a lack of demand at present for new further education providers in Rutland. Rutland Adult Learning and Skills Service offers a small amount of 16+ apprenticeships in partnership with Peterborough Regional College.

**Figure 19: Provision of Further Education in Rutland**



Source: AECOM

**Table 22: Sixth Form Education Providers in Rutland (2017)**

| Establishment Name | Establishment Type  | Sixth Form |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Harington School   | Post 16 Free School | Sixth Form |

Source: Edubase - Department of Education, January 2018

### Planned Provision

4.4.10 There are plans to expand the Stamford Welland Academy which will expand capacity of the sixth form. This could be funded through S.106 monies in South Kesteven District and CIL in Rutland County.<sup>25</sup> The other projects for new and expanded secondary schools described in Section 3.3 may also expand the supply of sixth form places.

<sup>25</sup> Information received from SKDC July 2018

## Future Demand

- 4.4.11 In line with the approach taken by the two Councils, Further Education needs have not been modelled separately to secondary school needs for the purposes of this IDP.
- 4.4.12 However as noted above RCC have identified a cost and funding gap of £4m associated with meeting expanding education, learning and skills capacity for post-16 / Further Education students; this has been included in the Project Schedule.

## Key Findings

- 4.4.13 There are 13 further education providers across South Kesteven and Rutland, comprising Grantham College, New College Stamford and eight sixth form providers in South Kesteven, and Harrington School in Rutland. There are no known proposals for new or expanded facilities, though the plans for new and expanded secondary schools described in Section 3.3 will expand the supply of sixth form places which is relevant to this age group.
- 4.4.14 RCC have identified a cost and funding gap of £4m associated with meeting expanding education, learning and skills capacity for post-16 / Further Education students; this has been included in the Project Schedule.

## 4.5 Higher Education

### Introduction

- 4.5.1 Higher Education refers to a range of advanced level qualifications including diplomas, undergraduate and postgraduate degrees that are delivered at colleges and universities.

### Baseline and Planned Provision

- 4.5.2 There are no Higher Education providers within South Kesteven or Rutland. However, there are several universities located within a short distance from the area, including the University of Lincoln, University of Leicester, De Montfort University, Nottingham Trent University and the University of Nottingham.

### Future Demand

- 4.5.3 Given the large catchments associated with Higher Education facilities and accordingly the weak relationship between future population growth in the study area and demand for higher education places in the locality demand for Higher Education places has not been modelled and compared to supply.

### Key Findings

- 4.5.4 There are no higher education providers in South Kesteven and Rutland. However there are a number of nearby universities that can cater for demand from the resident population.

## 4.6 Adult Education

### Introduction

- 4.6.1 Adult Education refers to engagement in various forms of education and training undertaken by adults following a break from education. Adult Education can take various forms and can be delivered at a variety of settings including colleges, schools and community centres.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

- 4.6.2 New College Stamford is the only provider of Adult Education within South Kesteven. The facility provides various evening classes for adults looking to continue education and gain new qualifications.
- 4.6.3 Table 23 outlines the adult education provision in South Kesteven.

**Table 23: Adult Education Providers in South Kesteven**

| Name of Provider     | Provider Type         | Postcode |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| New College Stamford | Adult Evening Classes | PE9 1XA  |

Source: New College Stamford

#### Rutland

- 4.6.4 Rutland Adult Learning and Skills Service at Oakham Enterprise Park is the only provider of Adult Education within Rutland County. The service offers a range of vocational courses and apprenticeships.
- 4.6.5 Table 24 outlines the adult education provision in Rutland.

**Table 24: Adult Education Providers in Rutland**

| Name of Provider   | Provider Type  | Postcode |
|--|----------------|----------|
| Rutland Adult Learning and Skills Service (Oakham Enterprise Park) | Adult Learning | LE15 7TU |

Source: RCC 2018

### Planned Provision and Gap Analysis

- 4.6.6 No plans for expanded provision of Adult Education have been identified in South Kesteven District or Rutland County. Stakeholders have indicated that current facilities provide capacity to respond to variations in demand. In this context, a modelling exercise to quantify demand over the Plan period has not been undertaken.

### Key Findings

- 4.6.7 There are two adult education providers in South Kesteven and Rutland offering a range of courses to students. There is no known planned provision for new adult education providers. Stakeholders have indicated that current facilities provide capacity to respond to variations in demand.

## 4.7 Early Years Education

### Introduction

- 4.7.1 Early Years education typically refers to provision for children less than five years of age. Attendance at an Early Years facility is not compulsory and children aged less than 5 years old are not required to be in full time education. The School Admissions Code allows parents of summer born children (born between 1 April and 31 August) to request that their child is admitted out of their normal age group. The 2 year old entitlement of free early education is not a 'Universal' offer and is only accessed by meeting the national eligibility criteria to support disadvantaged children across the county. Children can benefit from this funding until the term after their third birthday, then like all children, they become eligible for the universal entitlement for three and 4 year olds. In England all 3 and 4 year olds are entitled to 15 hours of free education for 38 weeks of the year until they reach compulsory school age (the term following their fifth birthday). Changes implemented in September 2017 have meant that 3 and 4 year olds from eligible working families are entitled to receive the 'Extended Entitlement', an additional 15 hours per week of free Early Years education.
- 4.7.2 Free Early Years education places are available in a range of private and county run nursery schools, children's centres, day nurseries, play groups and pre-schools.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

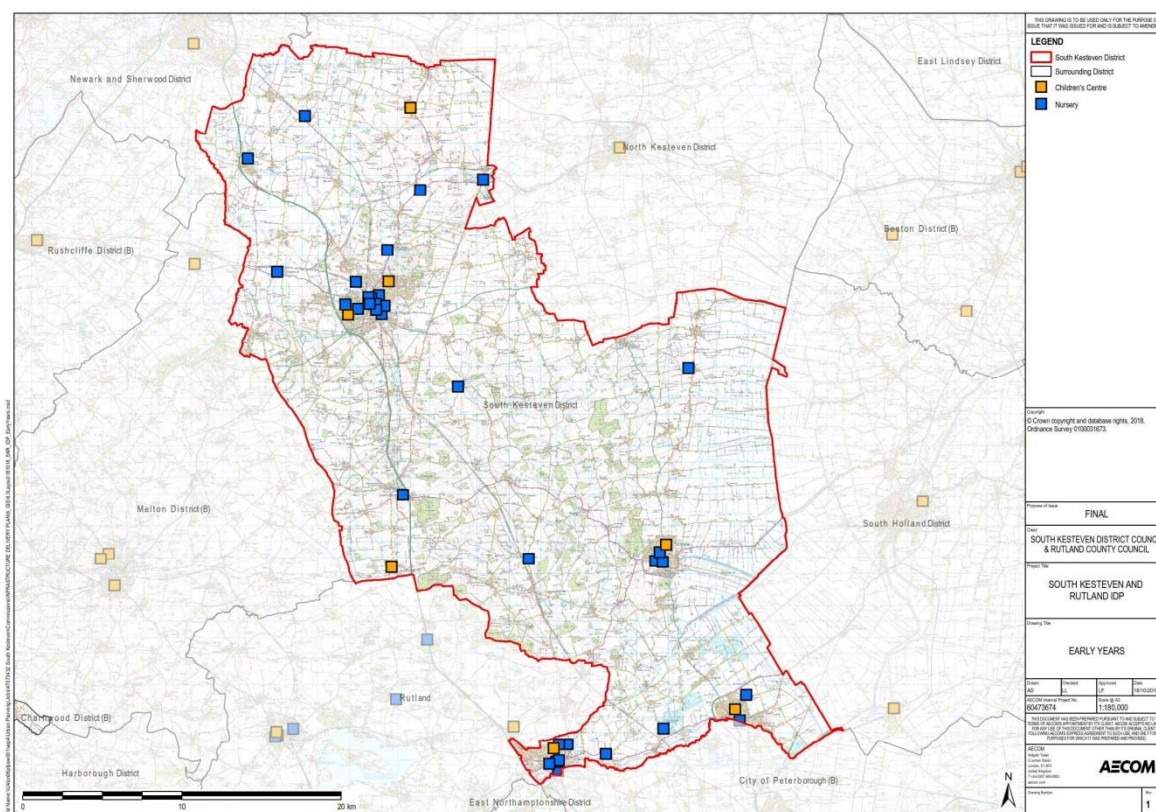
- 4.7.3 The LiCC Childcare Sufficiency Assessment notes that there are 889 Ofsted registered Early Years care and childcare providers across the county<sup>26</sup>. However, 60% of these providers are childminders. The assessment suggests that there are 75 non-domestic registered Early Years and childcare providers, including childminders, in South Kesteven, providing care and education for children of all ages. The study suggests that South Kesteven has the lowest operating capacity in the county, at 76%, indicating that many childcare providers in the area operate below 'maximum registered places'. For example, South Kesteven has a registered capacity of 3,757 places per census week, and offers 2,837 places to children per census week. This would suggest that there is capacity available to accommodate more children at existing facilities.<sup>27</sup>
- 4.7.4 This study has identified 45 facilities within South Kesteven that are able to provide Early Years care. These are shown in Table 25 below.
- 4.7.5 Seven of these facilities are children's centres. A children's centre can provide care and support to children under 5 years and to families expecting a child, and are funded by the local authority. Children's centres tend to be situated within more disadvantaged areas and operate a drop in service for families rather than full time Early Years care.
- 4.7.6 The remaining facilities in South Kesteven are privately owned day nursery centres that can provide everyday childcare to all groups and one local authority nursery school.
- 4.7.7 The map in Figure 20 shows that Early Years care providers are accessible to the majority of towns and villages across South Kesteven. There are concentrations of Early Years facilities in Grantham, Stamford and Bourne.

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<sup>26</sup> LiCC Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, June 2017

<sup>27</sup> LiCC Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, June 2017

Figure 20: Early Years Provision in South Kesteven



Source: AECOM

Table 25: Early Years Education Facilities within South Kesteven

| Establishment Name                     | Type Of Establishment         |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ABC Day Nursery Stamford               | Day Nursery                   |
| Albion House Day Nursery               | Day Nursery                   |
| Ancaster Village Nursery               | Day Nursery                   |
| Beacon Lane Day Nursery                | Day Nursery                   |
| Bells Day Nursery                      | Day Nursery                   |
| Bourne Children's Centre               | Children's centre linked site |
| Building Blocks Kindergarten           | Day Nursery                   |
| Busy Bee Pre-School and Day Nursery    | Day Nursery                   |
| Caythorpe Children's Centre            | Children's centre linked site |
| Children 1st @ Grantham                | Day Nursery                   |
| Clarence House Day Nursery             | Day Nursery                   |
| Dappledown House Nursery               | Day Nursery                   |
| Grantham Belton Lane Children's Centre | Children's centre             |
| Grantham Belton Lane Children's Centre | Children's centre             |
| Grantham Swingbridge Children's Centre | Children's centre             |
| Great Wood Farm Early Years Centre     | Day Nursery                   |
| Headstart Day Nursery & Pre-School     | Day Nursery                   |
| Headstart Day Nursery & Pre-School     | Day Nursery                   |
| Headstart Day Nursery & Pre-School     | Day Nursery                   |



| Establishment Name                            | Type Of Establishment         |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Kings Farm Day Nursery & Kids Club            | Day Nursery                   |
| Little Explorers                              | Day Nursery                   |
| Little Legs Nursery                           | Day Nursery                   |
| Littlegates for Little People                 | Day Nursery                   |
| Littleleaps                                   | Day Nursery                   |
| Market Deeping Children's Centre              | Children's centre linked site |
| My Nursery                                    | Day Nursery                   |
| Puddleducklings Nursery                       | Day Nursery                   |
| Puddleduck's Pre School and Nursery           | Day Nursery                   |
| Railway Children's Day Nursery                | Day Nursery                   |
| Rocking Horse Nursery Stamford Ltd            | Day Nursery                   |
| Serendipitys Day Nursery                      | Day Nursery                   |
| South Witham and Bourne Children's Centre     | Children's centre             |
| St Gilberts Kindergarten                      | Day Nursery                   |
| Stamford and Market Deeping Children's Centre | Children's centre             |
| Stamford Nursery School                       | Day Nursery                   |
| Stepping Stones Day Nursery & Pre-School      | Day Nursery                   |
| The Ark Nursery                               | Day Nursery                   |
| The Children's Garden Day Nursery             | Day Nursery                   |
| The Little Lane Nursery Ltd                   | Day Nursery                   |
| The Mulberry Bush at St Augustines            | Day Nursery                   |
| The Mulberry Bush at Uffington                | Day Nursery                   |
| Treetops Caterpillar                          | Day Nursery                   |
| Whitehouse Farm Day Nursery                   | Day Nursery                   |
| Woodlands Nursery                             | Day Nursery                   |
| Wyndham Park Nursery School                   | LA Nursery School             |

Source: [DayNurseries.co.uk](http://DayNurseries.co.uk), 2018

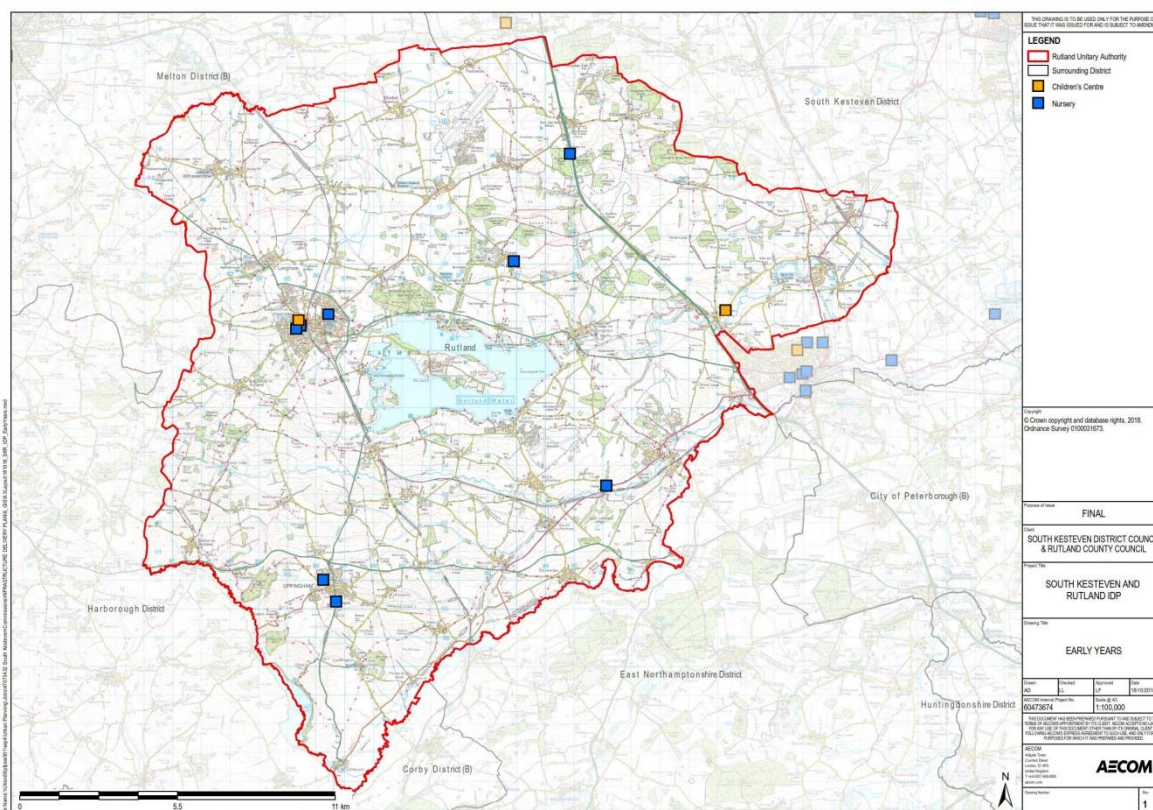
## Rutland

4.7.8 There are 20 facilities within Rutland which provide Early Years care and support to the community. The facilities consist of:

- 15 within the private and voluntary sector;
- Three school-based provisions (nurseries with children from 2 years of age);
- One independent school; and
- One Special school.

- 4.7.9 In addition Rutland has 29 childminders, some of which are registered with Rutland Childminding Agency. Visions Children’s Centre, Oakham, has three additional outreach venues: Kendrew Barracks at Cottesmore, St George’s Barracks at North Luffenham and at Uppingham Town.
- 4.7.10 Rutland’s Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (2018) shows that there is 20.2% spare capacity across Rutland which is a slight reduction from 2017 where the surplus capacity was 23%.
- 4.7.11 In terms of the spatial distribution of childcare provision and capacity the Oakham cluster provides 41% of the total provision in Rutland and is currently 88.2% full. The Casterton cluster provides 35.8% of the total provision in Rutland and is currently 74.6% full. The Uppingham cluster provides 23.2% of the total provision in Rutland and is currently 72% full.
- 4.7.12 The map below shows the distribution of Early Years care providers within Rutland. These facilities are distributed across the county and are likely to be within a reasonable travelling distance from the majority of communities. There is a concentration of Early Years providers in Oakham. Further details of these providers are listed in Table 26.

**Figure 21: Early Years Provision in Rutland**



Source: AECOM

**Table 26: Early Years Education Facilities in Rutland**

| Establishment Name                                      | Establishment Type                          |
|---|---|
| Visions at Oakham                                       | Children's centre                           |
| The Ark Association 1                                   | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| The Ark Association 2                                   | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Belton Pre-School                                       | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Bright Sparks Pre-school                                | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Casterton Childcare Centre                              | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Cottesmore Village Pre-School Committee                 | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Rainbow Exton Childcare Centre                          | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Keepers Cottage Day Nursery                             | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Ketton Play School                                      | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Langham Nursery and Wrap Around Care                    | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Little Angels Nursery                                   | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Ryhall Childcare  | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Scallywags Day Nursery                                  | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Stepping Stone Pre-School                               | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Whissendine Pre-School                                  | Private and Voluntary Early Years Provision |
| Brooke Hill Pre-School                                  | School                                      |
| Little Ospreys Edith Weston Academy                     | School                                      |
| Little Saints St Mary and St John C of E Primary School | School                                      |
| Brooke Priory School Nursery                            | Independent School                          |
| The Parks Nursery                                       | Special School                              |
| Childminders x 21                                       | Ofsted Registered                           |
| Childminders x 8  | Rutland Childminding Agency                 |

Source: RCC, 2018

### Planned Provision

- 4.7.13 In Rutland, there are plans to re-open two Early Years facilities in early 2018 following their closures.
- 4.7.14 No planned projects which will increase the supply of new Early Years facilities within South Kesteven have been identified.

### Future Demand

- 4.7.15 Given the apparent spare capacity across South Kesteven and Rutland at present, and reflecting the approach of the two Councils, demand for Early Years education has not been modelled as part of the Social Infrastructure Model. However, planning policy for both SKDC and RCC makes clear that Early Years facilities are an important element of the social and community infrastructure required to ensure development is sustainable. While the private sector will play a key role in meeting care and education needs for this age group, new

development coming forward over the period of the Local Plan will be required to ensure that the needs arising from its resident population can be met.

## Key Findings

- 4.7.16 There are 45 early years facilities in South Kesteven and 20 in Rutland. On the basis of current evidence there is spare capacity across South Kesteven and Rutland. In Rutland, there are plans to re-open two Early Years facilities in early 2018 following their closures. No planned projects which will increase the supply of new Early Years facilities within South Kesteven have been identified. While the private sector will play a key role in meeting care and education needs for this age group, new development coming forward over the period of the Local Plan will be required to ensure that the needs arising from its resident population can be met.

## 4.8 Primary Healthcare: GPs

### Introduction

- 4.8.1 Primary healthcare is provided at General Practitioners' (GP) facilities. GPs provide a general and emergency healthcare service to communities. GPs can refer patients elsewhere for more specialised services. A wide range of other professionals and services can be accessed at GP surgeries, including health visitors, district nurses and pharmacies.
- 4.8.2 This chapter outlines existing and future provision of GP services in South Kesteven and Rutland.
- 4.8.3 GP services in South Kesteven are co-ordinated by the South West Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and the South Lincolnshire CCG, and services in Rutland are co-ordinated by the East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

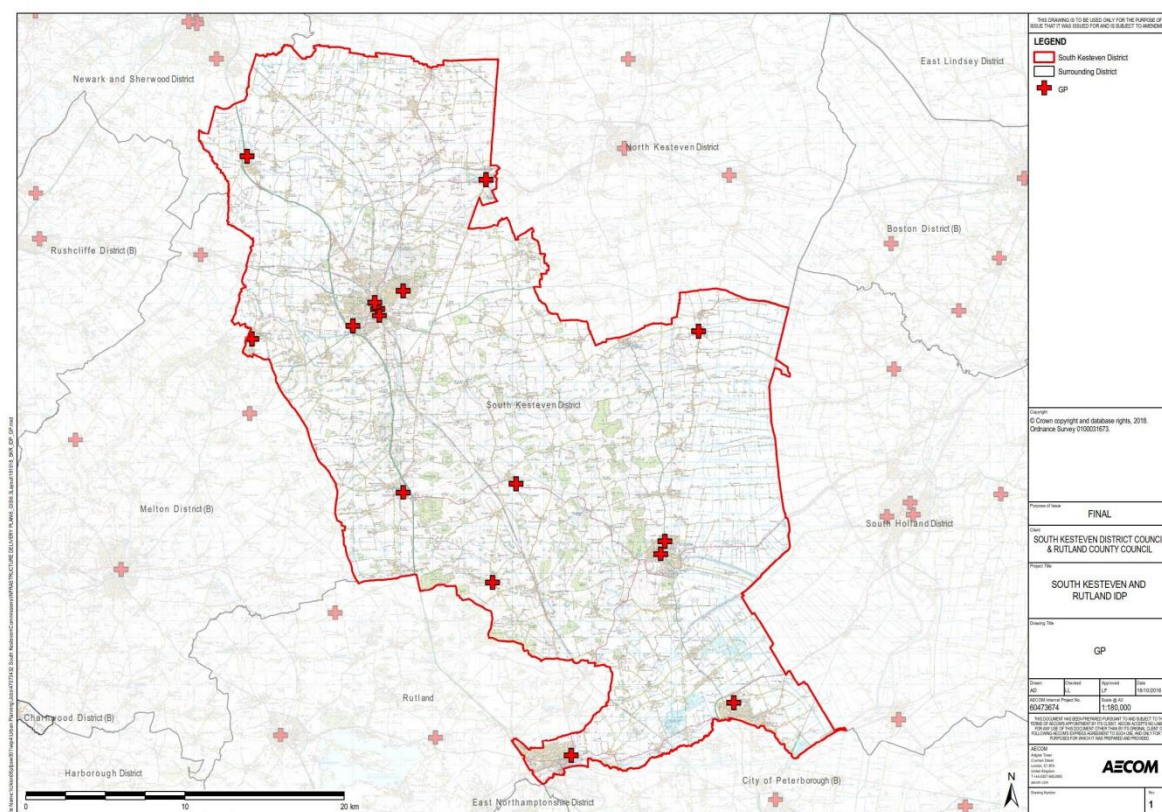
- 4.8.4 There are 16 GPs facilities within South Kesteven.
- 4.8.5 Table 27 details the name of each practice, the number of registered patients and the number of whole time equivalent (WTE) GPs employed. Provision in Stamford has recently been consolidated; services are now provided by Lakeside Healthcare operating from two sites in the centre of Stamford, including the main site on the hospital. The long term plan is to co-locate the two facilities onto the hospital site.
- 4.8.6 Figure 22 shows the distribution of the GP practices within South Kesteven.

**Table 27: GP Primary Healthcare Providers in South Kesteven**

| Establishment Name                    | No. of Registered Patients | Number of GPs |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Lakeside Healthcare Stamford*         | -                          | -             |
| Swingbridge Surgery                   | 6,128                      | 4             |
| Caythorpe & Ancaster Medical Practice | 9,074                      | 8             |
| The Glenside Country Practice         | 3,415                      | 2             |
| The Deepings Practice                 | 23,909                     | 14            |
| Hereward Medical Centre               | 12,620                     | 8             |
| St. Peters Hill Surgery               | 15,692                     | 6             |
| St. Johns Medical Centre              | 14,898                     | 5             |
| Colsterworth Surgery                  | 2,344                      | 1             |
| Bourne Galletly Practice Team         | 11,522                     | 7             |
| Long Bennington Surgery               | 5,903                      | 4             |
| Vine Street Surgery                   | 7,721                      | 2             |
| The Harrowby Lane Surgery             | 5,793                      | 2             |
| Woolsthorpe Surgery                   | -                          | 5             |
| Market Cross Surgery                  | 11,736                     | 9             |
| The New Springwells Practice          | 6,445                      | 4             |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>137,200</b>             | <b>81</b>     |

Source: NHS Choices, 2018 \*NHS England Midlands and East (Central Midlands) indicated in 2018 that there were approximately 30,000 patients registered with Lakeside Healthcare Stamford.

Figure 22: Location of GP Practices in South Kesteven



Source: AECOM

## Rutland

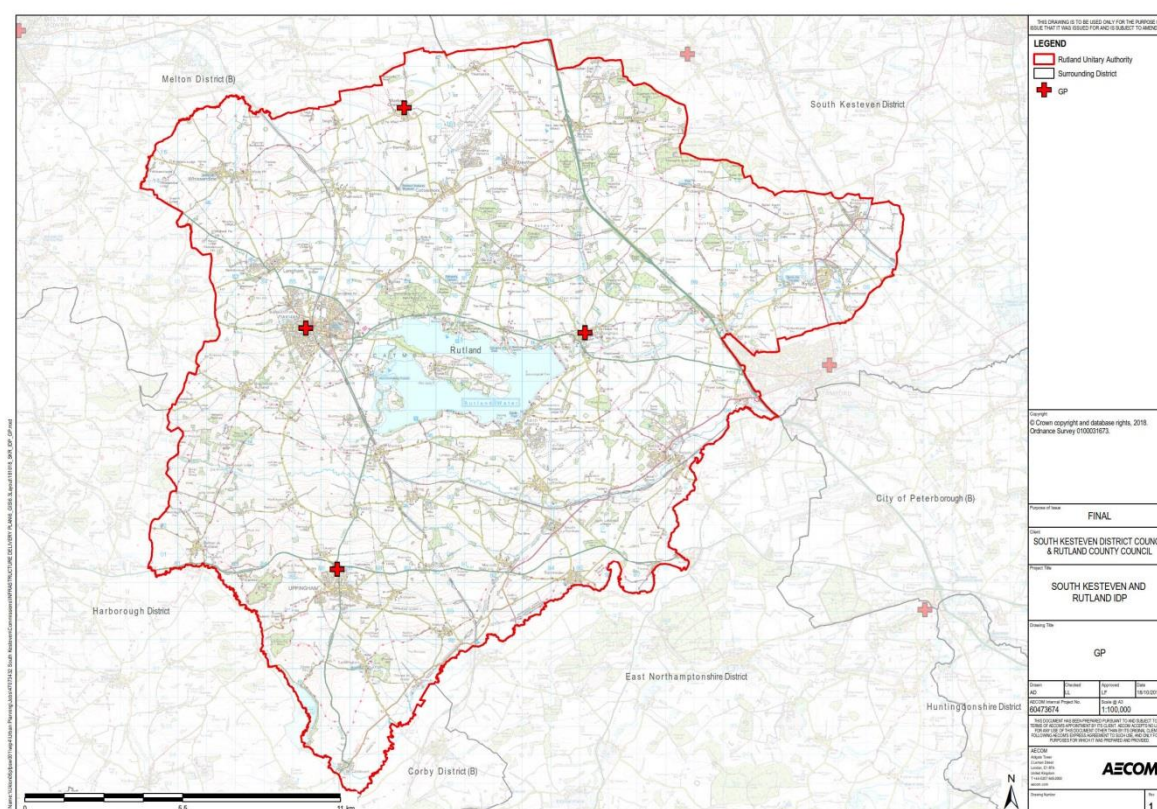
- 4.8.7 There are four GP's practices in Rutland: Empingham Medical Centre, Market Overton Surgery (which is supported by a satellite surgery in Somerby), Somerby is a Branch Surgery of Market Overton, Oakham Medical Practice and Uppingham Surgery (which is supported by a satellite surgery in Barrowden). Table 28 details the size of the patient list and the number of WTE GPs for each practice in Rutland.
- 4.8.8 Figure 23 shows the location of GP's in Rutland.
- 4.8.9 Primary healthcare infrastructure is currently meeting the demands of patients by altering the way that primary healthcare is delivered, including through alternative clinicians but there is increasing evidence that the buildings are either nearing (or in the case of Oakham Medical Practice, beyond capacity).
- 4.8.10 As a measure of capacity the CCG requires primary care providers to be able to provide 2.3% of their registered patients with an appointment per day (this is the capacity required to meet need). The 2.3% should be made up of 1.6% of routine/planned appointments and 0.7% of on the day appointments. On the basis of data provided by the GP practices in Rutland, at the current time, only Empingham Medical Centre has sufficient capacity to provide the required number of appointments per day. Oakham Medical Practice has the greatest deficit in capacity.

**Table 28: Primary Healthcare Providers in Rutland (GPs)**

| Establishment Name         | No. of Registered Patients | Number of whole time equivalent GPs |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Empingham Medical Centre   | 6,641                      | 3.8                                 |
| Market Overton Surgery     | 4,290                      | 2.3                                 |
| Oakham Medical Practice    | 15,980                     | 8.6                                 |
| Uppingham Medical Practice | 11,202                     | 6.4                                 |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>38,113</b>              | <b>21</b>                           |

Source: Information provided by GP practices in Rutland.

**Figure 23: Location of GP Practices in Rutland**



Source: AECOM

### Planned Provision

- 4.8.11 The strategic plans of the CCGs in South Kesteven and Rutland set out the aim of moving towards a more integrated model of healthcare which emphasises treatment within local community settings (rather than hospitals) and the integration of health and social care, and responds to new models of care such as the Multi-speciality Community Provider model.
- 4.8.12 For the major new developments planned in Grantham (Spitalgate Heath Garden Village and North West Quadrant), the Regulation 19 South Kesteven IDP indicates on site provision of GP services. At the North West Quadrant development, provision for a new GP service is to be delivered in Phase 1 at Poplar Farm, and there are plans at the proposed

Local Centre for a new primary care hub and GP service at Spitalgate Heath Garden Village development<sup>28</sup>.

- 4.8.13 A large extension is underway at one of Bourne's two GP practices; this will bring additional capacity, however new development will be required to contribute towards further increases in capacity. There are plans to expand the Market Cross Surgery GP Practice at Corby Glen in order to meet the expected increase in demand from new communities in the nearby area. An extension is also proposed at the New Springwells Practice in Billingborough to increase capacity, though new development will be required to contribute towards further increases in capacity. These projects are to be funded by the South West Lincolnshire CCG, S.106 monies, and developer contributions.<sup>29</sup>
- 4.8.14 Additionally, S.106 and third party funding is currently allocated to assist with the improvement of Sheepmarket Practice at Stamford and Rutland Hospital in order to improve the quality of service and capabilities to welcome new patients<sup>30</sup>. The Stamford North development will also make contributions towards the primary healthcare services provided at Stamford and Rutland Hospital<sup>31</sup>.
- 4.8.15 There is a requirement to expand the existing Long Bennington GP practice; this will require developer contributions. S.106 monies will also be sought on a site specific basis to expand the existing GP surgeries in Grantham.
- 4.8.16 In Rutland, a new health and wellbeing centre is proposed as part of the St George's masterplan<sup>32</sup>.
- 4.8.17 There are planned dispensary improvement projects at the Market Overton and Somerby Surgeries that are currently funded (through GP loans) and commencing imminently to address the growth in population of Rutland – these loans are subject to planned S.106 commitments which are not currently secured and the Surgeries will be applying to the County Council to offset these costs. There is a further and much larger project planned for Oakham which will include third party investors into the current property, followed by a rebuild (or new build) to ensure that the Practice remains fit for the population of Oakham. A detailed Estates Review of the Rutland Memorial Hospital and Oakham Medical Practice is currently being undertaken.
- 4.8.18 There are no other known (or supported) projects for primary healthcare in Rutland although there is a desire to expand and improve practices across the county.

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.8.19 The South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD (2012) refers to the average national list size (1,800 patients) for GPs with respect to primary healthcare provision in the district; this standard has been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over the Plan period. The same standard, being the national average, has also been applied to the forecast population growth for Rutland County. Other assumptions are set out in Appendix 2.

## South Kesteven

- 4.8.20 Assuming one additional GP (WTE) per 1,800 population indicates gross demand for 16 GPs (and 2,722m<sup>2</sup> of GP floor space) over the Plan period. Assuming a cost of £1,620 per sqm implies that the cost of meeting this demand is £4.4m. This is shown in Table 29 below.

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<sup>28</sup> South West Lincolnshire CCG, 2018

<sup>29</sup> South West Lincolnshire CCG, 2018

<sup>30</sup> South West Lincolnshire CCG, 2018

<sup>31</sup> Information received from SKDC July 2018

<sup>32</sup> Source: St George's Barracks Site Masterplan, 2018



4.8.21 As set out above, there are plans to meet the needs arising from new development through the provision of new health facilities at North West Quadrant and Spitalgate Heath Garden Village, as well as via the expansion of existing facilities. As details of the scale of provision, timing and funding status remain largely to be confirmed, it is considered reasonable to make a general assumption at this stage that 75% of Phase 1 provision is funded (or can be expected with reasonable confidence to come forward), 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Stage 4. The net quantum and funding requirement is therefore estimated at 7.7 WTE GPs (1,310 sqm floorspace), with a funding requirement of £2.1m.

**Table 29: Future Demand and Costs for GP Facilities in South Kesteven**

|  | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand (additional WTE GPs required) | 6.6                 | 5.2                 | 3.2                 | 1.1                 | 16.0                |
| Gross demand (additional sqm required)     | 1,115               | 877                 | 550                 | 181                 | 2,722               |
| Gross cost (£):                            | £1,806,009          | £1,420,574          | £890,589            | £292,842            | £4,410,014          |
| Net demand (WTE GPs required):             | 1.6                 | 2.6                 | 2.4                 | 1.1                 | 7.7                 |
| Net demand (additional sqm required):      | 279                 | 438                 | 412                 | 181                 | 1,310               |
| Net costs (£):                             | £451,502            | £710,287            | £667,941            | £292,842            | £2,122,573          |

Source: SWLCCG, 2018; AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

### Rutland

4.8.22 The Rutland GP practices and CCG have provided cost estimates for projects which are required to cater for primary health needs in Rutland over the Local Plan period totalling £3.5m, of which £67,000 will be funded through CIL (this is not currently secured). The projects are set out below:

- Internal re-configuration at Market Overton surgery facility, commencing 2018; total cost over the Local Plan period is £177,000, of which £67,000 will be funded through CIL (not currently secured).
- Internal re-configuration at Somerby Surgery facility, commencing 2019; total cost over the Local Plan period is £180,000, none is funded.
- Oakham Medical Practice, commencing 2019; total cost over the Local Plan period is £3.2m, none is funded.

## Key Findings

- 4.8.23 There are 20 GP surgeries across South Kesteven and Rutland with varying levels of capacity.
- 4.8.24 The way primary healthcare is being delivered is changing, including through alternative clinicians and a more integrated model of healthcare. This is likely to lead towards shared facilities and specifically in Oakham, there are plans to fully integrate with Secondary Care and Social Care provision.
- 4.8.25 On-site provision of primary healthcare services is proposed at Spitalgate Heath Garden Village and North West Quadrant in Grantham. Extensions and improvements are also underway or proposed at one of Bourne's two GP practices, the Market Cross Surgery GP Practice at Corby Glen, New Springwells Practice in Billingborough, and Sheepmarket Practice at Stamford and Rutland Hospital. In Rutland, a new health and wellbeing centre is proposed as part of the St George's masterplan.
- 4.8.26 The gross demand for GP services in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 16 GPs (WTE) and 2,722m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. It is assumed that a certain proportion of funding can be expected to come forward; on this basis, the net demand for GP services is 7.7 GPs (WTE) and 1,310m<sup>2</sup>. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £4.4m and the cost associated with the net demand is £2.2m.
- 4.8.27 The gross demand for GP services in Rutland is 3.9 GPs (WTE) and 664m<sup>2</sup> of floor space, the net demand for GP services is 1.9 GPs (WTE) and 330m<sup>2</sup>. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £1.1m and the cost associated with the net demand is £0.5m.

## 4.9 Primary Healthcare: Dentists

### Introduction

- 4.9.1 Primary dental care is provided at dental practices. These services can provide general and emergency care.
- 4.9.2 Dental surgeries are not required to publish data the same way that GP practices are; as such, there is no information of FTE dentists, or the number of dentists registered to them. Therefore, data for some dental care providers is not available and is listed on the following tables as 'unknown'.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

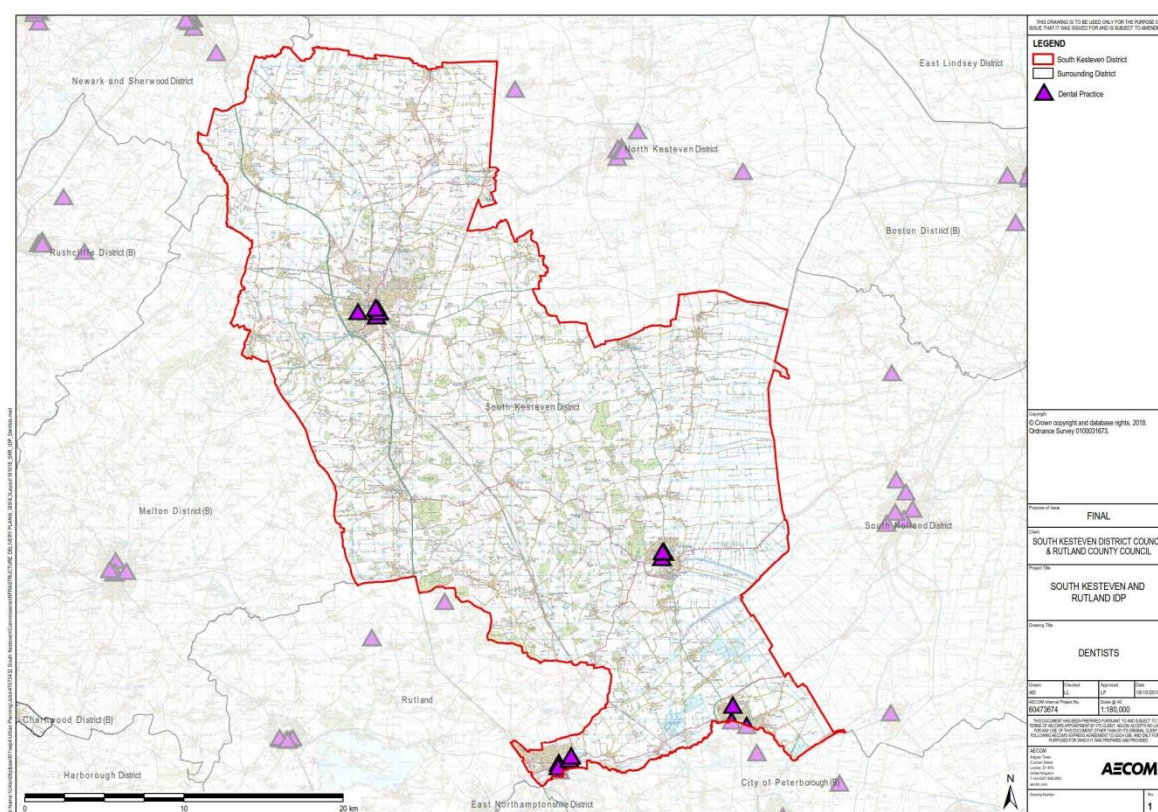
- 4.9.3 There are 18 providers in South Kesteven providing dental care to the community. Only one facility within the district, Market Deeping Health Centre, is known to be currently accepting new patients. The remaining 17 facilities are either not accepting new patients due to capacity constraints, or facility data is unavailable. There are 86 known dentists working at dental practices within South Kesteven.
- 4.9.4 Table 30 below outlines the existing provision of dental surgeries within South Kesteven. Figure 24 below shows the spatial distribution of these facilities.

**Table 30: Dental Practices within South Kesteven**

| Name of Facility               | Dentists (Headcount) | Accepting new patients? |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Appoline Dental Care           | 4                    | No                      |
| Bridge House Dental Practice   | 3                    | Unknown                 |
| Dental Health Centre           | 4                    | No                      |
| Dental Surgery                 | 12                   | No                      |
| Dental Surgery                 | 10                   | No                      |
| Dental Surgery                 | 4                    | No                      |
| Dental Surgery                 | 4                    | No                      |
| Dental Surgery                 | 1                    | No                      |
| Dental Surgery                 | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| Genesis Dental Care            | 6                    | No                      |
| Grantham Health Clinic         | 4                    | No                      |
| High Lock Dental Practice      | 9                    | No                      |
| Market Deeping Health Centre   | 14                   | Yes                     |
| North Street Dental Practice   | 2                    | Unknown                 |
| Orme House                     | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| South Lincs Healthcare         | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| St Marys Street Dental Surgery | 2                    | No                      |
| Stamford Health Clinic         | 7                    | Unknown                 |

Source: NHS Choices, 2018

**Figure 24: Provision of Dental Surgeries in South Kesteven**



Source: AECOM

### Rutland

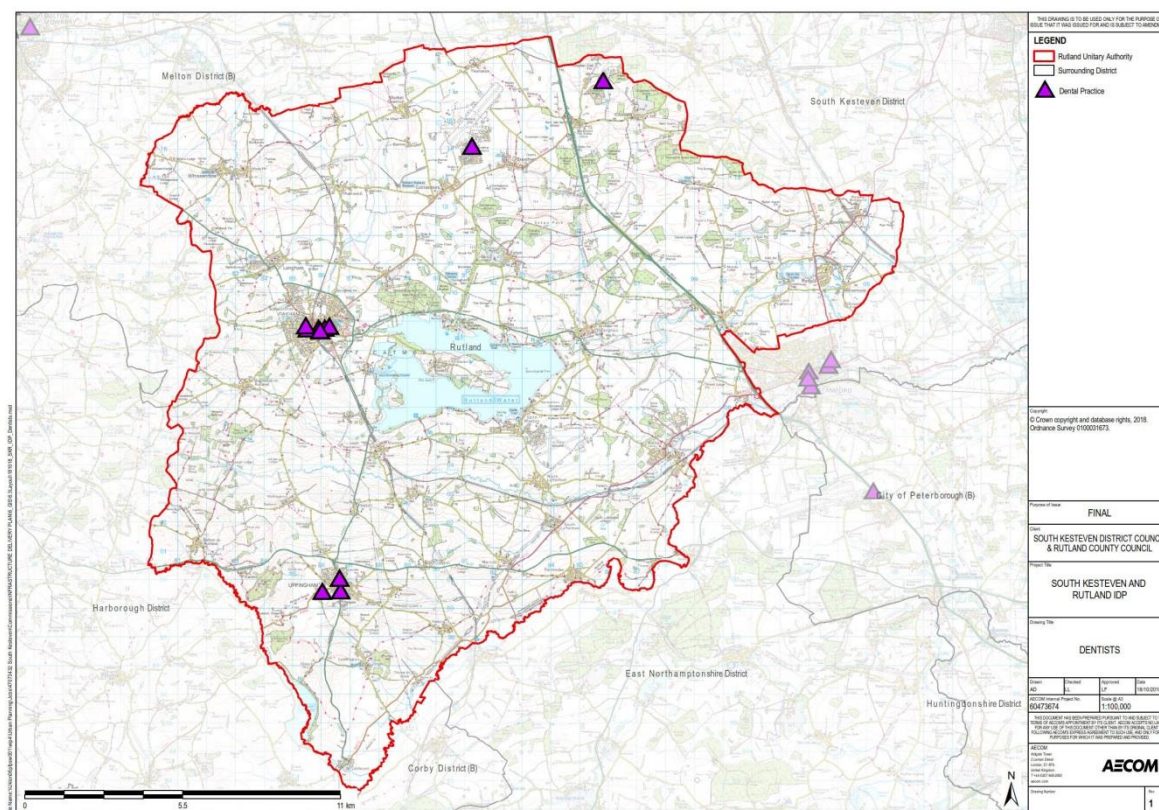
- 4.9.5 There are 11 dental practices within Rutland that provide dental care across the county. Two of these facilities are currently accepting new NHS patients of all ages. The remaining facilities are currently not accepting new adult patients, or facility data is unavailable.
- 4.9.6 Table 31 below outlines the existing provision of dental surgeries within Rutland. Figure 25 shows the spatial distribution of these facilities.

**Table 31: Dental Practices within Rutland**

| Name of Facility          | Dentists (Headcount) | Accepting new patients? |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 17 Burley Road            | 4                    | Yes                     |
| 74 High Street            | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| Dental Centre Cottesmore  | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| Dental Surgery            | 4                    | Only accepting children |
| Dental Surgery            | 4                    | No                      |
| Dental Surgery            | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| Dental Surgery            | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| Dental Surgery            | 3                    | Only accepting children |
| Oakham Dental Studio      | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| Rutland Memorial Hospital | Unknown              | Unknown                 |
| West Road Dental Practice | 2                    | Yes                     |

Source: NHS Choices, 2018

Figure 25: Location of Dentists in Rutland



Source: AECOM

### Planned Provision

- 4.9.7 There are plans to deliver a range of spaces for on-site primary healthcare facilities at Stamford North; such facilities could include a dental surgery and a pharmacy.<sup>33</sup>
- 4.9.8 There are no other confirmed planned projects for additional dental practices known within South Kesteven or Rutland.

### Future Demand and Costs

- 4.9.9 The General Dentist Council refers to an average number of registered patients per FTE dentist (2,000 patients) for dentists; this standard has been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over each Plan period. Other assumptions are set out in Appendix 2.

<sup>33</sup> Information received from SKDC July 2018

## South Kesteven

- 4.9.10 Table 32 sets out demand and cost estimates for South Kesteven. Assuming one dentist (FTE) per 2,000 population produces a gross demand of 14.4 dentists (FTE) and 721m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 5.9 dentists (FTE) and 295m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace will be required. Assuming a cost of £1,750 per sqm produces a gross cost of £1.3m for the Local Plan period (£500,000 by the end of 2022/23).
- 4.9.11 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new services will come forwards. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for dentists it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 6.9 dentists (FTE) and 347m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £0.6m.

**Table 32: Future Demand and Costs for Dentist Facilities in South Kesteven**

|   | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand (additional FTE dentists required) | 5.9                 | 4.6                 | 2.9                 | 1.0                 | 14.4                |
| Gross demand (additional sqm required)          | 295                 | 232                 | 146                 | 48                  | 721                 |
| Gross cost (£):                                 | £516,424            | £406,210            | £254,662            | £83,738             | £1,261,033          |
| Net demand (FTE dentists required):             | 1.5                 | 2.3                 | 2.2                 | 1.0                 | 6.9                 |
| Net demand (additional sqm required):           | 74                  | 116                 | 109                 | 48                  | 347                 |
| Net costs (£):                                  | £129,106            | £203,105            | £190,996            | £83,738             | £606,945            |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Rutland

- 4.9.12 Table 33 sets out demand and cost estimates for Rutland. Assuming one dentist (FTE) per 2,000 population produces a gross demand of 3.5 dentists (FTE) and 176m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Local Plan period. Assuming a cost of £1,750 per sqm produces a gross cost of £08,000 for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28) when 1.4 dentists (FTE) and 71m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace will be required.
- 4.9.13 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new services will come forward. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for dentists it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 1.7 dentists (FTE) and 87m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £153,000.

**Table 33: Future Demand and Costs for Dentist Facilities in Rutland**

|   | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand (additional FTE dentists required) | 1.2                 | 1.4                 | 0.5                 | 0.3                 | 3.5                 |
| Gross demand (additional sqm required)          | 61                  | 71                  | 27                  | 16                  | 176                 |
| Gross cost (£):                                 | £107,583            | £125,033            | £47,031             | £27,956             | £307,603            |
| Net demand (FTE dentists required):             | 0.3                 | 0.7                 | 0.4                 | 0.3                 | 1.7                 |
| Net demand (additional sqm required):           | 15                  | 36                  | 20                  | 16                  | 87                  |
| Net costs (£):                                  | £26,896             | £62,516             | £35,273             | £27,956             | £152,642            |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key Findings

- 4.9.14 There are 18 dental practices in South Kesteven and 11 in Rutland. However research identified only three are currently accepting new NHS patients.
- 4.9.15 There are no known plans for new dental surgeries in South Kesteven or Rutland, however there is a possibility that dental services could be provided in conjunction with the delivery of new primary healthcare services, for example at the North West Quadrant and Spitalgate Heath Garden Village in Grantham.
- 4.9.16 The gross demand for dental practices in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 14.4 dentists (FTE) and 721m<sup>2</sup>. It is assumed that some proportion of funding can be expected to come forward; the net demand for dental practices is 6.9 dentists (FTE) and 347m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £1.3m and the cost associated with the net demand is £600,000.
- 4.9.17 The gross demand for dental practices in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 3.5 dentists (FTE) and 176m<sup>2</sup> of floor space; the net demand for dental practices is 1.7 dentists (FTE) and 87m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £308,000; the cost associated with the net demand is £153,000.

## 4.10 Acute Healthcare: Hospitals

### Introduction

- 4.10.1 For the purposes of this study, acute healthcare is defined as including hospitals and specialist care services, including mental health care.

### Baseline

- 4.10.2 Each hospital within South Kesteven and Rutland is operated by an NHS foundation trust. Grantham and District Hospital is operated by United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust, Stamford and Rutland Hospital is operated by the North West Anglia NHS Foundation Trust and Rutland Memorial Hospital is operated by the Leicestershire Partnership Trust.
- 4.10.3 Grantham and District Hospital has an A&E service from 8am to 6:30pm, seven days a week. There are a number of other hospitals surrounding South Kesteven district and Rutland county which offer 24 hour A&E services.
- 4.10.4 Table 34 below outlines the existing provision of hospitals within South Kesteven and Rutland. These hospitals are located in the towns of Stamford, Grantham and Oakham.

**Table 34: Hospitals in South Kesteven and Rutland**

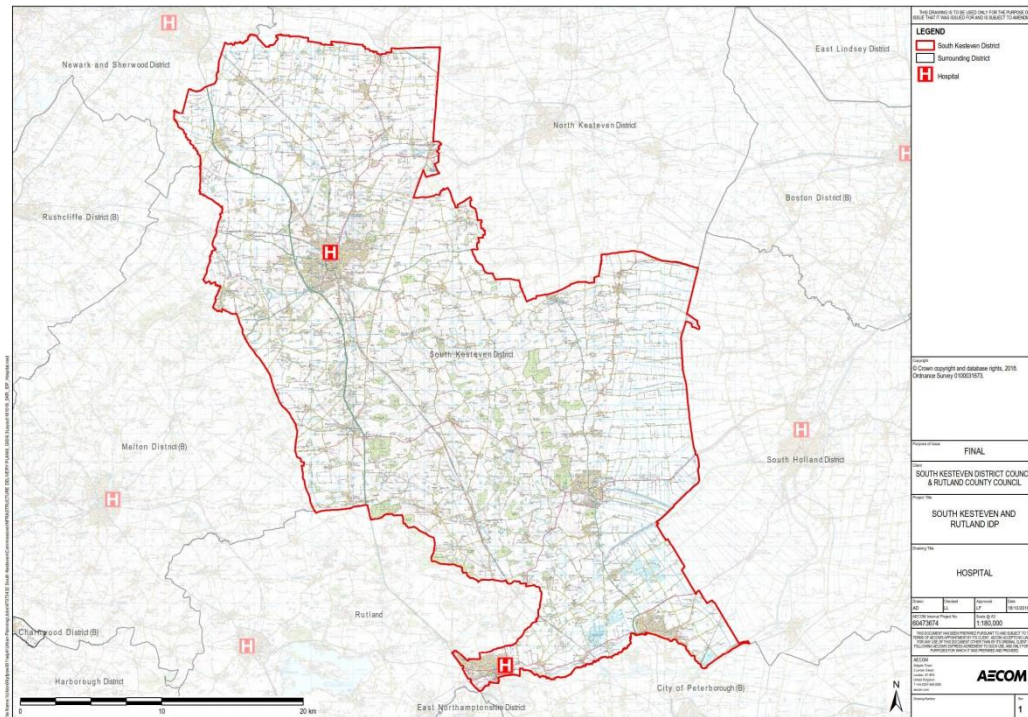
| Facility Name                  | Local Authority | Area     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Grantham and District Hospital | South Kesteven  | Grantham |
| Rutland Memorial Hospital      | Rutland         | Oakham   |
| Stamford and Rutland Hospital  | South Kesteven  | Stamford |

Source: NHS Choices, 2018



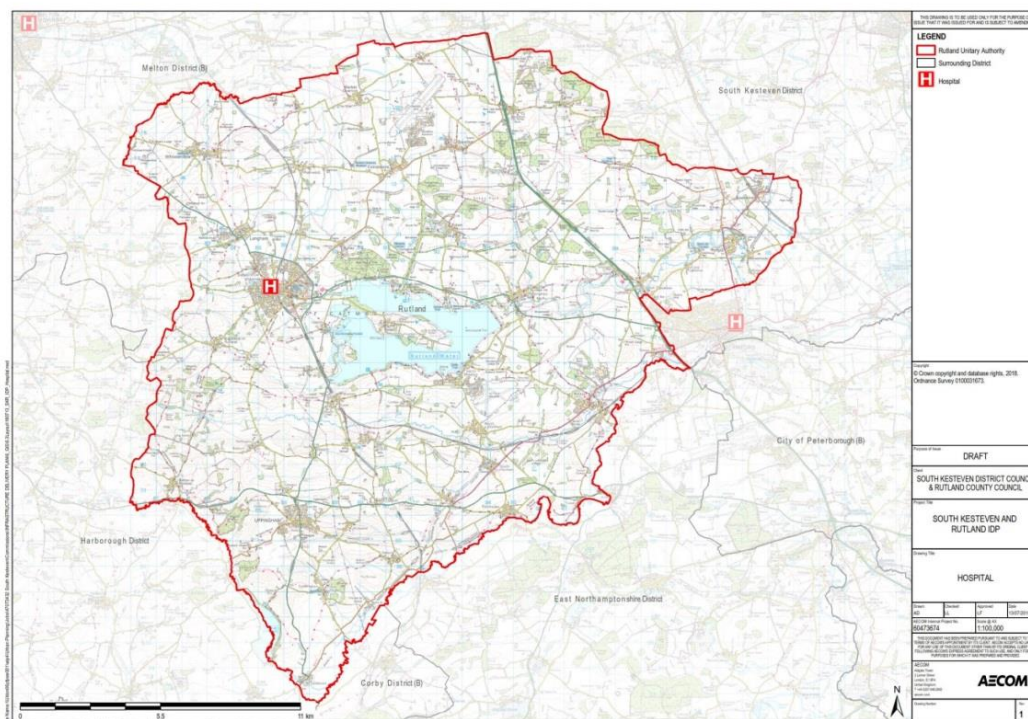
4.10.5 Figure 26 shows the location of these hospitals within South Kesteven.

**Figure 26: Location of Hospitals in South Kesteven**



4.10.6 Figure 27 shows the location of Rutland Memorial Hospital within the Rutland County boundary.

**Figure 27: Location of Hospitals in Rutland**



Source: AECOM

## Planned Provision

- 4.10.7 Lincolnshire Joint CCG Operational Plan 2016 refers to new models of care including Multi-speciality Community Providers (MCPs) which are practices working together as federations or super practices integrated with community services and a smaller but more acute hospital sector.
- 4.10.8 A detailed Estates Review of the Rutland Memorial Hospital and Oakham Medical Practice is currently being undertaken.

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.10.9 Consultees referred to an average number of hospital beds per 1,000 population (1.96); this standard has been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over each Plan period. Other assumptions are set out in Appendix 2.

### South Kesteven

- 4.10.10 Table 35 sets out demand and cost estimates for South Kesteven. Assuming 1.96 hospital beds per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 56.5 hospital beds and 9,039m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 23.1 hospital beds and 3,702m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace will be required. Assuming a cost of £3,500 per sqm produces a gross cost of £31.6m for the Local Plan period (£13.0m by the end of 2022/23).
- 4.10.11 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for future demand. At this stage a reasonable estimate is that 75% of funding is / will be secured to meet needs arising from new development in Phase 1, 50% in Phase 2, 25% in Phase 3 and 0% in Phase 4. The resulting estimate of the net requirement is 27.2 beds (4,351m<sup>2</sup>) over the Local Plan period (5.8 beds or 925m<sup>2</sup> Phase 1), with associated costs of £15.2m over the Plan period (£3.2m in Phase 1).

**Table 35: Future Demand and Costs for Acute Healthcare (Hospitals) in South Kesteven**

|   | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand – additional beds for acute physical needs         | 23.1                | 18.2                | 11.4                | 3.8                 | 56.5                |
| Gross demand – additional sqm required for acute physical needs | 3,702               | 2,912               | 1,825               | 600                 | 9,039               |
| Gross cost (£):   | £12,956,048         | £10,190,996         | £6,388,954          | £2,100,806          | £31,636,805         |
| Net demand – additional beds for acute physical needs           | 5.8                 | 9.1                 | 8.6                 | 3.8                 | 27.2                |
| Net demand – additional sqm required for acute physical needs   | 925                 | 1,456               | 1,369               | 600                 | 4,351               |
| Net cost (£):   | £3,239,012          | £5,095,498          | £4,791,715          | £2,100,806          | £15,227,032         |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Rutland

- 4.10.12 Table 36 sets out demand and cost estimates for Rutland. Assuming 1.96 hospital beds per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 13.8 hospital beds and 2,205m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Local Plan period. Assuming a cost of £3,500 per sqm produces a gross cost of £7.7m for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28) when 5.6 hospital beds (896m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace) will be required.
- 4.10.13 At this stage a reasonable estimate is that 75% of funding is / will be secured to meet needs arising from new development in Phase 1, 50% in Phase 2, 25% in Phase 3 and 0% in Phase 4. The resulting estimate of the net requirement is 6.8 beds (1,094m<sup>2</sup>) over the Local Plan period (2.8 beds or 448m<sup>2</sup> in Phase 2), with associated costs of £3.8m over the Plan period (£1.6m in Phase 2).
- 4.10.14 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision, and it is noted that capital funding may be required to improve existing facilities rather than for new build. However in the absence of more detailed information the modelling exercise articulates a high level estimate of demand and the funding required to cater for that demand over the Plan period.

**Table 36: Future Demand and Costs for Acute Healthcare (Hospitals) in Rutland**

|   | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand – additional beds for acute physical needs         | 4.8                 | 5.6                 | 2.1                 | 1.3                 | 13.8                |
| Gross demand – additional sqm required for acute physical needs | 771                 | 896                 | 337                 | 200                 | 2,205               |
| Gross cost (£):   | £2,699,042          | £3,136,820          | £1,179,920          | £701,366            | £7,717,149          |
| Net demand – additional beds for acute physical needs           | 1.2                 | 2.8                 | 1.6                 | 1.3                 | 6.8                 |
| Net demand – additional sqm required for acute physical needs   | 193                 | 448                 | 253                 | 200                 | 1,094               |
| Net cost (£):   | £674,761            | £1,568,410          | £884,940            | £701,366            | £3,829,477          |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key Findings

- 4.10.15 There are three hospitals across South Kesteven and Rutland that are able to provide a range of services to patients including general and more specialised care. An A&E service is provided by Grantham and District Hospital between 9am-6pm and there are a number of other hospitals surrounding South Kesteven District and Rutland County which offer 24 hour A&E services.
- 4.10.16 Based on AECOM modelling, gross demand for hospital beds in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 56.5 beds and 9,039m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £31.6m; the cost associated with the net demand is £15.2m.
- 4.10.17 The gross demand for hospital beds in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 13.8 beds and 2,205m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £7.7m; the cost associated with the net demand is £3.8m.

## 4.11 Mental Health

### Introduction

- 4.11.1 Mental illness refers to various conditions that can result in altered behaviour and wellbeing and can have a serious impact on people's lives. Poor mental health can arise following a significant life event such as the loss of a loved one, a distressing event or a relationship breakdown. Mental health problems can be more complex, incorporating conditions and disorders such as schizophrenia, dementia and eating disorders.<sup>34</sup> It is important that appropriate provision for mental health services is provided by local authorities to ensure the overall health and wellbeing of the population.
- 4.11.2 Mental health support is therefore important for the overall health and wellbeing of the population. It can be delivered through a variety of platforms including community support groups, residential and care homes (including homes for older people providing care for dementia and Alzheimer's), specialised medical care at hospitals, and community mental health teams.<sup>35</sup>
- 4.11.3 This study focuses on the provision physical facilities that can accommodate mental health care and support.

### Baseline

- 4.11.4 The Mental Illness Health Needs Assessment for Lincolnshire<sup>36</sup> estimates that 17.5% of the population in Lincolnshire are experiencing a common mental health disorder.
- 4.11.5 The Rutland Joint Strategic Needs Assessment suggests that in 2013, 8.3% of children between ages 5-16 were experiencing a mental health problem or disorder. However, 3.6% of adults over 18 in Rutland reported that they were experiencing a long term mental health problem in 2013, which is comparatively low in comparison to the 4.5% average for England.<sup>37</sup>
- 4.11.6 There are no mental health services currently provided at Rutland Memorial Hospital, Stamford and Rutland Hospital and Grantham and District Hospital.
- 4.11.7 Table 37 below outlines facilities where mental health support and care is provided in South Kesteven and Rutland.

**Table 37: Mental Health Care provision in South Kesteven and Rutland**

| Facility Name                                       | Description                         | Provider                                      | Authority      |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Advance Housing and Support Lincolnshire (Grantham) | Mental Health Support               | Advance                                       | South Kesteven |
| Rutland Adult Community Mental Health Team (Oakham) | Mental Health Support (GP referral) | Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust          | Rutland        |
| Beaconfield Centre (Grantham)                       | Mental Health Support (GP referral) | Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust | South Kesteven |

Source: RCC, 2018, Lincolnshire County Council, 2018

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/health-and-wellbeing/mental-health/>

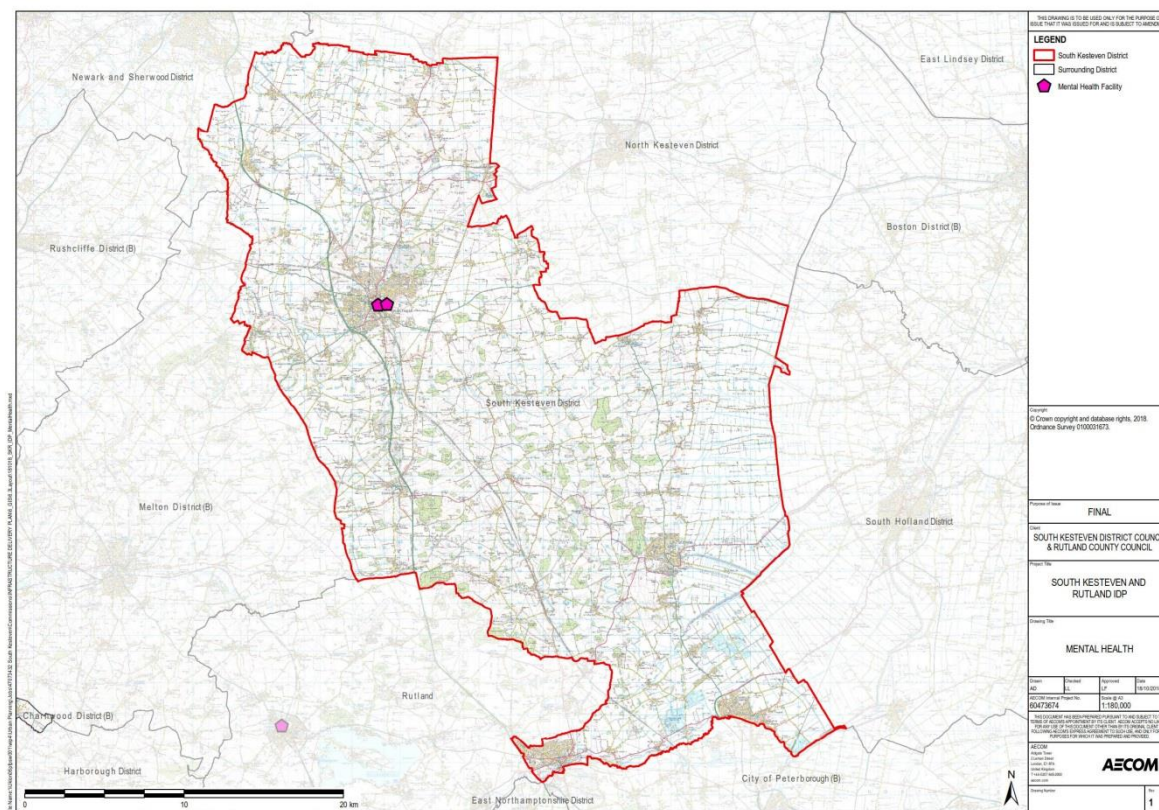
<sup>35</sup> Mind.org.uk

<sup>36</sup> Mental Illness Health Needs Assessment for Lincolnshire, 2014

<sup>37</sup> Rutland Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2015

4.11.8 These facilities can provide a range of care and support to those experiencing mental health problems. There is no information available to indicate whether there is a shortfall in mental healthcare provision relative to the needs of the local population. Figure 28 below shows the spatial distribution of these providers within South Kesteven.

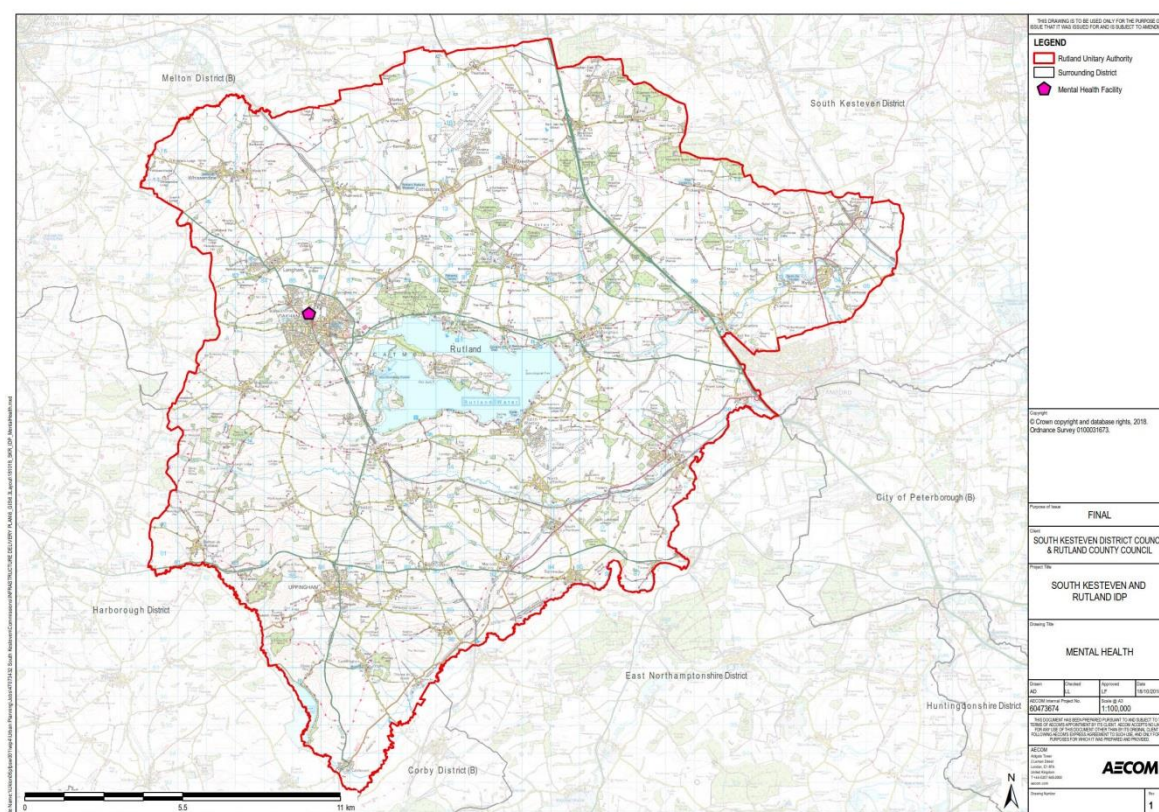
**Figure 28: Location of Mental Health Facilities in South Kesteven**



Source: AECOM

4.11.9 Figure 29 below shows the spatial distribution of these providers within Rutland.

**Figure 29: Location of Mental Health Facilities in Rutland**



Source: AECOM

## Planned Provision

- 4.11.10 There are currently no known plans for additional delivery or expansion of current mental health facilities in South Kesteven or Rutland.

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.11.11 Consultees referred to an average number of mental health beds per 1,000 population (1.96); this standard has been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over each Plan period. Other assumptions are set out in Appendix 2.

### South Kesteven

- 4.11.12 Table 38 sets out demand and cost estimates for South Kesteven. Assuming 1.96 mental health beds per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 56.5 hospital beds and 4,802m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 23.1 hospital beds and 1,967m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace will be required. Assuming a cost of £3,100 per sqm produces a gross cost of £14.9m for the Local Plan period (£6.1m by the end of 2022/23).

- 4.11.13 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new services will come forward. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for mental health beds it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 27.2 hospital beds and 2,311m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £7.2m.

**Table 38: Future Demand and Costs for Acute Healthcare (Mental Health) in South Kesteven**

|   | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand - sqm hospital space for mental health | 23.1                | 18.2                | 11.4                | 3.8                 | 56.5                |
| Gross demand - additional sqm required              | 1,967               | 1,547               | 970                 | 319                 | 4,802               |
| Gross cost (£):                                     | £6,096,284          | £4,795,228          | £3,006,231          | £988,504            | £14,886,247         |
| Net demand - sqm hospital space for mental health   | 5.8                 | 9.1                 | 8.6                 | 3.8                 | 27.2                |
| Net demand - additional sqm required                | 492                 | 773                 | 727                 | 319                 | 2,311               |
| Net cost (£):                                       | £1,524,071          | £2,397,614          | £2,254,673          | £988,504            | £7,164,862          |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Rutland

- 4.11.14 Below, Table 39 outlines the demand and cost estimates for Rutland. Assuming 1.96 mental health beds per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 13.8 hospital beds and 1,171m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Local Plan period. Assuming a cost of £3,100 per sqm produces a gross cost of £3.6m for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28) when 5.6 hospital beds (476m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace) will be required.
- 4.11.15 For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for mental health beds it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 5.6 hospital beds and 475m<sup>2</sup> of floor space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £1.5m.
- 4.11.16 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision, and it is noted that capital funding may be required to improve existing facilities rather than for new build. However in the absence of more detailed information the modelling exercise articulates a high level estimate of demand and the funding required to cater for that demand over the Plan period.



**Table 39: Future Demand and Costs for Acute Healthcare (Hospitals) in Rutland**

|   | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand - sqm hospital space for mental health | 4.8                 | 5.6                 | 2.1                 | 1.3                 | 13.8                |
| Gross demand - additional sqm required              | 410                 | 476                 | 179                 | 106                 | 1,171               |
| Gross cost (£):                                     | £1,269,996          | £1,475,986          | £555,195            | £330,018            | £3,631,194          |
| Net demand - sqm hospital space for mental health   | 1.2                 | 2.8                 | 1.6                 | 0.0                 | 5.6                 |
| Net demand - additional sqm required                | 102                 | 238                 | 134                 | 0                   | 475                 |
| Net cost (£):                                       | £317,499            | £737,993            | £416,396            | £0                  | £1,471,888          |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key Findings

- 4.11.17 There are no mental health services currently provided at Rutland Memorial Hospital, Stamford and Rutland Hospital and Grantham and District Hospital. However three community-based providers of mental health care and support across South Kesteven and Rutland have been identified providing various types of mental health support.
- 4.11.18 AECOM modelling provides an estimate of gross demand for mental health hospital beds in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period of 56.5 beds and 4,802m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £14.9m; the cost associated with the net demand is £7.2m.
- 4.11.19 The gross demand for mental health beds in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 13.8 beds and 1,171m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £3.6m; the cost associated with the net demand is £1.5m.

## 4.12 Services for Older People

### Introduction

- 4.12.1 Care for older people is provided by GPs, community health nurses, and in specialist facilities. Elderly care facilities are usually residential homes, such as care or nursing homes (for older people who need regular, dedicated care), and sheltered housing (for people who are able to live more independently but still need some form of regular assistance or access to help, if required).

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

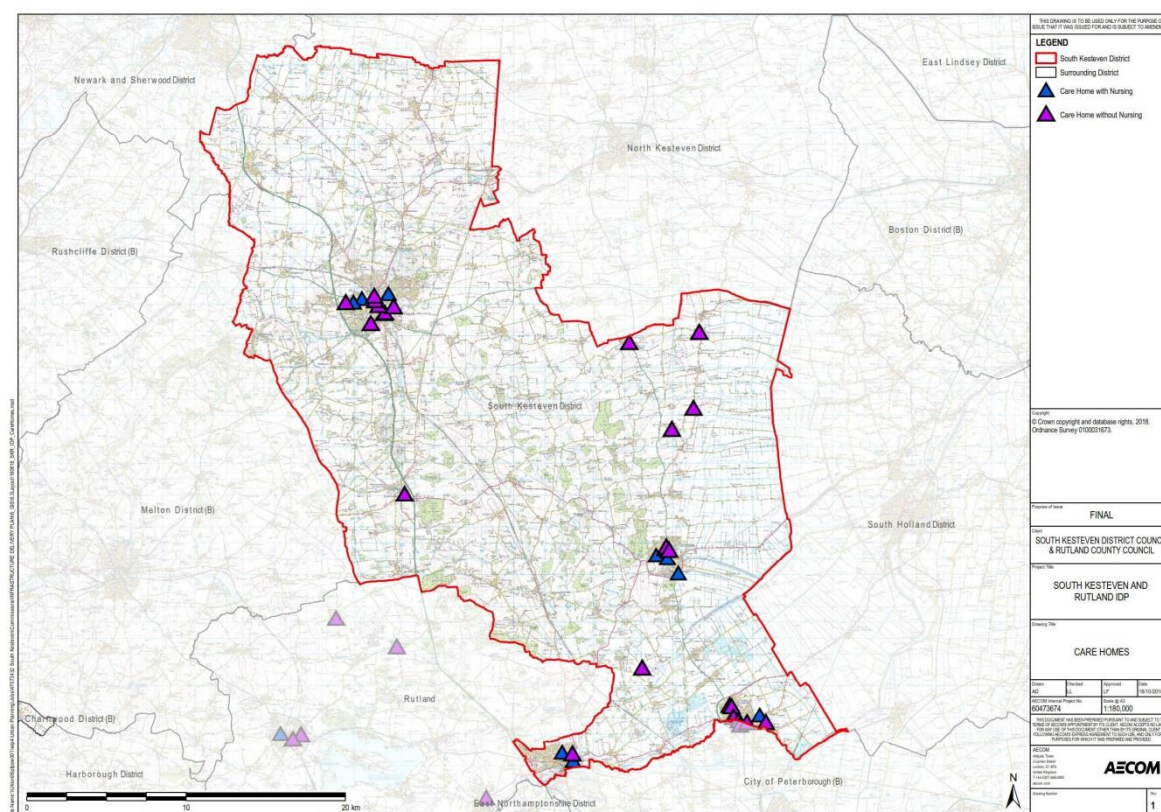
- 4.12.2 There are 39 residential care homes within South Kesteven of varying sizes. These care homes can provide care services and accommodation to 1,323 elderly residents across South Kesteven.
- 4.12.3 11 of these care homes can provide nursing services to residents in need of additional care. These care homes can accommodate 633 residents from across the district.
- 4.12.4 The remaining 28 care home facilities do not provide nursing services. These services can accommodate 690 residents from across the district.
- 4.12.5 Table 40 details of the 39 residential care homes in South Kesteven.
- 4.12.6 Figure 30 shows the spatial distribution of these facilities within South Kesteven. There are clusters of care homes in larger towns and villages such as Grantham, Stamford and the Deepings.

**Table 40: Care Home Provision in South Kesteven**

| Name                                   | Type                      | Area             | Size Of Facility |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 18harrow Street                        | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 5 Beds           |
| 20 Towngate East                       | Care Home Without Nursing | Peterborough     | 8 Beds           |
| Abbey Court Care Home                  | Care Home With Nursing    | Bourne           | 88 Beds          |
| Apple Trees Care and Reablement Centre | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 64 Beds          |
| Avery Lodge Care Home                  | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 67 Beds          |
| Barchester Braeburn Lodge Care Home    | Care Home With Nursing    | Deeping St James | 60 Beds          |
| Barchester Newton House Care Home      | Care Home With Nursing    | Grantham         | 126 Beds         |
| Belvoir House Care Home                | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 24 Beds          |
| Birchwood Retirement Home              | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 17 Beds          |
| Braceborough Hall Retirement Home      | Care Home Without Nursing | Stamford         | 25 Beds          |
| Castlegate House                       | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 20 Beds          |
| Chevington House                       | Care Home Without Nursing | Bourne           | 16 Beds          |
| Digby Court                            | Care Home Without Nursing | Bourne           | 36 Beds          |
| Fairview Farm                          | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 22 Beds          |
| Five Bells Residential Care Home       | Care Home Without Nursing | Sleaford         | 28 Beds          |
| Gregory House                          | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 32 Beds          |
| Harrowby Lodge Nursing Home            | Care Home With Nursing    | Grantham         | 30 Beds          |
| Kings Court Nursing Home               | Care Home With Nursing    | Grantham         | 29 Beds          |
| Maxey House Residential Home           | Care Home Without Nursing | Deeping Gate     | 31 Beds          |
| Millfield House                        | Care Home Without Nursing | Grantham         | 8 Beds           |
| Priory Court Care Home                 | Care Home With Nursing    | Stamford         | 60 Beds          |
| Qu'appelle Care Home                   | Care Home Without Nursing | Bourne           | 36 Beds          |
| Red Court Care Community               | Care Home With Nursing    | Grantham         | 49 Beds          |
| Rose Lodge Care Home                   | Care Home Without Nursing | Market Deeping   | 33 Beds          |
| Sense - 25 Horsegate                   | Care Home Without Nursing | Deeping St James | 5 Beds           |
| Sense - 32a Broadgate Lane             | Care Home Without Nursing | Deeping St James | 6 Beds           |
| Sense - 92 Black Prince Avenue         | Care Home Without Nursing | Peterborough     | 2 Beds           |
| Sense Manor Court                      | Care Home Without Nursing | Market Deeping   | 5 Beds           |
| Sense The Manor House                  | Care Home Without Nursing | Market Deeping   | 7 Beds           |
| The Cedars Care Home (Bourne)          | Care Home With Nursing    | Bourne           | 56 Beds          |
| The Laurels                            | Care Home Without Nursing | Market Deeping   | 23 Beds          |
| The Old Hall                           | Care Home Without Nursing | Sleaford         | 20 Beds          |
| The Red House                          | Care Home With Nursing    | Stamford         | 23 Beds          |
| The Willows Care Home                  | Care Home Without Nursing | Bourne           | 30 Beds          |
| Whitefriars                            | Care Home Without Nursing | Deeping St James | 57 Beds          |
| Woodgrange                             | Care Home With Nursing    | Bourne           | 64 Beds          |
| Yew Tree Residential Care Home         | Care Home Without Nursing | Bourne           | 18 Beds          |

Source: NHS Choices, 2018

Figure 30: Location of Care Homes in South Kesteven



Source: AECOM

### Rutland

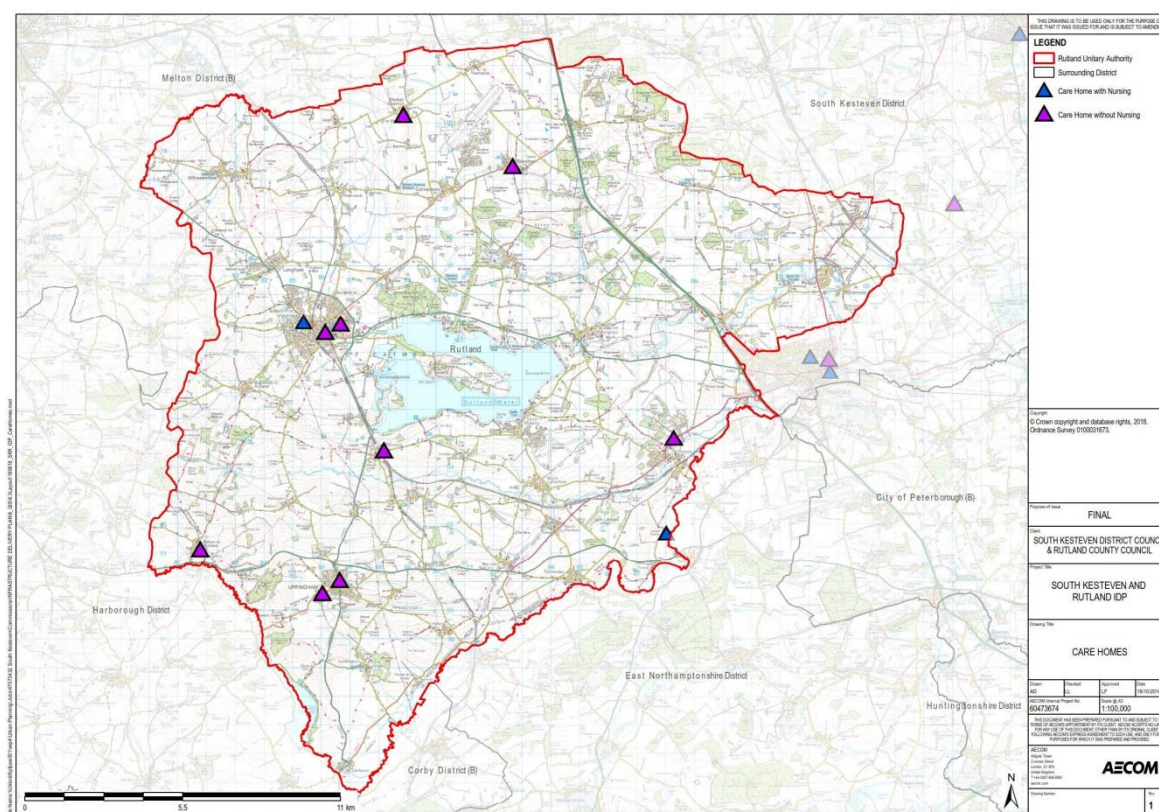
- 4.12.7 There are nine care homes within Rutland of varying sizes and types. These care homes can provide care services and accommodation to 260 elderly residents across Rutland.
- 4.12.8 Only one care home in the county, Rutland Care Village, can provide nursing services. This care home can accommodate 82 elderly residents across the county.
- 4.12.9 The remaining eight care homes do not provide nursing services. These care homes can provide for 178 elderly residents across Rutland.
- 4.12.10 Table 41 provides details of these care homes in Rutland.
- 4.12.11 Figure 31 shows the spatial distribution of these care homes within Rutland. These care homes are concentrated in larger towns and villages such as Oakham and Uppingham.

**Table 41: Care Home Provision in Rutland**

| Name   | Type   | Area    | Size of facility |
|--|--|---------|------------------|
| Aberdeen House                               | Care home without nursing                                      | Oakham  | 18 beds          |
| Barchester Chater Lodge Care Home            | Care Home Without Nursing                                      | Ketton  | 45 Beds          |
| Barchester Tixover House Care Home           | Care Home With Nursing   | Tixover | 48 Beds          |
| Belton House Retirement Home                 | Care home without nursing                                      | Oakham  | 22 beds          |
| Crown House Care Home                        | Care home without nursing                                      | Oakham  | 22 beds          |
| Manton Hall                                  | Care home without nursing                                      | Oakham  | 34 beds          |
| Oak House Residential Home                   | Care home without nursing                                      | Oakham  | 25 beds          |
| Rutland Care Village                         | Care home with nursing   | Oakham  | 82 beds          |
| The Lodge                                    | Care home without nursing<br>(including learning disabilities) | Oakham  | 30 beds          |
| Willowbrook                                  | Care home without nursing<br>(including learning disabilities) | Oakham  | 10 beds          |
| Wisteria House Residential Home -<br>Rutland | Care home without nursing                                      | Oakham  | 17 beds          |

Source: NHS Choices, 2018

Figure 31: Location of Care Homes in Rutland



Source: AECOM

## Planned Provision

- 4.12.12 There is no known planned provision for new care home facilities within South Kesteven.
- 4.12.13 A 60-bed care home is currently being constructed at the Larkfleet development in Oakham. The St George's Barracks Site Masterplan suggests there is potential for new nursing home facilities to be provided within the site. Development is expected to begin at the site in 2021.<sup>38</sup>

## Future Demand

- 4.12.14 Reflecting the approach of the two Councils, demand for Care and Nursing Homes has not been modelled as part of the Social Infrastructure Model. However, planning policy for both SKDC and RCC makes clear that Specialist Accommodation for elder people's needs are an important element of the social and community infrastructure required to ensure development is sustainable. While the private sector will play a key role in meeting care needs for this age group, new development coming forward over the period of the Local Plan will be required to ensure that the needs arising from its resident population can be met.
- 4.12.15 In addition, the draft Market Position Statement for Rutland Older People's Accommodation (2018)<sup>39</sup> indicates that based on future population projections and existing development, no further care beds are required in Rutland.

<sup>38</sup> St George's Barracks Site Masterplan, 2018

<sup>39</sup> Available at: <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-council/have-your-say/public-consultations/rutland-older-peoples-accommodation-market-position-statement/>

## Key Findings

- 4.12.16 There are 48 care providers across South Kesteven and Rutland of varying sizes. A 60-bed care home is currently being constructed at the Larkfleet development in Oakham. The St George's Barracks Site Masterplan suggests there is potential for new nursing home facilities to be provided within the site.
- 4.12.17 Specialist accommodation for older people's needs is important element of the social and community infrastructure required to ensure development is sustainable. RCC has identified a funding requirement relating to supported living for disabled people but indicates no further care beds are required in Rutland.

## 4.13 Community Infrastructure: Libraries

### Introduction

- 4.13.1 The 1964 Public Libraries and Museums Act sets out the duty of LAs to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service to all local residents and employees.<sup>40</sup> While libraries offer book lending in a traditional library setting, their operation and service model is evolving in line with current trends and technology; for example the need to provide access to virtual resources.
- 4.13.2 The public libraries across South Kesteven and Rutland provide a wide range of services that cater for all population groups. The majority of services provided at these public libraries are free of charge.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

- 4.13.3 There are four libraries in South Kesteven: Deepings Community Library, Grantham Library, South Kesteven Community Point and Library and Stamford Library. LiCC also runs the District, Access and Community Mobile Libraries to provide a service to the rural communities across the County. All of these facilities are managed by Greenwich Leisure Limited.
- 4.13.4 A range of services are provided within the district's libraries including internet access and printing facilities, photocopying and faxes, reading groups for adults and children, community events such as police drop-in sessions, arts and stationary materials for sale, and assistance for elderly and disabled people with applications for bus passes.
- 4.13.5 Table 42 details these facilities and the services offered.
- 4.13.6 Figure 32 shows the locations of the four libraries in South Kesteven.

**Table 42: Provision of Libraries in South Kesteven**

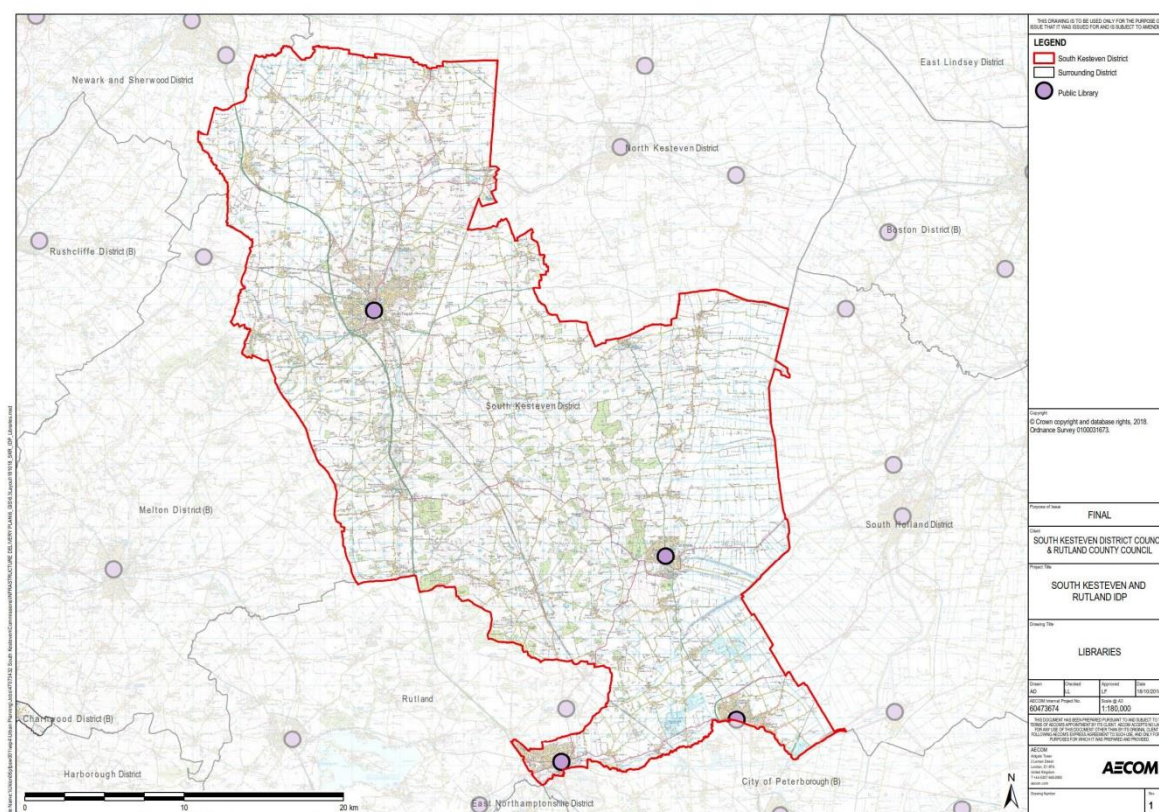
| Facility Name    | Services Offered  | Postcode |
|------------------|---|----------|
| Bourne           | IT services, book and DVD loans, reading groups, arts and stationary materials. | PE10 9EF |
| Deeping          | IT services, book and DVD loans, reading groups, arts and stationary materials. | PE6 8ED  |
| Grantham Library | IT services, book and DVD loans, reading groups, arts and stationary materials. | NG31 6EE |
| Stamford Library | IT services, book and DVD loans, reading groups, arts and stationary materials. | PE9 2BB  |

Source: SKDC, 2018

<sup>40</sup> 'Comprehensive, Efficient and Modern Public Libraries', (2001); Department of Culture, Media and Sport



Figure 32: Location of Libraries in South Kesteven



Source: AECOM

### Rutland

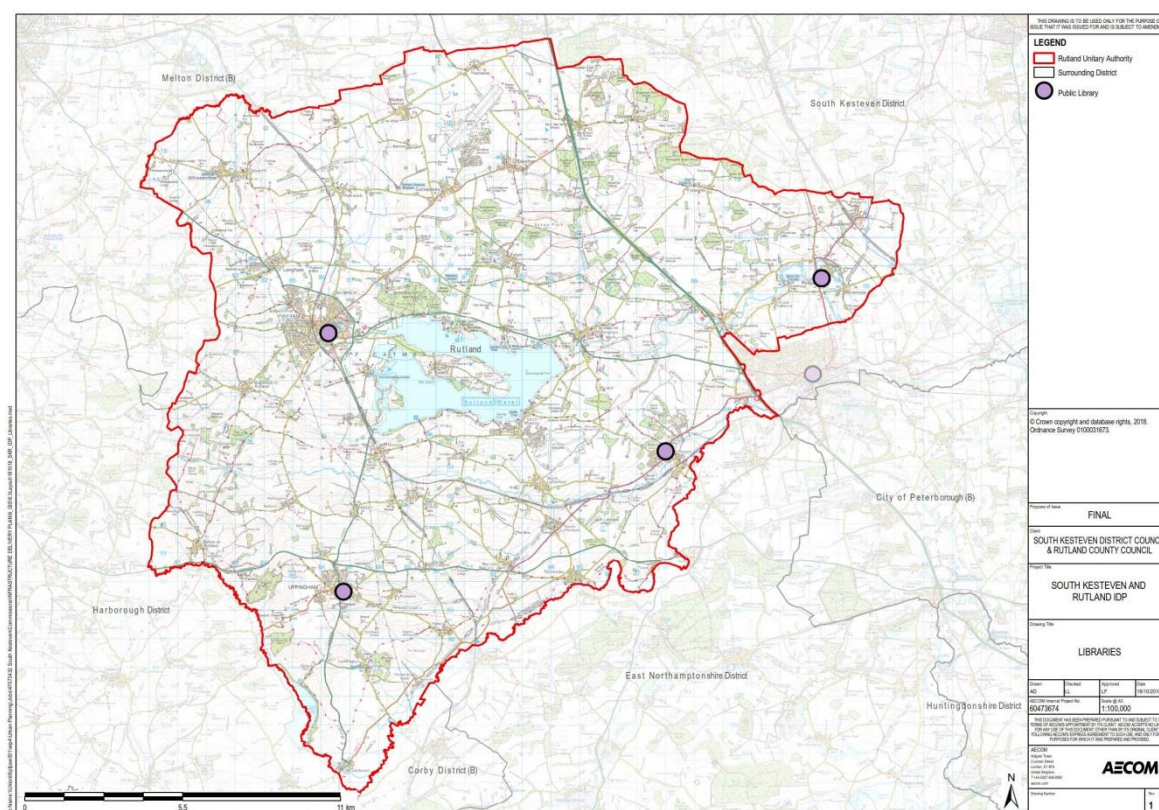
- 4.13.7 There are four libraries in Rutland: Oakham Library, Uppingham Library, Ketton Library and Ryhall Library. There is also a mobile library which visits all settlements with a population of less than 1,500 in Rutland on a fortnightly basis. All of these facilities are managed by RCC.
- 4.13.8 A range of services are provided within the county's libraries including internet access and printing facilities, photocopying and faxes, reading groups for adults and children, community events such as police drop in sessions, arts and stationary materials for sale, and assistance for elderly and disabled people with applications for bus passes (see Table 43). Figure 33 shows the location of the four libraries in Rutland.

Table 43: Provision of Libraries in Rutland

| Facility Name     | Services Offered  | Postcode |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| Ketton Library    | IT services, book and DVD loans, reading groups, arts and stationary materials. | PE9 3TE  |
| Oakham Library    | IT services, book and DVD loans, reading groups, arts and stationary materials. | LE15 6HW |
| Ryhall Library    | IT services, book and DVD loans, reading groups, arts and stationary materials. | PE9 4HY  |
| Uppingham Library | IT services, book and DVD loans, reading groups, arts and stationary materials. | LE15 9QR |

Source: RCC

Figure 33: Location of Libraries in Rutland



Source: AECOM

## Planned Provision

- 4.13.9 There are no known plans to expand the physical libraries in South Kesteven.
- 4.13.10 The 'Future Shape of Library Provision', published by LiCC in 2015 proposes a library model to be implemented across the county. The model suggests that across Lincolnshire, library facilities must be delivered to any community consisting of over 550 homes in which existing Tier 1 and Tier 2 library services are inaccessible, through the provision of alternative services. These libraries are considered to be 'inaccessible' to a community when located over 30 minutes' drive time away.
- 4.13.11 A 'Home Library Service' will be provided for groups that are unable to access existing libraries. This platform provides an online library facility with a delivery service. Mobile library stops or community run library hubs can also be provided to these areas.
- 4.13.12 In Rutland there are plans to refurbish and improve Uppingham Library and improve library provision outside of the Oakham and Uppingham area. There are also plans to replace the existing mobile library.

## Future Demand

- 4.13.13 Reflecting the approach of the two Councils, demand for libraries has not been modelled. However, planning policy for both SKDC and RCC makes clear that community facilities are an important element of the social and community infrastructure required to ensure development is sustainable. New development coming forward over the period of the Local Plans will be required to ensure that the needs arising from its resident population can be met.

## Key Findings

- 4.13.14 There are four libraries in South Kesteven and four libraries in Rutland.
- 4.13.15 There are no plans to physically extend libraries in South Kesteven, However in Rutland there are plans to refurbish and improve Uppingham Library, to improve library provision outside of the Oakham and Uppingham area and to replace the existing mobile library.

## 4.14 Community Infrastructure: Community Centres

### Introduction

4.14.1 Community facilities in South Kesteven and Rutland comprise both public and private facilities. Community centres can include halls and meeting rooms, youth centres for young people and day centres for older people. These facilities typically provide community uses such as events for older people, children and youths, and other activities such as mother and baby groups, lunch clubs and other meetings. Community centres can also provide space for events and cultural activities, and serve wider purposes such as providing affordable hireable space for use by individuals or by the local community.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

4.14.2 There are 53 community facilities within South Kesteven. The majority of these facilities are town and village halls which can provide space for community activities, events, meeting rooms and sporting activity space. Four of these facilities are community centres which can offer a similar range of services.

4.14.3 Table 44 below provides details of these community facilities in South Kesteven. Figure 34 shows the spatial distribution of these facilities. Community facilities are located in the majority of towns and villages across the district.

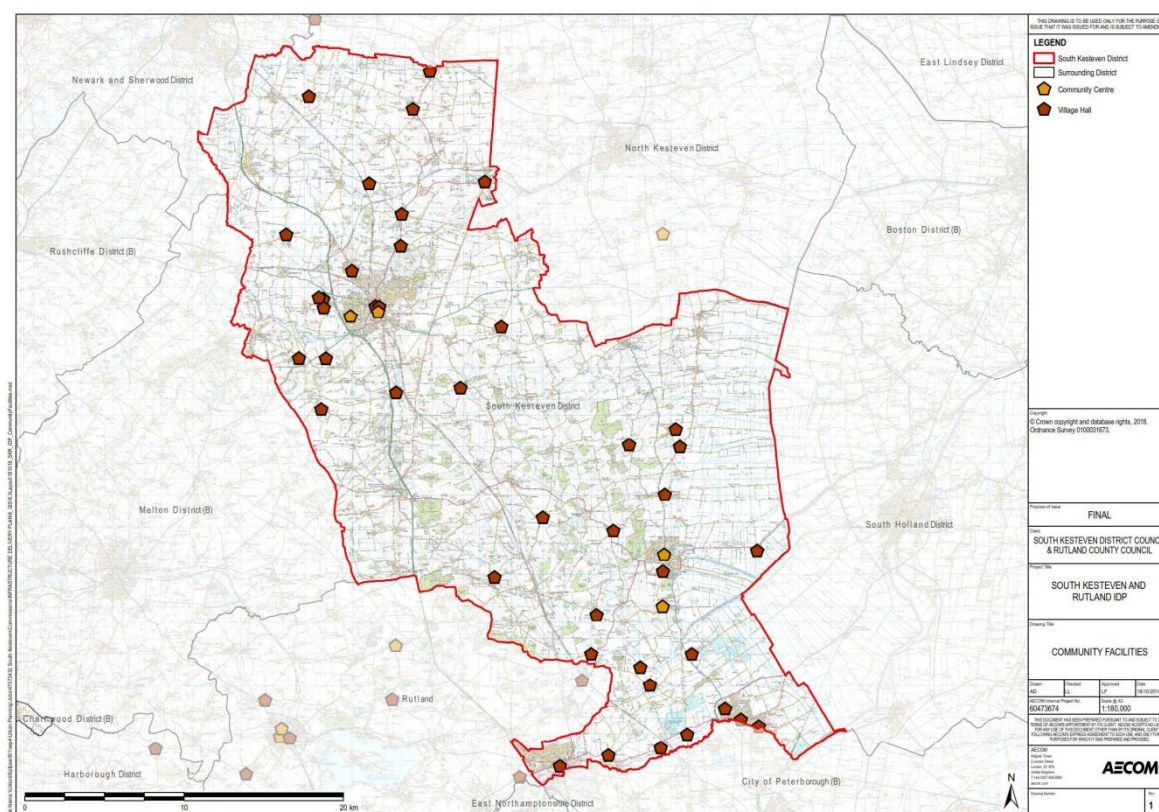
**Table 44: Provision of Community Centres in South Kesteven**

| Name of Facility                            | Type of Facility | Postcode |
|---|------------------|----------|
| Allington Village Hall                      | Town Hall        | NG32 2DZ |
| Ancaster Parish Hall                        | Town Hall        | NG32 3PW |
| Barkston & Syston Village Hall              | Town Hall        | NG32 2NH |
| Barrowby Memorial Hall                      | Town Hall        | NG32 1BH |
| Barrowby Reading Room                       | Town Hall        | NG32 1BX |
| Barrowby Sports Pavilion                    | Town Hall        | NG32 1DJ |
| Baston - The Barn & Brudenell Playing Field | Town Hall        | PE6 9PA  |
| Beckingham Village Hall                     | Town Hall        | LN5 0RH  |
| Belton Old School Village Hall              | Town Hall        | NG32 2LW |
| Boothby Pagnell Village Hall                | Town Hall        | NG33 4DH |
| Bourne Arts and Community Trust             | Community Centre | PE10 9AE |
| Bourne: The Centre @ Elsea Park             | Town Hall        | PE10 0US |
| Braceborough & Wilsthorpe Village Hall      | Town Hall        | PE9 4NT  |
| Carlby Village Hall                         | Town Hall        | PE9 4LX  |
| Castle Bytham Village Hall                  | Town Hall        | NG33 4RJ |
| Caythorpe & Frieston Village Hall           | Town Hall        | NG32 3DR |

| Name of Facility  | Type of Facility | Postcode |
|---|------------------|----------|
| Christchurch Grantham   | Town Hall        | NG31 6QZ |
| Deeping St James Priory Church Hall                             | Town Hall        | PE6 8HD  |
| Deepings Community Trust  | Town Hall        | PE6 8PA  |
| Denton Village Hall   | Town Hall        | NG32 1LG |
| Dunsby Village Hall   | Town Hall        | PE10 UB  |
| Edenham Village Hall & Playing Field                            | Town Hall        | PE10 0LS |
| Fulbeck Village Hall & Playing Field Committee                  | Town Hall        | NG32 3JW |
| Grantham Jubilee Church Life Centre                             | Community Centre | NG31 6EY |
| Grantham Senior Citizens Club Ltd                               | Town Hall        | NG31 6QU |
| Grantham West Community Centre                                  | Community Centre | NG31 7XQ |
| Great Gonerby Memorial Hall                                     | Town Hall        | NG31 8ND |
| Great Ponton Village Hall                                       | Town Hall        | NG33 5DP |
| Greatford Village Hall  | Town Hall        | PE9 4PR  |
| Harlaxton Village Hall  | Town Hall        | NG32 1HB |
| Hough Community Project at All Saints Church Hall               | Town Hall        | NG32 2JQ |
| Hougham & Marston Village Hall & Playing Field                  | Town Hall        | NG32 2JQ |
| Hungerton Cum Wyville Village Hall                              | Town Hall        | NG32 1AW |
| Kirkby Underwood Village Hall                                   | Town Hall        | PE10 0SE |
| Market Deeping Coronation Hall                                  | Town Hall        | PE6 8DB  |
| Morton (Bourne) Village Hall                                    | Town Hall        | PE10 0NR |
| Rippingale Village Hall   | Town Hall        | PE10 0TA |
| Ropsley Memorial Hall   | Town Hall        | NG33 4BN |
| Stamford Town Hall  | Town Hall        | PE9 2DP  |
| Stubton Village Hall  | Town Hall        | NG23 5DB |
| Swinstead Village Hall  | Town Hall        | NG33 4PQ |
| Tallington Village Hall   | Town Hall        | PE9 4RP  |
| Thurlby (Bourne) Lawrance Park Community Centre & Playing Field | Community Centre | PE10 0EZ |
| Twenty Village Hall & Playing Field                             | Town Hall        | PE10 0AZ |
| Uffington Village Hall  | Town Hall        | PE9 4SN  |
| West Deeping Village Hall                                       | Town Hall        | PE6 9HP  |
| Witham on the Hill St Andrews Parish Hall                       | Town Hall        | PE10 0JH |

Source: *Lincolnshire Community Buildings, 2018*

**Figure 34: Location of Community Centres and Village Halls in South Kesteven**



Source: AECOM

### Rutland

4.14.4 There are 13 community facilities within Rutland comprising a mixture of town and village halls and community centres. Table 45 details these facilities within Rutland and Figure 35 shows the spatial distribution of these facilities.

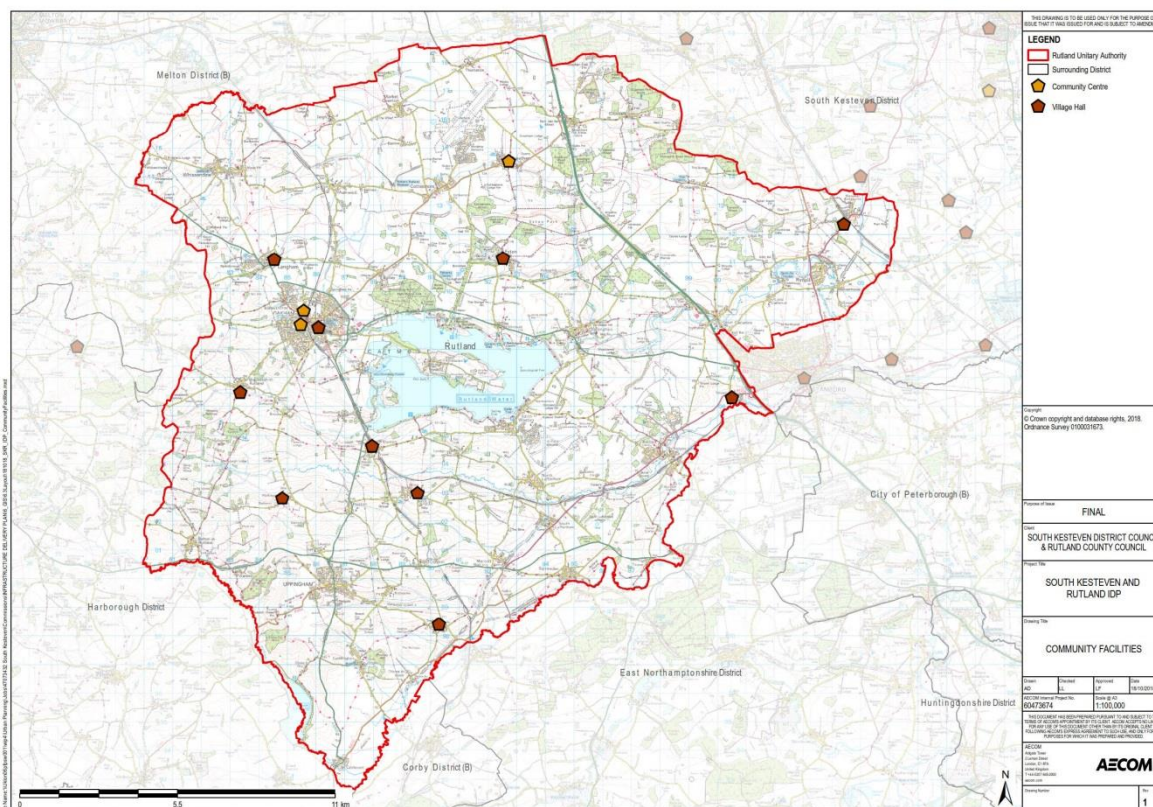
**Table 45: Provision of Community Centres in Rutland**

| Name of Facility                   | Type of Facility | Postcode |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Braunston and Brooke Village Hall  | Town Hall        | LE15 8QZ |
| Essendine Village Hall             | Town Hall        | PE9 4LQ  |
| Exton Village Hall                 | Town Hall        | LE15 8AP |
| Greetham Community Centre          | Community Centre | LE15 7NG |
| Jules House                        | Community Centre | LE15 6NT |
| Ketton Sports and Community Centre | Community Centre | PE9 3SZ  |
| Langham Village Hall               | Town Hall        | LE15 7HY |
| Manton Village Hall                | Town Hall        | LE15 8SU |
| Ridlington Village Hall            | Town Hall        | LE15 9AU |
| Rutland Community Spirit           | Community Centre | LE15 6QH |
| Ryhall Village Hall                | Town Hall        | PE9 4HS  |
| Seaton Village Hall                | Town Hall        | LE15 9HS |

| Name of Facility     | Type of Facility | Postcode |
|----------------------|------------------|----------|
| Tinwell Village Hall | Town Hall        | PE9 4LQ  |
| Victoria Hall        | Town Hall        | LE15 6AH |
| Wing Village Hall    | Town Hall        | LE15 8SA |

Source: AECOM

Figure 35: Location of Community Centres and Village Halls in Rutland



Source: AECOM

## Planned Provision

- 4.14.5 New community halls are proposed at Stamford North and the North West Quadrant (Phase 1 at Poplar Farm).<sup>41</sup> New community centres are also proposed at Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Land South of Belton Lane and Spitalgate Health Garden Village<sup>42</sup>. The size of the community facility will reflect the scale of each development.
- 4.14.6 The Deepings First group (a group consisting of Deeping St. James Parish Council and Market Deeping Town Council who are collaborating to develop a Neighbourhood Development Plan) have stated an aspiration for provision of a community or leisure facility at the Linchfield Road development site.<sup>43</sup>
- 4.14.7 A new multi-functional community centre would be required for the development of a new community at as part of the St George's Barracks Masterplan; development is expected to begin at the site in 2021.<sup>44</sup>
- 4.14.8 The Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space and Informal Recreation Assessment (2015) indicates that there is no need for additional community halls over the Local Plan period; however suggest that improvements should be made where necessary to existing facilities. The study recommends the provision of one community hall for every local service centre in Rutland.<sup>45</sup>

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.14.9 The South Kesteven Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Report (2017) proposes a standard of one community venue per 2,000 persons (or 250m<sup>2</sup> per 1,000 population)<sup>46</sup>; this standard has been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over the Plan period.
- 4.14.10 The Rutland Local Plan Review - Policy SP22 sets out a standard of 500m<sup>2</sup> of community floor space per 1,000 population; this standard has been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over the Plan period.
- 4.14.11 Other assumptions are set out in Appendix 2.

## South Kesteven

- 4.14.12 Table 46 below outlines the demand and cost estimates for South Kesteven. Assuming one community venue per 2,000 persons (or 250m<sup>2</sup> per 1,000 population) produces a gross demand of 14.4 community venues (7,206m<sup>2</sup> of floor space) over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 5.9 community venues (2,951m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace) will be required. Assuming a cost of £1,750 per sqm produces a gross cost of £12.7m for the Local Plan period (£5.2m by the end of 2022/23).
- 4.14.13 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded community facilities remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for community facilities it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 6.9

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<sup>41</sup> SKDC Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2011-2036

<sup>42</sup> SKDC Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2011-2036

<sup>43</sup> Information received from SKDC, 2018

<sup>44</sup> St George's Barracks Site Masterplan, 2018

<sup>45</sup> Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space and Informal Recreation Assessment Summary (November 2015), Nortoft Partnership Limited

<sup>46</sup> South Kesteven Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Report (2017)



community venues (3,468m<sup>2</sup> of floor space) over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £6.1m.

**Table 46: Future Demand and Costs for Community Facilities in South Kesteven**

|  | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand (sqm flexible community space required)     | 2,951               | 2,321               | 1,455               | 479                 | 7,206               |
| Gross demand (number of facilities @500sqm per facility) | 5.9                 | 4.6                 | 2.9                 | 1.0                 | 14.4                |
| Gross cost (£):  | £5,164,241          | £4,062,100          | £2,546,618          | £837,375            | £12,610,334         |
| Net demand (sqm flexible community space required)       | 738                 | 1,161               | 1,091               | 479                 | 3,468               |
| Net demand (number of facilities @500sqm per facility)   | 1.5                 | 2.3                 | 2.2                 | 1.0                 | 6.9                 |
| Net costs (£):   | £1,291,060          | £2,031,050          | £1,909,963          | £837,375            | £6,069,448          |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Rutland

- 4.14.14 Table 47 outlines the demand and cost estimates for Rutland. Assuming one community venue (500m<sup>2</sup>) per 1,000 persons produces a gross demand of 7 community venues (3,515m<sup>2</sup> of floor space) over the Local Plan period. Assuming a cost of £1,750 per sqm produces a gross cost of £6.2m for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28) when 2.9 community facilities (1,429m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace) will be required.
- 4.14.15 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded community facilities remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for community facilities it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 3.5 community venues (1,744m<sup>2</sup> of floor space) over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £3.1m.

**Table 47: Future Demand and Costs for Community Facilities in Rutland**

|  | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-<br>2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-<br>2035/36 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross demand (sqm flexible community space required)     | 1,230               | 1,429               | 538                 | 320                 | 3,515               |
| Gross demand (number of facilities @500sqm per facility) | 2.5                 | 2.9                 | 1.1                 | 0.6                 | 7.0                 |
| Gross cost (£):  | £2,151,660          | £2,500,654          | £940,625            | £559,125            | £6,152,064          |
| Net demand (sqm flexible community space required)       | 307                 | 714                 | 403                 | 320                 | 1,744               |
| Net demand (number of facilities @500sqm per facility)   | 0.6                 | 1.4                 | 0.8                 | 0.6                 | 3.5                 |
| Net costs (£):   | £537,915            | £1,250,327          | £705,469            | £559,125            | £3,052,836          |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key Findings

- 4.14.16 There are 68 community facilities located across South Kesteven and Rutland. These services consist of community buildings such as village and town halls and community centres.
- 4.14.17 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded community facilities remain to be confirmed.
- 4.14.18 The gross demand for community facilities in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 14.4 facilities (7,206m<sup>2</sup>). It is assumed that a proportion of funding can be expected to come forward; on this basis the net demand for community facilities is 6.9 facilities (3,468m<sup>2</sup>). The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £12.6m; the cost associated with the net demand is £6.1m.
- 4.14.19 The gross demand for community facilities in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 7 facilities (3,515m<sup>2</sup>); the net demand is 3.5 facilities (1,744m<sup>2</sup>). The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £6.2m; the cost associated with the net demand is £3.1m.

## 4.15 Recreation: Outdoor Sports

### Introduction

4.15.1 For the purposes of this IDP, indoor and outdoor sports facilities (e.g. courts and pitches) and equipped child play space are considered as recreational facilities. These can accommodate a variety of activities and can be grouped together in a leisure centre or a standalone outdoor space. It is acknowledged that in addition to the facilities considered in this IDP, some people may choose to use privately operated facilities as part of health clubs or fitness centres (such as Virgin Active and LA Fitness) or may conduct sports matches using parks or open spaces not formally designated for sports use; these facilities are not included in this baseline.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

4.15.2 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study for South Kesteven (2017)<sup>47</sup> states that grass pitches remain the surface of choice for most pitch sports at the community level. Many pitches within the District (apart from education provision) tend to be situated in general access recreation grounds, and this is especially the case in the rural areas. On the other hand there are dedicated sports grounds (often privately owned) that also meet the needs of certain sports, notably cricket and rugby. Access by the community to outdoor sports spaces can therefore vary according to the extent the space is managed and controlled.

4.15.3 SKDC owns three leisure centres, which are operated by 1Life and two contain outdoor sports facilities: Deepings Leisure Centre and Grantham Meres Leisure Centre.

4.15.4 Deepings Leisure Centre has outdoor facilities including: an artificial grass pitch and seven grass pitches (one junior rugby pitch, one cricket pitch, one junior football pitch, two full sized football pitches and two senior rugby union pitches).

4.15.5 Grantham Meres Leisure Centre has outdoor facilities including: an athletics track, an artificial grass pitch and four grass pitches (two junior football pitches and two full sized football pitches).

4.15.6 In addition to the facilities provided at the above leisure centres the following outdoor sports facilities available within South Kesteven are:

- Seven artificial grass pitches.
- Five golf courses and a driving range.
- 136 grass pitches at 88 sites providing:
  - 41 full sized football pitches
  - 23 junior football pitches
  - 16 mini soccer pitches
  - 2 nine v nine pitches
  - 14 senior rugby union pitches
  - 2 junior rugby union pitches
  - 14 mini rugby pitches
  - 20 cricket pitches

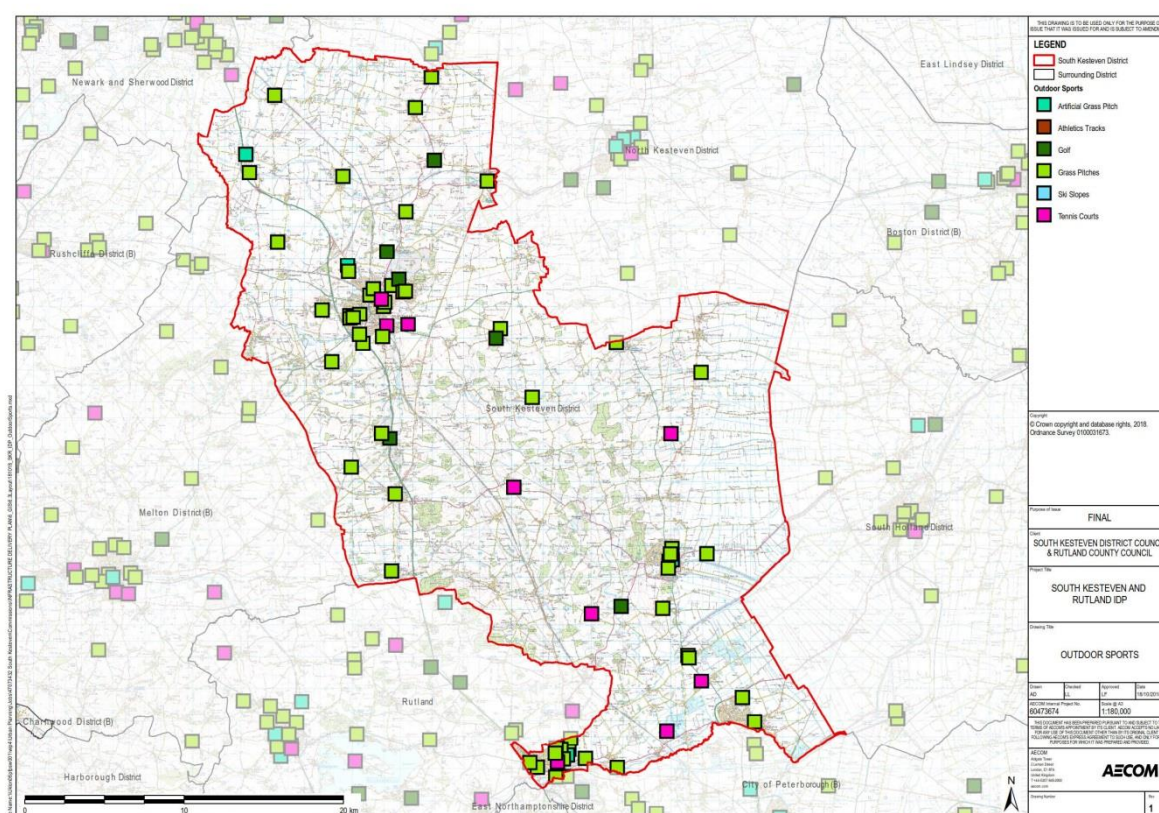
<sup>47</sup> Available at: <http://www.southkesteven.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=21278&p=0>

- 3 rounders' pitches
- 1 soft ball pitch
- One BMX racing track.
- One dry ski slope.
- One outdoor swimming pool.
- 37 tennis courts across 15 sites.

4.15.7 Not all of the above have secure community use.

4.15.8 The map below in Figure 36 shows the locations of these outdoor sports facilities within South Kesteven. There is a concentration of these facilities in Grantham and Stamford.

**Figure 36: Location of Outdoor Sports Facilities in South Kesteven**



Source: AECOM

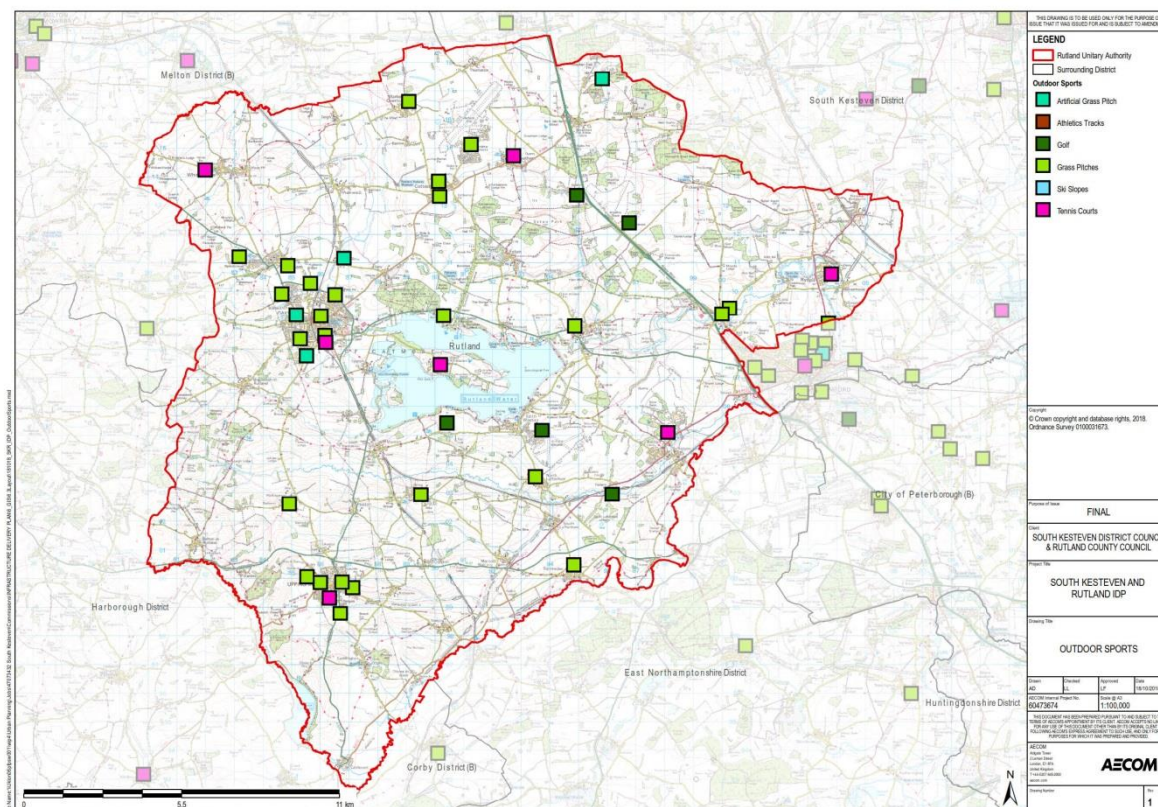
### Rutland

4.15.9 RCC own Catmose Sports Centre which was built in 2011 and is located within the grounds of Catmose College, Oakham. The sports club has outdoor facilities that include:

- An artificial grass pitch; and
- Eight grass pitches:
  - 2 full sized football pitches,
  - 1 junior football pitch,
  - 1 senior rugby union pitch,

- 2 cricket pitches, and
  - 2 rounders' pitches.
- 4.15.10 RCC also owns the Active Rutland Hub, which was opened to the public in 2015. The Active Rutland Hub has one artificial grass pitch.
- 4.15.11 In addition to the facilities provided at the above sites the following outdoor sports facilities available within Rutland are:
- Nine artificial grass pitches.
  - Seven golf courses and four driving ranges.
  - 104 grass pitches at 67 sites providing:
    - 20 full sized football pitches
    - 5 junior football pitches
    - 5 mini soccer pitches
    - nine v nine pitches
    - 23 senior rugby union pitches
    - 2 junior rugby union pitches
    - 25 cricket pitches
    - 5 hockey pitches
    - 4 lacrosse pitches
    - 10 rounders' pitches
    - 1 soft ball pitch
    - 4 polo pitches
  - One outdoor swimming pool.
  - 27 tennis courts across 12 sites.
- 4.15.12 RCC's Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy 2015-2036 confirms that there is one athletics club in Rutland, the Rutland Athletics Club which trains at The Rutland Showground. However, there are currently no outdoor "compact athletics facilities" in Rutland which would support training.
- 4.15.13 In terms of quality, the Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy 2015-2036 states that The Rutland Showground and outdoor tennis courts across the County should, at a minimum, be protected and improved, including the provision of floodlights for the tennis courts.
- 4.15.14 With respect to football pitches the Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy 2015-2036 (2015) recognises that none of the playing field areas are shared with other sports, which is a major benefit. However, it goes on to note that the quality of some of the pitches is an issue, particularly at Ketton, Rogues Park, Tod's Piece and Uppingham Community College. The pitches on these sites are not used on a regular basis, or are only able to withstand one match/training session per week. The only good quality football pitch in Rutland is that used by Cottesmore FC at Rogues Park. This is of much higher quality than the other pitches on that site. Improvements to the pitches should be made at Ketton, Rogues Park, Tod's Piece and potentially if the community use can be secured, at Uppingham Community College.
- 4.15.15 Additional net infrastructure is required at Oakham CC, Empingham CC and Market Overton CC. Ketton CC requires improvement works to its clubhouse.
- 4.15.16 The map below in Figure 37 shows the distribution of outdoor sports facilities within Rutland.

Figure 37: Location of Outdoor Sports Facilities in Rutland



Source: AECOM

### Planned Provision

- 4.15.17 The Regulation 19 South Kesteven identifies additional sports pitches to be delivered at Elsea Park, the Northwest Quadrant and the Southern Quadrant. Off-site contributions will improve playing field provision at Exeter Fields (Stamford West).
- 4.15.18 There is also an identified need for new sports facilities to serve the western part of the Stamford North urban extension. Sports provision in this area is likely to consist of playing fields.<sup>48</sup>
- 4.15.19 New leisure centres at The Deepings and Bourne have been proposed, but no firm plans have yet been developed.<sup>49</sup>
- 4.15.20 The Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy 2015-2036 for Rutland highlights that the County is well served with respect to outdoor sports facilities, although some improvements to existing infrastructure would further increase capacity.

### Future Demand and Costs

- 4.15.21 The South Kesteven Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy 2015-2036 states a standard for outdoor sports provision. The Rutland Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment (2015) also states a standard for outdoor sports

<sup>48</sup> Information received from SKDC July 2018

<sup>49</sup> Information provided by SKDC, July 2018

provision. These standards have been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over the Local Plan period.

### South Kesteven

- 4.15.22 Table 48 sets out the demand and cost estimates for South Kesteven. Assuming 1ha of outdoor sports space per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 28.8ha over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 11.8ha of outdoor sports facilities will be required. Assuming a cost of £365,730 per ha produces a gross cost of £10.5m for the Local Plan period (£4.3m by the end of 2022/23).
- 4.15.23 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded outdoor sports facilities remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for outdoor sports facilities it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 13.9ha over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £5.1m.

**Table 48: Future Demand and Costs for Outdoor Sports Facilities in South Kesteven**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 11.8            | 9.3             | 5.8             | 1.9             | 28.8            |
| Gross cost (£):    | £4,317,070      | £3,395,730      | £2,128,856      | £700,007        | £10,541,663     |
| Net demand (ha):   | 3.0             | 4.6             | 4.4             | 1.9             | 13.9            |
| Net costs (£):     | £1,079,267      | £1,697,865      | £1,596,642      | £700,007        | £5,073,781      |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

### Rutland

- 4.15.24 Table 49 sets out demand and cost estimates for Rutland. Assuming 1.9ha of outdoor sports space per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 15.1ha over the Local Plan period. Assuming a cost of £365,730 per ha produces a gross cost of £5.5m for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28) when 5.4ha of outdoor sports space will be required.
- 4.15.25 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded outdoor sports facilities remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for outdoor sports facilities it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 6.3ha over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £2.3m.

**Table 49: Future Demand and Costs for Outdoor Sports Facilities in Rutland**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-<br>2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 4.7             | 5.4             | 2.0             | 1.2                 | 13.4            |
| Gross cost (£):    | £1,708,755      | £1,985,911      | £747,004        | £444,033            | £4,885,702      |
| Net demand (ha):   | 1.2             | 2.7             | 1.5             | 1.2                 | 6.6             |
| Net costs (£):     | £427,189        | £992,955        | £560,253        | £444,033            | £2,424,429      |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

### Key Findings

- 4.15.26 There is extensive and wide-ranging outdoor sports provision in South Kesteven and Rutland; some of the facilities are owned by the Councils and others are owned by private providers.
- 4.15.27 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded outdoor sports facilities remain to be confirmed.
- 4.15.28 AECOM modelling estimates gross demand for outdoor sports facilities in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period as 28.8ha. It is assumed that some proportion of funding can be expected to come forward; on this basis the net demand for outdoor sports facilities is 13.9ha. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £10.5m; the cost associated with the net demand is £7.2m.
- 4.15.29 The gross demand for outdoor sports facilities in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 13.4ha; the net demand is 6.6ha. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £4.9m; the cost associated with the net demand is £2.4m.



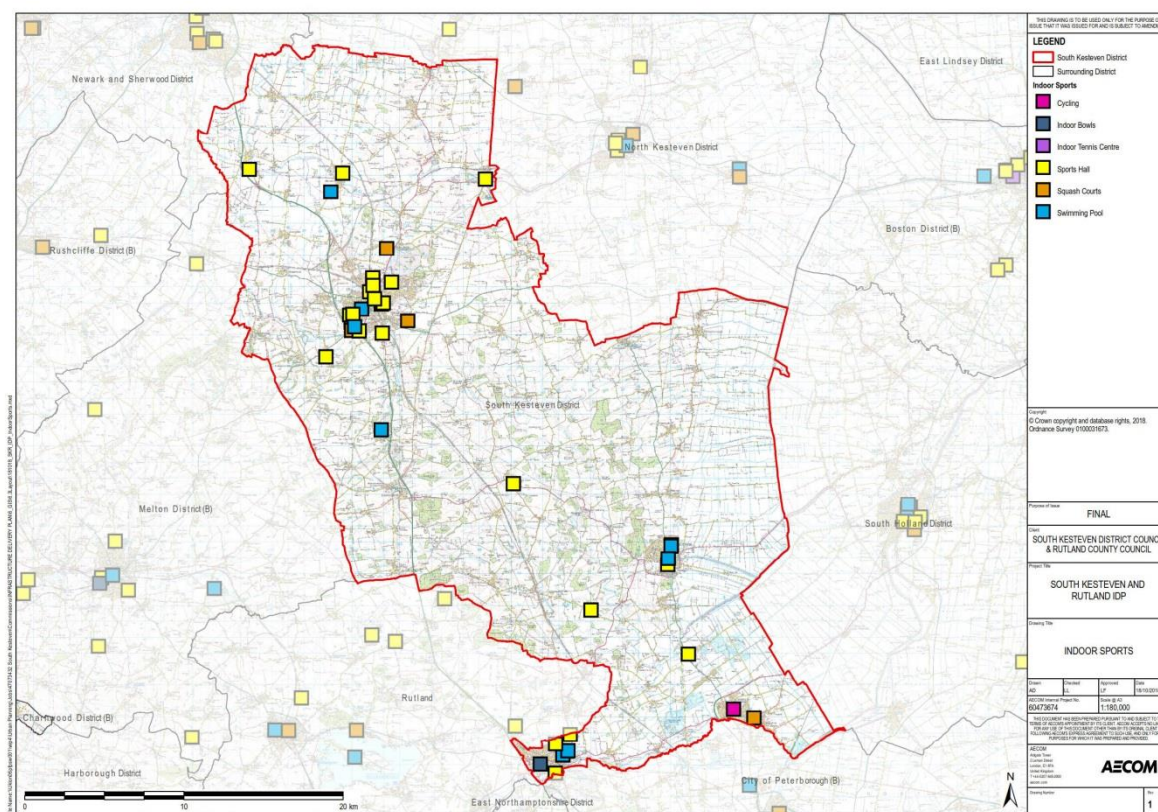
## 4.16 Recreation: Indoor Sports

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

- 4.16.1 South Kesteven owns three leisure centres and one leisure pool which are operated by 1Life: Bourne Leisure Centre, Deepings Leisure Centre, Grantham Meres Leisure Centre and Stamford Leisure Pool.
- 4.16.2 Bourne Leisure Centre has indoor facilities including: a sports hall with four badminton courts, a swimming pool, a health and fitness suite and a studio.
- 4.16.3 Deepings Leisure Centre has indoor facilities including: a sports hall with four badminton courts, a swimming pool, a health and fitness suite, a studio and three squash courts.
- 4.16.4 Grantham Meres Leisure Centre has indoor facilities including: a sports hall with 10 badminton courts, two swimming pools (one 10m and one 25m), a health and fitness suite and a studio.
- 4.16.5 Stamford Leisure Pool has a swimming pool and health and fitness suite.
- 4.16.6 In addition to the facilities provided at the above leisure centres the following indoor sports facilities available within South Kesteven are:
- 19 health and fitness suites.
  - 27 sports halls which contain 69 badminton courts.
  - Six indoor sports venues which provide 13 squash courts.
  - 15 sports studios.
  - Six swimming pools.
- 4.16.7 Not all of the above have secure community use.
- 4.16.8 Figure 38 below shows the distribution of these facilities within South Kesteven.

Figure 38: Indoor Sports Provision in South Kesteven



Source: AECOM

### Rutland

- 4.16.9 RCC own Catmose Sports Centre which was built in 2011 and is located within the grounds of Catmose College, Oakham. The sports club has indoor facilities that include:
- A 60 station fitness suite;
  - Two dance studios;
  - A 25m pool; and
  - Two sports halls (one eight court sports hall, one three court sports hall).
- 4.16.10 The Rutland Sports and Recreation Facilities Study 2015-2036 states that the sports hall has significant capacity (March 2014 throughput was 36,105 and capacity is 146,000). Other available evidence contained within the Sports and Recreation Facilities Study 2015-2036 suggests that there is capacity across sports halls within the County.
- 4.16.11 In addition to the facilities provided at Catmose Sports Centre the following indoor sports facilities available within Rutland are:
- Five health and fitness suites (Barnsdale Hall & Country Club, Oakham School Sports Centre, Stocken Prison, Titans Gym, Uppingham School Sports Centre).
  - One indoor bowls club (Uppingham Indoor Bowl Club).
  - Seven sports halls which contain 30 badminton courts (Active Rutland Hub, Casterton Business and Enterprise College, Greetham Community Centre, Kendrew Barracks, Oakham School Sports Centre, Stocken Prison, Uppingham Community College and Uppingham School Sports Centre).

- Three indoor sports venues which provide eight squash courts (Barnsdale Hall & Country Club, Oakham School Sports Centre and Uppingham School Sports Centre).
- Four sports studios (Active Rutland Hub, Barnsdale Hall & Country Club, Uppingham Community College and Uppingham School Sports Centre).
- Three swimming pools (Barnsdale Hall & Country Club, Oakham School Sports Centre and Uppingham School Sports Centre).

4.16.12 Not all of the above have secure community use.

4.16.13 The Rutland Sports and Recreation Facilities Study 2015-2036 notes that the newer sports hall at Catmose Sports Centre is of good quality, the older sports hall is of moderate quality and the sports hall at the Uppingham Sports Centre is of excellent quality.

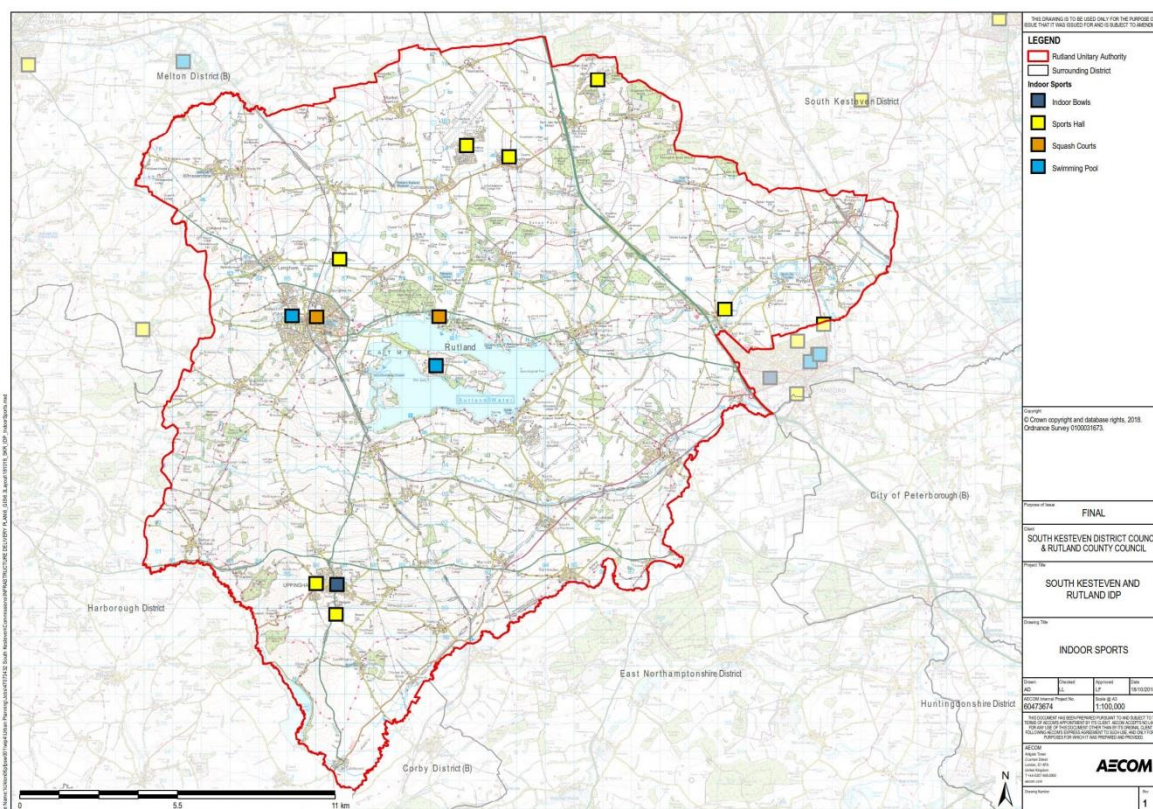
4.16.14 The Active Rutland Hub sports hall received grant aid funding from Sport England towards its conversion from a prison facility to one useable for the community. The facilities were poor on hand-over to the County Council, but have undergone complete refurbishment and were reopened to the community in July 2015.

4.16.15 The Casterton College sports hall was built in 1970 and was last refurbished in 2006. The Uppingham Community College 4 court hall is also an older facility and it was last refurbished in 2006. The Oakham School 4 court hall was built in 1972 but was refurbished in 2013 and is of reasonable quality.

4.16.16 Information about the quality of the sports halls at Greetham Community Centre and Stocken Prison is not available.

4.16.17 Figure 39 below shows the distribution of these facilities within Rutland.

**Figure 39: Indoor Sports Provision in Rutland**



Source: AECOM

## Planned Provision

- 4.16.18 There is no known planned provision for indoor sports facilities in South Kesteven.
- 4.16.19 Given the existing lack, or insecurity, of access for the public to the existing swimming pools within the county the Rutland Sports and Recreation Facilities Study 2015-2036 considers that the provision of an additional swimming pool is justified. No specific schemes or projects are identified.
- 4.16.20 The report also suggests that the existing sports halls and health and fitness suites should be largely capable of meeting the needs of the future. No specific new general gym facilities are therefore required; however, there is a need to develop an IFI gym to better support people with disabilities. The Study suggests that there is no requirement for additional indoor bowls provision or additional squash courts.

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.16.21 Requirements for sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls centres have been established using the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator.

### South Kesteven

- 4.16.22 Table 50 below sets out demand and cost estimates for sports halls in South Kesteven based on the outputs of the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator. The planned growth produces a gross demand for 2 new sports halls (and 7.9 courts) over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 0.8 sports halls and 3.2 sports courts will be required. The demand has a gross cost of £4.9m for the Local Plan period (£2.0m by the end of 2022/23).
- 4.16.23 For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for sports halls it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.8 sports halls (3.3 courts) over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £2.0m.

**Table 50: Future Demand and Costs for Sports Halls in South Kesteven**

|                      | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross Sports Halls:  | 0.8             | 0.6             | 0.4             | 0.1             | 2.0             |
| Gross Sports Courts: | 3.2             | 2.5             | 1.6             | 0.5             | 7.9             |
| Gross Cost (£):      | £1,991,773      | £1,580,682      | £999,891        | £331,772        | £4,904,117      |
| Net Sports Halls:    | 0.2             | 0.3             | 0.3             | 0.0             | 0.8             |
| Net Sports Courts:   | 0.8             | 1.3             | 1.2             | 0.0             | 3.3             |
| Net Cost (£):        | £497,943        | £790,341        | £749,918        | £0              | £2,038,202      |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.16.24 Table 51 below sets out demand and cost estimates for swimming pools in South Kesteven based on the outputs of the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator. The planned growth produces a gross demand for 1.4 new swimming pools (5.6 lanes) over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 0.6 swimming pools and 2.3 lanes will be required. The demand has a gross cost of £5.3m for the Local Plan period (£2.2m by the end of 2022/23).

4.16.25 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new services will come forward. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for swimming pools it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.6 swimming pools (2.3 lanes) over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £2.2m.

**Table 51: Future Demand and Costs for Swimming Pools in South Kesteven**

|                       | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross Swimming Pools: | 0.6             | 0.5             | 0.3             | 0.1             | 1.4             |
| Gross Pool Lanes:     | 2.3             | 1.8             | 1.1             | 0.4             | 5.6             |
| Gross Cost (£):       | £2,155,219      | £1,710,393      | £1,081,942      | £358,997        | £5,306,552      |
| Net Swimming Pools:   | 0.1             | 0.2             | 0.2             | 0.0             | 0.6             |
| Net Pool Lanes:       | 0.6             | 0.9             | 0.9             | 0.0             | 2.3             |
| Net Cost (£):         | £538,804.84     | £855,196.66     | £811,456.80     | £0.00           | £2,205,458      |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.16.26 Table 52 below sets out demand and cost estimates for artificial grass pitches in South Kesteven based on the outputs of the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator. The planned growth produces a gross demand for 0.8 artificial grass pitches over the Local Plan period. The demand has a gross cost of £747,000 for the Local Plan period.

4.16.27 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new facilities will come forward. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for artificial grass pitches it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.3 artificial grass pitches over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £310,000.

**Table 52: Future Demand and Costs for Artificial Grass Pitches in South Kesteven**

|                              | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Artificial grass pitches     | 0.3             | 0.2             | 0.2             | 0.1             | 0.8             |
| Gross Cost (£)               | £303,234        | £240,648        | £152,227        | £50,510         | £746,619        |
| Net Artificial Grass Pitches | 0.1             | 0.1             | 0.1             | 0.0             | 0.3             |
| Net Cost (£)                 | £75,808.53      | £120,324.10     | £114,170.00     | £0.00           | £310,303        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.16.28 Table 53 below sets out demand and cost estimates for indoor bowls centres in South Kesteven based on the outputs of the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator. The planned growth produces a gross demand for 0.4 indoor bowls centres over the Local Plan period. The demand has a gross cost of £883,000 for the Local Plan period.

4.16.29 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new services will come forward. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for indoor bowls centres it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.2 indoor bowls centres over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £367,000.

**Table 53: Future Demand and Costs for Indoor Bowls Centres in South Kesteven**

|                          | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Indoor bowls centres     | 0.2             | 0.1             | 0.1             | 0.0             | 0.4             |
| Gross Cost (£)           | £358,616        | £284,599        | £180,029        | £59,735         | £882,979        |
| Net Indoor bowls centres | 0.03959895      | 0.062851866     | 0.059637247     | 0               | 0.2             |
| Net Cost (£)             | £89,653.95      | £142,299.69     | £135,021.63     | £0.00           | £366,975        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

### Rutland

4.16.30 Table 54 below sets out demand and cost estimates for sports halls in Rutland based on the outputs of the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator. The planned growth produces a gross demand for 0.5 new sports halls (and 1.9 courts) over the Local Plan period. The demand has a gross cost of £1.2m for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28).

4.16.31 For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for sports halls it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.2 sports halls (0.9 courts) over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £581,000.

**Table 54: Future Demand and Costs for Sports Halls in Rutland**

|                      | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross Sports Halls:  | 0.2             | 0.2             | 0.1             | 0.0             | 0.5             |
| Gross Sports Courts: | 0.7             | 0.8             | 0.3             | 0.2             | 1.9             |
| Gross Cost (£):      | £409,708        | £476,162        | £179,109        | £106,466        | £1,171,445      |
| Net Sports Halls:    | 0.0             | 0.1             | 0.1             | 0.0             | 0.2             |
| Net Sports Courts:   | 0.2             | 0.4             | 0.2             | 0.2             | 0.9             |
| Net Cost (£):        | £102,427        | £238,081        | £134,332        | £106,466        | £581,306        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.16.32 Table 55 below sets out demand and cost estimates for swimming pools in Rutland based on the outputs of the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator. The planned growth produces a gross demand for 0.3 new swimming pools (1.3 lanes) over the Local Plan period. The demand has a gross cost of £1.3m for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28).

4.16.33 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new provision will come forward. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for swimming pools it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.2 swimming pools (0.7 lanes) over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £624,000.

**Table 55: Future Demand and Costs for Swimming Pools in Rutland**

|                       | 2018/19-<br>2022/23 | 2023/24-<br>2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross Swimming Pools: | 0.1                 | 0.1                 | 0.1             | 0.0             | 0.3             |
| Gross Pool Lanes:     | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 0.2             | 0.1             | 1.3             |
| Gross Cost (£):       | £439,538            | £510,830            | £192,150        | £114,217        | £1,256,735      |
| Net Swimming Pools:   | 0.0                 | 0.1                 | 0.0             | 0.0             | 0.2             |
| Net Pool Lanes:       | 0.1                 | 0.3                 | 0.2             | 0.1             | 0.7             |
| Net Cost (£):         | £109,884.53         | £255,415            | £144,112.17     | £114,217.27     | £623,629        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.16.34 Table 56 below sets out demand and cost estimates for artificial grass pitches in Rutland based on the outputs of the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator. The planned growth produces a gross demand for 0.2 artificial grass pitches over the Local Plan period. The demand has a gross cost of £185,000 for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28).

4.16.35 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new services will come forward. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for artificial grass pitches it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.1 artificial grass pitches over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £92,000.

**Table 56: Future Demand and Costs for Artificial Grass Pitches in Rutland**

|                              | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Artificial grass pitches     | 0.1             | 0.1             | 0.0             | 0.0             | 0.2             |
| Gross Cost (£)               | £64,839         | £75,356         | £28,345         | £16,849         | £185,390        |
| Net Artificial Grass Pitches | 0.0             | 0.0             | 0.0             | 0.0             | 0.1             |
| Net Cost (£)                 | £16,209.86      | £37,678.10      | £21,259.02      | £16,849.01      | £91,996         |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.16.36 Table 57 below sets out demand and cost estimates for indoor bowls centres in Rutland based on the outputs of the Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator. The planned growth produces a gross demand for 0.1 indoor bowls centres over the Local Plan period. The demand has a gross cost of £229,000 for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28).

4.16.37 No information has been gathered for this IDP to confirm new or expanded provision to cater for new demand. However, it is likely that some new services will come forward. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for indoor bowls centres it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is less than 0.1 indoor bowls centres over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £114,000.

**Table 57: Future Demand and Costs for Indoor Bowls Centres in Rutland**

|                          | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Indoor bowls centres     | 0.03            | 0.04            | 0.02            | 0.01            | 0.1             |
| Gross Cost (£)           | £80,062         | £93,048         | £35,000         | £20,805         | £228,916        |
| Net Indoor bowls centres | 0.01            | 0.02            | 0.01            | 0.01            | 0.05            |
| Net Cost (£)             | £20,016         | £46,524         | £26,250         | £20,805         | £113,595        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key Findings

4.16.38 There is extensive indoor sports provision in South Kesteven and Rutland – a number of facilities are owned by the Councils as well as other private providers. The biggest issues for Rutland over the Plan period in terms of indoor sports provision are security of public access and quality. There is support for an additional swimming pool on these grounds, and the need for an IFI gym to better support people with disabilities is also identified, but whether there is any commitment to the delivery of these projects is not known. Demand for indoor sports infrastructure is going to increase over the Plan period but the impacts of population growth will be affected by the change in population profile.

4.16.39 The Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator was run for South Kesteven in August 2018 and based on the forecast population growth the following need was identified:

- 1.98 sports halls (7.9 sports courts) with a gross cost of £4,904,117 (reducing to £2m when assumptions regarding secured / expected funding are applied)
- 1.4 swimming pools (5.6 lanes) with a gross cost of £5,306,552 (reducing to £2.2m when assumptions regarding secured / expected funding are applied)
- 0.8 artificial grass pitches with a gross cost of £747,000 (reducing to £310,000 when assumptions regarding secured / expected funding are applied)
- 0.39 indoor bowls centres with a gross cost of £882,979 (reducing to £367,000 when assumptions regarding secured / expected funding are applied)

4.16.40 The Active Places Power Sports Facilities Calculator was run for Rutland in September 2018 and based on the forecast population growth the following need was identified:

- 0.5 sports halls (1.9 sports courts) with a gross cost of £1.2m (reducing to £81,000 when assumptions regarding secured / expected funding are applied)



- 0.3 swimming pools (1.3 lanes) with a gross cost of £1.3 (reducing to £624,000 when assumptions regarding secured / expected funding are applied)
- 0.2 artificial grass pitches with a gross cost of £185,000 (reducing to £92,000 when assumptions regarding secured / expected funding are applied)
- 0.1 indoor bowls centres with a gross cost of £229,000 (reducing to £114,000 when assumptions regarding secured / expected funding are applied).

## 4.17 Recreation: Play Space

4.17.1 This section covers areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

4.17.2 South Kesteven's Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Report (2017) identifies a total of 5.10ha of children's and young person's play space per 1,000 people throughout the District, see Table 58 below:

**Table 58: Children's and Young Persons Playspace in South Kesteven by Settlement**

| Settlement        | Amount of Children's and Young Person's Playspace per 1,000 people (Ha) |
|-------------------|---|
| Allington         | 0.14  |
| Ancaster          | 0.06  |
| Barkston          | 0.06  |
| Barrowby          | 0.05  |
| Baston            | 0.02  |
| Boothby Pagnell   | 0.02  |
| Bourne            | 0.05  |
| Carlby            | 0.07  |
| Castle Bytham     | 0.06  |
| Caythorpe         | 0.04  |
| Claypole          | 0.06  |
| Colsterworth      | 0.03  |
| Corby Glen        | 0.04  |
| Deeping St. James | 0.08  |
| Denton            | 0.05  |
| Dowsby            | 0.23  |
| Edenham           | 0.12  |
| Folkingham        | 0.10  |
| Foston            | 0.13  |
| Fulbeck           | 0.11  |
| Grantham          | 0.04  |
| Great Gonerby     | 0.02  |
| Great Ponton      | 0.03  |
| Greatford         | 0.03  |
| Harlaxton         | 0.09  |
| Heydour           | 0.04  |
| Horbling          | 0.30  |
| Hougham           | 0.38  |
| Hough-on-the-Hill | 0.09  |
| Ingoldsby         | 0.28  |
| Langtoft          | 0.07  |
| Little Bytham     | 0.17  |

| Settlement                        | Amount of Children's and Young Person's<br>Playspace per 1,000 people (Ha) |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without | 0.04   |
| Long Bennington                   | 0.11   |
| Market Deeping                    | 0.12   |
| Morton                            | 0.06   |
| North Witham                      | 0.06   |
| Pointon and Sempringham           | 0.07   |
| Rippingale                        | 0.05   |
| Ropsley                           | 0.07   |
| Sedgebrook                        | 0.30   |
| South Witham                      | 0.12   |
| Stamford                          | 0.10   |
| Swayfield                         | 0.80   |
| Tallington                        | 0.01   |
| Thurlby                           | 0.04   |
| Toft with Lound and Manthorpe     | 0.01   |
| Witham on the Hill                | 0.05   |
| Woolsthorpe By Belvoir            | 0.03   |

Source: South Kesteven Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Report (2017)

- 4.17.3 South Kesteven's Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Report (2017) identifies a standard of 0.8ha per 1,000 population for "Other Open Space" which includes 0.15ha of equipped playspace and 0.15ha of young person's space per 1,000 population. Applying this standard to the areas identified above it is evident that only Horbling, Sedgebrook, Hougham and Swayfield which meet this standard. All of the other settlements have a deficit of equipped playspace and young person's playspace including Grantham (0.04ha), Bourne (0.05ha), Stamford (0.10ha) and The Deepings (0.12ha).

### Rutland

- 4.17.4 The Rutland Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment (2015) confirms there are a total of eight Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs) and 25 Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) within Oakham (including Barleythorpe), Uppingham and the Local Services Centres. There are also LEAPs in several other villages across the county.
- 4.17.5 There is a priority for new provision of NEAPs in Cottesmore, Edith Weston, and Empingham as they currently have no provision. Oakham, Uppingham and the Local Service Centres all have existing LEAP provision already so new provision should be located based on the accessibility standards proposed where appropriate.

### Planned Provision

#### South Kesteven

- 4.17.6 SKDC's Regulation 19 IDP sets out requirements for playspace associated with some allocations within the development trajectory (see Project Schedule), and Policy RLP33 of the Regulation 18 Local Plan requires development to make adequate provision for open space.

## Rutland

- 4.17.7 Areas that are proposed for new development within the Local Plan in Oakham, Uppingham, St George's Barracks and Local Service Centres will require additional provision for Children and Young People.

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.17.8 The South Kesteven Open Space Study (2017) proposes 0.15ha of equipped playspace and 0.15ha of young person's space per 1,000 population; this standard has been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over the Plan period.
- 4.17.9 The Rutland Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment (2015) requires 0.25ha of equipped play space per 1,000 population; this standard has been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over the Plan period.
- 4.17.10 Other assumptions are set out in Appendix 2.

## South Kesteven

- 4.17.11 Table 59 below outlines demand and cost estimates for equipped play space in South Kesteven. Assuming 0.15ha of equipped play space per 1,000 population produces a gross demand estimate of 4.3ha of equipped play space over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 1.8ha of equipped play space will be required. Assuming a cost of £3,654,000 per ha produces a gross cost of £15.8m for the Local Plan period (£6.5m by the end of 2022/23).
- 4.17.12 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded play space facilities remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for play space it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 2.1ha of equipped play space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £7.6m.

**Table 59: Future Demand and Costs for Equipped Play Space in South Kesteven**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 1.8             | 1.4             | 0.9             | 0.3             | 4.3             |
| Gross cost (£):    | £6,469,761      | £5,088,999      | £3,190,402      | £1,049,063      | £15,798,226     |
| Net demand (ha):   | 0.4             | 0.7             | 0.7             | 0.3             | 2.1             |
| Net costs (£):     | £1,617,440      | £2,544,499      | £2,392,802      | £1,049,063      | £7,603,805      |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

- 4.17.13 Table 60 below outlines the demand and cost estimates for young persons play space in South Kesteven. Assuming 0.15ha of young persons play space per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 4.3ha of young persons play space over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 1.8ha of young persons play space will be required. Assuming a cost of £241,500 per ha produces a gross cost of £1.0m for the Local Plan period (£428,000 by the end of 2022/23).
- 4.17.14 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded play space facilities remain to be

confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for play space it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 2.1ha of young persons play space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £107,000.

**Table 60: Future Demand and Costs for Young Person’s Play Space in South Kesteven**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 1.8             | 1.4             | 0.9             | 0.3             | 4.3             |
| Gross cost (£):    | £427,599        | £336,342        | £210,860        | £69,335         | £1,044,136      |
| Net demand (ha):   | 0.4             | 0.7             | 0.7             | 0.3             | 2.1             |
| Net costs (£):     | £106,899.79     | £168,171        | £158,145        | £69,335         | £502,550        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

### Rutland

4.17.15 Table 61 sets out demand and cost estimates for equipped play space in Rutland. Assuming 0.25ha of equipped play space per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 1.80ha of equipped play space over the Local Plan period. Assuming a cost of £3,654,000 per ha produces a gross cost of £6.4m for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28).

4.17.16 The precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded play space facilities remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for play space it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.9ha of equipped play space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £3.2m.

**Table 61: Future Demand and Costs for Equipped Play Space in Rutland**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 0.6             | 0.7             | 0.3             | 0.2             | 1.8             |
| Gross cost (£):    | £2,246,333      | £2,610,683      | £982,013        | £583,727        | £6,422,755      |
| Net demand (ha):   | 0.2             | 0.4             | 0.2             | 0.2             | 0.9             |
| Net costs (£):     | £561,583        | £1,305,341      | £736,509        | £583,727        | £3,187,160      |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key Findings

- 4.17.17 At local authority level, playspace provision falls short of benchmark standards. In addition, the quality and accessibility of playspace varies within each local authority. Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded play space facilities remain to be confirmed.
- 4.17.18 The gross demand for equipped play space in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 4.3ha. On the basis of assumptions regarding the proportion of funding that can be expected to come forward, the net demand for equipped play space is 2.1ha. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £15.8m; the cost associated with the net demand is £7.6m.
- 4.17.19 The gross demand for young persons play space in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 4.3ha. On the basis of assumptions regarding the proportion of funding that can be expected to come forward, the net demand for young persons play space is 2.1ha. The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £1.0m; the cost associated with the net demand is £503,000.
- 4.17.20 The gross demand for equipped play space in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 1.8ha; the net demand is 0.9ha. The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £6.4m; the cost associated with the net demand is £3.2m.

## 4.18 Green Infrastructure

### Introduction

- 4.18.1 Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance states that green infrastructure is a "strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality greenspaces and other environmental features". It includes: parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, natural and semi-natural urban greenspaces, green corridors, spaces for agriculture (such as allotments), as well as cemeteries and churchyards. Green infrastructure can also include waterbodies such as ponds, lakes, rivers, canals and reservoirs, which are also sometimes known as blue infrastructure. Green infrastructure spaces should be multifunctional and can deliver a series of environmental, social and economic benefits. For example, an area of green infrastructure might be particularly biodiverse and play an important ecological role whilst also promoting physical activity, encouraging more people to get out into nature, improving health and wellbeing. Areas of green infrastructure can also attract many visitors which may support the economy through tourism and by creating jobs required to manage the space.
- 4.18.2 The following chapters consider green infrastructure separately for South Kesteven and Rutland, looking at formal greenspace, and informal / natural greenspace.
- 4.18.3 Formal greenspace includes parks and gardens, amenity green space, and allotments. In South Kesteven's reports, the focus is specifically on parks and gardens, whereas Rutland groups together parks, gardens and amenity greenspace. Allotments are sites which are used for small scale agriculture, and are dealt with independently of other types of formal greenspace by both South Kesteven and Rutland.
- 4.18.4 Informal and natural greenspace is concerned with sites which have natural character and are less significantly managed than formal greenspace. This includes natural and semi-natural greenspace as well as green corridors. Some of these areas of informal and natural greenspaces will be designated sites. These are areas which are recognized as of particular importance for plants, animals, geology or their physical features and are protected from development. For the purposes of this report, any discussion on designated sites will be exclusively on ecological designations. Internationally designated sites are afforded a higher level of protection than sites designated on a national level and even more so than locally-designated sites.
- 4.18.5 In the following chapters, each of the various components of green infrastructure is considered in terms of existing levels of provision versus demand in both South Kesteven and Rutland. Information has been drawn from and is consistent with:
- SKDC Local Plan 2011 – 2036 Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2018)<sup>50</sup>;
  - The South Kesteven Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Report<sup>51</sup>;
  - The South Kesteven Green Infrastructure Strategy<sup>52</sup>;
  - Study of Open Space, Sport and Recreation in South Kesteven District<sup>53</sup>;
  - The Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment Summary<sup>54</sup>; and
  - The RCC Review of Open Space, Sport, Recreation Facilities and Green Infrastructure in Rutland.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> SKDC Local Plan 2011 – 2036 Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2018)

<sup>51</sup> South Kesteven Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Report (2017)

<sup>52</sup> South Kesteven Green Infrastructure Strategy (2017)

<sup>53</sup> A Study of Open Space, Sport and Recreation in South Kesteven District (April 2009)

<sup>54</sup> Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment Summary (November 2015)

4.18.6 South Kesteven and Rutland have a number of bodies which look to maintain and improve their green infrastructure. This includes:

- The Greater Lincolnshire Local Natural Partnership for South Kesteven;
- Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust;
- Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust;
- East Midlands-wide forestry framework Space4trees;
- Natural England;
- Elsea Park Community Trust;
- Private land owners;
- District and parish / town councils (public open space); and
- LiCC (highways, verges, public rights of way, and waste management)<sup>50</sup>.

## Baseline

### South Kesteven

4.18.7 South Kesteven is a predominantly rural district, containing open farmland and smaller settlements. It is made up of undulating mixed-farming landscape, broad river valleys, and also some areas of woodland.

4.18.8 Formal greenspace describes a more formally managed area than informal and natural greenspace. As outlined in South Kesteven's Open Space Study<sup>53</sup>, parks and gardens are generally multifunctional but include areas for recreation, amenity features and habitats for wildlife.

4.18.9 There is a good level of provision of formal greenspace in South Kesteven, with 0.78ha per 1,000 people identified in the 2009 Open Space Study. This is significantly higher than the 0.3ha per 1,000 people standard adopted by SKDC in the 2017 Open Space Study. Within the Grantham urban area however, the level is considerably lower at 0.22ha per 1,000 people.

4.18.10 The average quality score for parks in South Kesteven when assessed was 3.94 out of 5, suggesting a good overall quality. This score was based on a quality audit undertaken and from the views of community members who use those spaces. This score, however, conceals a wide variance in quality, with high quality parks in Grantham but with more of a mixed picture in other more rural settlements including some areas which are of poor quality. This includes those which have poor facilities such as seating, pavilions and bins<sup>53</sup>.

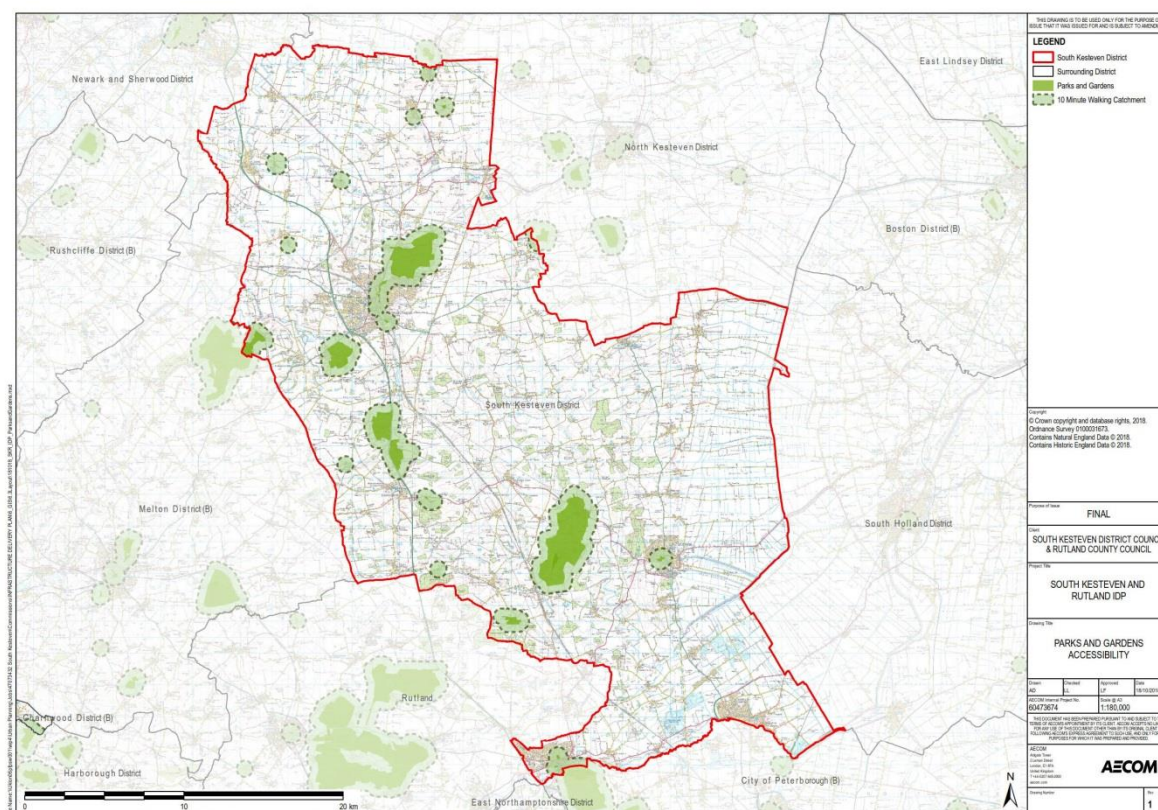
4.18.11 Figure 40 shows the distribution of parks and gardens in South Kesteven. This demonstrates that they are relatively poorly distributed. It also shows that parks and gardens tend to be reasonably accessible to the centre, north and south sections of the Grantham urban area but not towards the east and west (according to a 10 minute walk time).

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<sup>55</sup> RCC Review of Open Space, Sport, Recreation Facilities and Green Infrastructure in Rutland (2009)



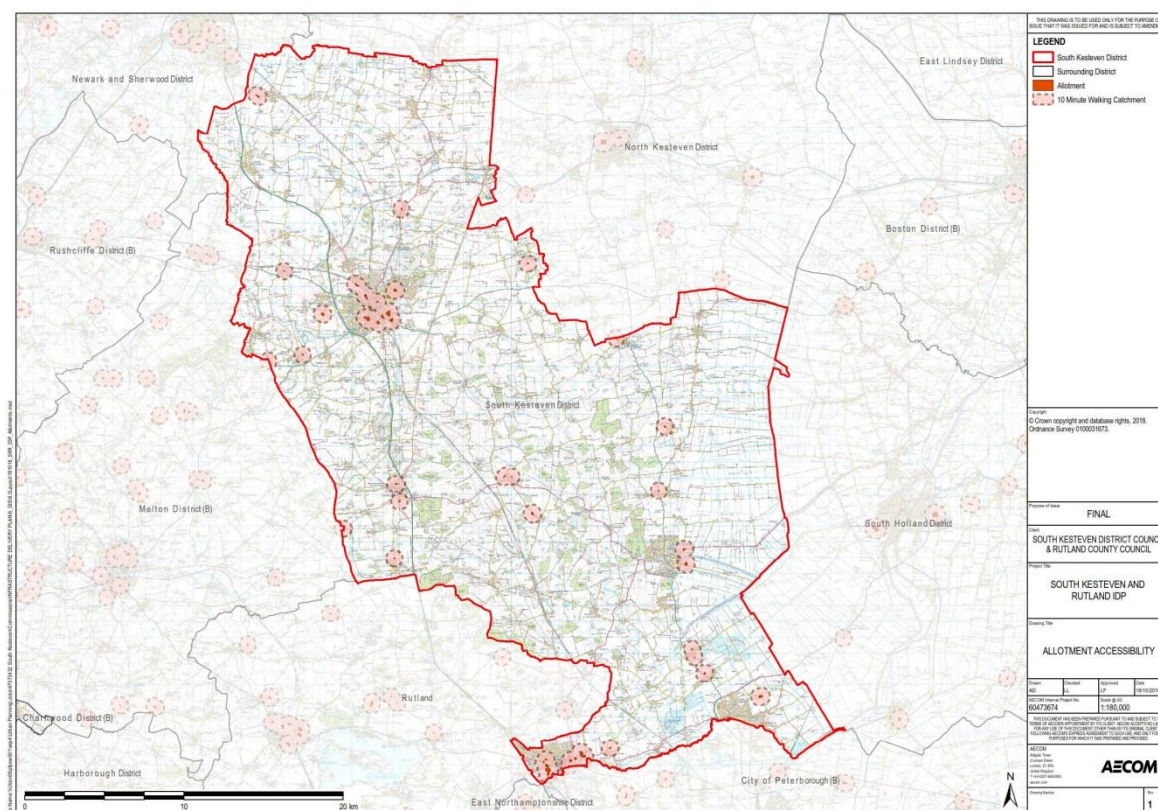
Figure 40: Parks and Gardens in South Kesteven including Buffer Zone



Source: AECOM

- 4.18.12 Overall, there was a good provision of allotments in South Kesteven according to the latest available data in the 2009 Open Space Study, with 0.35ha per 1,000 people. This is higher than the recommended standard by SKDC of 0.2ha per 1,000 people. Looking at the urban area of Grantham there is a higher ratio of allotments compared with rural areas (0.52 compared with 0.22ha per 1,000 people). These rural areas have pockets where there is lack of provision of allotments.
- 4.18.13 In terms of quality, allotments tend to be rated fairly well achieving a score of 3.55 out of 5, and in general it was felt that they were well maintained. There are however opportunities for improvement including providing mains water supply to some of the more rural sites, including vehicle access where possible and adding toilet facilities; security fencing could also be improved particularly for urban allotment sites.
- 4.18.14 Regarding the accessibility of allotments, there is a deficiency in much of the rural areas of the district particularly to the centre (see Figure 41). There is a good spread, however, of allotments across the Grantham urban area.

**Figure 41: Accessibility of Allotments South Kesteven including Buffer Zone**

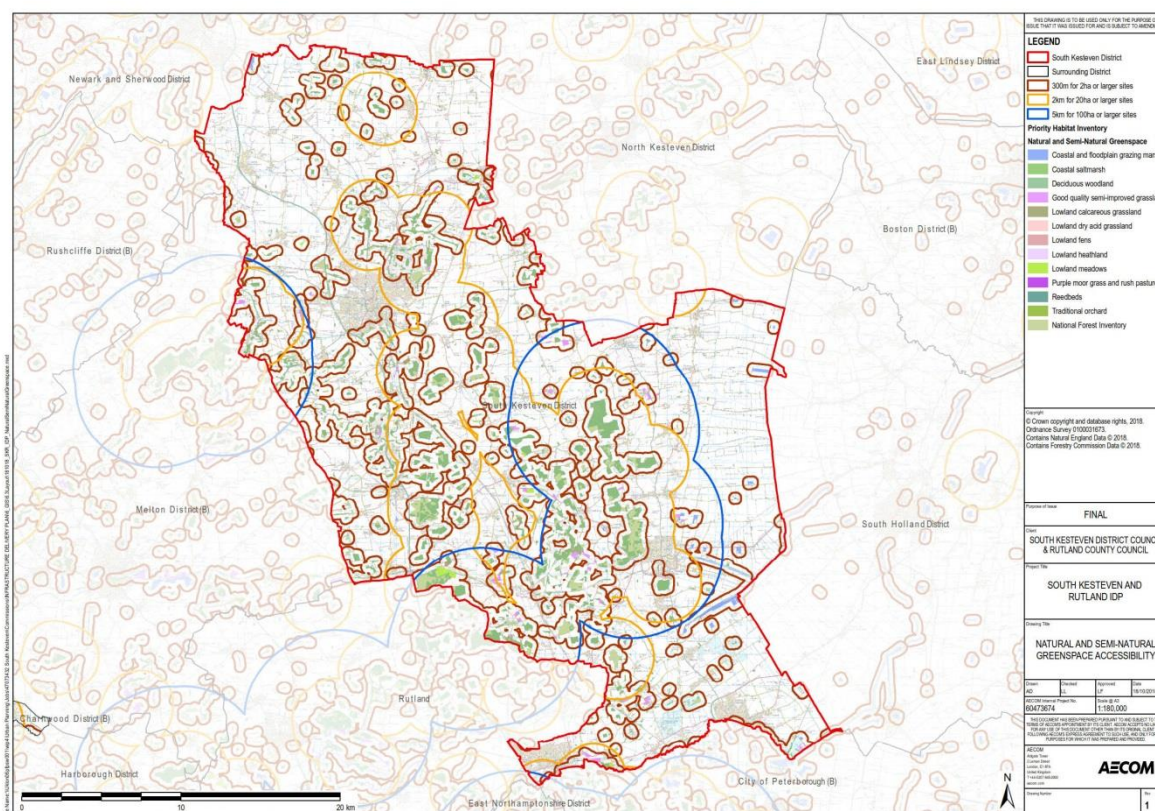


Source: AECOM

- 4.18.15 In order to improve the offer of allotments in South Kesteven, the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Report recommends that existing provision be protected and enhanced. It is also recommended that existing provision could be relocated to areas where there are gaps. Allotments should be considered as to whether they will be in conflict with provision for more natural greenspace where there is more biodiversity.
- 4.18.16 Generally there is a low provision of informal and natural greenspace in South Kesteven. This amounts to 0.53ha per 1000 persons in the district in 2009, which is considerably lower than the adopted standard of 2ha per 1000 persons. Specifically within the urban area of Grantham the ratio of informal and natural green space is a slightly improved at 0.62ha per 1000 persons, and in the remaining rural area this ratio falls to 0.45ha per 1000 persons. However, it should be noted that this figure includes only accessible greenspace and does not include the contribution of off-road Rights of Way. Where any of these shortfalls are present in important ecological networks, these shortfalls should be addressed as a priority.
- 4.18.17 In terms of quality, informal and natural greenspace tends to be fairly average having achieved a score of 3.1 out of 5. The observation across the district was that informal and natural greenspace is fairly well maintained but is not very creatively managed or laid out. This includes the lack of provision of tree planting in informal greenspace in urban areas and poor quality housing estate greenspaces in particular, removing some of the natural feel to some of these informal greenspaces.
- 4.18.18 The Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) are standards developed by Natural England with the aim of connecting people to quality natural environments. Using ANGSt to assess natural and semi-natural greenspace, it can be seen that this typology is not well distributed (see Figure 42). This is particularly for the larger sites of 20ha or 100ha and larger which are located mainly in the centre of the district, but are inaccessible to the outer portion of the district. For Figure 42, natural and semi-natural greenspace was

determined from the Priority Habitat Inventory dataset which includes some areas which are restricted at certain times or which have a parking charge; however the broad picture remains useful.

**Figure 42: Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace in South Kesteven with ANGSt buffers**



Source: AECOM

4.18.19 A few opportunities have been identified in the Study of Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2009) to potentially improve quantity, quality and accessibility of natural and informal greenspace, including:

- Improve the quality, creativity and natural feel of informal greenspace in areas where there is a lack of natural greenspace
- Converting one typology over to another, for example allotment land which is not currently required in more deprived areas of Grantham could be transformed into a community orchard
- Extending and buffering existing limestone grassland sites, particularly in roadside verges, limestone quarries, and ecological corridors between existing limestone grassland
- Creating transitional wetlands, wet grassland and wet woodland habitat in shadow valleys on the fringes of the fenlands
- Creating quality woodland corridors between ancient woodland

4.18.20 The Green Infrastructure Strategy outlines that there could be further improvement to connectivity by focusing on areas with few rights of way and promoted hinterland routes. These include:

- Countryside to the north-west of Grantham
- Countryside to the east of Colsterworth and South Witham
- Countryside around Stamford

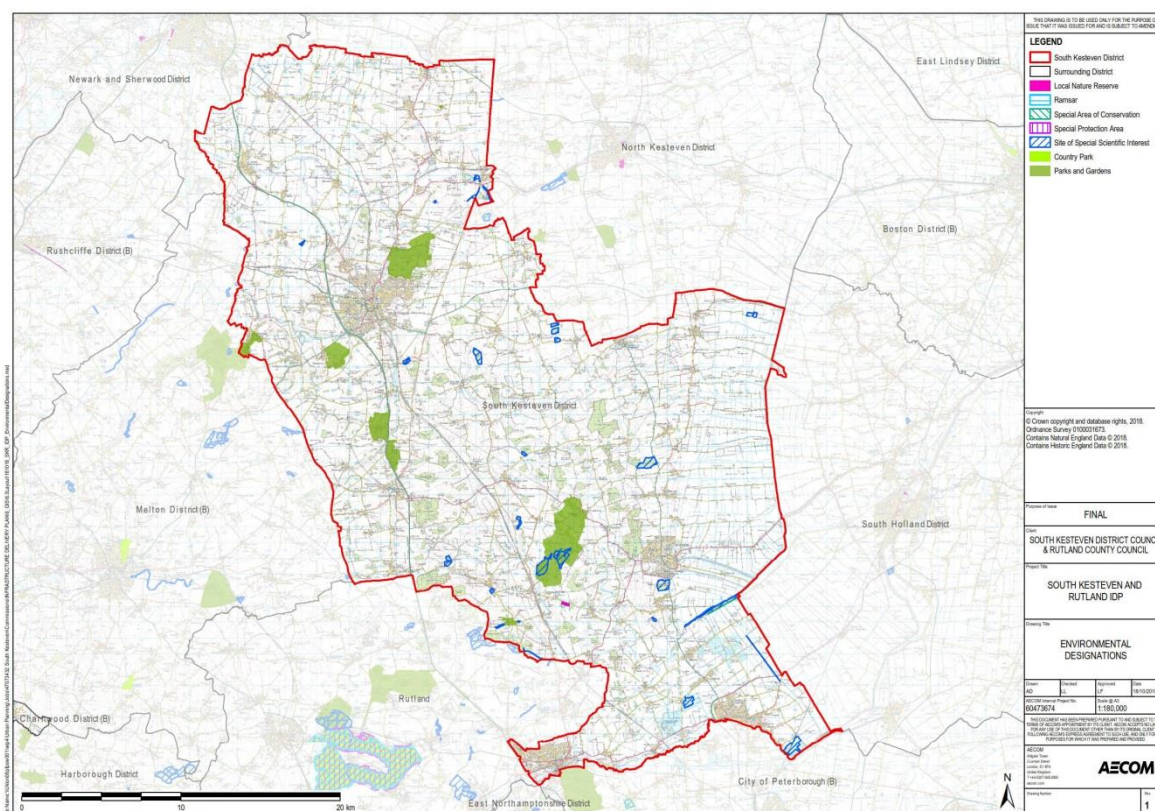
- Fenland landscapes around The Deepings, and north-east fenland fringes.

4.18.21 The Green Infrastructure Strategy also states that there are some opportunities available to reduce deficiencies in accessibility, including greenspace which is not currently classified as part of the accessible greenspace network including:

- Six Acre & Boathouse Plantation, near Syston Hall
- Belton House
- Grantham House
- Woolsthorpe Line Lincs Wildlife Trust Reserve
- Open access land and historic parkland near Little Ponton
- Group of large woodlands near Corby Glen, Grimsthorpe & Witham
- Flooded gravel pits to the west of Market Deeping and near the Baston Fen Nature Reserve

4.18.22 South Kesteven contains no areas of European designation such as Ramsar sites, SACs or SPAs. However South Kesteven does have multiple national and local designations, including 29 SSSIs. These are largely located towards the centre and the south of the district (see Figure 43).

**Figure 43: Environmental Designations in South Kesteven**



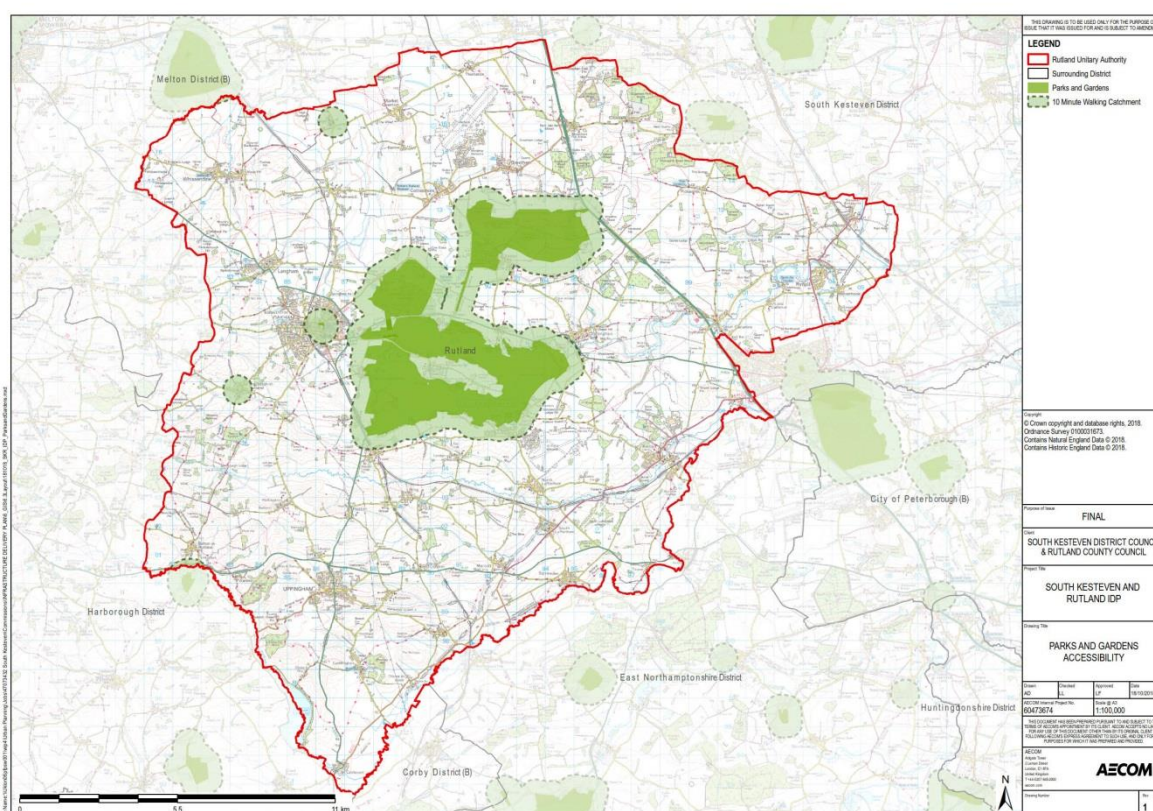
Source: AECOM

## Rutland

4.18.23 Rutland Water is the single most important strategic green infrastructure asset across the county. It is managed by Anglian Water (AW) as its drinking water reservoir, along with Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. It is a SPA, SSSI and Ramsar Site covering a total of 1,000 acres.

- 4.18.24 Rutland's review of open space (2009) deems some formal greenspaces as parks and gardens, and others as amenity greenspace. Parks and gardens relate to urban parks, recreation grounds, formal gardens and country parks. Amenity greenspaces consist of small spaces around residential areas with the primary purpose to provide informal recreation.
- 4.18.25 Due to the large Rutland Water site, across Rutland as a whole there is a significant provision of parks and gardens, according to the latest available data from the 2009 Open Space review (40.3ha per 1,000 people)<sup>55</sup>. However this provision is skewed as Rutland Water is the only site deemed to be a park/garden, and approximately 75% of this site is made up of the reservoir (see Figure 44). Once this is taken into account, approximately 11.6ha per 1,000 people is publicly accessible.

**Figure 44: Parks and gardens in Rutland including Buffer Zone**



Source: AECOM

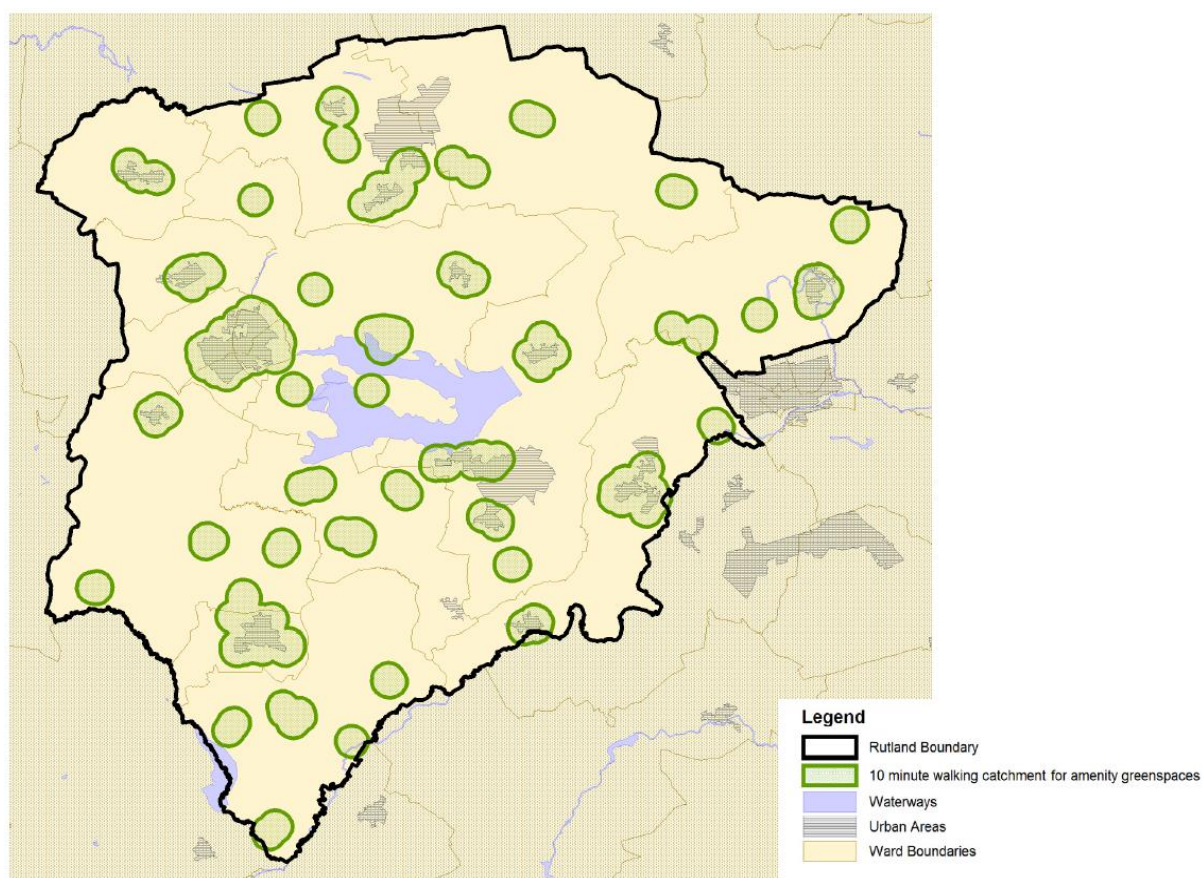
- 4.18.26 There are considerably more amenity greenspaces but their total area is smaller; provision amounts to 2.12ha per 1,000 people. While most of the settlements in Rutland have access to amenity greenspace, many of these spaces are below 0.2ha and therefore are below the considered useful minimum size for recreation.
- 4.18.27 Due in large part to the Rutland Water site, the quantity of parks, gardens and amenity greenspace therefore far exceeds the proposed standard of 0.75ha per 1,000 people as set out in the 2015 Open Space Assessment.
- 4.18.28 Despite the large quantity, due to a lack of spread across the county, there is a shortage of parks, gardens and amenity greenspace in Greetham, Market Overton, Ketton, Cottesmore and Uppingham.

4.18.29 Rutland Water is managed by AW and Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. Rutland Water has Green Flag Award status, which is the main national standard for quality of parks and gardens. Consultation suggested that some areas of amenity greenspace were suffering from litter and dog fouling, which is more of an issue because amenity greenspace is seen as more necessary due to low number of parks and gardens.

4.18.30 As Rutland Water is centrally located, there are a number of rights of way providing access to it from surrounding settlements. However, there are some restrictions with routes associated with the site's numerous associated environmental designations. Based on a 10 minute walk time, much of the county is still deficient in terms of accessibility to parks and gardens (see Figure 44) are also.

4.18.31 Based on the amenity greenspaces with a 10 minute catchment (see Figure 45 below), it is obvious that while there is a broad spread across the county, there are some gaps. This may be in part due to the number of amenity greenspaces below the minimum threshold. There are also some considerations with regard to accessibility for disabled people, particularly looking at step-free access, pathways and benches.

**Figure 45: Amenity greenspaces over 0.2ha in Rutland with 10 minute walk catchment**



Source: RCC

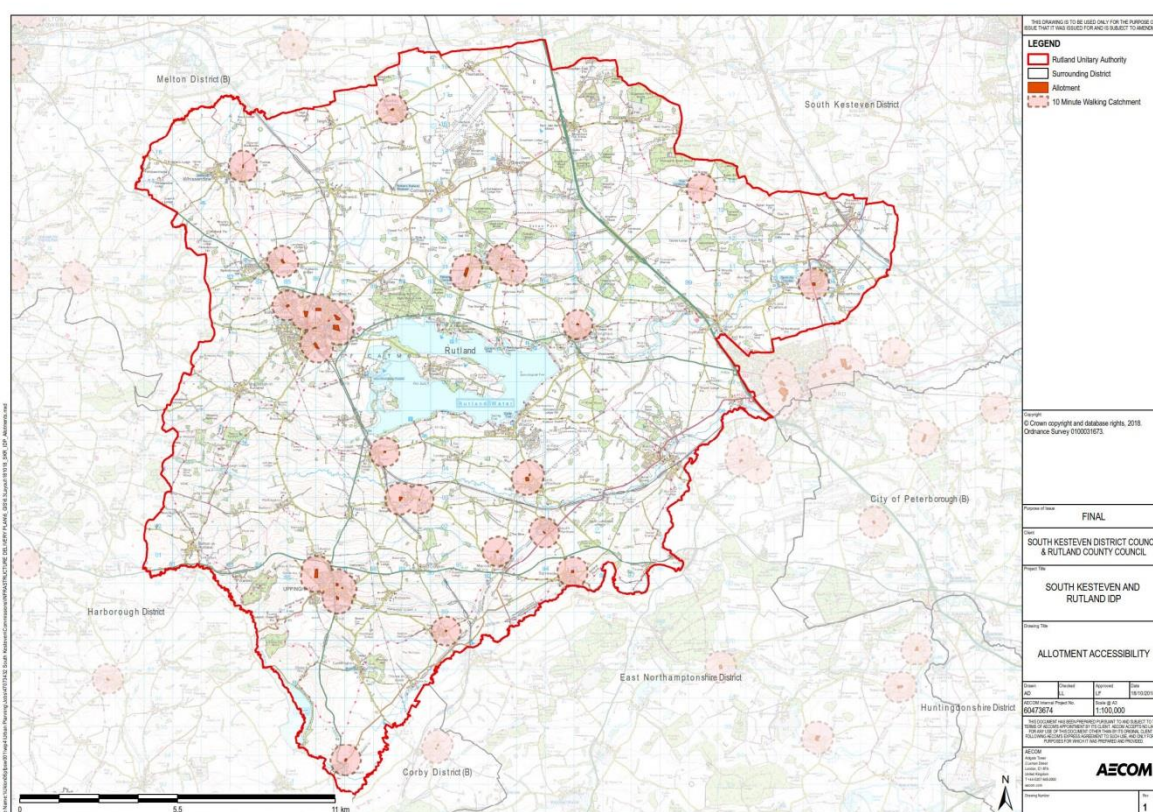
4.18.32 In order to improve the offer of parks, gardens and amenity greenspaces, there are a number of recommendations made by RCC in the Review of Open Space, Sport, Recreation Facilities and Green Infrastructure in Rutland (2015). This includes:

- Designating large amenity greenspaces within Oakham and Uppingham as parks and gardens, which could include existing areas within the settlements in order to improve accessibility of parks and gardens across the county;
- Improving accessibility of parks and gardens, particularly focusing on paths and entrances;

- Improving links between greenspaces including Rutland Water;
- Implementing a recommended minimum size of new amenity greenspace of 0.01ha; and
- Using a quality standard for parks, gardens, and amenity greenspace which takes into account cleanliness, maintenance, lighting and seating among other things.

4.18.33 Rutland has a total of 0.4ha per 1,000 people of allotments over 22 sites.<sup>56</sup> While this quantity is greater than the proposed National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) standard of 0.23ha per 1,000 people, the distribution of these sites is poor (see Figure 46). Residents tend to not be satisfied with the quantity of allotments available with waiting lists deemed to be too long.

**Figure 46: Allotments in Rutland including Buffer Zone**



Source: AECOM

- 4.18.34 In terms of allotment quality, it appears as though the majority of sites that do exist are well maintained. This is compared with the proposed quality standards including having appropriate facilities, security and accessibility.
- 4.18.35 The only areas which have sufficient coverage when comparing the sites against a ten minute or approximately 1000m walking coverage are Uppingham and Ryhall (see Figure 46). Cottesmore, Greetham and Oakham South West also all have no allotments. Those allotments that do exist have limited accessibility for disabled people and also parking availability on sites is sparse.
- 4.18.36 The Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment advises that the lack of allotment provision should be addressed by providing new space in Oakham and Uppingham in order to deal with expected growth across the

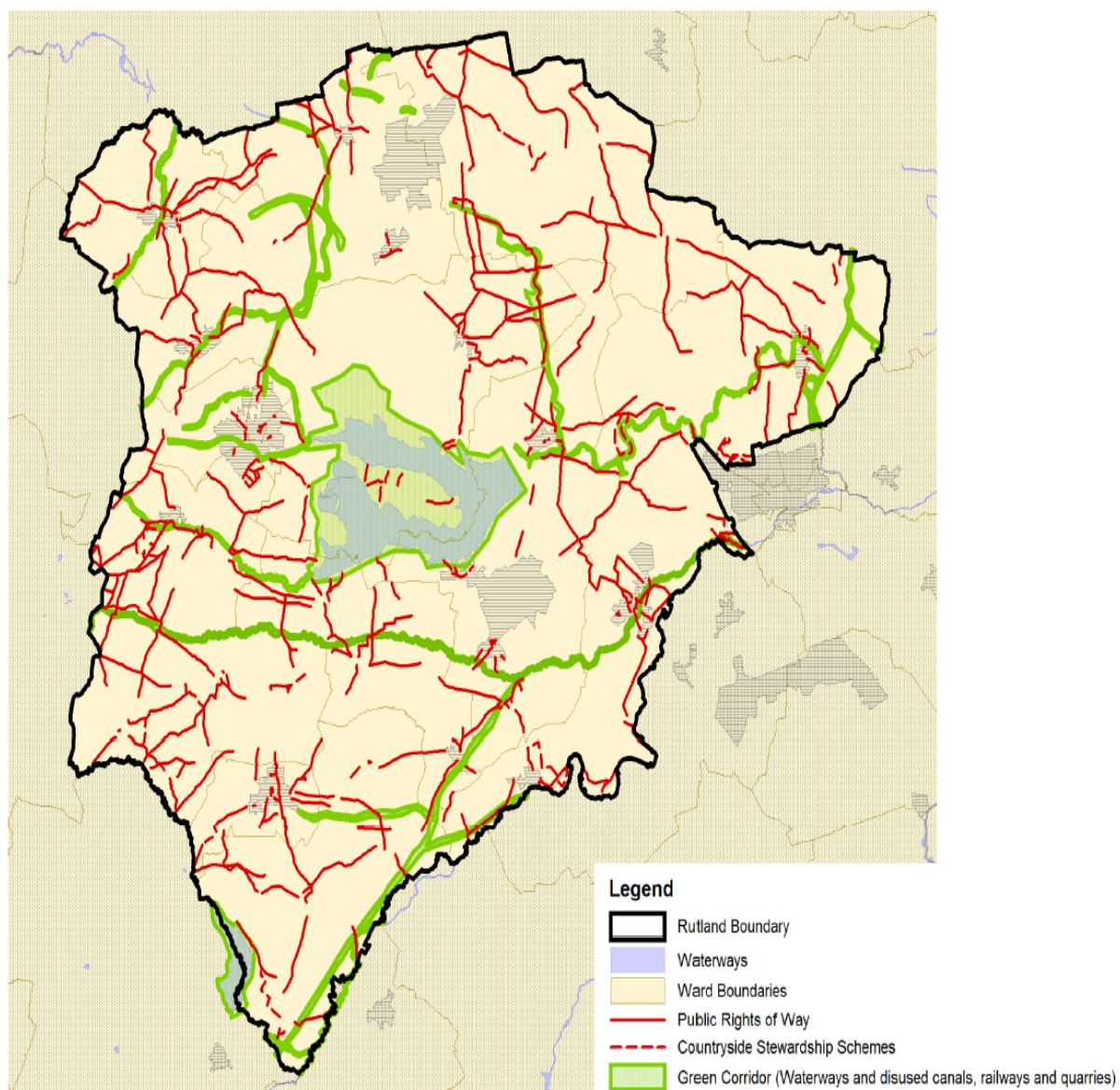
<sup>56</sup> Information on allotments is taken from the RCC Review of Open Space, Sport, Recreation Facilities and Green Infrastructure in Rutland (2009) as no information on quantity was contained in the Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment Summary (2015)

county. Furthermore, Cottesmore, Greetham and Oakham South West which currently are without provision should be provided for based on demand from other neighbouring sites. As far as possible there should also not be any loss of allotment sites, with alternative solutions provided for development that would affect allotment provision, including relocating allotment sites. There is also the opportunity to increase accessibility of sites including for disabled people and by allowing better walking and cycling routes as well as car parking provision.

4.18.37 Based on the assessment of greenspace in 2009, there is a small amount of informal and natural greenspace in the county. This amounts to 0.2ha per 1,000 people of natural and semi-natural greenspace covering a range of habitats across 179 sites including Rutland Water. The quantum of natural and semi-natural greenspace cannot be assessed against a quantity standard as RCC have not set one.

4.18.38 In terms of green corridors, in 2009 there were 490 public rights of way, and 17 green corridors including waterways, disused canals, railways and quarries. These green corridors have a fairly even spread across the county (see Figure 47). Again, there is no RCC standard for green corridor quantity provision.

**Figure 47: Rutland green corridor network**

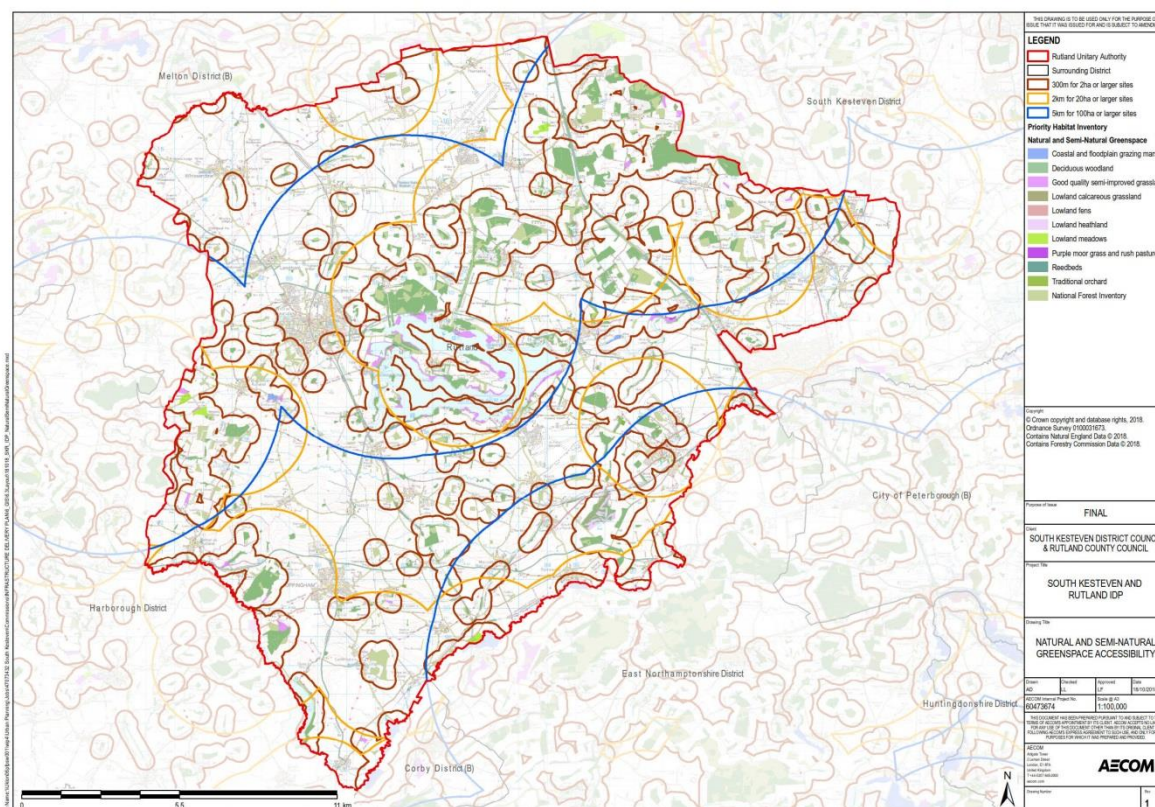


Source: RCC



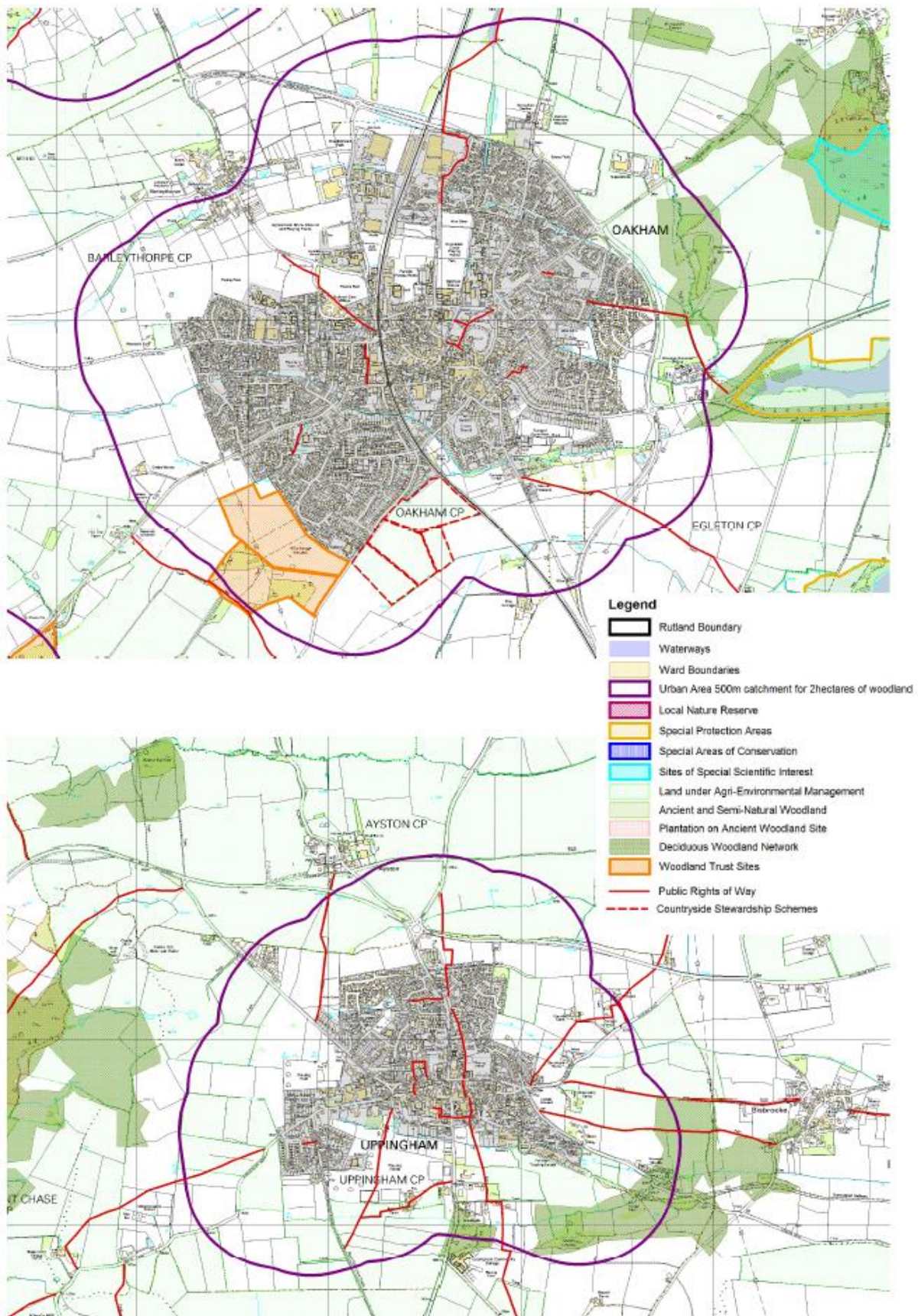
- 4.18.39 There are accessible woods in Rutland including Barnsdale woods at Rutland Water and other woods at Wakerley, Clipsham, Braunston, Wardley, Greetham, east of Stockerston, Pickworth and Braunston. The extent and accessibility of these woods are not well known and Rutland’s residents often going out of the county to visit areas of woodland. Green corridors were deemed broadly to be of high quality, especially footpaths, bridleways and cycleways within natural and semi-natural greenspaces. However, some paths were deemed to need more attention particularly when they can become overgrown in the summer months, and there should be continual maintenance and improvement of existing green corridors. Green corridors are part of transport and leisure activities, form a part of accessibility themselves and also cannot be influenced by planning policy and therefore it was not deemed realistic to set an accessibility standard for this typology.
- 4.18.40 Despite the low quantity of informal and natural greenspace, there is an average spread of this typology. Using ANGSt, there is a good spread of almost all sizes of greenspace, only with some gaps in larger sites around Wing, Pilton and Glaston to the south, and Whissendine to the north-east (see Figure 48). For Figure 48, natural and semi-natural greenspace was determined from the Priority habitat Inventory dataset which includes some areas which are restricted at certain times or which have a parking charge; however the broad picture remains useful. If the Woodland Trust standard of requiring people to live within 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha in size is applied, then the settlement of Oakham has significant access, whereas Uppingham has limited access to woodland (see Figure 49).

**Figure 48: Natural and semi-natural greenspace in Rutland with ANGSt buffers**



Source: AECOM

Figure 49: Woodland within 500m catchment of Oakham and Uppingham



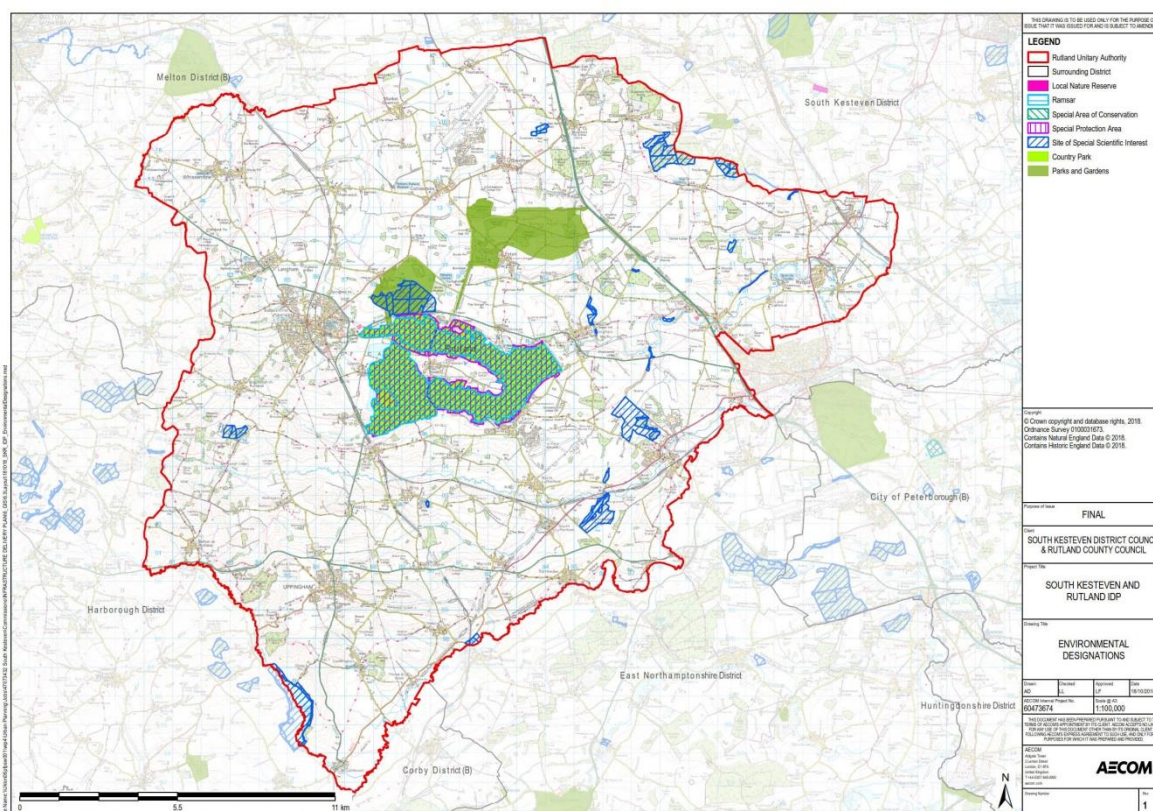
Source: RCC

4.18.41 In the Review of Open Space, Sport, Recreation Facilities and Green Infrastructure in Rutland (2009) there are recommended opportunities for improvement of informal and natural green space including:

- Protecting existing habitats;
- Identifying Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation;
- Supporting local biodiversity action plan species;
- Linking green corridors (Upper Witham, Ermine Street and connecting rural road verges etc.);
- Ensuring that land around protected sites is protected from development;
- Developing a quality standard;
- Improving accessibility of sites, particularly for disabled users;
- Building upon existing linear green corridor routes to improve access;
- Better connecting the main settlements using rights of way; and
- Improving access to the disused canal, River Chater, disused railway network, disused quarries, and to the Gwash Valley and North Brook.

4.18.42 Rutland has a number of designated environmental sites. Rutland Water is both a Ramsar site and SPA. Rutland also has many national and local designations, including 19 SSSIs mainly situated to the centre and the east of the county, but no national or local nature reserves.

**Figure 50: Environmental Designations in Rutland**



Source: RCC

- 4.18.43 There is potential planned provision of more safe cycling routes in Rutland and for marked running routes, with locations and costing to be confirmed. This would improve the quality and accessibility of informal and natural greenspace across the county.

## Planned Provision

### South Kesteven

- 4.18.44 While there is a low quantity and average quality/accessibility of informal and natural greenspace in South Kesteven, there are identified opportunities from the Green Infrastructure Strategy to improve this. These include:
- Improving the connectivity of deciduous woodland networks;
  - Developing inter-connected fenland habitat by expanding the existing Baston and Thurlby fen nature reserves; and
  - Opportunity to create limestone grassland based on a study undertaken which looked at this potential in the area.
- 4.18.45 SKDC has stated however that there is currently no mechanism to deliver these projects.
- 4.18.46 Site specific green infrastructure requirements for housing allocations in South Kesteven are outlined in the Regulation 19 Infrastructure Delivery Plan as follows:
- In the Southern Quadrant (Spitalgate Health Garden Village), a riverside park including new walkway and cycle routes, allotments and structural landscaping;
  - In the North-West Quadrant comprising Poplar Farm, Rectory Farm, and land to the west of Rectory Farm: walkway, cycle routes, strategic open space, green corridors, and allotments;
  - Prince William of Gloucester Barracks: appropriate open space and green corridors;
  - Land south of Belton Lane: appropriate open space and green corridors;
  - Exeter Fields (Stamford West): green areas and structural landscaping;
  - General requirement for new development to make provision on-site (or off-site contributions) in Bourne, the Deepings, Grantham, West of Linchfield Road, Deeping St. James and, West of Peterborough Road, Market Deeping; and
  - Beyond the above, open space standards will be applied to major development and smaller local development.
- 4.18.47 It is intended that approximately one third of the developable site at Stamford North should be put aside in green infrastructure.<sup>57</sup> This green infrastructure includes the Quarry Farm Country Park which will have improved natural and semi-natural greenspace as well as parks and gardens and amenity greenspace improvements. Abutting the River Gwash an area of open space will be developed further to enhance the greenspace's biodiversity. Guidance states that roads through residential areas should be integrated into greenspace so that they are also green corridors. Any linear green corridors should seek opportunity to link in with a broader network of spaces and to form part of the site's drainage strategy, and improve the site's adaptation to climate change. Opportunity should also be taken to soften boundaries between hardscape and greenspace through hedgerow enhancement.
- 4.18.48 The Market Deepings Neighbourhood Plan Group (Deepings First) is promoting a Green Walk. This walk has three elements to it: a circuit of Market Deeping and Deeping St.

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<sup>57</sup> Source: Information received from SKDC, July 2018

James, a network of footpaths and greenspaces across The Deepings, and improving benches and wayfinding across these routes.<sup>58</sup>

## Rutland

- 4.18.49 There are a number of planned green infrastructure projects which will add on to the provision of parks, gardens and amenity greenspaces in Rutland identified within the Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment (2015). These could be delivered through neighbourhood plans and / or part of specific development proposals. This includes:
- New park or amenity green space of at least 0.5ha in size in Cottesmore on the west side of the village of Cottesmore
  - New park or amenity green space of at least 0.2ha in size in Empingham on south/west side of village which may contain a new LEAP in Empingham
  - In Greetham develop new park or amenity green space of at least 0.5ha in size in Greetham to be within 500 m of most of Greetham including new housing
  - In Ketton develop new park or amenity green space of at least 0.2ha in size in the Geeston area
  - In Market Overton develop new park or amenity green space of at least 0.5ha in size in Market Overton at a site accessible to as many people as possible within 500m
  - Consideration of development of one allotment site in Cottesmore, with details having due to be confirmed in 2016/17
  - Consideration of development of one allotment site in Edith Weston, with details having due to be confirmed in 2016/17
  - Consideration of development of one allotment site in Empingham, with details having due to be confirmed in 2016/17
  - Consideration of development of one allotment site in Greetham, with details having due to be confirmed in 2016/17
  - Consideration of development of one allotment site in Ketton, with details having due to be confirmed in 2016/17
  - Consideration of development of one allotment site in Market Overton, with details due to be confirmed in 2018/19
  - Consideration of development of one allotment site in Oakham, with details having due to be confirmed in 2016/17
- 4.18.50 As outlined in the Masterplan, it is proposed that over 60% of the St George's Barracks site is dedicated to public open space. There are also proposals to create a substantial green gap separating the new community from North Luffenham and a new country park.

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.18.51 The South Kesteven Open Space Study (2017) proposes 0.2ha of allotments per 1,000 population, 0.3ha of parks per 1,000 population and 2.0ha of informal/natural green space per 1,000 population; these standards have been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over the Local Plan period.
- 4.18.52 The Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment (2015) proposes is 0.75ha of parks, gardens and amenity greenspace per 1,000 population and 0.23ha of allotments per 1,000 population; these

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<sup>58</sup> Source: Information received from SKDC, July 2018

standards have been applied to the forecast population growth to determine future demand over the Local Plan period.

4.18.53 Other assumptions are set out in Appendix 2.

### South Kesteven

4.18.54 Table 62 below outlines demand and cost estimates for informal natural green space in South Kesteven. Assuming 2.0ha of informal natural green space per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 57.6ha of informal natural green space over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 23.6ha of informal natural greenspace will be required. Assuming a cost of £241,600 per ha produces a gross cost of £13.9m for the Local Plan period (£5.7m by the end of 2022/23).

4.18.55 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded informal natural green space remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for informal natural green space it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 27.7ha of equipped informal natural green space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £6.7m.

**Table 62: Future Demand and Costs for Informal Natural Greenspace in South Kesteven**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 23.6            | 18.6            | 11.6            | 3.8             | 57.6            |
| Gross cost (£):    | £5,703,683      | £4,486,415      | £2,812,630      | £924,845        | £13,927,573     |
| Net demand (ha):   | 5.9             | 9.3             | 8.7             | 3.8             | 27.7            |
| Net costs (£):     | £1,425,921      | £2,243,208      | £2,109,472      | £924,845        | £6,703,446      |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.18.56 Table 63 below outlines the demand and cost estimates for parks in South Kesteven. Assuming 0.3ha of parks per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 8.6ha of parks over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 3.5ha of parks will be required. Assuming a cost of £318,800 per ha produces a gross cost of £2.8m for the Local Plan period (£1.1m by the end of 2022/23).

4.18.57 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded parks remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for parks it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 4.2ha of parks over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £1.3m.

**Table 63: Future Demand and Costs for Parks in South Kesteven**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 3.5             | 2.8             | 1.7             | 0.6             | 8.6             |
| Gross cost (£):    | £1,128,933      | £887,998        | £556,705        | £183,055        | £2,756,691      |
| Net demand (ha):   | 0.9             | 1.4             | 1.3             | 0.6             | 4.2             |
| Net costs (£):     | £282,233        | £443,999        | £417,529        | £183,055        | £1,326,816      |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.18.58 Table 64 sets out demand and cost estimates for allotments in South Kesteven. Assuming 0.2ha of allotments per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 5.8ha of allotments over the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the first phase (to 2022/23) when 2.4ha of allotments will be required. Assuming a cost of £243,820 per ha produces a gross cost of £1.4m for the Local Plan period (£576,000 by the end of 2022/23).

4.18.59 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded allotments remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for allotments it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 2.8ha of allotments over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £677,000.

**Table 64: Future Demand and Costs for Allotments in South Kesteven**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 2.4             | 1.9             | 1.2             | 0.4             | 5.8             |
| Gross cost (£):    | £575,609        | £452,764        | £283,847        | £93,334         | £1,405,555      |
| Net demand (ha):   | 0.6             | 0.9             | 0.9             | 0.4             | 2.8             |
| Net costs (£):     | £143,902        | £226,382        | £212,886        | £93,334         | £676,504        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Rutland

4.18.60 Table 65 sets out demand and cost estimates for parks, gardens and amenity space in Rutland. Assuming 0.75ha of parks, gardens and amenity space per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 5.3ha of parks, gardens and amenity space over the Local Plan period. Assuming a cost of £318,800 per ha produces a gross cost of £1.7m for the Local Plan period (£683,000 in the second phase). The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28).

4.18.61 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded parks, gardens and amenity space remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for parks, gardens and amenity space it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 2.6ha of parks, gardens and amenity space over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £834,000.

**Table 65: Future Demand and Costs for Parks, Gardens and Amenity Space in Rutland**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 1.8             | 2.1             | 0.8             | 0.5             | 5.3             |
| Gross cost (£):    | £587,956        | £683,321        | £257,033        | £152,785        | £1,681,095      |
| Net demand (ha):   | 0.5             | 1.1             | 0.6             | 0.5             | 2.6             |
| Net costs (£):     | £146,989        | £341,661        | £192,774        | £152,785        | £834,209        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

4.18.62 Table 66 sets out demand and cost estimates for allotments in Rutland. Assuming 0.23ha of allotments per 1,000 population produces a gross demand of 1.6ha of allotments over the Local Plan period. Assuming a cost of £243,820 per ha produces a gross cost of £394,000 for the Local Plan period. The greatest proportion of demand is in the second phase (2023/22-2027/28).

4.18.63 Some additional provision is planned to help meet new demand. However, the precise scale, timing and arrangements for new and expanded allotments remain to be confirmed. For the purposes of assessing the funding gap for allotments it has been assumed that provision to meet 75% of the requirement is secured (or can be expected with some confidence to come forward) for Phase 1, 50% for Phase 2, 25% for Phase 3 and 0% for Phase 4. Factoring this in, the net (i.e. outstanding) requirement is 0.8ha of allotments over the Plan period, with an associated cost of £196,000.

**Table 66: Future Demand and Costs for Allotments in Rutland**

|                    | 2018/19-2022/23 | 2023/24-2027/28 | 2028/29-2032/33 | 2033/34-2035/36 | 2018/19-2035/36 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross demand (ha): | 0.6             | 0.7             | 0.2             | 0.1             | 1.6             |
| Gross cost (£):    | £137,900        | £160,266        | £60,284         | £35,834         | £394,285        |
| Net demand (ha):   | 0.1             | 0.3             | 0.2             | 0.1             | 0.8             |
| Net costs (£):     | £34,475         | £80,133         | £45,213         | £35,834         | £195,656        |

Source: AECOM Cost Consultants, 2018; AECOM calculations.

## Key findings

4.18.64 For South Kesteven, the baseline information review indicates that:

- Based on the set standard of 0.3ha per 1,000 people, there is a good level of provision of parks in South Kesteven. The latest available data indicate there was 0.78ha per 1,000 people, but with a considerably lower quantity in the Grantham urban area. Parks appear to be of good quality overall, but there is a wide variation including high quality parks in Grantham but lower quality ones in more rural areas. There is sufficient accessibility to these greenspaces in the centre, north and south of Grantham but not to the east and west;
- Based on the set standard of 0.2ha per 1,000 people, there is a good level of allotments in South Kesteven (0.35ha per 1,000 people according to latest figures). This provision is greater in the urban area of Grantham than rural areas, and therefore accessibility is also greater in Grantham than elsewhere. The allotments are of good quality currently but with potential for improvement; and
- Based on the set standard of 2ha per 1,000 people, there is a low provision of informal and natural greenspace in South Kesteven. Provision based on the latest available data was 0.53ha per 1,000 people, however this figure is higher in the urban area of Grantham than



more rural areas. These greenspaces are of average quality but could be better and more creatively laid out. Overall, there is not a good distribution of this typology across the district, but there is more available in the urban area of Grantham. There are opportunities to improve limestone grassland, wetlands, and woodland areas, as well as improving the connectivity and provision of a few areas across the district.

4.18.65 For Rutland, the baseline information review indicates that:

- Due to the significant Rutland water site there is a generous provision of parks and gardens in Rutland, with the latest quantity stated at 40.3ha per 1,000 people. However it should be noted that Rutland Water is the only site deemed to be a park/garden, and approximately 75% of this site is made up of the reservoir leaving approximately 11.6ha per 1,000 people as publicly accessible. There is a wider spread of amenity greenspace amounting to 2.12ha per 1,000 people, but many of these sites are below the 0.2ha threshold meaning that they are not considered. Overall these typologies far exceed the set standard of 0.75ha per 1,000 people. There is however a shortage of this typology in Greetham, Market Overton, Ketton, Cottesmore and Uppingham. Rutland Water is high enough quality to have retained Green Flag Award status, but some areas of amenity greenspace were seen to suffer from cleanliness issues. The county benefits from the central location of Rutland Water, but connections to the large site need to be promoted further, and accessibility to amenity greenspace could also be improved. In order to improve the provision, it has been recommended that large amenity greenspaces should be designated as parks and gardens, and that a quality standard should be used. New parks or amenity greenspaces are also planned in Cottesmore, Empingham, Greetham, Ketton and Market Overton;
- Based on the NSALG standard of 0.23ha per 1,000 people there is a good level of allotments in Rutland (0.4ha per 1,000 people), although residents do not seem to be satisfied with current provision levels. Those allotments that do exist are good quality, but distribution of the sites is poor with only Uppingham and Ryhall having sufficient coverage. In order to address shortfalls, it is recommended that areas which have gaps are provided with allotments. Currently there are potential plans to development allotment sites in Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Empingham, Greetham, Ketton, Market Overton and Oakham; and
- There is a small amount of natural and semi-natural greenspace in Rutland, amounting to 0.2ha per 1,000 people, although there is no set standard for this typology. There are 490 public rights of way and 17 green corridors too, although there is also no set standard to compare quantity to. Green corridors were perceived to be of high quality in general, but it was thought that path quality improved. Furthermore, access to woodland areas was deemed to not be sufficient across the whole county, particularly when using the Woodland Trust 500m catchment, there is limited access in Uppingham but significant access in Oakham. Accessibility to this typology was seen as average broadly, but there are some gaps particularly to the north-east and disabled access could also be improved.

4.18.66 The modelling exercise indicates that:

- The gross demand for informal natural green space in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 57.6ha. On the basis of assumptions regarding the proportion of funding that can be expected to come forward, the net demand for informal natural green space is 27.7ha;
- The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £13.9m; the cost associated with the net demand is £6.7m;
- The gross demand for parks in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 8.6ha; the net demand for parks is 4.2ha;
- The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £2.8m; the cost associated with the net demand is £1.3m;
- The gross demand for allotments in South Kesteven over the Local Plan period is 5.8ha; the net demand is 2.8ha;

- The cost associated with the gross demand in South Kesteven is £1.4m; the cost associated with the net demand is £677,000;
- The gross demand for parks, gardens & amenity space in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 5.3ha; the net demand is 2.6ha;
- The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £179m; the cost associated with the net demand is £834,000;
- The gross demand for allotments in Rutland over the Local Plan period is 1.6ha; the net demand is 0.8ha; and
- The cost associated with the gross demand in Rutland is £394,000; the cost associated with the net demand is £196,000.

## 4.19 Transport: Roads

### Introduction

- 4.19.1 The NPPF sets out the importance of sustainability in relation to transport, in particular the need to ensure developments that generate significant movements are located where the need for travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable travel can be maximised.
- 4.19.2 As both South Kesteven and Rutland are predominantly rural areas, there will inevitably continue to be a heavy reliance on private car use. The purpose of this section is to identify the existing, planned and required provision with regards to road transport.

### Baseline

- 4.19.3 Data from the 2011 Census is summarised in Table 67, which shows the primary method of travel to work (a standard proxy for overall travel mode share). From this table, it can be seen that both South Kesteven and Rutland experience greater car-use than the wider East Midlands (discounting through trips).

**Table 67: Method of Travel to Work**

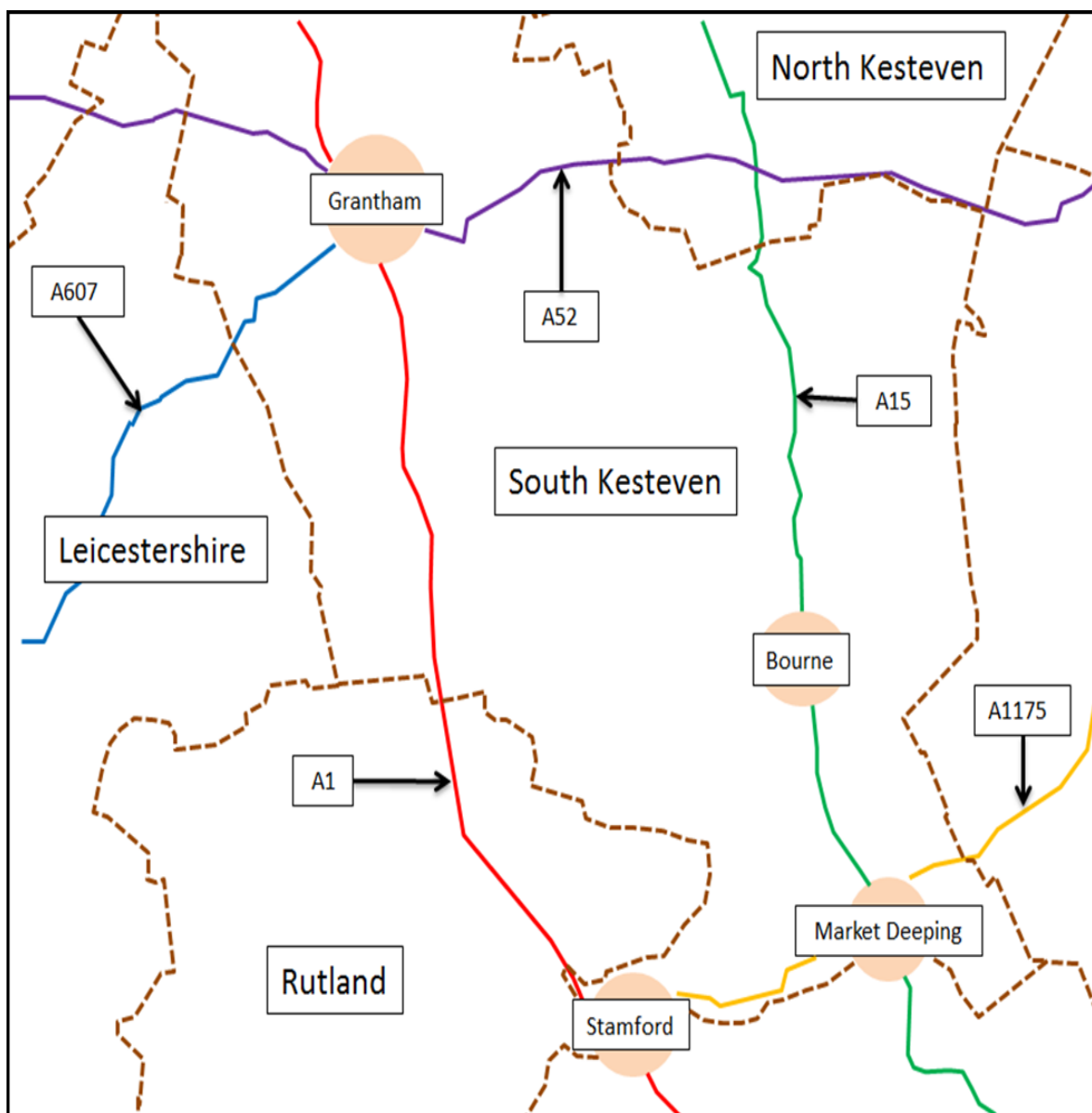
| Method of Travel to Work     | South Kesteven | Rutland | East Midlands |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|
| Train                        | 2.1%           | 2.0%    | 1.4%          |
| Bus, minibus or coach        | 2.4%           | 1.3%    | 6.8%          |
| Taxi                         | 0.4%           | 0.1%    | 0.4%          |
| Motorcycle, scooter or moped | 0.7%           | 0.7%    | 0.8%          |
| Driving a car or van         | 72.4%          | 70.4%   | 69.7%         |
| Passenger in a car or van    | 6.2%           | 4.8%    | 6.6%          |
| Bicycle                      | 3.2%           | 4.1%    | 3.0%          |
| On foot                      | 12.5%          | 16.6%   | 11.3%         |

Source: 2011 Census

### South Kesteven

- 4.19.4 The A1, A15, A52, A1175 and A607 are strategic transport routes which provide important economic opportunities for the District. These routes are managed by LiCC (the local highway authority) and Highways England (who are responsible for the trunk road network). The routes are shown in Figure 51.

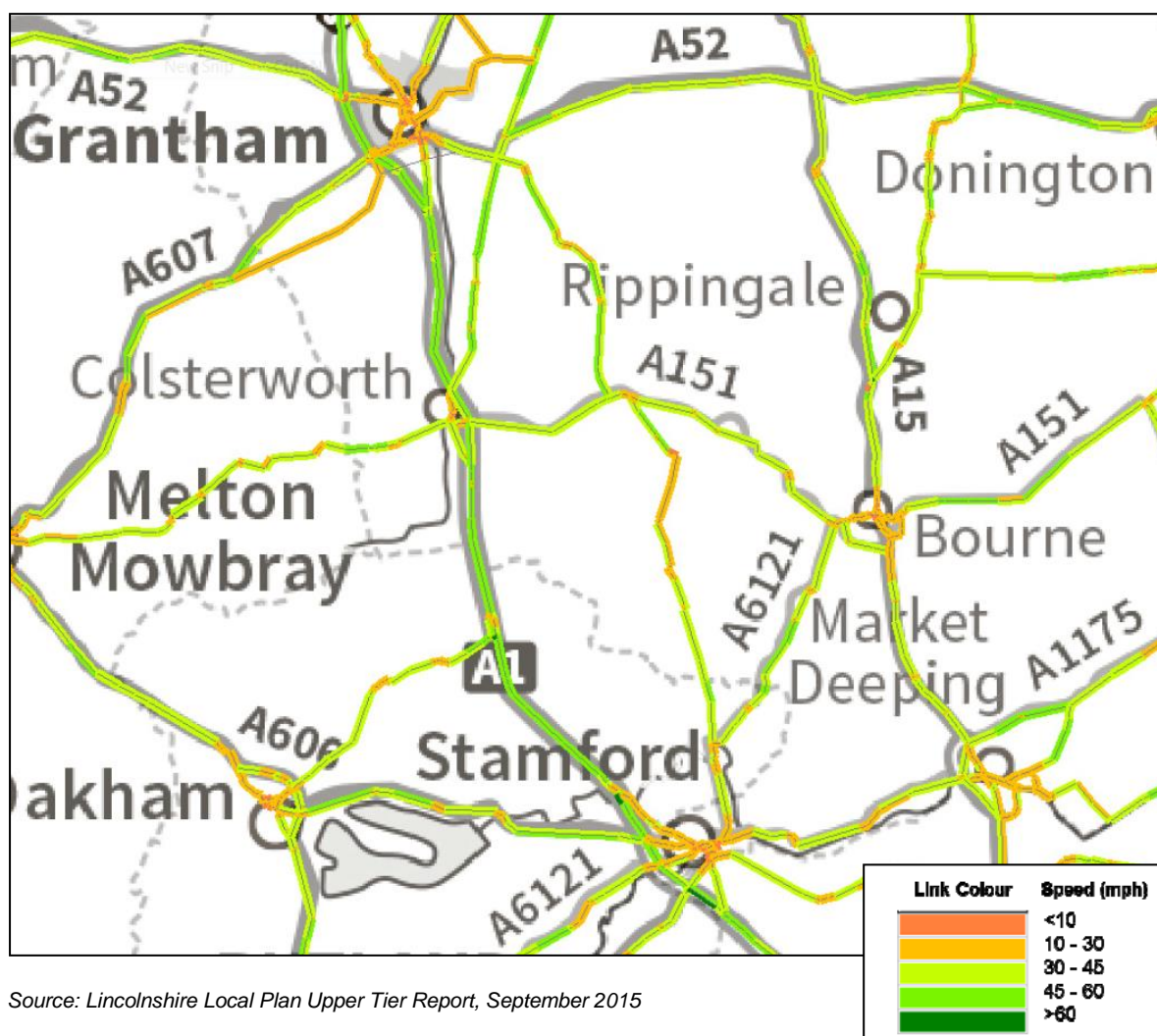
Figure 51: Strategic Transport Routes for South Kesteven



Source: AECOM

- 4.19.5 According to traffic modelling work undertaken for LiCC, Grantham is the main source of peak hour trips to the Local Plan area, with other towns in South Kesteven – Stamford, Market Deeping and Bourne – also acting as significant sources of trips. Outside of the District, the main sources of trips are the immediately surrounding areas: Peterborough, South Holland, Newark, Lincoln, and Sleaford and North Kesteven.
- 4.19.6 Destinations of trips from South Kesteven within the AM Peak show a similar pattern. Grantham is the single most important destination, and the other main towns within the District are also important. Outside of the District, Peterborough is one of the most significant destinations, and there are also strong connections with Lincoln, Spalding, Sleaford, Newark and Nottingham.
- 4.19.7 Figure 52 shows existing road network speeds as identified through LiCC’s modelling. Whilst Grantham and Stamford appear to be the main locations of congestion, the town centre of Bourne continues to suffer from the effects of through traffic, particularly north-south traffic using the A15.

Figure 52: Link speeds

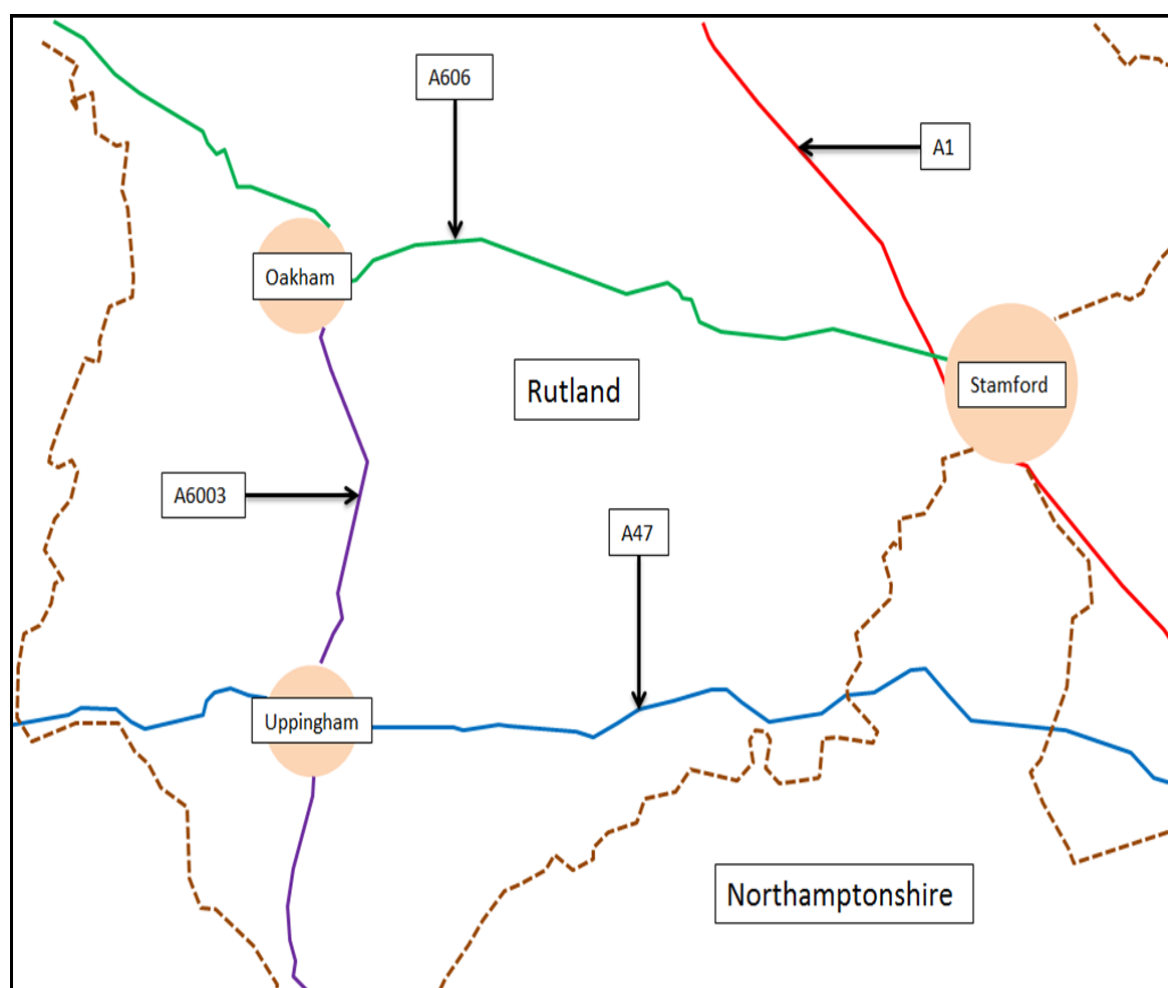


Source: Lincolnshire Local Plan Upper Tier Report, September 2015

#### Rutland

- 4.19.8 Oakham already benefits from a bypass which opened in January 2007. Existing major highways in the vicinity of Oakham and Uppingham include the A1 that provides linkages to national destinations in both the north and south of the country. The A47 is a major highway of regional importance that connects the County to key east – west links within the Midlands and towards East Anglia. Other links of local importance include the A6003 that connects Oakham to Uppingham and beyond to Corby and the A606 that connects Oakham to Stamford. These routes are managed by RCC (the local highway authority) and Highways England. The routes are shown in Figure 53.

Figure 53: Strategic Transport Routes for Rutland



Source: AECOM

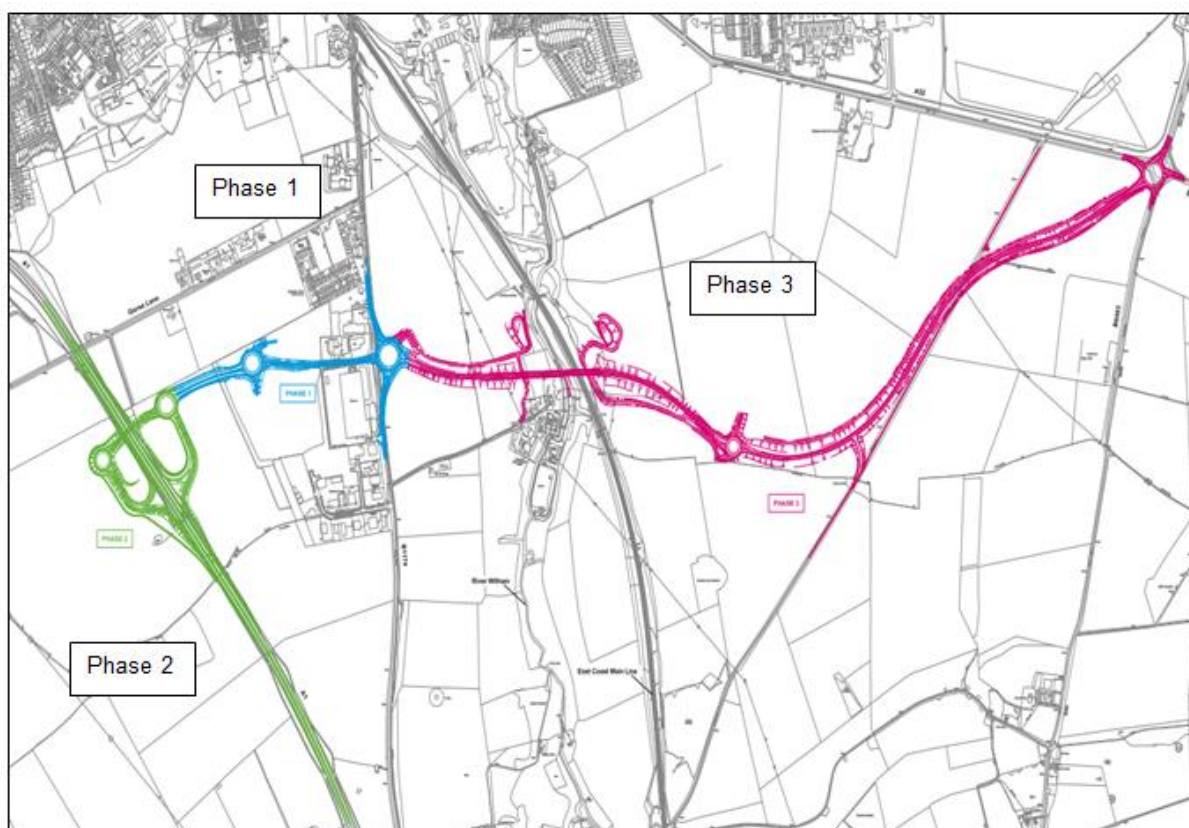
## Planned Provision

### South Kesteven

- 4.19.9 LiCC has proposals for significant highway infrastructure which will be delivered in Grantham during the Plan period, most notably the construction of the Grantham Southern Relief Road (GSRR).
- 4.19.10 The Grantham Southern Relief Road (GSRR) is a 3.5km road designed to enable economic growth and improve journey times for traffic travelling east to west, north to south and vice versa by linking the A52 at Somerby Hill to the A1. A plan of the route is shown in Figure 54.
- 4.19.11 Phase One of the GSSR saw the creation of a roundabout off the B1174 and a road along Tollmache Road leading to a second new roundabout. Works were completed in August 2016. Two further phases are planned:
- Phase Two will join the B1174 to the A1 trunk road via a grade-separated junction. Technical approval for design has been approved in principle by Highways England and the county council now has delegated authority through a Section 6 agreement with Highways England and the Department for Transport (DfT) to promote the Orders and build the scheme. In addition, archaeological pre-works are now underway.

- Phase Three will link the A52 at Somerby Hill to the new roundabout off the B1174, crossing the Witham Valley, the East Coast railway line and the River Witham by means of a viaduct/bridge to be constructed. Archaeological site works are now complete.
- 4.19.12 LiCC indicated that costs for the GSRR (all phases) are £81.5m, of which £33m is secured. Potential sources of funding to cover the funding gap include a HIF bid for Grantham, which has progressed to the second round of competition. The remaining costs are to be underwritten by LiCC.
- 4.19.13 An adjacent development, at Rectory Farm, may also lead to improvements at the junctions between the A52 and A1, with LiCC pursuing a scheme to replace the priority junction between the A52 and the A1 southbound on / off slip roads with a roundabout junction.

**Figure 54: Grantham Southern Relief Road**



Source: LiCC Drawing 1065015/DEP/0100/026 Rev 1

- 4.19.14 With regards to Stamford, Stamford North will deliver a new East-West link road connecting Ryhall Road to Little Casterton Road and Old Great North Road.<sup>59</sup> The link road will provide access to new homes and will also provide an important new connection along the north of Stamford, which will in turn ease pressure on the medieval core. Given its substantial cost to deliver; the link road will need to be phased alongside the adequate supply of new housing to ensure it can be viably delivered.
- 4.19.15 The Regulation 19 South Kesteven IDP (June 2018) also identifies potential junction capacity works to A1 junctions.
- 4.19.16 No planned schemes have been identified in either Market Deeping or Bourne.

<sup>59</sup> Source: Information received from SKDC, July 2018

## Rutland

- 4.19.17 Highways England has confirmed that they have no plans for the A1 within the Rutland area.
- 4.19.18 Within Oakham, a scheme of town centre improvements was recently subject to a public consultation. This scheme has been put on hold pending the outcome of a review by a Task and Finish Group comprising local interest groups.
- 4.19.19 Investment commitments to the following highway improvements have been secured in relation to the Oakham North development to address the development impact of this development:
- Melton Road Upgrade;
  - Land's End Roundabout;
  - Huntsmans Drive Roundabout;
  - A606 / Langham Road Crossing Works;
  - A606 / Lands End Crossing; and
  - Barleythorpe Road Crossing.
- 4.19.20 For the development at St. George's Barracks, the Transport Assessment for the development<sup>60</sup> identifies the following improvements associated with the scheme:
- A6003 / Lyndon Road junction upgraded to a roundabout
  - Edith Weston Road / Manton Road junction improvement
  - Additional access provision on Edith Weston Road
  - Pennine Drive / Normanton Road junction improvements
  - A47 / Station Road junction upgraded to a roundabout
  - A606 / Normanton Park Road upgraded to a roundabout
- 4.19.21 A Bypass for Caldecott and Uppingham was included as a test option in the Strategic Transport Assessment for Oakham and Uppingham (dated September 2010).
- 4.19.22 Work within the Strategic Transport Assessment identified both an eastern and western alignment option. However, it was found that "due to the undulating land topography to the east of Uppingham, it was estimated that a number of large bridging structures and substantially more earthworks would be required to accommodate the highway corridor of the eastern route option." As such, a western option is preferred.
- 4.19.23 Within the Draft IDP (April 2016) it is stated that further consideration may need to be given to the potential for securing a link road between Leicester Road and Ayston Road capable of accommodating public transport serving new development north of Leicester Road.

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<sup>60</sup> Available at <https://www.stgeorgesrutland.co.uk/the-masterplan/transport/> Accessed August 2018



## Wider Area Schemes

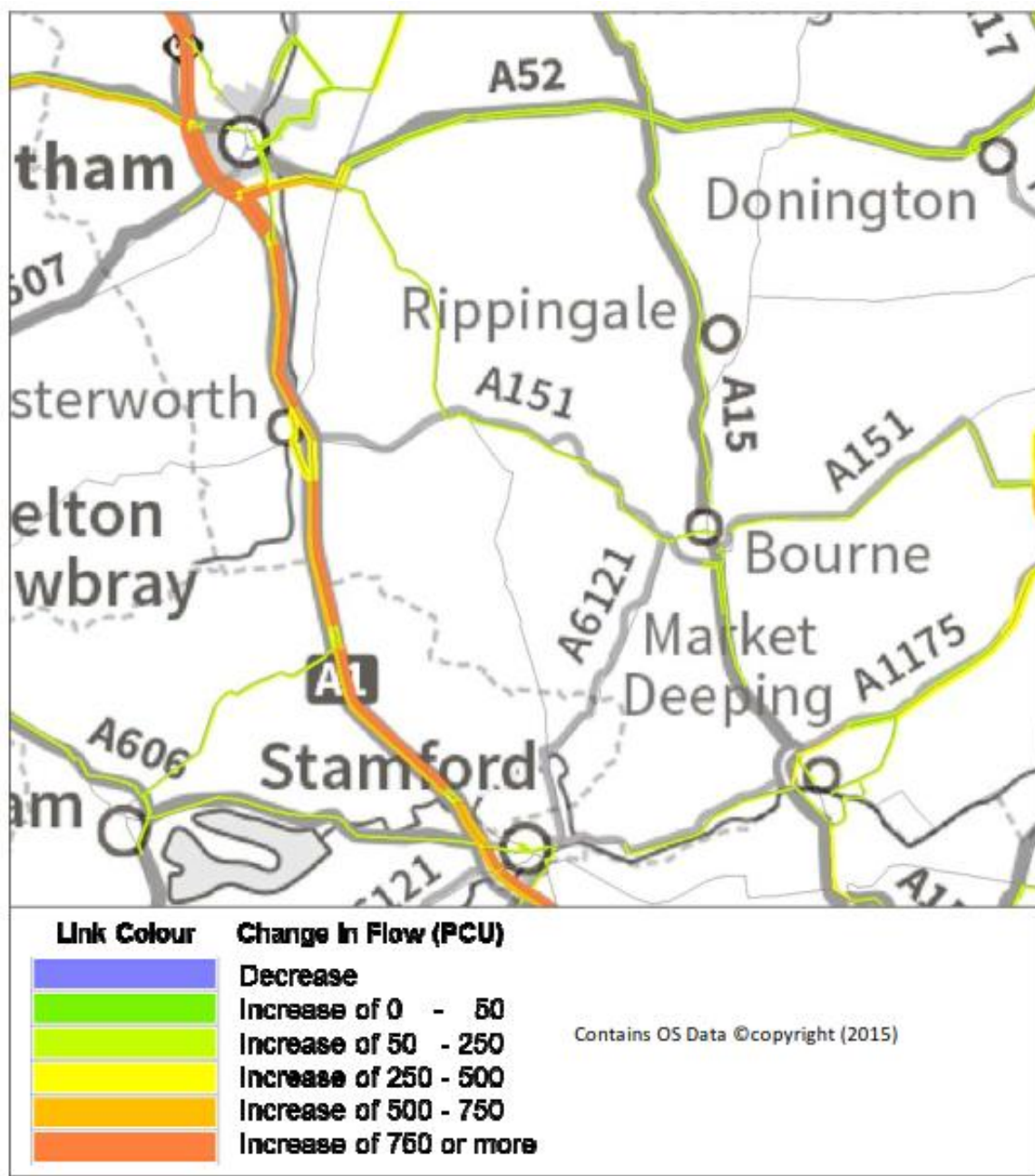
- 4.19.24 HE has noted that other improvements are proposed on the wider network which should be considered in this IDP (for completeness), including the A52 Nottingham Junctions Improvement Scheme and the A47 Wansford to Sutton dualling between the A47 and A1 west of Peterborough which will generally support movements on the network. Midlands Connect also have an aspiration to upgrade the A1 to A1(M) standard between Peterborough and Blyth to provide a more consistent route.

## Future Demand and Costs

### South Kesteven

- 4.19.25 Modelling undertaken by LiCC (Lincolnshire Local Plan Upper Tier Report, 2015) indicates that there is likely to be growth in trips across South Kesteven of 19.8% from 2014 to the year 2036. This increase in trips is likely to behave significance for several routes through South East Lincolnshire, particularly the A16 and A17.
- 4.19.26 Figure 55 shows the differences in traffic flow across the network, extracted from the LiCC modelling report.
- 4.19.27 The most significant differences shown on the figure above are on the A1 between Grantham and Stamford, with increases of over 750 PCUs per hour. There are significant increases on the A52 near Grantham on either side of the A1. The A607 to the east of Grantham and the A1175 east of Market Deeping also see increases of over 250 PCUs per hour. On most other links in the district, increases are much more modest.
- 4.19.28 In terms of highway capacity, the work by LiCC shows that there are several areas within South Kesteven where volume to capacity ratios indicate areas for concern. In particular:
- The A1175 between Market Deeping and Deeping St. Nicholas, which shows volume to capacity ratios of over 85% eastbound in the AM peak and westbound in the PM peak in the study year;
  - The A52 west of the A1 near Grantham, which shows volume to capacity ratios of over 85% westbound in the AM peak in the study year; and
  - The Harrowby Lane / Alma Park Road route into Grantham from Londonthorpe, which shows volume to capacity ratios of over 70% in the AM peak in the study year.
- 4.19.29 The mitigation for the traffic associated with specific Local Plan developments appears to have been incorporated into development plans at an early stage for most areas. This is particularly true of Grantham and Stamford. However, there would appear to be a disparity around the Market Deeping area, where the LiCC modelling report notes that “a detailed assessment of growth around Market Deeping may be needed to help understand why the LiCC modelling work is identifying potential issues in this area when additional infrastructure delivered in the area should have released capacity on the A1175.” This is likely best dealt with as part of any Transport Assessment prepared to support a planning application, and could be dealt with via the planning process.

Figure 55: Changes in Traffic Flow across the Lincolnshire Highways Network 2014-2036



Source: Lincolnshire Local Plan Upper Tier Report, September 2015. Note: PCU = Passenger Car Unit

## Rutland

- 4.19.30 Work within the St. George's Transport Assessment includes data from the National Trip End Model (NTEM) for the Rutland area, giving growth of 16.9% to 2032 and 22.7% to 2041.
- 4.19.31 Similar to South Kesteven, the major development within Rutland has undertaken junction capacity testing and identified a series of improvements to mitigate the impact of development.
- 4.19.32 The Project Schedule lists the 17 projects which have been identified as meeting demand for new and improved road infrastructure over the Local Plan period in Rutland. Costs are available for 12 of these schemes totalling £20.8m. Committed funding for these projects is £2.3m, indicating a total funding gap of £18.5m. The funding gap will be larger than this, given that cost information is not available for five schemes. There may also be additional investment required in roads infrastructure over the Local Plan period, in particular as noted above more analysis is required around the Market Deeping area.

## General Issues

- 4.19.33 An issue likely to become more important during the lifetime of the Local Plan is the requirement to provide vehicle charging points (or alternative fuels), given the government policy to stop selling petrol / diesel cars and vans by 2040. Such a policy will likely require investment in the supply of electrical power. The location of such charging points may cause the planning authority to determine additional planning applications relating to their installation.
- 4.19.34 In addition, there is a high likelihood that autonomous vehicle technology will become more prevalent during the Local Plan period, although the impact on infrastructure is unclear. Some of the issues which may need to be considered by the highway and planning authorities include:
- Level of segregation of autonomous and non-autonomous traffic;
  - Standards of maintenance for traffic and road signs (if vehicles are scanning for such markers, rather than relying on databases); and
  - Provision of parking and fuelling facilities.
- 4.19.35 In terms of more traditional considerations, Network Rail is highly likely to continue its programme of level crossing closures throughout the Counties. In addition, LiCC and HE are working to identify sites for additional lorry / HGV parking capacity within the area.

## Key Findings

### 4.19.36 Key findings relating to roads are as follows:

- South Kesteven and Rutland experience greater car use than the wider East Midlands.
- Grantham is the main source of peak hour trips within South Kesteven. Outside of the district, Peterborough is the most important destination.
- There are existing major highways within the vicinity of Oakham and Uppingham, including the A1 and A47.
- In South Kesteven, LiCC has proposals for the construction of the GSRR, linking the A52 at Somerby Hill to the A1.
- Further possible schemes in South Kesteven include junction improvements between A52 and A1, Stamford bypass and a new distributor road.
- In Rutland, junction improvements are proposed in relation to the Oakham North development, as well as a western bypass for Caldecott and Uppingham and a link road between Leicester Road and Ayston Road to serve new developments.
- Growth of 19.8% in trips across the Local Plan period is expected in South Kesteven, and 16.9%-22.7% in Rutland.
- The majority of proposed development has identified infrastructure improvements to mitigate impacts. The exception is the growth around Market Deeping, where further analysis is required given the results of the LiCC modelling.

## 4.20 Transport: Rail

### Introduction

- 4.20.1 Rail-based transport has good potential to accommodate medium to long-distance trips by both people and freight. The purpose of this section is to identify the existing, planned and required provision with regards to rail transport.

### Baseline

- 4.20.2 From Table 67, it can be seen that both South Kesteven and Rutland make greater use of the train than the wider East Midlands population.

### South Kesteven

- 4.20.3 Grantham station is the only station within Lincolnshire that accommodates regular long distance trips, being located on the East Coast Main Line (ECML). The Greater Lincolnshire LEP Rail Study (2016) identified that Grantham station has accommodated a 49% increase in passenger trips since 2002/03, and a 97% increase from 1997/98.
- 4.20.4 Two secondary lines diverge from the main line north of Grantham: the "Poacher Line" to Skegness and a branch line to Nottingham. The Skegness service is characterised by poor line speeds, heavy leisure travel demand during the summer months and aging rolling stock, whilst the Norwich – Liverpool service experiences substantial year-round demand for a wide variety of journey purposes and becomes 2 -car by splitting at Nottingham. Of these routes, only the ECML is electrified.
- 4.20.5 Grantham has three through platforms and one north-facing bay platform. Trains depart from Grantham station for London, Edinburgh, Leeds, Hull, Cambridge and Norwich. The journey to London King's Cross takes a little over an hour, with trains provided by London North Eastern Railway and Hull Trains.
- 4.20.6 Grantham station benefits from step-free access to all platforms and ramps are available for boarding / alighting trains. It has parking available for 44 bicycles and 795 cars (including 25 accessible spaces).
- 4.20.7 The ECML Route Study (Draft for Consultation, December 2017) notes that: "Grantham station has a mix of fast through lines and slow platform lines, with the potential to become a greater capacity pinch point in time. If an increase in north-south mainline services were required (beyond the eight per hour enabled by the current planned infrastructure improvements), or if more east west traffic was added, then conflicts between these service flows would require some platform and other interventions at the station."
- 4.20.8 Stamford railway station is located on the Birmingham to Peterborough Line. CrossCountry operate the majority of services as part of their Birmingham to Stansted Airport route. From Stamford there is generally an hourly service (operated by CrossCountry) each day towards Leicester and Birmingham New Street westbound and Peterborough, Cambridge and Stansted Airport eastbound as well as additional PM peak hour services. Services westbound to Birmingham go via Oakham, Melton Mowbray, Leicester, Narborough, Hinckley, Nuneaton and Coleshill. Services eastbound to Stansted Airport or Cambridge call at Peterborough, March, Ely and Audley End.

- 4.20.9 Stamford station does not currently benefit from step-free access to all platforms, and no ramps are available for boarding / alighting trains. It has parking available for 14 bicycles and 60 cars.

#### Rutland

- 4.20.10 Oakham railway station is part of the Birmingham to Peterborough Line. From Oakham there is an hourly service in both directions operated by CrossCountry, with some additional peak-hour trains. Services run westbound to Birmingham New Street via Melton Mowbray, Leicester, Narborough, Hinckley, Nuneaton and Coleshill Parkway whilst services eastbound run to Stansted Airport or Cambridge via Stamford, Peterborough, March, Ely and Audley End.
- 4.20.11 A daily service is also available direct to / from London which routes via Corby, Kettering, Wellingborough, Bedford, and Luton.
- 4.20.12 Oakham station benefits from step-free access to all platforms, but no ramps are available for boarding / alighting trains. It has parking available for 22 bicycles and 28 cars; although anecdotal evidence suggests that this car park is popular and therefore not always readily available for users of the station.

#### Planned Provision

##### South Kesteven

- 4.20.13 It is a long-term aspiration of SKDC to improve the area around Grantham station in a scheme known as the Grantham Station Approach.
- 4.20.14 In March 2018, it was reported in the local media that Grantham may be provided with an additional platform. This would appear to have been taken from Network Rail's ECMR study, which indicates an additional platform, plus line works, may be needed in future. However, this is not yet funded and programmed.

##### Rutland

- 4.20.15 Network Rail's ECML Study includes an option for signalling and track enhancements. It states that: "The signalling enhancement elements of the scheme are required to increase the number of trains able to use the section of route each hour. The provision of four tracks between the existing freight loops near Melton Mowbray and Oakham stations, a distance of approximately 12 miles. These new sections of track would have the same line speed as existing infrastructure and would be suitable for utilisation by both passenger and freight services. This additional track is required due to the speed differentials between passenger and heavy freight services". As per the work at Grantham, this is not yet funded and programmed.

## Future Demand and Costs

### East Coast Mainline (Grantham)

- 4.20.16 According to the ECML Study, “Passenger demand on long distance services is forecast to be met by the service improvements that will be introduced as part of the intercity express fleet upgrade in the early 2020s. Over the longer term, the planned introduction of HS2 services to Leeds from the 2030s will free-up capacity on ECML services.”
- 4.20.17 Economic forecasts show that facilitating further growth through rail will require an increase in connectivity – more journey opportunities to more places served by the ECML. Using the capacity released by HS2 to provide this connectivity is the proposed strategic direction for the ECML.

### East Midlands Routes

- 4.20.18 The East Midlands Route Study identifies growth of 31-40% (between 2013 and 2023) and 91-114% (between 2013 and 2043). It notes that growth is driven by employment, rather than mode shift from the car.
- 4.20.19 However, the EMRS also notes that:
- By 2023, all corridors are forecast to have potential crowding issues with the exception of the Nottingham to Grantham corridor;
  - By 2043 HS2 relieves crowding in the Leicester direction; and
  - The route to Grantham is busy but has sufficient capacity.
- 4.20.20 Given the above, it is concluded that although high growth continues to be expected across both the ECML and local routes, infrastructure (such as HS2 and local line improvements) are planned to accommodate this growth.

## Key Findings

- 4.20.21 Key findings relating to rail are as follows:
- Both South Kesteven and Rutland experience greater rail use than the wider East Midlands;
  - Within South Kesteven, Grantham is the main rail station, providing long distance trips on the ECML, and has accommodated a 49% increase in use since 2002/03;
  - Within Rutland, Oakham is the main rail station, located on the Birmingham to Peterborough line;
  - Possible planned provision in South Kesteven includes an additional platform at Grantham station, whilst in Rutland, there is a possibility for signalling and track enhancements between Melton Mowbray and Oakham. Both proposals are not yet funded or programmed; and
  - High growth continues to be expected across both the ECML and local routes; however, infrastructure is planned to accommodate this growth, including HS2 and local line improvements.

## 4.21 Transport: Bus

### Introduction

- 4.21.1 As both South Kesteven and Rutland are predominantly rural areas, there will inevitably continue to be a heavy reliance on private car use. This does however mean that those without access to a private car can be isolated and have significant issues accessing employment, education and training as well as other services and facilities. The purpose of this section is to identify the current and potential improvements to bus-based public transport services.

### Baseline

- 4.21.2 From Table 67 it can be seen that both South Kesteven and Rutland use bus-based public transport much less than the wider East Midlands population.

### South Kesteven

- 4.21.3 Figure 56 shows all bus routes operating within southern Lincolnshire, including the South Kesteven area. This shows that the main settlements of Grantham, Stamford, Market Deeping and Bourne all have bus routes serving these areas; however the bus service maps shown in Appendix 2 show that a lot of services suffer from poor frequency, particularly local routes in Stamford, Market Deeping and Bourne.
- 4.21.4 Grantham can be considered the main transport hub in the South Kesteven area. It is well connected on the local bus network in Lincolnshire, with an 'Interconnect' route direct into Lincoln as well as connections to Sleaford, to the north east and Stamford to the south; there are also three local services that serve the residential areas of Grantham. On a wider scale, there are services connecting Grantham with Bingham and Newark on Trent in Nottinghamshire, as well as services to Melton Mowbray and Loughborough in Leicestershire. A map of all bus services in Grantham is shown in Appendix 2, along with a summary of services in Table 68.
- 4.21.5 Stamford is the next best connected settlement in South Kesteven. Within Lincolnshire, there are direct connections to Grantham, Bourne and Market Deeping; there are also a couple of local services serving the residential areas of Stamford. On a wider scale, there are also services connecting Peterborough to the south, as well as Oakham and Uppingham to the west, in Rutland. A map of all bus services in Stamford is shown in Appendix 2, along with a summary of services in Table 69.
- 4.21.6 Market Deeping is likewise well connected in South Kesteven, with direct links into Bourne, Spalding and Stamford. On a wider scale, there are services to Maxley and Peterborough, to the south. A map of all bus services in Market Deeping is shown in Appendix 2, along with a summary of services in Table 70.
- 4.21.7 Bourne can be considered to be well connected locally in terms of its bus services, with direct connections to Market Deeping, Stamford, Spalding, as well as Morton, Sleaford and Rippingdale to the north. On a wider scale, there is a service to Peterborough to the south. A map of all bus services in Bourne is shown in Appendix 2, along with a summary of all services in Table 71.





**Table 68: Summary of Bus Services in Grantham**

| Bus Service    | Provider   | Route   | Monday – Friday        | Saturday               | Sunday     |
|----------------|------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| InterConnect 1 | Stagecoach | Lincoln – Grantham                            | Half Hourly            | Half Hourly            | Hourly     |
| 1              | Centrebus  | Alam Park – Grantham – Earlesfield            | Every 20 Minutes       | Every 20 Minutes       | No Service |
| 1A             | Centrebus  | Alma Park – Sunningdale – Grantham            | Every 20 Minutes       | Every 20 Minutes       | No Service |
| 3              | Centrebus  | Grantham – Barrowby Gate                      | Hourly                 | Hourly                 | No Service |
| 4              | Centrebus  | Grantham – Stamford                           | Limited Service        | Limited Service        | No Service |
| 6              | Centrebus  | Grantham – Bottesford                         | Hourly                 | Hourly                 | No Service |
| 8              | Centrebus  | Grantham – Melton Mowbray – Loughborough      | Hourly                 | Hourly                 | No Service |
| 9              | Centrebus  | Sunningdale – Grantham – Woolsthorpe          | Limited Service        | Limited Service        | No Service |
| 14             | Centrebus  | Grantham – Downtown                           | Limited Hourly         | Limited Hourly         | No Service |
| 24             | Centrebus  | Grantham – Long Bennington – Newark           | Limited Hourly         | Limited Hourly         | No Service |
| 26             | Centrebus  | Grantham – Billborough – Aslackby             | Very Limited – 2 Daily | Very Limited – 1 Daily | No Service |
| 27             | Centrebus  | Grantham – Syston – Sleaford                  | Limited Service        | Limited Service        | No Service |
| 28             | Centrebus  | Grantham – South Witham                       | Limited Service        | Limited Service        | No Service |
| 55             | Centrebus  | Grantham – Saxby – Harlaxton – Melton Mowbray | Limited Service        | Limited Service        | No Service |

Source: AECOM (Information from transport providers)

**Table 69: Summary of Bus Services in Stamford**

| Bus Service         | Provider          | Route                            | Monday – Friday             | Saturday        | Sunday     |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 4                   | Centrebus         | Stamford – Grantham              | Limited Service             | Limited Service | No Service |
| 9                   | Centrebus         | Oakham – Stamford – Peterborough | Hourly                      | Hourly          | No Service |
| 12                  | Centrebus         | Stamford – Uppingham             | Limited 2 Hours             | Limited 2 Hours | No Service |
| 182 Stamford Hopper | Mark Bland Travel | All Saints Place Circular        | Half Hourly Morning Service | No Service      | No Service |
| 201                 | Delaine Buses     | Bourne – Stamford – Peterborough | Hourly                      | Hourly          | No Service |
| 202                 | Delaine Buses     | Bourne – Stamford – Peterborough | Very Limited – 1 Daily      | No Service      | No Service |
| 203                 | Delaine Buses     | Stamford – The Deepings – Bourne | Limited 2 Hours             | No Service      | No Service |

Source: AECOM (Information from transport providers)

**Table 70: Summary of Bus Services in Market Deeping**

| Bus Service | Provider      | Route   | Monday – Friday | Saturday        | Sunday     |
|-------------|---------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 100         | Shaw Coaches  | Market Deeping – Spalding                       | Limited Service | Limited Service | No Service |
| 101         | Delaine Buses | Morton – Bourne – Market Deeping – Peterborough | Half Hourly     | Half Hourly     | Hourly     |
| 102         | Delaine Buses | Bourne – Market Deeping – Peterborough          | Limited Service | Limited Service | No Service |
| 203         | Delaine Buses | Stamford – The Deepings – Bourne                | Limited 2 Hours | No Service      | No Service |

Source: AECOM (Information from transport providers)

**Table 71: Summary of Bus Services in Bourne**

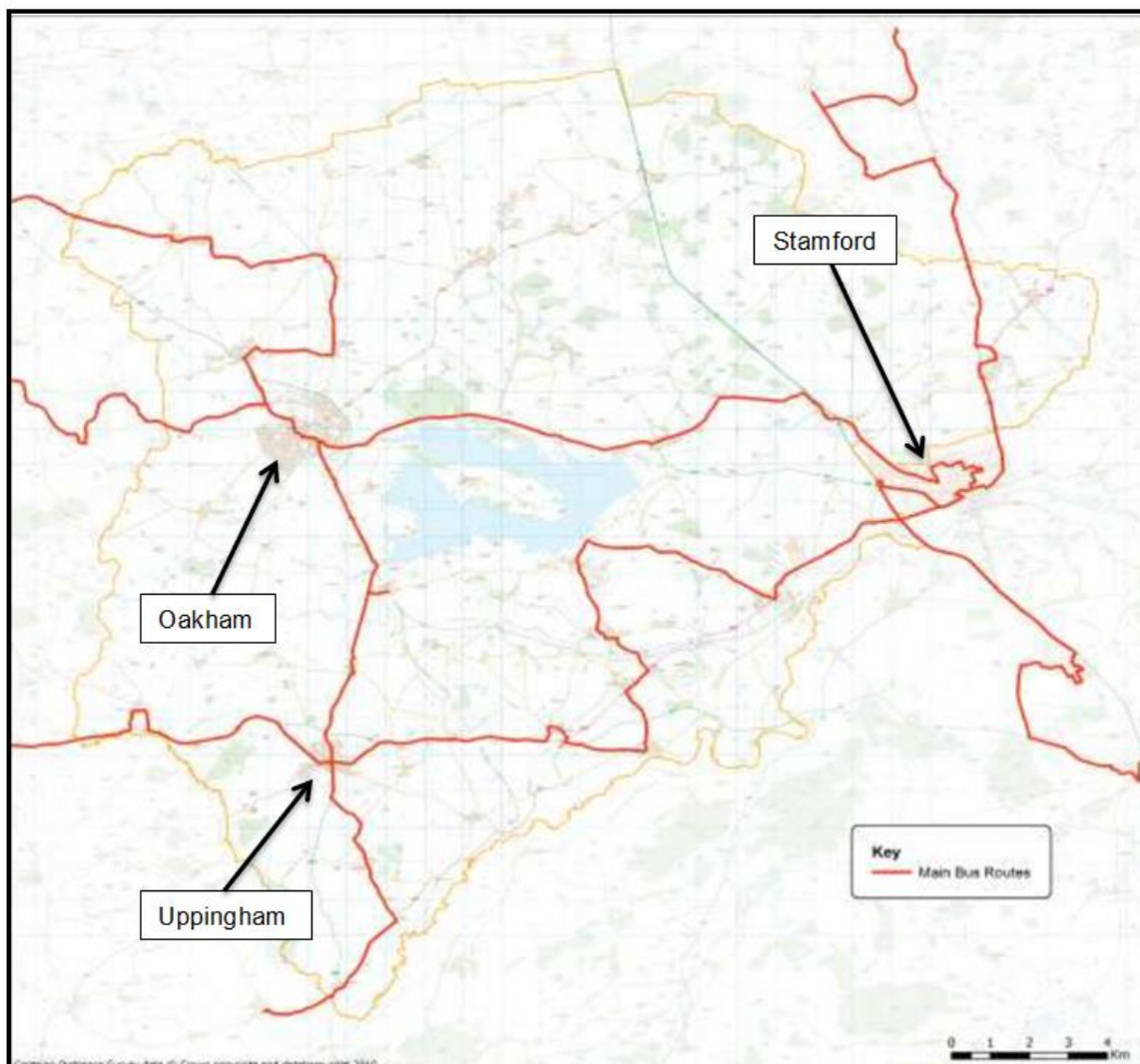
| Bus Service | Provider      | Route   | Monday – Friday                       | Saturday        | Sunday     |
|-------------|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 33          | Centrebus     | Bourne – Sleaford - Lincoln                     | Tuesdays and Friday Only – 1 Daily    | No Service      | No Service |
| 101         | Delaine Buses | Morton – Bourne – Market Deeping – Peterborough | Half Hourly                           | Half Hourly     | Hourly     |
| 102         | Delaine Buses | Bourne – Market Deeping – Peterborough          | Limited Service                       | Limited Service | No Service |
| 201         | Delaine Buses | Bourne – Stamford – Peterborough                | Hourly                                | Hourly          | No Service |
| 202         | Delaine Buses | Bourne – Stamford – Peterborough                | Very Limited – 1 Daily                | No Service      | No Service |
| 301         | Delaine Buses | Bourne – Billingborough – Aslackby              | Limited School Days                   | No Service      | No Service |
| 302         | Delaine Buses | Bourne – Spalding                               | Very Limited – School Days / Tuesdays | No Service      | No Service |

Source: AECOM (Information from transport providers)

## Rutland

- 4.21.8 As a predominantly rural county, bus service provision in the Rutland area is generally very infrequent. The main connections run to/from Oakham and Uppingham. Figure 57 shows the bus routes within Rutland.

**Figure 57: Bus Routes in Rutland County**



- 4.21.9 Table 72 provides a summary of bus services in the Rutland area. The majority of services route through Oakham, Uppingham and to a lesser extent, Ryhall. The main connections available from Oakham include Stamford and Peterborough to the east, Corby to the south and Melton Mowbray to the North West. From Uppingham, the primary connections are to Stamford and Peterborough in the east, Leicester to the west and Melton Mowbray to the North West. Similarly to South Kesteven, services are infrequent and, given the rural nature of the County, this may explain the very low levels of bus usage when compared to the East Midlands average.

**Table 72: Summary of Bus Services in Rutland County**

| Bus Service       | Provider          | Route                                 | Monday – Friday                        | Saturday                | Sunday     |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------|
| 9                 | Centrebus         | Oakham – Stamford – Peterborough      | Hourly                                 | Hourly                  | No Service |
| 12                | Centrebus         | Uppingham – Stamford                  | Limited – Every 2 Hours                | Limited – Every 2 Hours | No Service |
| 29                | Centrebus         | Essendine – Oakham – Brooksby College | Very Limited – 1 Daily on College Days | No Service              | No Service |
| 47                | Centrebus         | Whissendine – Oakham – Peterborough   | Very Limited – 1 Daily on School Days  | No Service              | No Service |
| 113               | Centrebus         | Oakham – Melton Mowbray               | Limited – Every 2 Hours                | Limited – Every 2 Hours | No Service |
| 146 Oakham Hopper | Centrebus         | Oakham Circular                       | Limited Hourly                         | Limited Hourly          | No Service |
| RF1               | Centrebus         | Corby – Oakham – Melton Mowbray       | Hourly                                 | Hourly                  | No Service |
| RF2               | Centrebus         | Oakham – Melton Mowbray               | Every 2 Hours                          | Every 2 Hours           | No Service |
| 747               | Centrebus         | Uppingham – Leicester                 | Hourly / Every 2 Hours                 | Every 2 Hours           | No Service |
| 182 School Hopper | Mark Bland Travel | Stamford – Oakham                     | Limited School Service                 | No Service              | No Service |
| 183 / 184         | Mark Bland Travel | Corby Glen / Colsterworth – Stamford  | Limited School Service                 | No Service              | No Service |
| 185               | Mark Bland Travel | Stamford – Oakham                     | Very Limited School Service – 1 Daily  | No Service              | No Service |
| 201               | Delaine Buses     | Bourne – Stamford – Peterborough      | Hourly                                 | Hourly                  | No Service |
| 202               | Delaine Buses     | Bourne – Stamford – Peterborough      | Very Limited – 1 Daily                 | No Service              | No Service |

Source: AECOM (Information from transport providers)

## Planned Provision

### South Kesteven

4.21.10 It is understood that as part of the planning permission for a new designer outlet near the A1 (Grantham), a shuttle bus will be provided linking the proposed outlet with the town centre.

## Rutland

4.21.11 Oakham has recently benefited from a new bus station. RCC have confirmed the following plans for bus provision in Rutland:

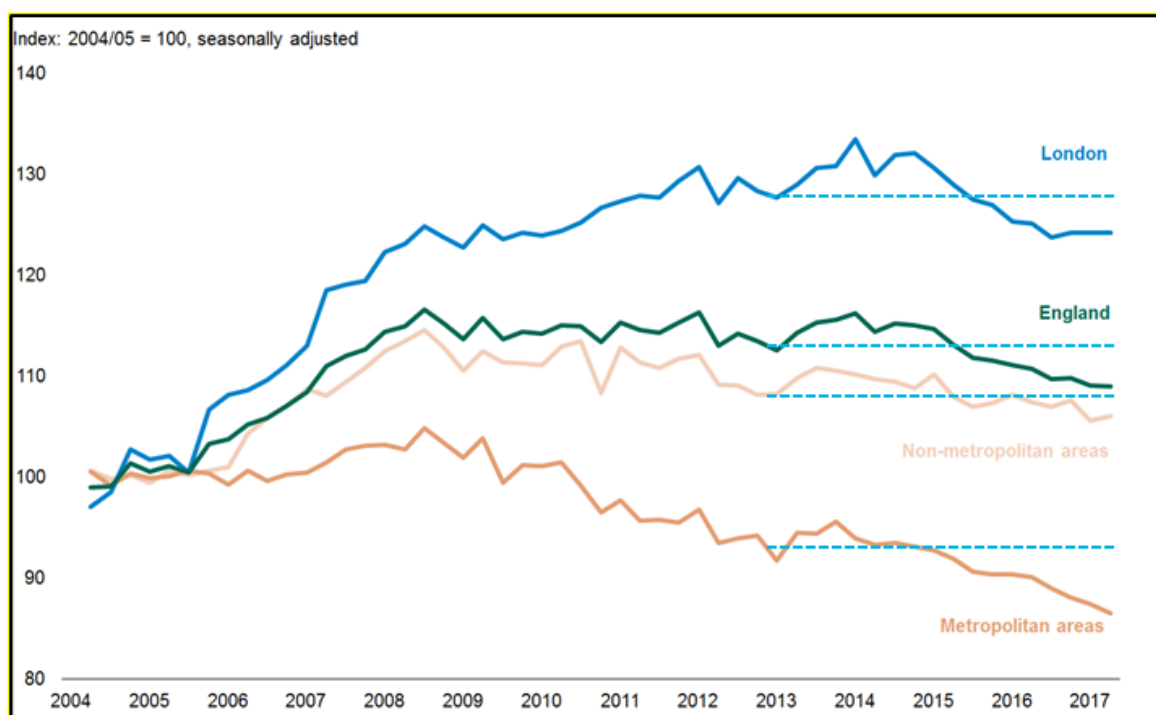
- Maintenance of Sustainable Transport Interchange, Oakham;
- Support for bus transport services (including rural and school bus provision);
- Kickstart funding for community transport initiatives;
- Bus hubs, stops and other facilities; and
- Wheels to Work costs.

4.21.12 These projects are listed in the Project Schedule.

## Future Demand and Costs

4.21.13 There is a downward trend across the UK in the number of passenger journeys made by bus-based public transport – as illustrated within Figure 58 below. It is understood from consultation with stakeholders that this is also true in South Kesteven and Rutland, and it is expected that this will continue into the future. The impact of this – which is already being felt – is that more services will be reliant on subsidy rather than being operated on a commercial basis.

**Figure 58: Passenger journeys on local bus services**



Source: DfT

4.21.14 At the same time as the above, there will also likely be less funding available to subsidise services running that do not operate on a commercial basis, due to funding cuts. The net result of these two trends is that services are likely to be lost. Notwithstanding this, it is likely that developments will be required to contribute to public transport services via the Section 106 mechanism. For instance, the St. George's Barracks TA indicates a contribution of £200,000 per year of contribution, and £200,000 for each new bus.

- 4.21.15 It is also worth noting that public transport services have particular importance to the mobility requirements for specific demographic groups (the elderly, young people, lower income groups etc.). Service loss will therefore have a disproportionate impact on these groups.
- 4.21.16 In terms of infrastructure, the likely requirements going forward relate to platforms to enable more flexible routing and booking of rides (similar to Community Transport) and integration with other transport modes (payment systems). For instance, payment cards are now starting to be rolled back, with the advent of contactless debit / credit cards reducing the requirement for such systems (including the flagship Oyster card in London).

### Key Findings

- 4.21.17 Key findings relating to buses are as follows:
- Both South Kesteven and Rutland experience much lower bus use than the wider East Midlands;
  - Within South Kesteven, a lot of services suffer from poor frequency, particularly local routes in Stamford, Market Deeping and Bourne. Grantham is the best town connected in the area;
  - Bus service provision in the Rutland area is generally very infrequent. The main connections run to / from Oakham and Uppingham;
  - There is no planned provision for South Kesteven at the time of writing. RCC have confirmed that a number of bus schemes are planned in Rutland, including maintenance of sustainable transport interchange in Oakham, funding for community transport initiatives and rural transport services;
  - The national and local trend in bus use is one of decline, with likely cuts to non-commercial services due to lack of funds to continue subsidy;
  - Developments are likely to be required to contribute to local bus services as part of S.106 contributions;
  - Bus-based public transport has particular pertinence for specific demographic groups; and
  - Infrastructure needs going forward are likely to be IT-based platforms for both managing passenger demand and payment.

## 4.22 Transport: Pedestrian and Cycle

### Introduction

- 4.22.1 One way in which sustainability in relation to transport can be achieved is via the provision of high quality walking and cycling routes so that short-distance trips can be achieved without using the private car. The purpose of this section is to identify the existing, planned and required provision with regards to walking / cycling.

### Baseline

- 4.22.2 From Table 67, it can be seen that both South Kesteven and Rutland make use of walking and cycling more than the wider East Midlands population. It is also worth noting that both areas benefit from extensive Public Rights of Way (PRoW) networks which, whilst ostensibly for leisure trips, have a role in supporting sustainable trip making for a range of other purposes.

### South Kesteven

- 4.22.3 Grantham has an established network of cycle routes and facilities across the town. Open space improvements along the River Witham have included a network of off-road cycleways through parks for a significant length of the River. A network of both segregated and shared cycleway / footways also exists along radial routes into the town centre. These routes generally end leading up to the town centre traffic collar, however, a key severance feature for cyclists in the town.
- 4.22.4 The cycle network within Stamford is more limited, and is comprised mainly of National Cycle Route 63 and a National byway, with much of the signed network being on-road. This is shown in Figure 59.

Figure 59: Stamford Cycle Network



Source: Stamford and Rutland Cycle Map, 2010



## Rutland

- 4.22.5 The Strategic Transport Assessment of Oakham and Uppingham found that “pedestrian amenity within both towns is generally good as each town is of an appropriately small scale to encourage walking (and cycling) as practical means of travel. Services and facilities are largely located towards the central areas of each town with residential areas more outlying. No part of the existing built up area of Oakham lies further than 1,200 m from the central area. In Uppingham, the entire built up area of the town is contained within a 1,000 m radius.”
- 4.22.6 The Oakham bypass was also provided with cycle infrastructure in mind, and these cycle routes connect to Rutland Water. Indeed, opportunities for leisure cycling within Rutland are excellent, with Rutland Water being a key tourist destination within the region. There are also multiple ‘quiet lanes’ which are suitable for leisure cycling. The Oakham cycle network is shown below in Figure 60.

Figure 60: Oakham Cycle Network



Source: Oakham Cycle Map, 2010

- 4.22.7 Notwithstanding the above, the 2016 countywide travel survey highlighted public concern regarding the lack of dedicated or off road circular routes available for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Lack of circular routes can act as a deterrent to use and gaps in the network may also result in users having to continue their journey on a road.

## Planned Provision

### South Kesteven

- 4.22.8 LiCC and Mouchel (now WSP) consultants have produced a cycling strategy for Grantham, updated in 2016. This has a number of projects, including provision of additional cycle lanes and crossings, which it is understood from local stakeholders are being considered for local funding.

## Rutland

- 4.22.9 By spring 2019 RCC expects to have launched its local cycling and walking infrastructure plan (LCWIP) – setting out the gaps in existing walking and cycling network.
- 4.22.10 When considering infrastructure requirements, developers will be expected to give consideration to the Council's local cycling and walking infrastructure plan (LCWIP). However, the LCWIP should not be solely relied on for suggestions regarding walking and cycling infrastructure improvements, and consideration should also be made to any additional comments regarding infrastructure requirements that may be put forward by the local authorities transport team. For instance, within the draft Rutland IDP the intention is noted to make enhancement to the rights of way network (including improving access to historic elements such as disused canal paths) and to improve cycle and footway infrastructure and parking.

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.22.11 The Government's Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (Department for Transport, 2017) states that the government want cycling and walking to become the norm by 2040 for shorter journeys. Specific objectives have been set to double cycling, reduce cycling accidents and increase the proportion of 5 to 10 year-olds walking to school to 55% by 2025.
- 4.22.12 Future developments within South Kesteven and Rutland will be required to provide connections to existing walking / cycling networks, which may include improvements to PRoW networks. For instance, within the St. George's Barracks TA, it states that the development will provide "strategic walking and cycling links to areas such as Oakham, Stamford and Rutland Water and also provide linkages with existing key national routes such as Sustrans Route 63. Within the TA, a budget figure of up to £1.5m is provided for walking / cycle improvements."
- 4.22.13 Connection and co-ordination with local health initiatives is likely to be required, given that increased walking and cycling fulfil many health objectives.

## Key Findings

- 4.22.14 Key findings relating to walking and cycling networks are as follows:
- Both South Kesteven and Rutland experience greater walking and cycling levels than the wider East Midlands;
  - Within South Kesteven, Grantham has an established network of cycle routes and facilities across the town. The cycle network within Stamford is more limited;
  - The opportunity and demand for leisure cycling in Rutland is high, being a popular tourist destination although there are concerns over the number of circular routes for walkers, cyclists and horse riders and potential to provide more links between villages and the county towns;
  - Planned provision in Rutland includes making enhancements to the rights of way network (including improving access to historic elements such as disused canal paths) and to improve footway and cycleway infrastructure and parking;
  - The Government has set a target to double the number of cycling trips by 2025; and
  - Future developments within South Kesteven and Rutland will be required to provide connections to existing walking / cycling networks and also provide links between settlements and service provisions.

## 4.23 Utilities: Electricity

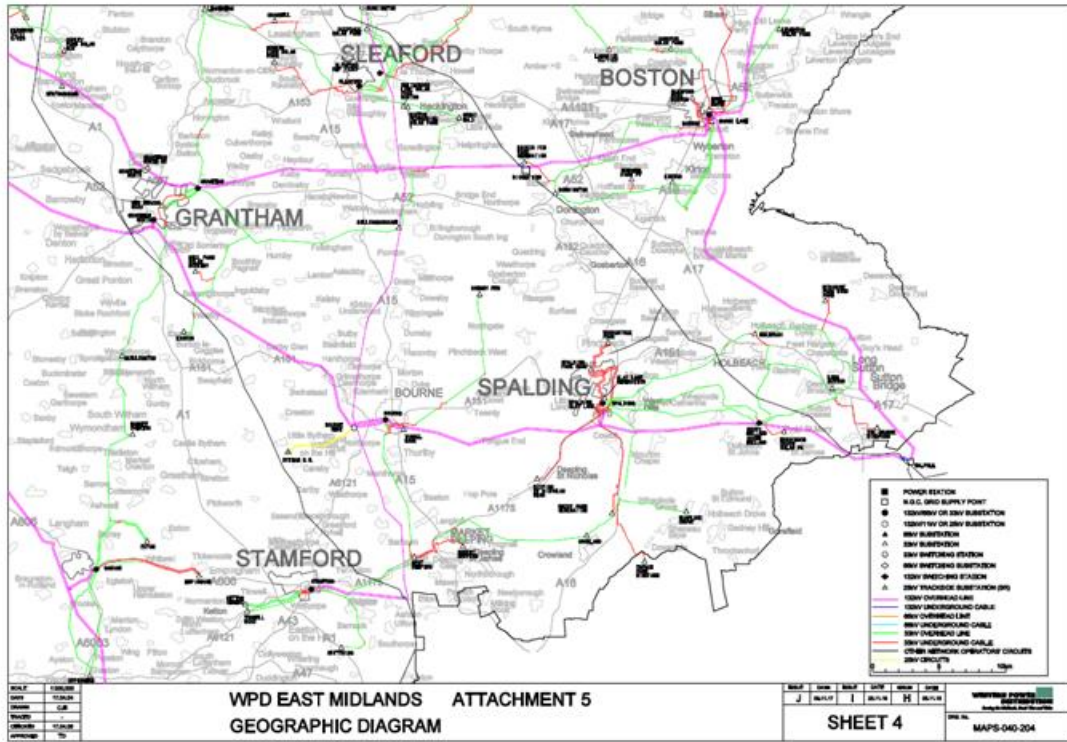
### Introduction

- 4.23.1 In the UK, electricity is transmitted via the National Grid which connects power stations and major substations. Western Power Distribution (WPD) provides electricity distribution services in the South Kesteven District and Rutland County. There are two grid supply points for both areas of interest at Bicker Fen and Staythorpe, which provide connection via a number of local substations.
- 4.23.2 In the areas of interest, 132kV cables convey supply from the National Grid network to primary stations in key locations. From these primary stations, networks of 48kV and 12kV cables distribute and receive power. Power is also put back into the network from other suppliers (including wind farms, solar farms and energy storage units).
- 4.23.3 To allow for increasing power demand, and changing patterns of demand, WPD is responsible for reinforcing the electricity network and extending the network to new customers.
- 4.23.4 This section includes an outline of the existing electricity infrastructure in the areas of Rutland County and South Kesteven District and any known planned provision to cater for the future development of the area.

### Baseline

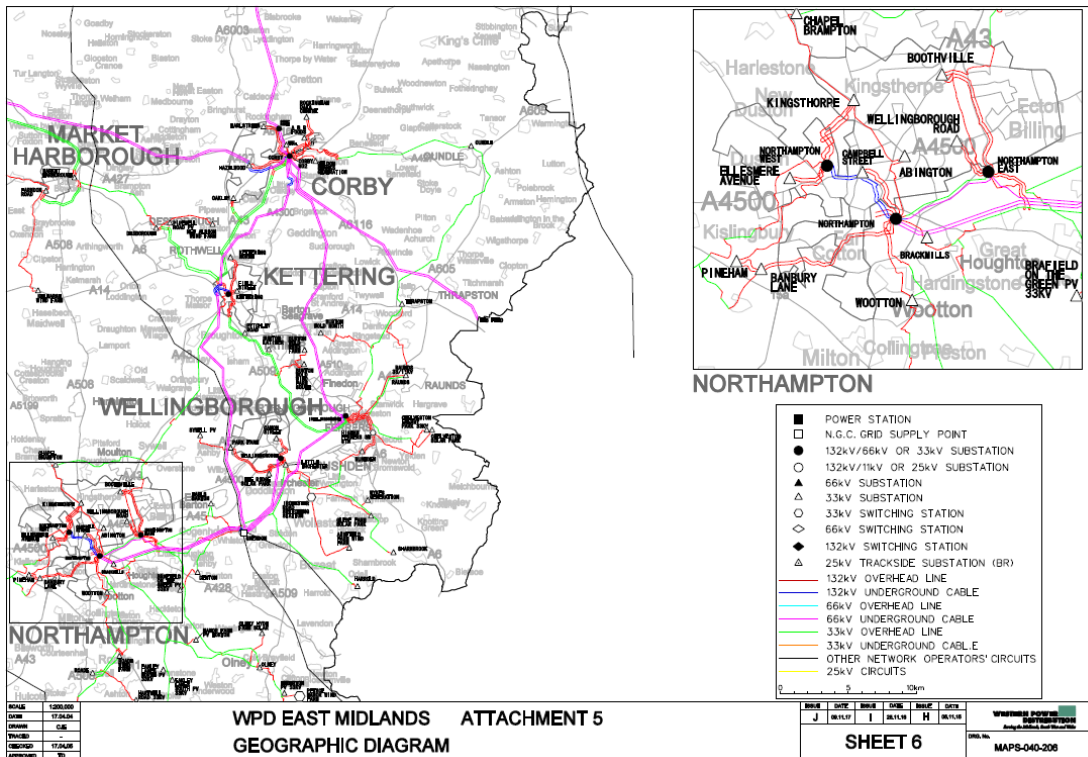
- 4.23.5 In South Kesteven, the WPD network connects Stamford via substations at Ketton Cement (33kV), Tinwell Road (33kV) and Wittering (33kV). Bourne is connected by substations at Tunnel Bank (33kV), Bytham (25kV) and Bourne West (Elsea Park) (132kV/11kV). The Deepings is connected by West Deeping (33 kV) and Market Deeping (33kV). Easton 33kV, Grantham North BR 132kV/11kV, Grantham North 33kV and New Beacon Road 33kV supply Grantham.
- 4.23.6 Substations at Exton (33kV), Empingham (33kV) and Uppingham (33/33kV) supply Oakham.
- 4.23.7 St George's has a current assigned supply capacity (ASC) to the site of 1700kVA with a present site demand of 1100kVA, which is being provided by WPD. Due to the size of the site it is likely that there is currently a bulk supply substation with a private 11 kV distribution system.
- 4.23.8 Figure 61, Figure 62 and Figure 63 below shows the WPD infrastructure in the East Midlands, including key settlements in the areas of interest.

Figure 61: WPD East Midland Infrastructure Plan East



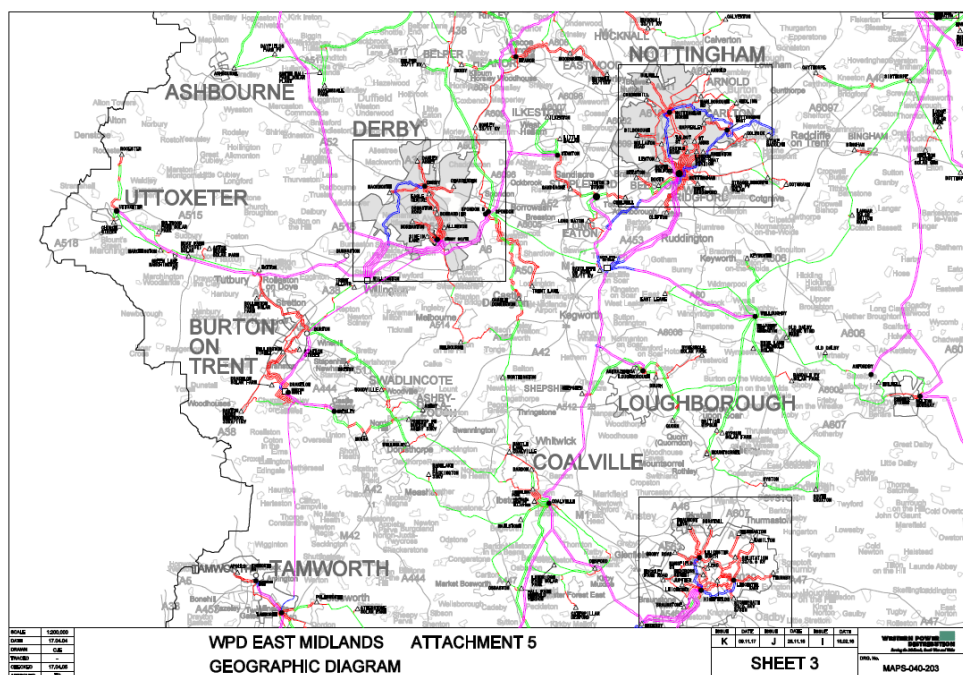
Source: Long Term Development Statement for Western Power Distribution – Nov 2017

Figure 62: WPD East Midland Infrastructure Plan South



Source: Long Term Development Statement for Western Power Distribution – Nov 2017

Figure 63: WPD East Midland Infrastructure Plan West



Source: Long Term Development Statement for Western Power Distribution – Nov 2017

- 4.23.9 Currently in the Stamford area of South Kesteven there is capacity in the east side transformer but there is already substantial loading on the north west side which historically manages a significant loading supplying for majority of the town. In Bourne there is capacity in Elsea Park as the transformer is fairly new, however there is no known capacity at Tunnel Bank. In The Deepings there is potential to accommodate up to 400 new units, further development would require reinforcement. At Grantham north and Grantham south, there is available capacity for up to 4,000 residential dwellings at each substation. Although there is capacity, there are potential restraints with regard to connection and infrastructure, particularly in the areas of Grantham and Stamford.
- 4.23.10 In Oakham, it is anticipated there is available capacity; however it is presently unknown how many more units can be accommodated.
- 4.23.11 Recently WPD has invested in Oakham, for the reinforcement and renewal of electricity cables in Oakham Town Centre.

## Planned Provision and Future Demand

- 4.23.12 In South Kesteven, there is a programme to upgrade the Tunnel Bank, Bourne transformer and network upgrades are proposed to serve the development of Stamford North.
- 4.23.13 New cabling and substation upgrades are proposed for south Grantham.
- 4.23.14 Additional upgrades are proposed for the New Beacon Road, Grantham station including provisions for new mains, however, necessary provisions will be assessed based on the scale and location of any proposed developments.
- 4.23.15 Additional upgrades of cables and the provisions of additional transformers are required to serve new developments; WPD have a programme to deliver upgrades within 6 to 7 years across the East Midlands.
- 4.23.16 The increased use of electric cars is anticipated, and further provision to cater for this will be considered by WPD.

## Future Demand and Costs

- 4.23.17 Future demand for electricity is directly related to the population growth anticipated in the study areas. Projected housing growth in South Kesteven and Rutland is tabulated in Section 2.3.
- 4.23.18 The projected growth in both areas will directly increase the demand on the existing electricity infrastructure. The Western Power Long Term Development Statement (LTDS) has outlined the 'Actual and Forecast Demands' for the relevant areas, these have been reproduced in Table 73 below.

**Table 73: WPD Actual and Forecast Demand**

| Bulk Supply Point Name | Primary Substation and Transformer Name | Local Substation Peak Demand | Substation Demand at System Peak 2016/14 (MVA) | Forecast Load Information (MVA) |          |       |       |       | Firm Capacity of Substation (MVA) |       |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
|                        |   |                              |  | Date & Time                     | Load MVA | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 |                                   | 20/21 |
| Grantham               | -                                       | 13/12/2016 @ 17:00           | 29.55  | 27.72                           | 28.49    | 27.47 | 26.49 | 25.54 | 24.63                             | 58.5  |
| Grantham               | Billingborough                          | 04/02/2017 @ 01:30           | 2.31   | 1.67                            | 2.12     | 2.04  | 1.95  | 1.88  | 1.80                              | 12    |
| Grantham               | Billingborough                          | 04/02/2017 @ 01:30           | 2.31   | 1.67                            | 2.12     | 2.04  | 1.95  | 1.88  | 1.80                              | 12    |
| Grantham               | Easton                                  | 17/08/2016 @ 20:30           | 3.74   | 2.66                            | 3.59     | 3.45  | 3.31  | 3.18  | 3.06                              | 12    |
| Grantham               | Leadenham (T2)                          | 13/02/2017 @ 13:30           | 3.40   | 2.80                            | 3.39     | 3.37  | 3.36  | 3.34  | 3.33                              | 12    |
| Grantham               | Market Overton (T2)                     | 17/11/2016 @ 18:00           | 1.54   | 1.05                            | 1.50     | 1.45  | 1.41  | 1.37  | 1.33                              | 7.5   |
| Grantham               | New Beacon Road                         | 06/12/2016 @ 16:30           | 11.96  | 13.16                           | 11.48    | 11.02 | 10.58 | 10.16 | 9.75                              | 14.5  |
| Grantham               | Skillington                             | 07/12/2016 @ 20:00           | 2.71   | 2.26                            | 2.70     | 2.68  | 2.67  | 2.65  | 2.64                              | 12    |
| Oakham                 | -                                       | 13/01/2017 @ 09:00           | 41.63  | 31.80                           | 41.32    | 41.01 | 40.71 | 40.41 | 40.11                             | 78    |
| Oakham                 | Empingham                               | 06/02/2017 @ 12:00           | 10.76  | 3.30                            | 10.80    | 10.83 | 10.86 | 10.90 | 10.93                             | 23    |
| Oakham                 | Exton                                   | 09/02/2017 @ 17:30           | 3.37   | 3.23                            | 3.30     | 3.24  | 3.17  | 3.11  | 3.05                              | 6.5   |
| Oakham                 | Market Overton (T1)                     | 17/11/2016 @ 18:00           | 1.75   | 1.19                            | 1.70     | 1.65  | 1.60  | 1.55  | 1.50                              | 7.5   |
| Oakham                 | Oakham 11                               | 03/01/2017 @ 16:30           | 16.48  | 16.52                           | 16.38    | 16.28 | 16.18 | 16.08 | 15.98                             | 23    |

South Kesteven and Rutland  
Infrastructure Delivery Plan

| Bulk Supply Point Name | Primary Substation and Transformer Name | Local Substation Peak Demand | Substation Demand at System Peak 2016/14 (MVA) | Forecast Load Information (MVA) |       |       |       |       | Firm Capacity of Substation (MVA) |     |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|
|                        |   | Date & Time                  | Load MVA                                       | 17/18                           | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 |                                   |     |
| Oakham                 | Uppingham                               | 22/01/2017 @ 18:00           | 6.20   | 5.77                            | 6.01  | 5.82  | 5.63  | 5.46  | 5.29                              | 12  |
| Grantham North 132 11  | –                                       | 12/12/2016 @ 16:30           | 14.40  | 13.75                           | 14.53 | 14.65 | 14.78 | 14.91 | 15.05                             | 39  |
| Grantham South 132 11  | –                                       | 25/01/2017 @ 17:00           | 26.31  | 22.94                           | 24.02 | 23.73 | 23.45 | 23.17 | 22.89                             | 39  |
| Bourne                 | –                                       | 03/01/2017 @ 09:30           | 45.13  | 40.78                           | 45.68 | 46.24 | 46.81 | 47.38 | 47.96                             | 78  |
| Bourne                 | Bourne 11                               | 02/03/2017 @ 09:00           | 18.71  | 14.12                           | 18.96 | 19.22 | 19.48 | 19.74 | 20.01                             | 23  |
| Bourne                 | Dowsby Fen                              | 12/12/2016 @ 17:00           | 4.56   | 3.38                            | 4.55  | 4.54  | 4.53  | 4.52  | 4.51                              | 6   |
| Bourne                 | Market Deeping (T2)                     | 03/01/2017 @ 17:00           | 4.73   | 4.45                            | 4.63  | 4.54  | 4.45  | 4.37  | 4.28                              | 20  |
| Bourne                 | Tunnel Bank                             | 12/04/2016 @ 15:00           | 9.47   | 5.71                            | 9.96  | 10.05 | 10.15 | 10.24 | 10.33                             | 12  |
| Bourne                 | West Deeping (T2)                       | 13/12/2016 @ 18:00           | 0.00   | 0.00                            | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00                              | 6.5 |
| Stamford               | –                                       | 15/12/2016 @ 17:00           | 57.16  | 44.96                           | 55.83 | 54.52 | 53.25 | 52.00 | 50.79                             | 78  |
| Stamford               | Market Deeping (T1)                     | 03/01/2017 @ 17:00           | 5.55   | 5.22                            | 5.45  | 5.34  | 5.24  | 5.13  | 5.03                              | 20  |
| Stamford               | Stamford (T3 T4)                        | 07/12/2016 @ 17:00           | 18.75  | 16.63                           | 19.61 | 19.46 | 19.32 | 19.18 | 19.04                             | 23  |
| Stamford               | Tinwell Road                            | 26/01/2017 @ 17:30           | 3.30   | 3.23                            | 3.28  | 3.27  | 3.25  | 3.24  | 3.22                              | 10  |
| Stamford               | West Deeping (T1)                       | 13/12/2016 @ 18:00           | 4.48   | 3.80                            | 4.34  | 4.31  | 4.28  | 4.24  | 4.21                              | 6.5 |
| Stamford               | Wittering                               | 27/01/2017 @ 07:30           | 6.84   | 4.75                            | 6.83  | 6.81  | 6.80  | 6.79  | 6.78                              | 10  |

Source: Western Power Distribution Long Term Development Statement Nov 2017

4.23.19 In order to accommodate changes in demand, Western Power Distribution has published planned improvement works in their LTDS. The following planned works have been identified in relation to both South Kesteven and Rutland.

- In Bourne – West Deeping, the planned works include 33kV circuit reinforcement, to increase firm capacity in 2018.
- In Stamford, Wittering and West Deeping, the planned works include 33kV circuit reinforcement, to increase firm capacity in 2019.

- 4.23.20 The combined load for the redeveloped St George's site has been generated using 2kVA per dwelling with gas heating. This has not considered the requirement of a charging point for an electric vehicle, which would require a greater domestic supply to each dwelling. However off peak charging reduces this to a 2.2kW requirement. Therefore, the ASC is sufficient for circa 500 houses before additional supply capacity is required.
- 4.23.21 The anticipated development in Uppingham will be supplied by the 33kV substation at Uppingham, but this would require consultation with WPD.
- 4.23.22 Funding for infrastructure improvement works is to be provided by the developer based on the number of units and the extent of reinforcement works required. Larger infrastructure works, on a national level are conducted and funded by National Grid.
- 4.23.23 11 utilities projects relating to electricity infrastructure are included in the Project Schedule; this includes some site specific requirements associated with allocations in South Kesteven. Costs for these projects are not available.

### Key Findings

- 4.23.24 Key findings relating to electricity are as follows:
- WPD provide electricity to both South Kesteven and Rutland via National Grid infrastructure;
  - Existing capacity varies across the substations located in the areas;
  - There are proposed improvement works in some of the areas of key settlements;
  - General upgrades will be required with increased development;
  - The increase in housing and population will cause a direct increase in electricity demand; infrastructure to accommodate this increased demand is to be funded by the developer and is dependent on the type and extents of the works;
  - 11 utilities projects relating to electricity infrastructure are included in the Project Schedule; these include upgrades to sub stations to cater for growth in Grantham and north of Stamford, and
  - Only with firm development allocations and identification of required connections can WPD provide information regarding the costs and funding requirements associated with meeting planned growth over the Local Plan period.

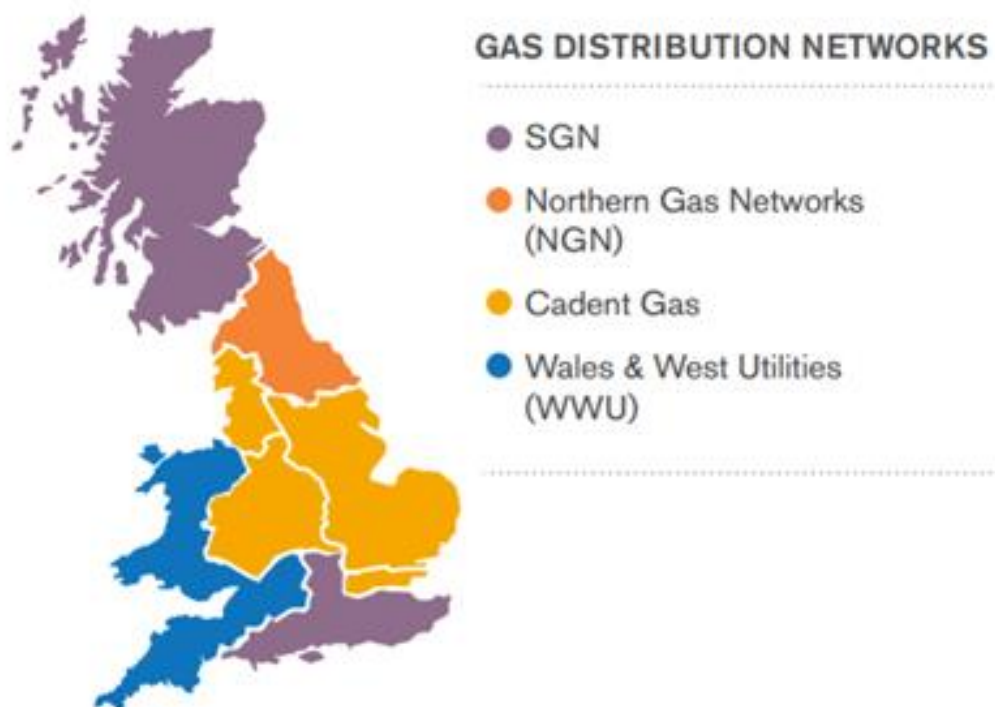


## 4.24 Utilities: Gas

### Introduction

- 4.24.1 Gas is transmitted through a National Transmission System (NTS); it is then supplied to towns and villages through Local Distribution Zones (LDZ). The Gas Distribution Network Operator for South Kesteven and Rutland is Cadent Gas, as shown in Figure 64 below.

**Figure 64: Ofgem Gas Distribution Operators**



Source: Ofgem

- 4.24.2 This section includes an outline of the current gas situation in the areas of Rutland County and South Kesteven District and any known planned provisions of the future development of the area.

### Baseline

- 4.24.3 The closest gas terminal to both areas is Bacton. Gas mains run throughout the East Midlands, however the rural nature of the South Kesteven and Rutland districts results in approximately 19% of the district not having a connection to the mains gas network.
- 4.24.4 Cadent Gas is responsible for any required improvement works to the National Transition System, to ensure adequate transportation of Gas.
- 4.24.5 Currently the St George's redevelopment site is understood to have gas mains.

### Planned Provision

- 4.24.6 In this location, and in line with recent decreasing use, no additional infrastructure for gas is anticipated to support development. As such there is no current capacity issues identified.

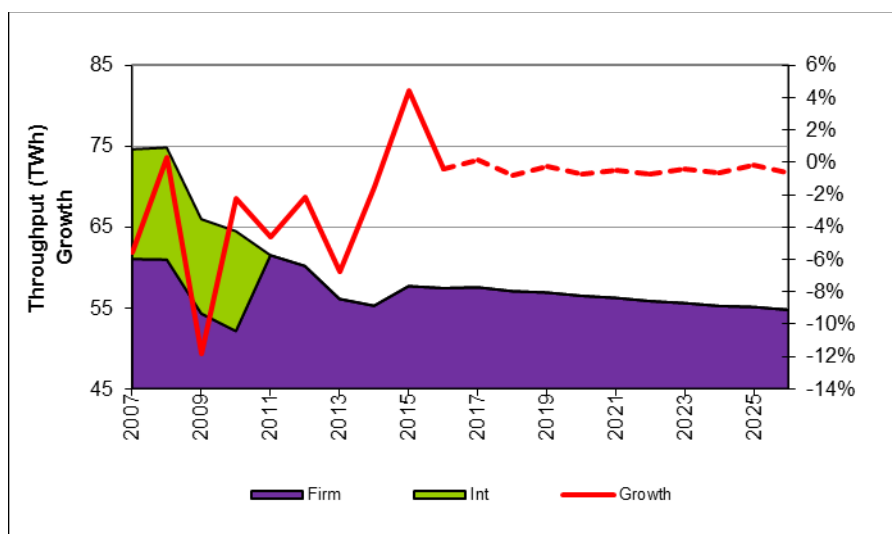
4.24.7 Areas currently without gas main connections are intended to remain that way.

### Future Demand and Costs

4.24.8 Cadent Gas provided a Long Term Development Statement (LTDS) in October 2017, which states that planning assumptions are based on market observations and stakeholder engagement working closely with National Grid who typically provide a short term forecast for future demand.

4.24.9 The Cadent Gas LTDS includes predictions regarding future demand. These predictions are based on demand trends to estimate the latest peak gas demand, and forecast the anticipated requirements. A reduction of circa 0.5% per year on average (2015-2025) has been calculated for the East Midlands LDZ; this can be seen in Figure 65 below.

**Figure 65: East Midlands LDZ Historical & Forecast Annual Gas Demand**



Source: Cadent Gas Long TERM Development Statement, Oct 2017

4.24.10 Cadent Gas’s analysis of demand over the 2017-2026 period has been reproduced in the Table 74 below. Over all the different load categories, a marginal decrease is shown.

**Table 74: East Midlands LDZ Forecast Annual Demand – Split by Load Categories (TWh)**

| Load Category             | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  | 2024  | 2025  | 2026  |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 to 73 MWh               | 34.8  | 34.7  | 34.5  | 34.3  | 34.0  | 33.8  | 33.5  | 33.2  | 32.9  | 32.5  |       |
| 73 to 732 MWh             | 4.6   | 4.7   | 4.8   | 4.8   | 4.9   | 4.9   | 4.9   | 4.9   | 4.9   | 4.8   |       |
| NDM >732 MWh              | 8.2   | 8.0   | 8.0   | 8.0   | 8.0   | 7.9   | 7.9   | 7.9   | 8.1   | 8.1   |       |
| Total NDM                 | 47.6  | 47.4  | 47.4  | 47.1  | 46.8  | 46.5  | 46.3  | 46.0  | 45.8  | 45.4  |       |
| Total DM                  | 9.7   | 9.4   | 9.3   | 9.2   | 9.2   | 9.1   | 9.1   | 9.1   | 9.2   | 9.1   |       |
| Total LDZ                 | 57.3  | 56.9  | 56.7  | 56.3  | 56.0  | 55.6  | 55.4  | 55.1  | 55.0  | 54.6  |       |
| Shrinkage                 | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   |       |
| Total Demand (Throughput) | 57.6  | 57.1  | 56.9  | 56.5  | 56.2  | 55.8  | 55.6  | 55.2  | 55.1  | 54.8  |       |
| Gas Supply Year           | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24 | 24/25 | 25/26 | 26/27 |
| Total Demand (Throughput) | 57.5  | 57.2  | 57.0  | 56.7  | 56.3  | 56.0  | 55.7  | 55.4  | 55.1  | 54.9  | 54.4  |

Source: Cadent Gas Long Term Development Statement, Oct 2017

4.24.11 Regardless of the forecast reduction in demand, Cadent Gas is required to invest in major projects to ensure safe and high quality supply to new and existing developments.

4.24.12 Cadent Gas assess connections on a reactive basis, therefore available capacity is constantly changing. With regards to funding sources, if a new connection to the system triggers a requirement for Cadent Gas to reinforce their network, an economic test is performed to calculate the level of customer contribution, if required at all.

4.24.13 Cadent Gas continues to invest to increase the reliability, safety and efficiency of the network, and plans to invest approximately £4.1bn in assets during the RIIO-GD1 price control review period 2013 to 2021 are underway.

4.24.14 An approximate gas loading of 19,600kW will be required at St George’s to support the proposed development. The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) estimate the current capacity of the site is 20% of the future demand. Therefore trunk reinforcement will be required, which is likely to be drawn from 3-4km to the south. It is estimated that 500 residential homes can be delivered before offsite reinforcement is required.

4.24.15 Three entries in the Project Schedule relate to gas infrastructure, covering requirements associated with major allocations.

### Key findings

4.24.16 Key findings relating to gas are as follows:

- Cadent Gas is the gas supplier to both South Kesteven and Rutland via National Grid infrastructure;

- Not all parts of South Kesteven and Rutland have a gas supply;
- There are no known proposed improvement works to the gas network in South Kesteven and Rutland, though as identified in the Project Schedule site specific reinforcement works may be implemented for some development sites;
- Cadent Gas forecast an overall decrease in demand to 2026 for the East Midlands of 0.5%;
- The cost to connect new development is to be funded by the developer and is calculated on the basis of number of connections and extents of required improvement works.

## 4.25 Utilities: Potable Water

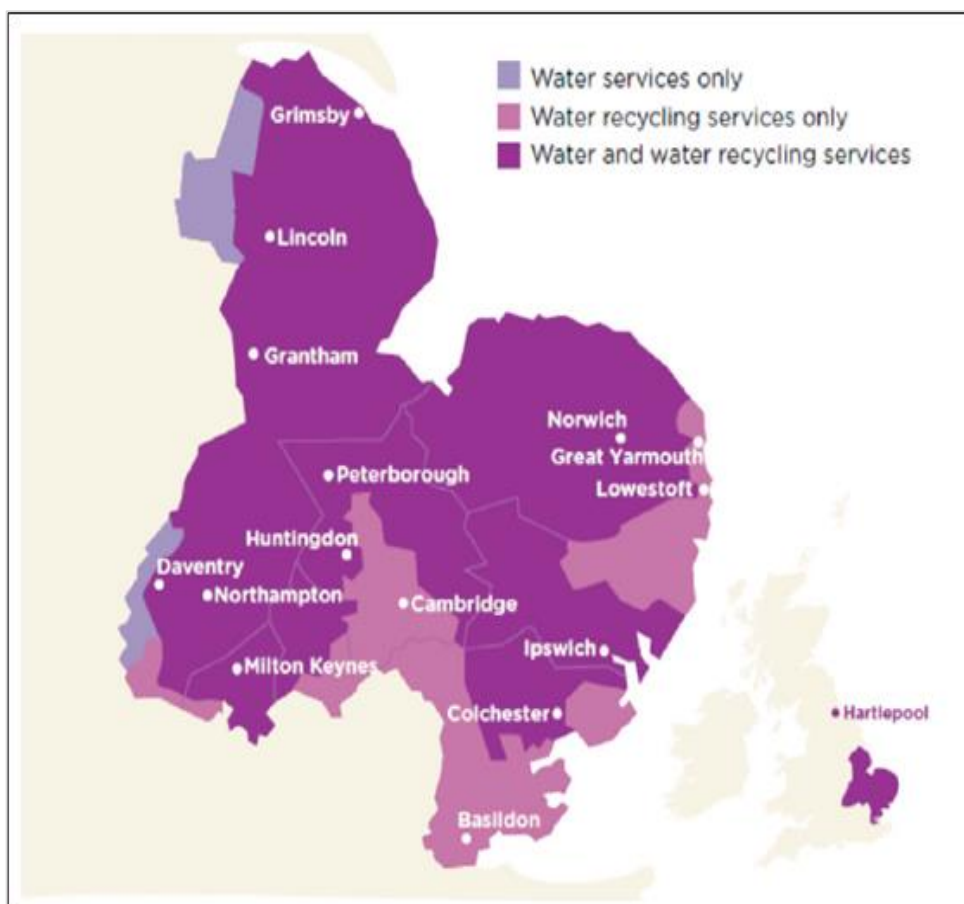
### Introduction

- 4.25.1 AW is the water supplier for the area of South Kesteven and Rutland County. AW has produced a Draft Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) that covers the period from 2020 to 2045 with the strategy outlined to meet customer demands for the next 25 years. The western edge of Rutland is also supplied by Severn Trent Water (STW). In 2018, STW also produced a draft WRMP which covers the next 25 years.

### Baseline

- 4.25.2 The Water Cycle Strategies for each area define the water supplies as follows:
- In South Kesteven the water source is primarily groundwater, particularly in the more built up areas like Grantham, pumping water from Sandstone and Lincolnshire Limestone Aquifers as well as Surface Water abstracted from the River Ancholm; and
  - In Rutland County, a band of aquifers run to the east. The part of Rutland served by AW is supplied by the Lincolnshire Fens water resource zone. The part of the area served by STW suffers from water resources issues affecting the groundwater and surface water. The water resource zone is an aquifer located in Nottinghamshire as well as surface water abstractions from the River Derwent and Dove, Carsington and Charnwood Reservoirs (serving a number of locations as well as Rutland).
- 4.25.3 The existing supply of water must be managed and potential future demands must be met. AW currently supplies water to 2.2 million households, and this is anticipated to increase by up 30% according to the WRMP's previous growth trends.
- 4.25.4 STW currently supplies 4.3 million households and is one the largest water and wastewater companies in England and Wales. The WRMP highlights an increase in the STW region's population of 1.13 million, at the same time as water resources become scarcer.
- 4.25.5 The western edge of Rutland is also supplied by Severn Trent Water (STW), therefore the AW WRMP is relevant to Rutland alongside the STW WRMP. This is shown below by the AW region map in Figure 66, which shows that both South Kesteven and Rutland fall under water and water recycling services.
- 4.25.6 While the western edge of Rutland has STW as its supplier, this area receives all of its water from bulk supply transfers from AW.
- 4.25.7 The St George's development site has potential supply connection points to STW network at both the north and western boundaries, with a supply of 5l/s from either point. It is assumed that the site is currently fed by a private tank and on-site network.
- 4.25.8 Per capita consumption (PCC) values in 2015/16 (first year of AMP6) are: Measured PCC 137l/h/d; Unmeasured PCC 165 l/h/d, with a weighted average value of 146.0 l/h/d. This is expected to fall to 127.0 l/h/d in the Final plan forecast, as demand management option savings are realised and customers switch from unmeasured to measured status.

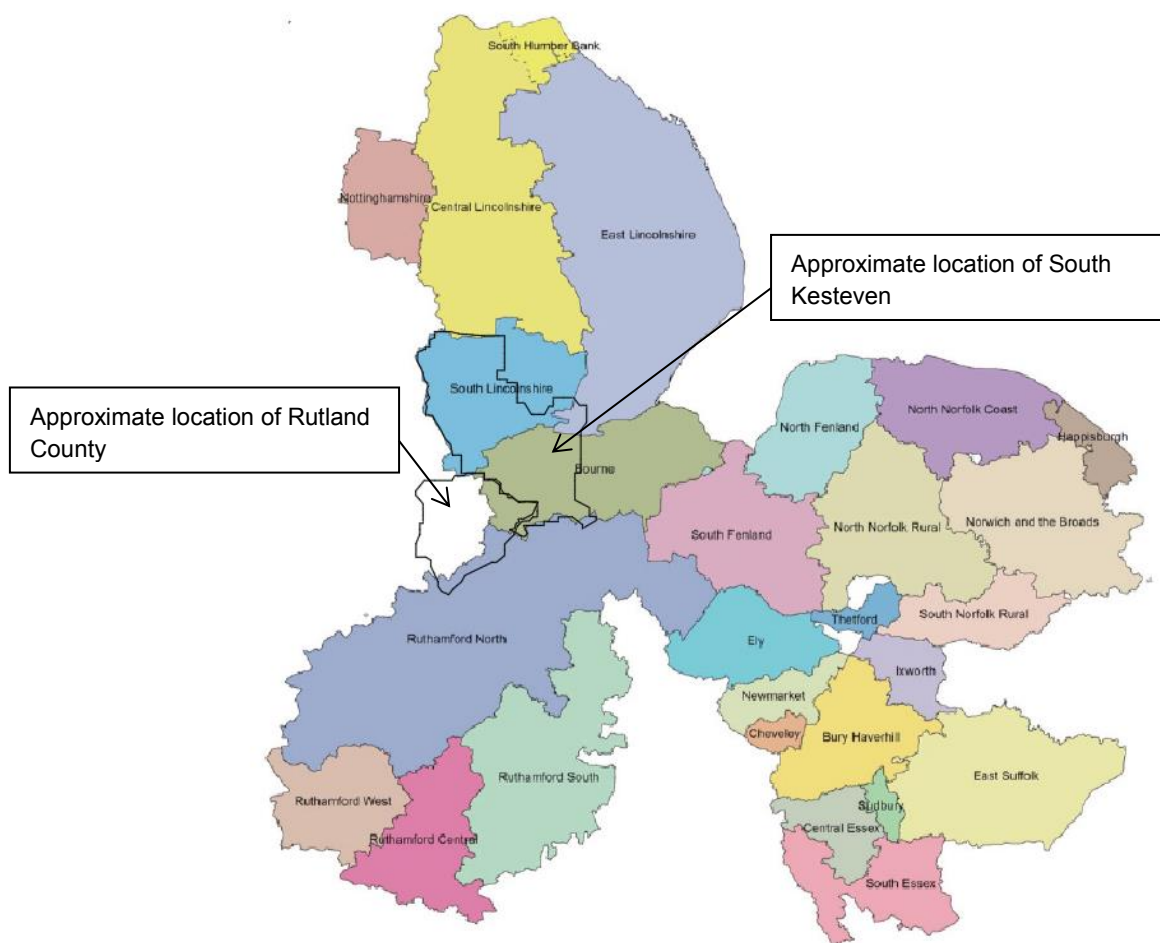
Figure 66: Anglia Water Region Map



Source: Anglian Water

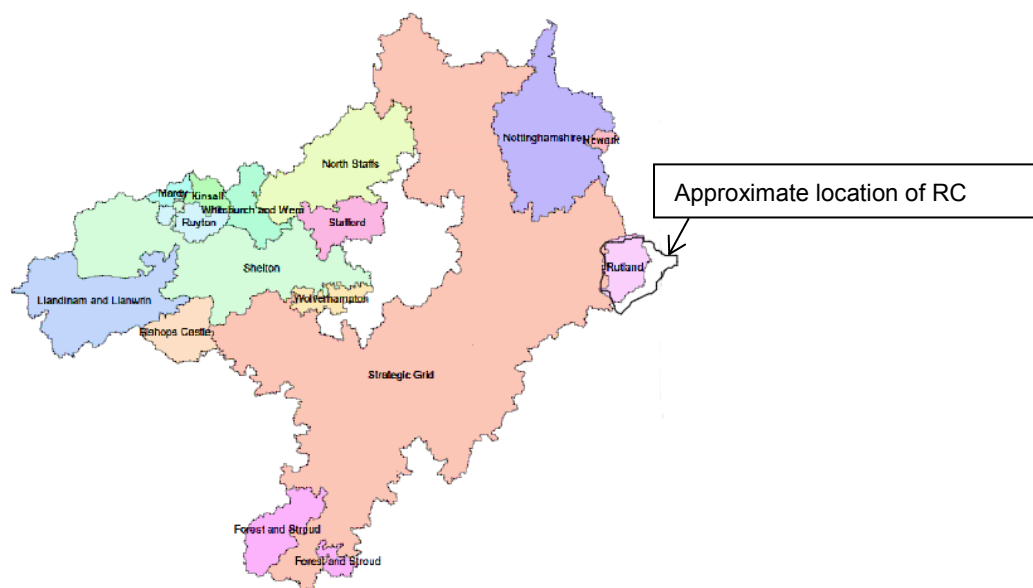
- 4.25.9 Figure 67 shows AW's Water Resource Zones (WRZ). South Kesteven falls under the South Lincolnshire WRZ and Bourne WRZ. Rutland County falls under Rutland and Northants. Figure 68 shows STW WRZ's, which demonstrates that the western edge of Rutland lies within STW's Rutland WRZ.
- 4.25.10 The South Lincolnshire WRZ covers an area of 888km<sup>2</sup> and sits adjacent to Bourne WRZ to the south, Central Lincolnshire WRZ to the North and East Lincolnshire WRZ to the east. It includes groundwater abstraction from the Lincolnshire Limestone aquifer. It is based on the supply systems for Grantham and Sleaford, noting that Sleaford is outside of South Kesteven District.
- 4.25.11 The Bourne WRZ covers an area of 1,087 km<sup>2</sup> and it is based on the supply systems for Bourne, Spalding and Stamford.
- 4.25.12 Rutland's main water supply is from Rutland Water and STW have classified the WRZ at 'Low Vulnerability'.

Figure 67: WRMP Water Resource Zone Map



Source: Anglian Water Draft WRMP 2019

Figure 68: STW: WRMP Water Resource Zone Map

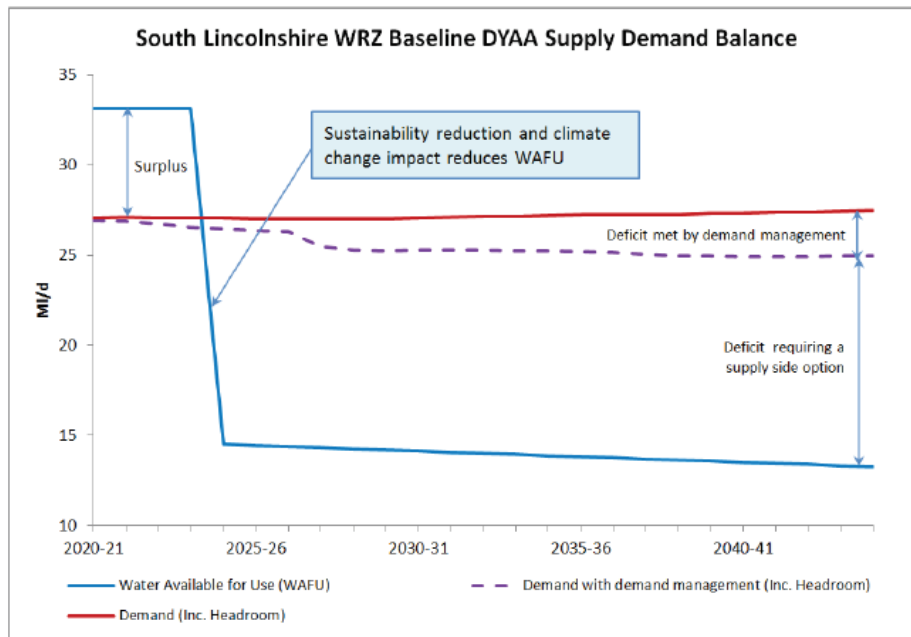


Source: Severn Trent Water Draft WRMP 2019 (approximate location of Rutland County is shown)

- 4.25.13 This section includes an outline of the existing water supply in the areas of Rutland County and South Kesteven District and any known planned provision to cater for the future development of the area.
- 4.25.14 AW predict that over the WRMP period, household properties are expected to increase, based upon local authority planning information. Population is expected to increase from approximately 110,000 to 134,000 within the South Lincolnshire WRZ and 156,000 to 175,000 in Bourne WRZ.
- 4.25.15 Figure 69 below shows the baseline dry year annual average supply demand balance for South Lincolnshire WRZ.



Figure 69: Baseline Dry Year Annual Average (DYAA) Supply Demand Balance

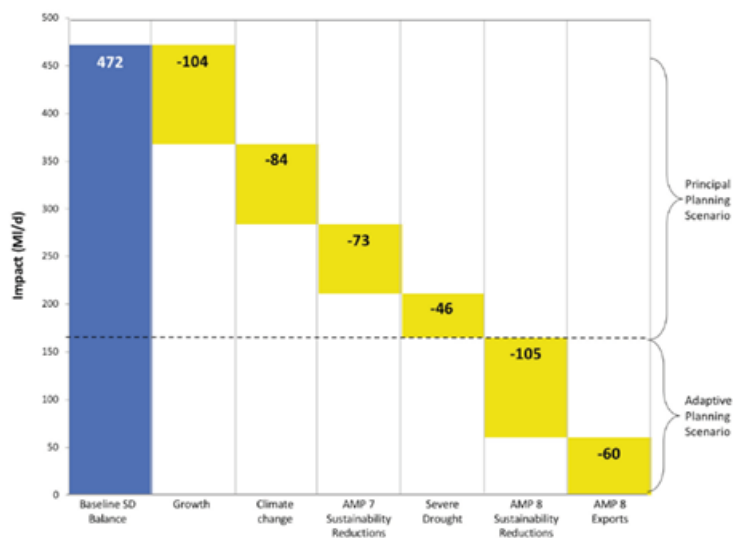


Source: Anglian Water Draft WRMP 2019

### Planned Provision

4.25.16 In general, AW has predicted the supply demand balance to 2045 shown in Figure 70 below for their whole supply area. The deficit is not distributed evenly across the whole area; it is greatest in South Lincolnshire where the deficit averages out to approximately -40 MI/d and in Bourne its +20 MI/d.

Figure 70: AW Supply Demand balance 2045 Dry Year Annual Average



Source: Anglian Water Draft WRMP 2019

- 4.25.17 It is stated in the WRMP that population is likely to increase the demand for water by -0.4 MI/d by 2045 in South Lincolnshire and 3.5 MI/d in Bourne, and climate change by 4.39 MI/d in South Lincolnshire, as the groundwater and surface water are considered vulnerable.
- 4.25.18 To attempt to counteract any shortfalls and water stresses, AW proposed to increase water efficiency with the use of enhanced metering, installing over 85,000 smart meters in areas of deficit, controlling leakages and transferring potable water where feasible. STW propose to reduce leakages in Rutland by 1.9 MI/d.
- 4.25.19 STW propose to reduce leakages in Rutland by 1.9 MI/d. STW completed a £1.5m water pipe replacement programme in Oakham in February 2018. Another phase of pipe replacement is scheduled for November/December 2018 in Oakham to reduce pipe leakage.
- 4.25.20 For the areas of Rutland and South Kesteven, it is recommended that new builds apply the optional Water Efficiency Standard of 110 l/d. This is being applied by both AW and STW.
- 4.25.21 More broadly, AW proposes treatment of all wastewater and re-use for potable consumption, maximisation of rainwater harvesting (in some cases complete capture of rainfall falling within a development) and abstraction of local groundwater or river flow storage for treatment and potable supply.
- 4.25.22 The local plans for both Rutland and South Kesteven include policies for new developments to achieve neutrality, where supply meets demand. This can influence consumption rates.

### Future Demand and Costs

- 4.25.23 AW has produced a demand forecast for future development. The methodology is outlined below:
- Data collection and reconciliation: align initial baseline data, assess trend projections;
  - Data collation: GIS data extraction;
  - Apportion & extract: calculation engine;
  - Calculate and report: output design flows tailored to specific geography; and
  - Analyse and validate: uncertainty analysis, target headroom, scenario development and confidence testing.
- 4.25.24 Unconstrained demand is expected to increase over the WRMP period from approximately 99 MI/d to 110.1MI/d. However, with the delivery of the preferred demand management options (for leakage, behaviour and efficiency and 'smart' metering), the overall level of demand is projected to slightly increase over the plan period from 99MI/d to 99.8MI/d.
- 4.25.25 AW report that the baseline Deployable Output (DO) is forecast to change over the planning period due to:
- 14 MI/d sustainability reduction in 2024;
  - Climate change impact of -13.36 MI/d in 2024 increasing to -18.82 MI/d in 2045, subject to further investigation; and
  - -30 MI/d severe drought DO impact in 2024.

4.25.26 Baseline Water Available for Use (WAFU) includes an import from East Lincolnshire WRZ.

4.25.27 The AW Strategic Development Assessment 2010 – 2035 sets out the anticipated challenges and AW's proposed strategy for coping with future demand for water across their supply area. Figure 71 below shows the projected water deficit up to 2032.

**Figure 71: Projected Water Deficit**



Source: Anglian Water Strategic Development Assessment 2010-2035

4.25.28 The AW WRMP outlines some of the causes of the deficit; these are shown along with the estimated supply reduction values (for the whole AW supply area) in Table 75 below.

**Table 75: AW WRMP Predicted Shortfalls**

| Impact         | Supply Reductions (MI/day) |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Growth         | 104                        |
| Climate Change | 84                         |
| Severe Drought | 46                         |

Source: Anglian Water WRMP

4.25.29 AW have determined methods to reduce water usage and the anticipated reduction associated with each method up to 2045 in shown in Table 76 below.

**Table 76: AW WRMP Anticipated Reduced Water Usage**

| Method               | 2025 – 2030 Reduced Water Usage (MI/day) | 2045 Reduced Water Usage (MI/day) |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Smart Metres         | 7  | 23                                |
| Reduced Leakages     |  | 107                               |
| Increased Efficiency | 6  | 31                                |

Source: Anglian Water WRMP

- 4.25.30 AW have produced a statement specifically in relation to Grantham and Stamford. Collectively, 73% of homes in Grantham and Stamford are now metered. It is proposed to increase the number of smart metered homes to 95%. AW will provide/continue to provide £73.4 million in funding (between 2015 and 2020) for further improvements to service. This funding currently equates to £1,026 per household in Grantham and Stamford, excluding proposed development.
- 4.25.31 In Rutland, to protect against drought, AW is proposing a long-term option to build a large pipe to transfer water from the River Trent to the Rutland area, the 'Trent Transfer'. This would be built after 2020, and would provide a secure water resource in the drier parts of the region.
- 4.25.32 AW has provided the predictions of demand and predictions of demand incorporating management options. For this report the results for the relevant areas, Bourne and South Lincolnshire, have been reproduced in Table 77 below.

**Table 77: Bourne and South Lincolnshire Predicted Demand**

| <b>Bourne</b>                    | <b>2020/21</b> | <b>2024/25</b> | <b>2029/30</b> | <b>2034/35</b> | <b>2039/40</b> | <b>2044/45</b> |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Demand (MI/d)                    | 41.18          | 42.05          | 42.52          | 43.04          | 43.62          | 44.18          |
| Management options Demand (MI/d) | 41.18          | 40.93          | 39.97          | 40.06          | 39.90          | 39.87          |
| <b>South Lincolnshire</b>        |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| Demand (MI/d)                    | 25.68          | 25.62          | 25.52          | 25.63          | 25.67          | 25.80          |
| Management options Demand (MI/d) | 25.68          | 25.01          | 23.76          | 23.65          | 23.29          | 23.29          |

Source: Anglian Water WRMP

- 4.25.33 The Water Industry Act allows for the water companies to reclaim the cost of water and sewerage network upgrades from developers as part of the normal requisition process. However, AW has invested the following:
- £50m to drive leakage down by a further 23% by 2025;
  - £180m to provide smart meters to thousands more customers; and
  - £21m to continue Anglian Water's water efficiency campaigns and initiatives.
- 4.25.34 With regard to connection costs, a generic charge for a simple standard connection is £813.50 (off-site connection with 5 metre excavation) + £458.50 (zonal charge) + permit charge based on area. This implies a minimum cost of £16.4m for South Kesteven and £4.7m for Rutland (excluding permit charges), based on the housing numbers set out in the growth trajectory. These charges are funded by the developer via formal agreement.
- 4.25.35 The current water supply network surrounding the St George's development site can support approximately 250 homes. This has the possibility of being increased to 350 homes, but is dependent on proposals in respect to existing supplies. The STW network is not capable of supplying the anticipated demand for the full development proposals without major off site reinforcement. It is estimated that 350 residential homes can be developed before offsite reinforcement is required.

## Key Findings

4.25.36 Key findings relating to potable water are as follows:

- Anglian Water is the potable water supplier to both South Kesteven and Rutland;
- South Kesteven falls under the South Lincolnshire WRZ and Bourne WRZ. Rutland County falls under Rutland and Northants WRZ, and the western edge of Rutland falls within STW's Rutland WRZ;
- Liaisons with Anglian Water will be required to determine the site specific shortfalls;
- The developer is to fund the cost of development connections;
- AW are funding overall improvements to their networks and making efforts to reduce water consumption; and
- There are two entries in the Project Schedule, relating to smart metering (funding of £73.5m has been committed by Anglian Water to this programme) and off-site reinforcements to cater for development at St George's in Rutland.

## 4.26 Utilities: Wastewater

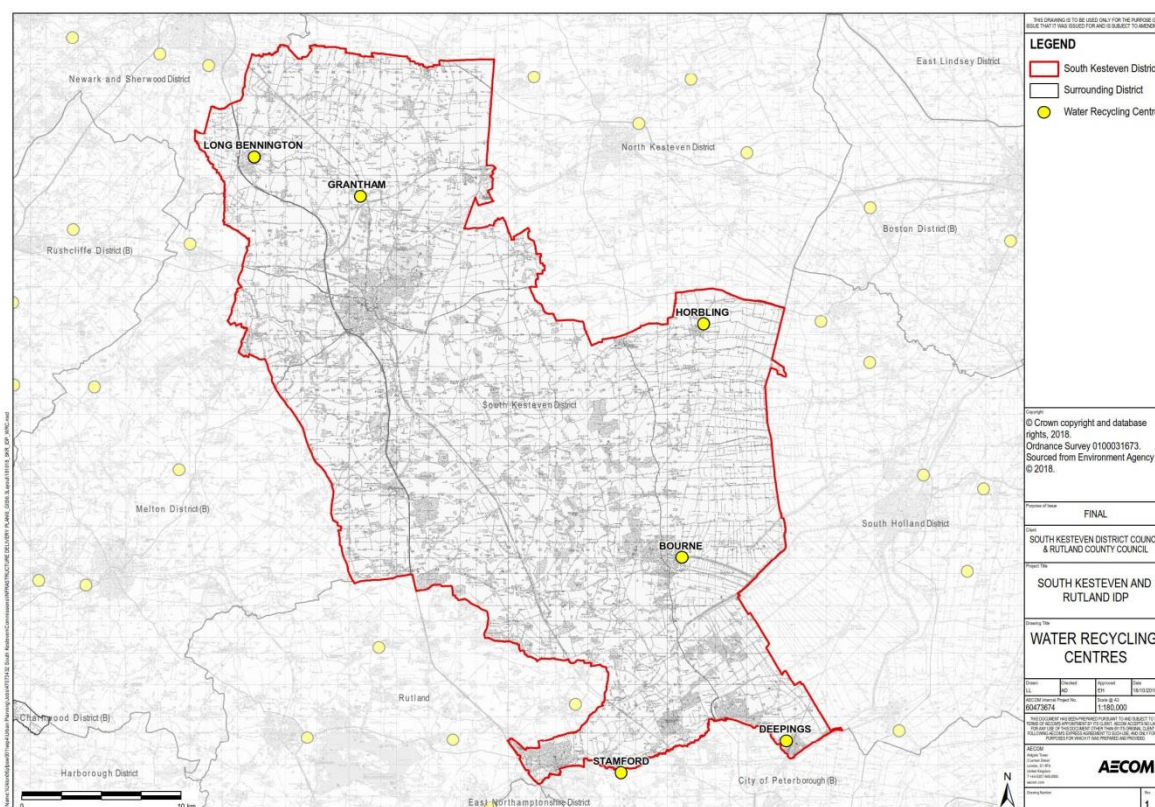
### Introduction

- 4.26.1 AW are the sewerage undertakers in the South Kesteven and Rutland. The areas are served by a combination of foul sewers and combined sewers. Severn Trent Water (STW) serves small parts of both areas.
- 4.26.2 There are a number of Water Recycling Centres (WRCs) in the areas. Generally, WRCs are designed with a freeboard, referred to as Headroom, for the provisions of future development.
- 4.26.3 This section includes an outline of the existing waste water infrastructure in the areas of Rutland County and South Kesteven and any known planned provisions of the future development of the area.

### Baseline

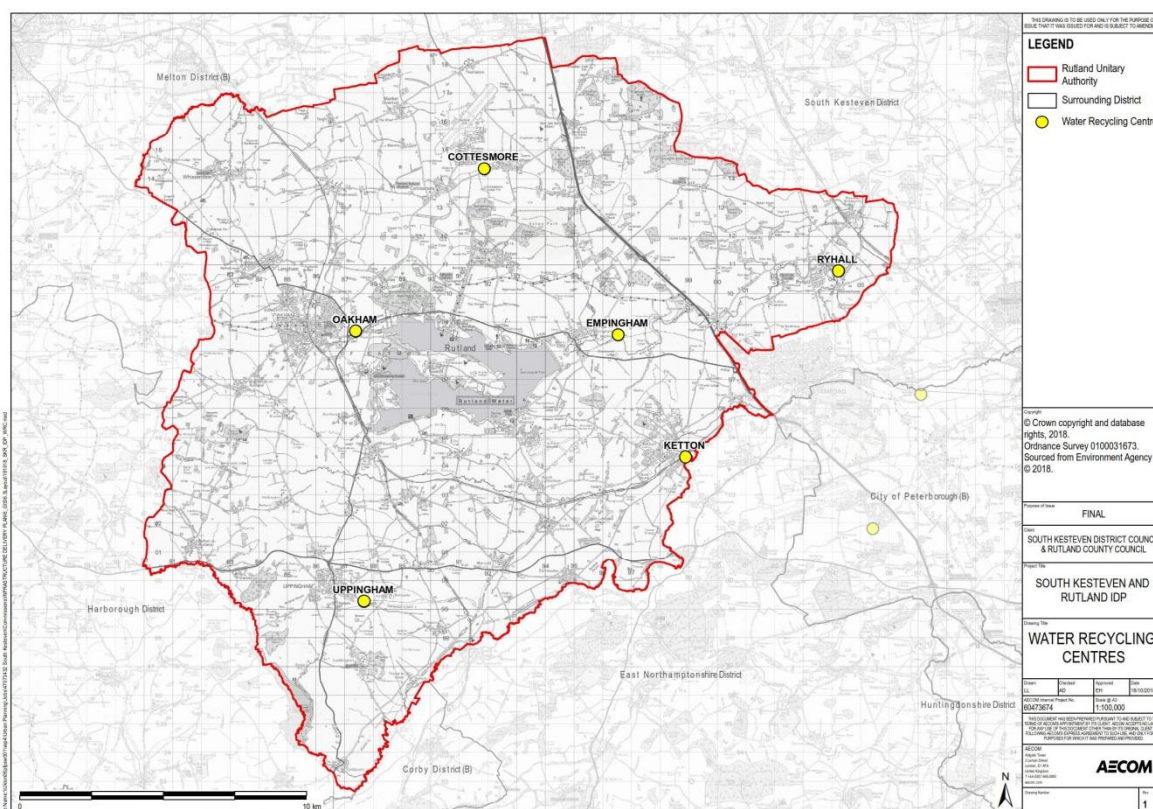
- 4.26.4 Figure 72 and Figure 73 below shows the location of the main WRC serving South Kesteven and Rutland respectively.

**Figure 72: Location of Water Recycling Centres in South Kesteven**



Source: AECOM, based on <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/waterbase-uwtd-urban-waste-water-treatment-directive-5> Note: WRC serving 2,000 PE (population equivalent) or above only are shown.

Figure 73: Location of Water Recycling Centres in Rutland



Source: AECOM, based on <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/waterbase-uwwt-d-urban-waste-water-treatment-directive-5> Note: WRC serving 2,000 PE (population equivalent) or above only are shown.

- 4.26.5 It has been identified by AW that new or improved foul water infrastructure may be required in line with the projected growth of the areas.
- 4.26.6 AW's projections for 2036 indicate that there is headroom available in all WRC in South Kesteven excluding Little Bytham and Marston, where it is the responsibility of the sewer undertaker to provide any future requirements. The Environment Agency has also raised concerns that Oakham and Uppingham sites will soon require repair at their current operation level.
- 4.26.7 The current connections on the St George's site pipe water to an existing WRC adjacent to the River Charter. This WRC has a capacity of 375 cu.m per day (dry weather flow) and 1,125 cu.m maximum capacity. At present the WRC is managed by C2C.

### Planned Provision

- 4.26.8 The potential growth in South Kesteven will require additional treatment capacity at two WRC serving South Kesteven as a result of additional wastewater likely to be generated by the proposed growth.
- 4.26.9 New discharge permits and potential upgrade solutions are required Marston to ensure that water quality targets set to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are not exceeded within the receiving watercourses for development in Grantham. The key settlement areas are in Grantham and Stamford, as such, the infrastructure in these locations will likely require improvement works.

- 4.26.10 AW is investing in catchment flow monitors to monitor growth at Bourne, Deeping and Stamford.<sup>61</sup>
- 4.26.11 Any proposed growth in Rutland will require additional capacity at Cottesmore, North Luffenham and Ryhall WRC, to cope with any additional foul water flows. However, in the areas of Oakham and Uppingham, where growth is anticipated there are also concerns over capacity. It is recommended by both AW and STW that house builders apply the 110l/dwelling/d Water Efficiency Standard.
- 4.26.12 AW have committed to investing in additional flow capacity at Oakham WRC, during 2020-2025.<sup>62</sup>
- 4.26.13 There are a number of options with regards to water and sewerage utility providers, including AW who have nearby assets or STW who could provide both potable and wastewater infrastructure services to the St George's development.

### Future Demand and Costs

- 4.26.14 Sewer undertakers will model the current capacity compared to anticipated demand of a proposed development.
- 4.26.15 The projected increase in housing in South Kesteven and Rutland will have a direct impact on the sewerage network. Stamford has previously been identified as constrained in the SKDC Water Cycle Study where proposed development impacts were modelled and Stamford was high risk in every scenario.
- 4.26.16 The Waste Water Growth Strategy produced by SKDC for Grantham included modelling work and showed that the localised sewerage network does not have capacity to facilitate the direct connection of the urban extensions.
- 4.26.17 The Regulation 19 South Kesteven IDP has identified that all the proposed allocated sites in Grantham will have a negative impact of the Marston WRC. The larger number of properties being served by the WRCs would require a permit from the Environment Agency to discharge at a larger flow rate; currently the permitted flow rate is 15,904m<sup>3</sup>/day.
- 4.26.18 Where the treatment works require upgrading, the water company is unable to claim from the developer. The upgrades are therefore funded by the water company through their normal submission to the Water Regulator as part of their Asset Management Plan submission.
- 4.26.19 For more information regarding allocations in South Kesteven and Rutland please refer to the Project Schedule.
- 4.26.20 With regards to connection costs a generic charge for a simple standard connection is £386 + £471.00 (zonal charge) + permit charge based on area. This implies a minimum cost of £11.0m for South Kesteven and £3.2m for Rutland (excluding permit charges) based on the projected housing. These charges are funded by the developer.
- 4.26.21 The current MoD WRC on the St George's site could be used within the proposed development, but this will be influenced by the type of equipment on the site and the current consented capacity. The EA will need to advise regarding any additional consented flow and load (water quality). The EA's position will be informed by the European Water Framework Directive and the status of the receiving watercourse. This decision by the EA will determine

<sup>61</sup> Source: Anglian Water Long Term Development Plan, September 2018 Accessed at: <https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/about-us/water-recycling-long-term-plan.aspx>

<sup>62</sup> Source: Anglian Water Long Term Development Plan, September 2018 Accessed at: <https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/about-us/water-recycling-long-term-plan.aspx>



the magnitude of upgrades that are required to meet water quality regulations. Alternatively if the site was connected to AW's North Luffenham WRC, this would require a new direct gravity connection. The cost of this work is currently unknown and would need to be modelled to provide detail. The indicative capacity check for North Luffenham WRC suggests that to meet the early phase of development upgrades would be necessary. The EA would need to be consulted regarding the discharge into the River Chater. It is estimated 1,000 residential homes could be delivered before offsite reinforcement is required.

## Key Findings

4.26.22 Key findings relating to wastewater are as follows:

- Anglian Water is the main sewerage undertaker for both South Kesteven and Rutland, Severn Trent Water also serves parts of each area;
- Both areas are served by a number of WRCs;
- A number of these WRCs have been identified as lacking capacity for future development and will therefore require improvement works; including those located in Marston, Cottessmore, North Luffenham, Ryhall and Oakham
- Grantham could be an area of risk in terms of the projected development and current infrastructure;
- The cost of connections and associated infrastructure improvements are to be funded by the developer and based on the number of connections and extent of offsite improvement works; and
- Eight entries in the Project Schedule relate to waste water including upgrades to Marston and Oakham WRCs and various requirements associated with allocated sites.

## 4.27 Utilities: Renewable Energy

### Introduction

- 4.27.1 Renewable energy is the use of sources which can be naturally replenished, and do not deplete natural resources.
- 4.27.2 The areas of South Kesteven and Rutland primarily source renewable energy from solar, wind, landfill gas and sewerage gas.
- 4.27.3 This section includes an outline of the existing renewable energy supply in Rutland County and South Kesteven and any known planned provisions to cater for future development of the area.

### Baseline

- 4.27.4 Table 78 shows locations of renewable energy generation in the vicinity of South Kesteven and Rutland.

**Table 78: Renewable Energy Facilities**

| Operator                | Site Name                               | Technology Type     | Installed Capacity (MWelec) | Development Status             | Address  | Planning Authority | Operational |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|
| Colsterworth Energy Ltd | Colsterworth Landfill Gas Project       | Landfill Gas        | 2.6                         | Operational                    | Stainby Road, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire   | SKDC               | 31/03/2001  |
| RG and RJ Allen Ltd     | Hill Top Farm                           | Solar Photovoltaics | 2.5                         | Planning Permission Granted    | Hill Top Farm, Main Street, Barrow, OAKHAM, Rutland                                | RCC                |             |
| Lark Energy             | Marston Solar Farm                      | Solar Photovoltaics | 4.9                         | Operational                    | off Toll Bar Road, Marston   | SKDC               | 18/07/2011  |
| Lark Energy             | Deeping Gate Tree Nurseries solar park  | Solar Photovoltaics | 13.0                        | Planning Permission Refused    | Land adj. Deeping Gate Tree Nurseries, Northfield Road, Market Deeping             | SKDC               |             |
| Lark Energy             | Limes Farm Solar Farm                   | Solar Photovoltaics | 4.6                         | Operational                    | Limes Farm, Bourne   | SKDC               | 28/03/2013  |
| Lark Energy             | Ketton solar farm                       | Solar Photovoltaics | 9.0                         | Operational                    | North Field, Off Pit Lane, Ketton, Stamford, Lincolnshire``                        | RCC                | 31/03/2014  |
| Countryside Renewables  | Pastures Farm solar park (Gonerby Lane) | Solar Photovoltaics | 5.0                         | Planning Permission Granted    | Pasture Farm, Gonerby Lane, Allington, Grantham                                    | SKDC               |             |
|                         | Highfield Farm                          | Solar Photovoltaics | 17.0                        | Planning Application Withdrawn | Highfield Farm, Long Street, Foston, Grantham, NG322LD                             | SKDC               |             |
| TGC Renewables          | Copley Farm                             | Solar Photovoltaics | 30.0                        | Operational                    | Doddington Lane, Claypole, Newark, Nottingham                                      | SKDC               | 13/01/2016  |
| Lark Energy             | Ketton solar farm - phase 2             | Solar Photovoltaics | 3.0                         | Operational                    | North Field, Off Pit Lane, Ketton, Stamford, Lincolnshire                          | RCC                | 10/01/2015  |
| Private Developer       | Highfield Farm - resubmission           | Solar Photovoltaics | 17.0                        | Planning Permission Refused    | Highfield Farm, Willoughby Road, West Willoughby, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG32 3SJ | SKDC               |             |
| Haymaker                | Heath Lane                              | Solar               | 18.0                        | Appeal                         | Land at, Heath   | SKDC               |             |

| Operator                       | Site Name                     | Technology Type     | Installed Capacity (MWelec) | Development Status             | Address  | Planning Authority | Operational |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|
| Energy                         | Solar Park                    | Photovoltaics       |                             | Refused                        | Lane, Honington  |                    |             |
| TGC Renewables                 | Copley Farm - resubmission    | Solar Photovoltaics | 10.1                        | Abandoned                      | Doddington Lane, Claypole, Newark  | SKDC               |             |
| Cumbria Wind Farms             | Neslam Wind Farm              | Wind Onshore        | 12.0                        | Planning Application Withdrawn | Sempringham Fen, Sleaford  | SKDC               |             |
| Infinergy                      | Thackson's Well Wind Farm     | Wind Onshore        | 23.0                        | Planning Permission Refused    | Thackson's Well, Normanton, South Kesteven   | SKDC               |             |
| RWE / npower renewables        | Temple Hill Wind Farm         | Wind Onshore        | 15.0                        | Planning Permission Refused    | Hough Grange Farm, Hough-on-the-hill, Grantham                                     | SKDC               |             |
| Whirlwind                      | Sewstern Lane Wind Farm       | Wind Onshore        | 15.0                        | Planning Permission Refused    | Thacksons Well Farm off Sewstern Lane  | SKDC               |             |
| Energiekontor UK               | Fulbeck Airfield Wind Farm    | Wind Onshore        | 25.0                        | Planning Permission Refused    | Fulbeck Airfield, Fulbeck  | SKDC               |             |
| Renewable Energy Systems (RES) | Former Woolfox Lodge Airfield | Wind Onshore        | 27.0                        | Planning Permission Refused    | Former Woolfox Lodge Airfield, Woolfox Wind Farm, Stretton, Oakham, Leicestershire | RCC                |             |
| RES                            | Woolfox Quarry                | Solar Photovoltaics | 36.7                        | Planning Permission Granted    | Woolfox Quarry, Great North Ro, Stretton, Empingham, Oakham, Leicestershire        | RCC                |             |
| British Solar Renewables       | Grantham Solar Farm           | Solar Photovoltaics | 5.0                         | Operational                    | Land south-east of Pasture Far, Allington Lane, Foston, Grantham                   | SKDC               | 15/12/2015  |
| SBC Renewables                 | Seaton Road Solar Farm        | Solar Photovoltaics | 4.0                         | Operational                    | Land north of, Seaton Road, Uppingham, Oakham                                      | RCC                | 31/03/2017  |
| Island Green Power             | High Dyke (Mill Farm)         | Solar Photovoltaics | 5.0                         | Operational                    | Land west of Boothby Great Woo, High Dyke, Woodnook, Grantham                      | SKDC               | 30/03/2016  |
| Haymaker Energy / Trina Solar  | Heath Lane - resubmission     | Solar Photovoltaics | 5.0                         | Planning Permission Refused    | Land at, Heath Lane, Honington, Grantham   | SKDC               |             |

4.27.5 There is no set target for the use of renewable energy within either Council, however the use of such sources is encouraged and the aim is to contribute to the East Midlands overall use.

### Planned Provision and Future Demand

4.27.6 In Table 78, three renewable energy projects are shown with 'Permission Granted' status (two in Oakham and one in Grantham). There are a lot of schemes across both areas that have recently been constructed.

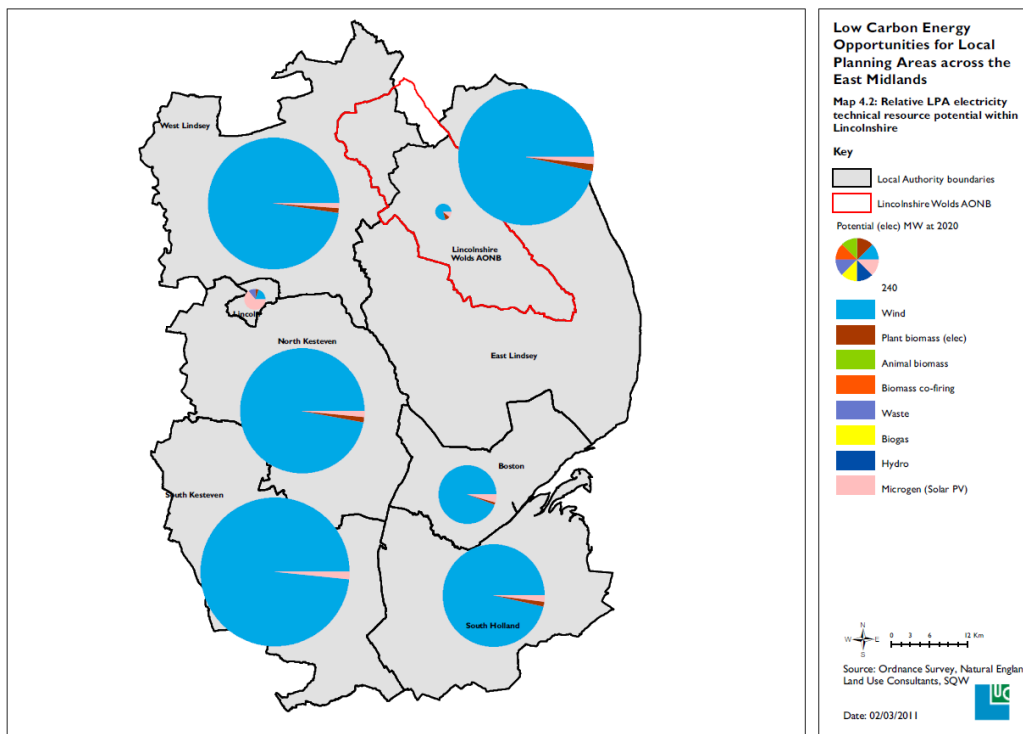
4.27.7 In line with national policy, renewable energy is promoted by local government to address concerns over climate change and greenhouse gases in South Kesteven and Rutland County.

4.27.8 The local authority will assess new development in line with the NPPF criteria.

## Future Demand and Gap Analysis

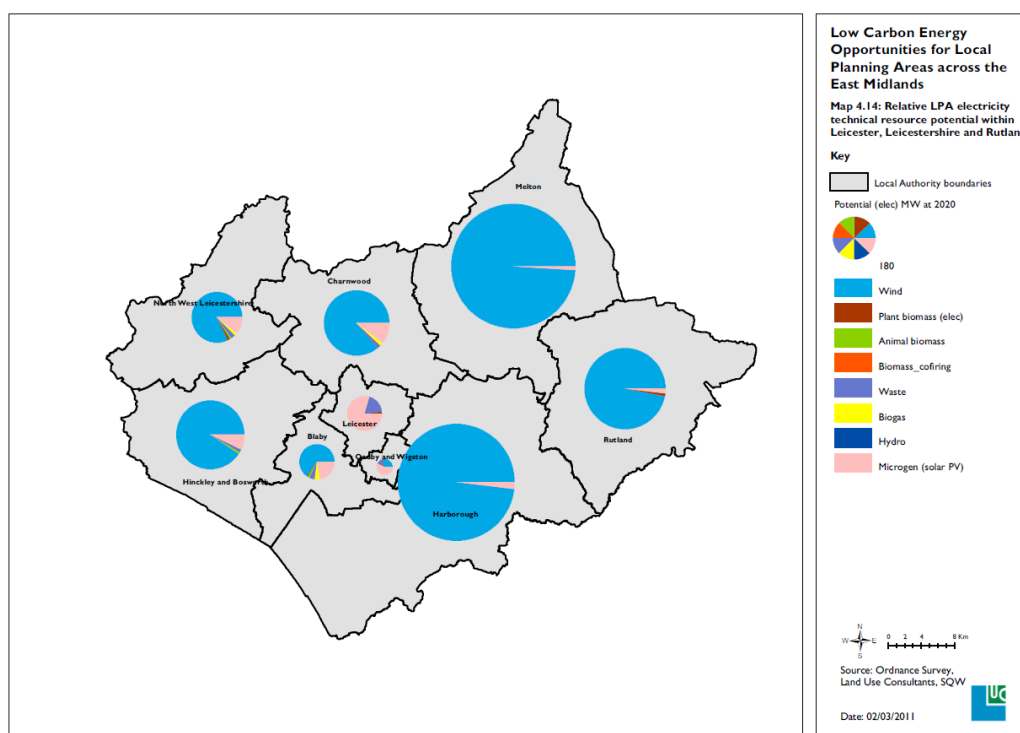
4.27.9 In the future there is potential for renewable energy supply in South Kesteven and Rutland to increase. A study of the potential renewable sources for the East Midland Councils in 2011 includes both South Kesteven and Rutland. In Figure 74 and Figure 75 below, the opportunities for renewable energy are illustrated for South Kesteven and Rutland respectively.

**Figure 74: East Midlands Councils Renewable Energy Heat Map – South Kesteven**



Source: East Midlands Council, 2011

**Figure 75: East Midlands Councils Renewable Energy Heat Map – Rutland**



Source: East Midlands Council, 2011

4.27.10 In terms of renewable energy there is no major pressure on the current infrastructure; however, there are many opportunities to increase supply going forward for both locations. Both SKDC and RCC encourage renewable energy as part of new developments and as such there are subsidies available to homeowners who feed electricity back into the grid.

### Key Findings

4.27.11 Key findings relating to renewable energy are as follows:

- The main sources of renewable energy in South Kesteven and Rutland are wind, solar, landfill gas and sewerage gas;
- There are a number of operational renewable energy sites in Rutland and South Kesteven with permission granted for further provision in Oakham (two schemes) and Grantham (one scheme); and
- The local policy is in line with national policy in encouraging all new development to use renewable energy sources where appropriate.

## 4.28 Utilities: Broadband

### Introduction

- 4.28.1 Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK), part of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, have set a national target of 95% provision of superfast broadband to the whole of the UK, and have programmed to improve current service across Lincolnshire.
- 4.28.2 British Telecom, Virgin Media and Sky Media are all operating in South Kesteven and Rutland.

### Baseline

- 4.28.3 South Kesteven has had previous investment regarding access to superfast broadband, and only a small number of properties, in rural areas, currently do not have access. The target for the area, in line with BDUK, was 95%; and currently 94% of premises now have access to superfast broadband.
- 4.28.4 Digital Rutland is a partnership project between RCC, BDUK and British Telecommunications Plc (BT) that is connecting premises in towns and villages across the county to fibre broadband. Along with commercial provision this means that by the end of 2016, approximately 95% of the premises in the county have been able to access fibre broadband, the majority of these at superfast speeds (defined as speeds greater than 24Mbps).
- 4.28.5 BT Openreach have confirmed that no network or exchange equipment is located on the St George's site that will need recovering; only cabling will need to be removed prior to redevelopment.

### Planned Provision

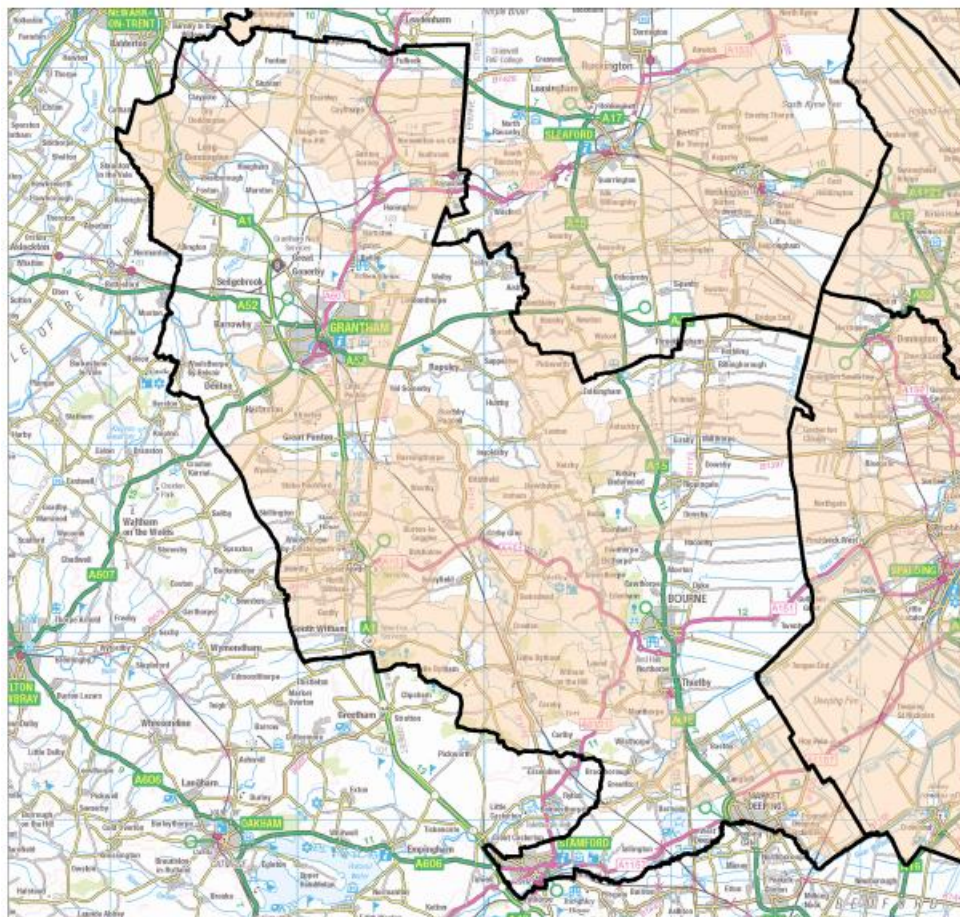
- 4.28.6 The Government has worked with BT to deliver superfast broadband connectivity to all new built residential properties in the UK. Fibre based broadband will be offered to all new developments for free or as a co funded initiative.
- 4.28.7 South Kesteven is on track to achieve the BDUK target of 95% superfast broadband coverage across the UK.
- 4.28.8 It is intended the last phase of the connectivity works in Rutland due to commence in September 2018 will provide coverage to an additional 500 premises within a number of villages within the County, and ultimately provide access to 95% of Rutland.

### Future Demand and Gap Analysis

- 4.28.9 The scheme by which Lincolnshire provides improved connection is Onlincolnshire. It is run by LCC and includes South Kesteven and. The scheme is part-funded by the East Midlands European Regional Development Fund Programme.
- 4.28.10 In March 2013, the council signed a £48m contract with BT to provide superfast broadband to at least 88% of county properties by 2016, with the remaining properties having access to at least of 2Mbps broadband.
- 4.28.11 The main phase, 'Phase 1' was completed in March 2016 and 'Phase 2' was completed in December 2017. Phase 3 will provide faster broadband to over 9,000 additional premises across the county, of which 97% will be in areas designated 'Rural' or 'Very Rural'.

4.28.12 Phase 3 commenced in Autumn 2017 and is proposed to finish in December 2019. These timescales align to Government objectives for Superfast broadband coverage up to 97% of the country. Below Figure 76 shows the areas of South Kesteven affected by the works under Phase 3.

**Figure 76: Onlincolnshire Phase 3 Coverage**



4.28.13 The following sources of funding have been identified by BTOpenreach:

- Gainshare - £4.65m;
- Underspend - £6;
- Savings from Acceleration – £86,000;
- Removal of BET - £832,000; and
- Innovation Fund - £100,000

- 4.28.14 This indicates total funding of £11.66m; the funding shortfall equates to circa £6.5m.
- 4.28.15 For more information regarding requirements associated with allocations, please refer to the Project Schedule.
- 4.28.16 Within the St George's redevelopment Openreach would install copper and fibre optic cabling to a central location within the commercial area, from which buildings may be connected. Fibre to the premises (FTTP) would be used for the domestic homes' broadband connections.

### Key Findings

- 4.28.17 British Telecom, Virgin Media and Sky Media all operate in South Kesteven and Rutland. The Onlincolnshire and Digital Rutland projects are driving improved connectivity in South Kesteven and Rutland respectively.
- 4.28.18 94% of homes in South Kesteven have access to superfast broadband and the District is on track to achieve the BDUK target of 95% superfast broadband coverage. 95% of homes within Rutland have access to fibre broadband (the majority at superfast speeds); connectivity works are scheduled for 2018 to provide coverage to an additional 500 premises within a number of villages within the County, and ultimately provide superfast access to 95% of Rutland.



## 4.29 Waste

### Introduction

- 4.29.1 Waste is defined as waste disposal and recycling services. In South Kesteven waste is managed and planned for by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) as the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for Lincolnshire. LiCC is the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County. Within Lincolnshire it is the district, borough and city councils (as WCAs) that have the responsibility to collect waste from households, and the County Council (the WDA) that has the responsibility to dispose of it, as well as to operate HWRCs.
- 4.29.2 The strategy for the management of the household, commercial and industrial waste is set out in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire and is consistent with the 2014 National Planning Policy for Waste, which states that WPAs are responsible for preparing Waste Local Plans and identifying the needs and solutions for waste management in their area.
- 4.29.3 RCC is the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for Rutland. RCC is responsible for the management (and disposal) of all controlled waste streams produced within Rutland including: municipal waste; commercial and industrial (C&I) waste; construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste; hazardous waste; and radioactive wastes.
- 4.29.4 Waste management and disposal is currently addressed through Rutland's adopted Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD under several policies, the key policies being Policy CS25 - Waste management and disposal, Policy SP4 - Sites for waste management and disposal and Policy SP28 - Waste-related development. These three policies set out the spatial strategy, indicative capacity requirements, site allocations and development control principles for waste management and disposal in Rutland up to 2026.
- 4.29.5 A Local Waste Needs Assessment for Rutland (published in 2015) has been prepared to inform the plan-making process and take account of current policy requirements (including targets) as well as data and other information.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

- 4.29.6 LiCC provides two permanent Household Waste Recycling Centres sites to cater for South Kesteven residents in Grantham and Bourne. Both are owned by LiCC but operated by a third party Contractor. There are also two Waste Transfer Stations (which receive waste and enable it to be bulked up for transportation to centralised destinations) within the District – Grantham WTS, operated by LiCC, and Market Deeping WTS, operated by MidUK. There is a landfill site in Colsterworth which is expected to close in early 2019, in line with LWP's aspiration to send zero waste to landfill.
- 4.29.7 There are two anaerobic digestion facilities and one composting facility which serve the District.<sup>63</sup>

#### Rutland

- 4.29.8 The Local Waste Needs Assessment for Rutland confirms that the majority of waste produced in Rutland is exported to surrounding authorities where it undergoes processing in preparation for recycling and reuse (including composting and inert recycling), is otherwise treated or disposed of to landfill.

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<sup>63</sup> Information provided by RCC August 2018.

- 4.29.9 Rutland does not have any landfill sites and is entirely reliant on capacity provided in other WPA areas; this pattern will continue over the Plan period.
- 4.29.10 Waste management facilities in Rutland include one waste transfer station, two civic amenity sites, 22 'bring' recycling sites, one open windrow composting site and three inert recycling sites. Ketton cement works is permitted to utilise alternative fuels, which includes waste derived fuels (currently sourced from Leicestershire).

## Planned Provision and Future Demand

### South Kesteven

- 4.29.11 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire identifies some waste streams where there may be insufficient capacity at local facilities. Forecasts indicate that the growing population across Lincolnshire is likely by 2037 to produce 54,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste above and beyond the capacity of the existing Energy from Waste facility.
- 4.29.12 The WAP are promoting the development of infrastructure for new and existing waste streams. However, there are no known waste projects planned in South Kesteven at the present time.

### Rutland

- 4.29.13 In line with the policy approach of focussing on preliminary and supporting facilities by the end of the Plan period it is estimated that there will be a need for: one small scale materials recycling facility; one small scale composting or anaerobic digestion facility; and either one medium scale inert recycling / processing facility or three small scale facilities.
- 4.29.14 Three sites are allocated in the Plan for waste management/disposal, one at Cottesmore, Greetham and Ketton. The Cottesmore site was brought forward and granted planning permission (for the use identified in the allocation). This leaves one existing allocation for small-scale preliminary facilities at Greetham, and one for inert disposal at Ketton Cement Works and its quarry. Landowners for both sites have indicated their ongoing support for the allocations. However no further information is available at present.

## Key Findings

- 4.29.15 Waste is dealt with largely beyond the boundaries of South Kesteven and Rutland and there will be a need for small scale facilities within both areas over each Plan period.
- 4.29.16 In South Kesteven the WPA are promoting the development of infrastructure for new and existing waste streams, however there are no known waste projects planned in South Kesteven at the present time. RCC have identified a funding requirement of £1.5m (with a funding gap of £1.1m) relating to civic waste amenity and recycling (expanded / new waste facilities).

## 4.30 Emergency Services: Ambulance

### Baseline

- 4.30.1 The East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) provides accident and emergency ambulance services across South Kesteven and Rutland. EMAS also provides emergency services to Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The service has two control rooms located in Lincoln and Nottingham and operates over 555 vehicles including ambulances that provide emergency care.<sup>64</sup> The service operates 68 additional facilities including ambulance stations. The EMAS provides non-emergency patient transport and emergency transportation.<sup>65</sup> There are ambulance stations and trained staff located across each county, including stations at Grantham, Stamford, Bourne and Oakham.
- 4.30.2 The Regulation 19 South Kesteven IDP suggests that the majority urban areas within South Kesteven are currently well served by the emergency services.

### Planned Provision

- 4.30.3 There is currently no known planned new provision for new ambulance services in South Kesteven and Rutland.

### Future Demand

- 4.30.4 The Annual Plan for EMAS identifies a strategy for overall performance standard improvement through a quality improvement methodology. EMAS is consistently aiming to deliver workforce efficiency and appropriate provision of resources based on predicted demand.<sup>66</sup>
- 4.30.5 EMAS is allowed to develop its own financial plan and manage a capital resources fund internally. The plan aims to allocate these funds towards medical equipment, estates, fleet and information management and technology in the next four years.<sup>67</sup>

### Key Findings

- 4.30.6 The ambulance service in South Kesteven and Rutland is provided by the East Midlands Ambulance Service. Ambulance stations are located in Grantham, Stamford, Bourne and Oakham. There are no current known plans to expand provision of ambulance services across South Kesteven and Rutland. However, the EMAS Annual Plan indicated that resources will be allocated towards medical equipment, estates, fleet and information management and technology in the next four years.

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<sup>64</sup> EMAS EMAS Annual Report 2016/17

<sup>65</sup> EMAS Annual Report 2016/17

<sup>66</sup> EMAS Annual Plan Summary 2017-18/2018-19

<sup>67</sup> EMAS Annual Plan Summary 2017-18/2018-19

## 4.31 Emergency Services: Police

### Introduction

- 4.31.1 In South Kesteven, police services are operated by Lincolnshire Police. Lincolnshire Police is responsible for policing services across the county of Lincolnshire. It is overseen by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Lincolnshire.
- 4.31.2 In Rutland, police services are operated by Leicestershire Police, which is overseen by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Leicestershire. Leicestershire Police provide policing services across the counties of Leicestershire and Rutland.

### Baseline

- 4.31.3 The South Kesteven and Rutland areas are currently well served by police stations and other security services such as closed-circuit television (CCTV).<sup>68</sup>
- 4.31.4 There are eight police stations within South Kesteven located at: Billingborough, Bourne, Grantham, Long Bennington, Caythorpe, Market Deeping, Colsterworth and Stamford, although some of these are part time.
- 4.31.5 There is one police station in Rutland which is located in Oakham; it is only manned part-time and the main cover for Rutland County is provided by Melton police station.
- 4.31.6 The existing police stations within South Kesteven and Rutland are placed in the largest towns and villages, and are suitably located to provide services to the population.
- 4.31.7 Figure 77 below show the distribution of police stations within South Kesteven and Rutland.

### Planned Provision and Future Demand

- 4.31.8 Lincolnshire Police funding is overseen by the PCC for Lincolnshire, which also holds additional funding sources available through application, such as the Victim Fund and the Community Safety Fund.
- 4.31.9 There are currently no known planned projects for expansion of the physical police infrastructure in South Kesteven and Rutland. Cameras within the CCTV network have an estimated lifespan of three years and are therefore likely require upgrading or replacement.
- 4.31.10 The Regulation 19 South Kesteven IDP suggests that infrastructure provision for emergency services (Police and Fire and Rescue) may be required for all major new developments.

### Key Findings

- 4.31.11 Lincolnshire Police and Leicestershire Police provide police services across South Kesteven and Rutland. Additional security is provided through CCTV. There are no known projects planned for South Kesteven or Rutland for new police stations or services. However emergency service requirements will need to be considered for all major developments.

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<sup>68</sup> SKDC, <http://www.southkesteven.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=8358> Accessed June 2018  
RCC, <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-community/community-safety/cctv/> Accessed June 2018

## 4.32 Emergency Services: Fire

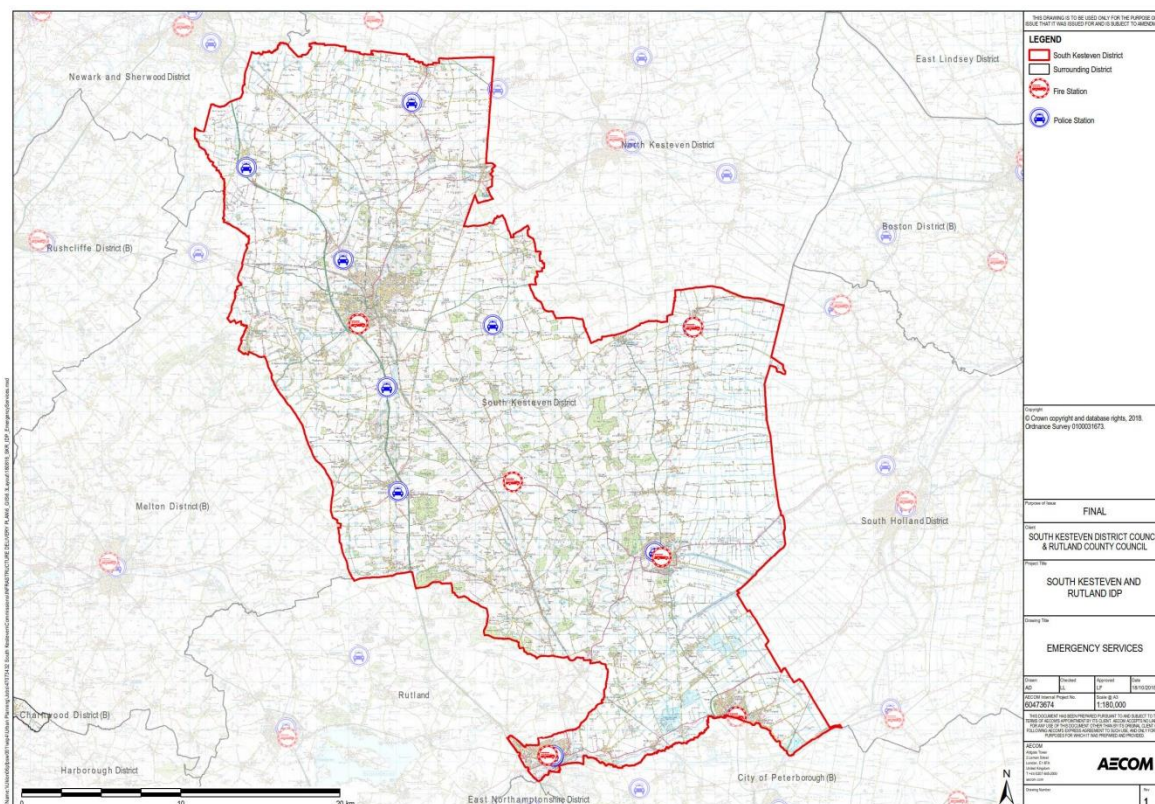
### Introduction

- 4.32.1 Fire services in South Kesteven are co-ordinated by the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service, which is overseen by LiCC. The service has 700 staff operating a total of 38 fire stations across Lincolnshire.
- 4.32.2 Fire services in Rutland are co-ordinated by the Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS), which is overseen by Leicestershire, Rutland, and Leicester County Councils. The LFRS employs 730 staff that manage over 8,000 emergency fire reports each year.<sup>69</sup>

### Baseline

- 4.32.3 There are six fire stations within South Kesteven. Grantham is a 'whole time' station with an on-call compliment. This means that there are firefighters on the station 24/7 who are then supported by on-call firefighters if required. Billingbourne, Bourne, Corby Glen, Market Deeping and Stamford are on-call stations with local on-call firefighters called in when required.
- 4.32.4 The locations of all of the fire stations in South Kesteven are shown in Figure 77 below.
- 4.32.5 In Rutland, there are two fire stations located in Oakham and Uppingham. Oakham is a 'whole time' station with an on-call compliment. The second station at Uppingham is purely an on-call station with local on-call firefighters called in when required.

**Figure 77: Emergency Services Provision in South Kesteven**

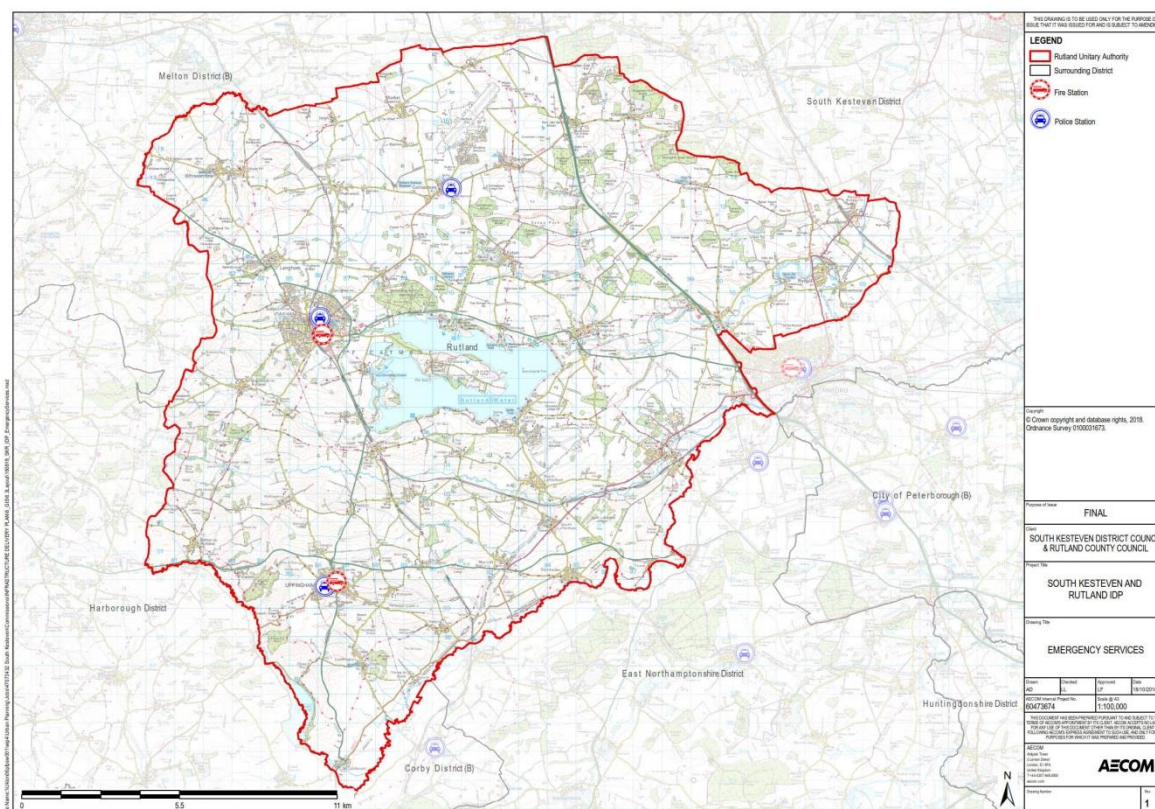


Source: AECOM

<sup>69</sup> Towards 2020: Our Corporate and Integrated Risk Management Plan 2016-2020 (IRMP), Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service.

4.32.6 The locations of all of the fire stations in Rutland are shown in Figure 78 below.

**Figure 78: Emergency Services Provision in Rutland**



Source: AECOM

### Planned Provision

4.32.7 In South Kesteven, there is no information to indicate that any additional provision is currently planned in terms of physical infrastructure such as a new fire station. However, the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service Plan (2018-19)<sup>70</sup> suggests that the capital budget will support new fleet vehicles and equipment and improvements and minor refurbishments to existing fire stations.<sup>71</sup>

4.32.8 In Rutland, there is no information to indicate that any additional provision is currently planned in terms of physical infrastructure. However, the Corporate and Integrated Risk Management Plan for LFRS indicates that the LFRS Capital Programme until 2020 plans for improvements to existing fire stations, improved IT equipment, new firefighting vehicles and firefighting equipment.

### Future Demand

4.32.9 At present there is no evidence that new fire stations will be required in either Rutland or South Kesteven to cater for the growth proposed to 2036; however, if the fire service consider it appropriate at any stage, developer contributions could be required towards new accommodation.

<sup>70</sup> Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service Plan (2018-19), LiCC

<sup>71</sup> Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service Plan (2018-19), LiCC

- 4.32.10 In terms of planning for future demand Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue has advised that they have to consider the risk associated with housing growth and commercial development in terms of potential fire risk, risk to individuals, increased volume of traffic in terms of possible road traffic collisions etc. Fire stations are strategically placed at various geographic locations to provide an optimum response to incidents. In the event that substantial high-risk growth was planned we would have to review our current provision of service in terms of location of stations and numbers of fire engines etc. based at these stations.

### Key Findings

- 4.32.11 The Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service and Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service provide fire services across South Kesteven and Rutland. No expansion of facilities is currently planned across either area. In terms of new or expanded fire stations the Fire & Rescue Service will consider service provision arrangements as growth comes forward.

## 4.33 Flood Defences

### Introduction

- 4.33.1 Flood defences are structures designed to reduce the risk of flooding to land. They can consist of raised banks, flood walls, raised land and flood attenuation areas. Flood defences can be maintained by the Environment Agency (EA), Internal Drainage Board (IDB) or by private owners.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

- 4.33.2 Flood defences in South Kesteven are identified within the Level 1 and Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). Additional defences were identified from the EA's spatial defences database.<sup>72</sup> The EA's database identified more defences than are shown in the SFRAs and may include defences in private ownership and more informal structures which were not constructed specifically for flood defence, but which have the effect of providing at least partial protection to land from flooding.
- 4.33.3 A summary of the flood defence types within South Kesteven is shown in Table 79.

**Table 79: Summary of Flood Defence Types in South Kesteven**

| Defence Type | Total Length (km) |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Embankment   | 158.1             |
| High Ground  | 400.4             |
| Flood Wall   | 2.7               |

| Defence Type | Number |
|--------------|--------|
| Flood Gate   | 3      |

- 4.33.4 Defences are present along large sections of the Rivers Glen, Witham and Welland and their associated tributaries. There are also extensive flood defences along some of the larger drains in the southeast of the district where flat, low lying land is drained by an extensive network of maintained artificial drainage channels.
- 4.33.5 Figure 79 shows the types of defences in South Kesteven. Most of the defences consist of high land on one or both sites of the river channel. Embankments have been constructed in Long Bennington and areas to the north, Hougham, Grantham, Stamford, between Stamford, Tallington and West Deeping, rural land to the north of West Deeping, Market Deeping and in rural land the east of South Kesteven along the River Glen, Bourne Eau, Ripplingale Running Dike, Old Beck, Pointon Lode, Billingborough Lode, Ouse Mere Lode, Swaton Eau and the South Forty Foot Drain. There are small lengths of flood wall in Grantham, Bourne, Market Deeping and Stamford and three flood gates in Stamford.
- 4.33.6 Appendix 4 shows the standard of protection offered by the defences in South Kesteven. The level of protection offered to the settlements along watercourses with defences included in the EA's spatial dataset is set out in Table 80. Appendix 4 shows the condition of these defences as indicated in the data provided for this report, this is also summarised in Table 80. Condition is given on a five point scale with 1 being excellent condition and 5 being bad condition.

<sup>72</sup> <http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/catalogue/#/catalogue>





**Table 80: Flood Defences in South Kesteven**<sup>73</sup>

| Area   | Defences   | Standard of Protection (SOP)  | Condition  |
|--|--|---|--|
| Woolsthorpe by Belvoir and rural land in the northeast of South Kesteven | High Ground along the River Devon  | Very low, less than 1 in 1 year flood   | Moderate (3)   |
| South Witham   | High ground along the River Witham   | Short sections offer high SOP (1 in 200 years event) but most is very low (1 in 1 years event)  | Moderate to good (2 and 3)   |
| Rural land between South Witham and Colsterworth, including North Witham | High ground along the River Witham   | Very Low (1 in 1 years event)   | Moderate to good (2 and 3)   |
| Colsterworth   | High ground along the River Witham   | Generally low, up to the 1 in 10 years event. Small sections offer more.  | Moderate to good (2 and 3)   |
| Rural land between Colsterworth and Great Ponton                         | High ground along the River Witham   | Very low (1 in 1 years event) although some sections higher (1 in 10 years event)   | Good (2)   |
| Great Ponton   | High Ground along the River Witham and Great Ponton  | Low (up to 1 in 10 years event)   | Good (2, River Witham above Ponton) or moderate (3, Cringle Brook and River Witham below Ponton) |
| Rural land between Great Ponton and Grantham                             | High ground along the River Witham   | Generally low (up to 1 in 5 years event) although some sections are a lot higher.   | Moderate to good (3 and 2)   |
| Grantham   | High ground, embankments and flood walls along the River Witham and tributaries in Cherry Orchard, Earlesfield and Beeden Park (Barrowby Stream) | Variable; some sections offer protection in events only up to the 1 in 10 year event. Other sections offer protection against much larger floods, up to the 1 in 1000 year event. | Generally good (2) but some sections moderate (3).   |
| Rural land between Grantham and Belton                                   | High ground along the River Witham   | Very low (1 in 1 years event)   | Moderate (3)   |
| Rural land between Belton and Barkston                                   | High ground along the River Witham   | Low (up to 1 in 5 years event)  | Good (2)   |
| Rural land between Barkston and Marston                                  | High ground and some embankments along the River Witham  | Low (1 in 1 to 1 in 10 years event)   | Poor (4) with some sections moderate (3) to good (2)   |

<sup>73</sup> From EA Spatial Flood Defences Dataset, retrieved from [data.gov.uk special data catalogue](http://environment.data.gov.uk/special-data-catalogue), August 2018 (<http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/catalogue/#/catalogue>)

|  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Marston and Hougham to Westborough                 | High ground and embankments along the River Witham and high ground along Foston Beck                 | Variable. Most sections low (1 in 1 to 1 in 10 years event) with embankments having a much higher SOP (1 in 100 to 1 in 1000 years event) | Moderate (3, high ground) to good (2, embankments)  |
| Rural land between Sedgebrook and the River Witham | High ground along Foston Beck  | Low (1 in 1 to 1 in 5 years event)  | Moderate (3)  |
| Wesborough and Long Bennington                     | High ground and embankments along the River Witham   | Variable. Most sections fairly low (1 in 2 to 1 in 25 years event) with embankments having a higher SOP (1 in 100 years event)            | Moderate (3, high ground) to good (2, embankments)  |
| Long Bennington to Waterwheel House                | Mainly embankments along the River Witham, with some high ground.                                    | Moderate (1 in 75 years event) to very high (1 in 1000 years event).  | Moderate (3) to good (2)  |
| Rural and south of Waterwheel House                | Embankments along the River Witham   | Moderate (1 in 10 years) to very high (1 in 1000 years)   | Moderate (3) to poor (4)  |
| Boothby Pagnell to Corby Glen                      | High ground along the West Glen River  | Moderate (1 in 50 years)  | Moderate (3)  |
| Corby Glen to Creeton                              | High ground along the West Glen River  | Fairly low (1 in 25 years)  | Moderate (3)  |
| Creeton to Little Bytham                           | High ground along the West Glen River  | Moderate (1 in 50 years)  | Moderate (3)  |
| Castle Bytham to Little Bytham                     | High ground along a tributary of the West Glen River   | Fairly low (1 in 25 years)  | Good (2) to moderate (3) with one length poor (4)   |
| Little Bytham to Aunby                             | High ground along the West Glen River  | Fairly low to medium (1 in 25 to 1 in 50 years). One section unknown.   | Moderate (3) to good (2)  |
| Holywell to Aunby                                  | High ground along a tributary of the West Glen River   | Fairly low (1 in 25 years)  | Good (2) with some sections moderate (3)  |
| Aunby to Carlby                                    | High ground along the West Glen River  | Fairly low (1 in 25 years)  | Good (2)  |
| Upstream of Greatford                              | High ground along the West Glen River with flood walls at the diversion channel to the River Welland | Moderate (1 in 50 years). The flood walls and high ground around the diversion channel provides a SOP of up to the 1 in 100 year event.   | Generally moderate (3) although the defences along the diversion channel and some through Greatford are shown as good (2) |

|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| Greatford to River Glen   | High ground along the West Glen River   | Moderate (1 in 50 years). One section unknown   | Good (2)   |
| Rural land between Lenton and East Glen/West Glen confluence near Wilsthorpe, including settlements of Manthorpe, Toft, Edenham and Elsthorpe | High ground along the East Glen River and an embankment at Manthorpe  | Fairly low (1 in 25 years). Design standard of embankment at Manthorpe is unknown   | Moderate (3) with sections at Edenham and below Toft in good condition. The condition of the embankment at Manthorpe is medium                       |
| River Glen from East/West Glen Confluence to A15  | High ground along the River Glen  | Fairly Low (1 in 25 years)  | Good (2)   |
| Kings Street Drain along Kings Street to River Glen   | High ground along Kings Street Drain  | Moderate (1 in 50 years)  | Medium (3)   |
| Land between Barholm and Market Deeping   | High ground along Kings Street Drain tributary. High ground and embankments along River Glen to River Welland diversion | Kings Street Drain tributary defences provide a fairly low SOP (1 in 25 years). Embankments along the diversion channel provide a higher SOP (1 in 50 to 1 in 100 years). | Kings Street Drain tributary defences are in good (2) condition. Diversion channel defences are in mainly good (2) with some moderate (3) condition. |
| Rural drained land between A15 and Tongue End   | Embankments along River Glen  | High (1 in 100 years)   | Moderate (3) to good (2)   |
| Rural drained land between Tongue End and A151  | Embankments along River Glen  | High (1 in 100 years)   | Good (2) and poor (4)  |
| Land south and east of Northorpe  | Embankments and high ground along Car Dyke  | Fairly Low (1 in 25 years)  | Moderate (3) to good (2)   |
| Northorpe to Bourne   | Embankments and high ground along Car Dyke  | High (1 in 100 years)   | Good (2)   |
| Rural drained land east of Bourne   | Embankments, flood walls and high ground along Bourne Eau   | High (1 in 100 years)   | Good (2) and poor (4)  |
| Northeast Bourne  | High ground and embankments along Bourne Car Dyke   | High (1 in 100 years)   | Good (2) or moderate (3) with one section bad (5)  |
| Rural drained land northwest of Horbling  | High ground and embankments along Swaton Eau and tributary  | Varies between low (1 in 10 years) to extremely high (1 in 1000 years) with some sections unknown   | Good (2) to moderate (3) with one section poor (4)   |
| Rural and south of Billingborough   | High ground and embankments along Ouse  | Very low (1 in 1 year) to very high (embankment, 1 in 1000)   | Good (2) or bad (5, embankment)  |

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | Mere Lode   | year) with one section unknown   |   |
| Billingborough   | High ground and flood wall along Ouse Mere Lode   | Variable. Most sections moderate (1 in 25 to 1 in 50 years event) with embankments giving a much higher degree of protection (1 in 100 years event). One section unknown | Moderate (3) to good (2)                                |
| Rural drained land east of Billingborough  | High ground and embankments along Ouse Mere Lode  | Variable. Most sections low (1 in 5 to 1 in 25 years event) with embankments giving a much higher degree of protection (up to 1 in 1000 years event).                    | Moderate (3) to good (2)                                |
| Sempringham to Nelson Bridge   | High ground and embankments along Billingborough Lode   | Variable. Most sections low (1 in 5 to 1 in 25 years event) with embankments giving a much higher degree of protection (up to 1 in 1000 years event).                    | Mainly good (2) but poor (4) in the west                |
| Drained rural land between Milthorpe, Pointon and South Forty Foot Drain               | High ground and embankments along Pointon Lode  | Mostly low (1 in 10 years event) on section giving a much higher SOP (up to 1 in 1000 years event)   | Good (2) to moderate (3)                                |
| Drained land east of Ripplingdale to South Forty Foot Drain                            | High ground and embankments along Ripplingdale Running Dyke   | Western section generally high (1 in 100 to 1 in 200 years event) but eastern section low (1 in 10 years event)  | Good (2) to moderate (3)                                |
| Drained rural land east of Morton  | High ground and short embankment along northern Car Dyke  | Variable. Some stretches very low (1 in 2 years event) some moderate and some very high (1 in 1000 years event)  | Good (2) or moderate (3)                                |
| Drained rural land in the far east of South Kesteven, along the South Forty Foot Drain | Embankments along the South Forty Foot Drain  | Generally low (1 in 2 to 1 in 10 years event). Northern section moderate (1 in 50 years event). One section unknown.   | Good (2), moderate (3) and poor (4) in various sections |
| Stamford   | High ground along the River Welland with short lengths of flood wall and embankment and three flood gates in central Stamford | Low (1 in 5 years event) upstream of Stamford Bridge and high (1 in 100 years event) downstream of bridge. One section unknown   | Moderate (3) or good (2)                                |
| East Stamford  | High ground along the River Gwash   | Fairly low (1 in 25 years)   | Generally good (2) with one stretch moderate (3)        |
| Land between Stamford and Tallington   | High ground and embankments along the River Welland   | Fairly low in the west (1 in 25 years) but high in the east (1 in 100 years)   | Good (2) or moderate (3)                                |

|  |  |                                       |   |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Land between Tallington and Market Deeping, including West Deeping | High ground and embankments along the River Welland              | Unknown or fairly low (1 in 25 years) | Good (2)  |
| Market Deeping and Deeping StJames                                 | High ground, flood walls and embankments along the River Welland | High (1 in 100 years event)           | Good (2) with small lengths moderate (3) or excellent (1) |
| Drained arable land southeast of Market Deeping                    | Embankments along the River Welland                              | High (1 in 100 years event)           | Good (2) or moderate (3)                                  |

Source: EA Spatial Flood Defences Dataset

- 4.33.7 There are no formal flood storage areas in South Kesteven District, although there are areas of open land such as the meadows upstream of Stamford which will provide significant floodplain storage.
- 4.33.8 The levels of water within the dykes and drainage channels in the area are also monitored and, in some cases, controlled by the work of Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs). IDBs are independent public bodies responsible for managing flood risk within their operating areas (Drainage Districts) and have powers of supervision over all matters relating to water level management, including maintenance of watercourses and designation of flood management features and structures<sup>74</sup>. Four IDBs operate within South Kesteven District: Black Sluice IDB, Welland and Deepings IDB, Trent Valley IDB and Upper Witham IDB.
- 4.33.9 Black Sluice IDB<sup>75</sup> and Welland and Deepings IDB<sup>76</sup> work to maintain the current level of protection provided by the network of drainage channels and pumping stations within their operating areas. However, this level of protection can be quite low, e.g. some of the Black Sluice IDB network only protects local farmland in up to the 1 in 5 year event. Response to flood events usually focusses on managing water levels within the network to reduce the risk of a breach on a raised canal. The IDB carry out maintenance as required and as resources allow, seeking assistance and funding from DEFRA if available for larger projects. IDBs also work with developers to obtain funding required for new or upgraded defences where these are required to protect the site.
- 4.33.10 Upper Witham IDB maintains three short lengths of embanked defences not listed in Table 80. These are located at Grantham (on Running Furrows Drain), Long Bennington (on Church Ease Drain) and at Hougham (Hougham Beck No. 2). Standard of protection and condition information have not been provided.
- 4.33.11 Trent Valley IDB maintains a single length of watercourse in South Kesteven: Moor Drain, located to the west of Long Bennington. This watercourse is currently in fair condition and is maintained on a three year cycle.
- 4.33.12 Other private landowners may have flood defences in the area which have not been captured in this report.

<sup>74</sup> ADA. 2016. *Internal Drainage Boards*. Available at: [http://www.ada.org.uk/about\\_idbs.html](http://www.ada.org.uk/about_idbs.html)

<sup>75</sup> <https://blacksluiceidb.gov.uk/>

<sup>76</sup> <https://www.wellandidb.org.uk/>



**Table 81: Flood Defences in Rutland<sup>78</sup>**

| Area  | Watercourse                      | Standard of Protection   | Condition  |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Essendine and rural land to the east  | West Glen River                  | 1 in 25 to 1 in 50 years event   | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| Rural land between transport-in-Rutland and the A6003, including Brooke             | River Gwash                      | Unknown  | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| North Oakham  | Barleythorpe Brook               | 1 in 25 years event  | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| South Oakham  | River Gwash North                | 1 in 25 years event  | Good (2) or moderate (3) with one section poor (4)                         |
| Rural land between Rutland Water and the A1, including Empingham and Tickencote     | River Gwash                      | 1 in 25 years event or unknown   | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| Rural land between Cottesmore and Greetham  | North Brook                      | 1 in 25 years event or unknown   | Moderate (3)   |
| Greetham  | North Brook                      | 1 in 10 years event  | Good (2)   |
| Rural land south of Greetham to the Gawsh at Empingham                              | North Brook                      | Unknown  | Good (2) or moderate (3) with one section poor (4) and one section bad (4) |
| Land east of the A1 including Great Casterton, Ryhall and Belmesthorpe              | River Gwash                      | 1 in 25 years event  | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| Rural land west of Oakham Road  | River Chater                     | Unknown  | Moderate (3)   |
| Rural land between Oakham Road and North Luffenham                                  | River Chater                     | 1 in 25 years event or unknown   | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| Rural land west of South Luffenham, including land north of Morcott                 | The Foss                         | Unknown  | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| Rural land between North Luffenham and Ketton                                       | River Chater                     | 1 in 25 years or unknown   | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| Land between Ketton and the A1  | River Chater and River Welland   | 1 in 25 years or unknown   | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| Land along Rutland southern boundary from Belton-in-Rutland to Eyebrook Reservoir   | Eye Brook                        | 1 in 25 years event  | Moderate (3) or poor (4)   |
| Land along Rutland southern boundary from Eyebrook reservoir northeast to Barrowden | River Welland                    | 1 in 5 years south of Eyebrook reservoir to 1 in 50 years event in sections to Barrowden. Other sections have unknown standard of protection | Good (2) or moderate (3)   |
| Rural land west of Uppingham, including Bisbrooke                                   | Bisbrooke Brook and Seaton Brook | 1 in 25 years event  | Moderate (3) with short sections good (2) or poor (4)                      |
| Land between Barrowden and Duddington, including Tixover                            | River Welland                    | 1 in 50 years event at Barrowden, unknown elsewhere  | Moderate (3)   |
| Land north and east of Duddington to the A1   | River Welland                    | Unknown  | Moderate (3) with short sections good (2)                                  |

Source: EA Spatial Flood Defences Dataset

<sup>78</sup> From EA Spatial Flood Defences Dataset, retrieved from [data.gov.uk special data catalogue](http://environment.data.gov.uk/special-data-catalogue/), August 2018 (<http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/catalogue/#/catalogue>)



## Planned Provision

### South Kesteven

- 4.33.15 Programmes to address flood risk and manage drainage in South Kesteven are managed under the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy (JLFRDMS). This is a strategy developed by the Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Partnership (JLFRDMP), a group made up of the EA, LiCC, the 14 IDBs, seven District Councils, two water and sewerage companies operating Lincolnshire, Natural England, Lincolnshire Resilience Forum and the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee.
- 4.33.16 Flood defence projects proposed for South Kesteven by members of the JLFRDMP during the period of this IDP are set out in Table 82 (note that these measures may be subject to change).

**Table 82: Flood Defence Projects Proposed in SKDC Area**

| Project Details  | Organisations Involved                   | Planned Delivery Period and Funding  |
|--|--|--|
| Black Sluice Catchment Works: Bank armouring to existing defences to sustain existing protection levels for flooding from main rivers. <sup>79</sup> | EA (lead), LLLFA, Black Sluice IDB, SKDC | 2018-2022 (began 2014). Funding of £1.1m through IDB Precept and Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCERM GiA)                  |
| Swaton Resilience Scheme – installation of natural flood management measures to reduce flooding from main rivers. <sup>80</sup>                      | EA (lead), LiCC, AW                      | 2014-2021. Funding of £1.4m from FCERM GiA, Government Natural Flood Management Funding, Local Levy, LiCC and AW contributions                       |
| Stamford Flood Walls Refurbishment – existing defences maintenance to sustain existing level of protection from main river flooding. <sup>81</sup>   | EA (lead)                                | 2024-2026. Total funding of £0.4m required. £0.1m secured through FCERM GiA. Funding gap of £0.3m to be met through other sources (to be announced). |
| Long Bennington – Surface Water Flood Risk Management <sup>82</sup>  | LLLFA, SKDC, AW, Upper Witham IDB        | 2018-2022. Funding from partnership organisations  |
| Grantham, Witham Brook (Sunningdale Estate), scheme to reduce surface water flooding risk <sup>83</sup>  | LLLFA, EA, SKDC, AW, Upper Witham IDB    | 2018-2022, Funding from partnership organisations  |
| Maintenance of Moor Drain <sup>84</sup>  | Trent Valley IDB                         | 2021. Funding through Drainage Rates   |

### Rutland

- 4.33.17 There are currently no known plans to provide additional flood defences within Rutland County. The EA were contacted in this respect but did not identify any projects in the area. RCC Highways department are responsible for flooding and drainage within the County boundary; the department did not provide any information for inclusion in this report.

<sup>79</sup> Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Partnership Framework, Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy 2012-2025, Part 3 of 3, Action Plan 2018-2019, confirmed by EA correspondence

<sup>80</sup> Confirmed by EA correspondence

<sup>81</sup> Confirmed by EA correspondence

<sup>82</sup> Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Partnership Framework, Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy 2012-2025, Part 3 of 3, Action Plan 2018-2019

<sup>83</sup> Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Partnership Framework, Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy 2012-2025, Part 3 of 3, Action Plan 2018-2019

<sup>84</sup> Confirmed by Trent Valley correspondence

## Future Demand and Costs

### General Requirements

- 4.33.18 Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of flooding in many areas. This may particularly affect the areas in the east of South Kesteven District, particularly to the east of Bourne where sites proposed for development will be at increased risk of flooding due to climate change.<sup>85</sup>
- 4.33.19 The need for additional flood defences will be met through a combination of measures by the EA, LLFA, local Council and (in South Kesteven) the JLFRDMP member organisations, in addition to measures taken by private landowners, depending on the type and ownership of the individual flood defence.
- 4.33.20 All new development should be constructed in line with NPPF on flooding, including application of the Sequential and Exception tests when allocating sites for development. This should ensure that all sites are located outside the floodplain, by preference, or that flood defences are constructed by developers if required and arrangements are made for their long term management and maintenance.

### South Kesteven

- 4.33.21 During the timescale of the IDP the existing flood defences in Stamford, Bourne, Long Bennington, Grantham, the Deepings and other defenced areas will need to be maintained. Existing defences are maintained by the EA, IDBs and private landowners. Maintenance requirements will depend on the type of defence, construction methods and extent of risk and cannot be quantified within this IDP.
- 4.33.22 The EA's spatial dataset includes a total of 561,260m of raised defences in South Kesteven. Of this, 290,080m are in less than good condition (grade 3 or lower), as are the three flood gates. This includes 64,150m of embankments, 224,770m of high ground and 1,160m of flood wall. Additional maintenance of these lengths of defences may be required during the time period of this IDP, depending on the level of protection required by the owners of the surrounding land.
- 4.33.23 In addition to improving the condition of the existing defences, it may be necessary to increase the level of protection provided. This could occur either because climate change makes extreme rainfall events more likely or if land is allocated for residential development, which generally requires a higher level of protection from flooding than is required by undeveloped land.
- 4.33.24 Based on the data provided in the EA's spatial flood defence dataset, improving all flood defences to provide a minimum level of protection in up to the 1 in 10 years flood event would require works to 140,890m of flood defence. Increasing the minimum level of protection to the 1 in 25 years flood event level would require works to 202,760m of flood defence. If the decision was taken that a much higher level of protection was required, for example to prevent flooding in the 1 in 100 years event and thus limit the extent of undefended flood zone 3 in south Kesteven, the length of existing flood defence to be improved would be 435,370m, increasing to 524,000m if the level of protection was increased further to take account of climate change.

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<sup>85</sup> South Kesteven Level 2 SFRA, July 2017

- 4.33.25 Improvements to flood defences on this scale would require significant investment by the owner of the flood defence. In practice, increasing the level of protection provided by flood defences is likely to be undertaken only where development of land requires it or if landowners determine that the existing defence level is inadequate. In terms of development, the majority of known development sites in South Kesteven are proposed in Flood Zone 1, so additional works to existing flood defences would not be needed. However, sites remain to be allocated for development in Bourne where a further 200 houses will be required under the Bourne Neighbourhood Plan. Windfall development may also come forward for development in small villages in South Kesteven. Development in Bourne and small villages may be permitted for land which currently benefits from flood defences (Table 81) and then improvements to the defences may be required. In this case the improvements would be funded by the developer.
- 4.33.26 A list of future residential development sites has been provided for this IDP by SKDC (see Appendix 1). Based on examination of the current flood maps<sup>86</sup> and information contained within the Level 2 SFRA<sup>87</sup>, sites have been identified which are wholly or partly in Flood Zone 3 and may require additional defences, either to manage the existing risk of flooding or to protect the development following climate change, if the risk of flooding cannot be sufficiently mitigated through development design. These are: SK.4 (in Billingborough, expected to start in 2019) and SK.34 (in Bourne, expected to start in 2018).
- 4.33.27 Employment sites identified by SKDC (see Appendix 1) which may require defences now or in the future are: SK.7 (Bourne) and SK.10 (Stamford), which currently benefit from existing defences, and SK.16 (Grantham) and SK25 (Billingborough) which may need additional protection in future.
- 4.33.28 The scale of demand outlined above for maintenance of existing defences will be met through the work of the owners of the defences, including the EA, IDBs, other members of the JLFRDMP and private individuals. The EA's budget for maintenance of flood defences is provided by central government while the IDBs are funded through charging fees to landowners protected by their assets (Drainage Rates).
- 4.33.29 The EA and IDBs have been contacted to ascertain their plans for future maintenance of their assets. Responses are as follows:
- EA: The EA provided details of existing defences and current planned projects (see above and Table 82). No details were provided concerning long term plans for provision of flood defences in the study area;
  - Welland IDB: The Board's Policy on Water Level and Flood Risk Management is to continue to maintain its infrastructure and where appropriate improve it through programmed maintenance or by carrying out targeted improvements to its pumping stations and watercourses. With increased development of residential, industrial and commercial areas it is imperative that the Board's systems are maintained in order to manage flood risk;
  - Black Sluice IDB: The Board's Policy on Water Level and Flood Risk Management is to continue to maintain its infrastructure as under the current arrangements. Black Sluice IDB have a close working relationship with SKCD and expect to resolve any matters involving infrastructure delivery as and when these arise, in consultation with the DC;
  - Upper Witham IDB: The Board intend to maintain their defences as currently existing; and
  - Trent Valley IDB: Works on Moor Drain are carried out on a three year cycle, with the next scheduled maintenance in 2021. The Board has no plans to alter the maintenance programme.

<sup>86</sup> Gov.uk Flood Map for Planning: [www.flood.map.for.planning.service.gov.uk](http://www.flood.map.for.planning.service.gov.uk), accessed August 2018

<sup>87</sup> SKDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 2, AECOM, July 2017

- 4.33.30 The demand for construction of new defences required to protect development sites, as outlined above, will be met through developer contributions. The new defences needed for any new development, and the investment required, will need to be assessed as part of a site specific FRA and cannot be quantified by this IDP. The new defences will be constructed by developers and may then be adopted by the EA.
- 4.33.31 Where new flood defences are required, the works should be undertaken in consultation with the EA and/or relevant IDB. All new defences will need to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of NPPF and work will need to be undertaken to show that the scheme will not increase flood risk elsewhere.
- 4.33.32 Development sites adjacent to IDB assets should also be designed in accordance with IDB byelaws, e.g. the byelaw distance which prohibits any new structures, buildings or landscaping within nine metres of a Board's drain without prior consent from the IDB. IDB consent will also need to be obtained for any works which would increase flows to the Board's drainage network, as well as for works within the channel of a board-maintained watercourse.
- 4.33.33 New defences may also be constructed by member organisations of the JLFRDMP in order to alleviate specific flooding problems (see Table 82 for examples of current projects which are expected to take place within the period of the IDP). Projects of this nature will come forward at different times based on the extent to which problems develop during the time period of the IDP and the nature of the problems to be addressed.
- 4.33.34 The amount of investment required to alleviate future flooding problems will depend on the extent of risk and the solution decided upon and cannot be quantified in this IDP. Many organisations which make up the JLFRDMP will have contingency funds to respond to flooding problems but this may not cover the cost of extensive mitigation measures. Alternative sources of funding may be required, such as an application to Defra for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCERM GiA) funding, or a Local Levy.
- 4.33.35 Any scheme decided upon will need to be delivered in accordance with the relevant legislation and constraints, including the need to purchase additional land and demonstrate that the defences will be effective and not increase flood risk elsewhere.

#### Rutland

- 4.33.36 During the timescale of the IDP the existing flood defences in Rutland will need to be maintained. Existing defences are maintained by the EA and private landowners. Maintenance requirements will depend on the location of the defence, construction methods and extent of risk and cannot be quantified within this IDP. However, of the 340,920m of known high ground defences within Rutland, a total of 230,500m are currently in less than good condition (grade 3 or below). Maintenance works to repair these defences may be required and will be carried out at the discretion of the owner, mainly the EA and private individuals, with the funding provided by the owner.
- 4.33.37 In addition to the above, management of flood risk in Oakham will require continued maintenance of existing water conveyance infrastructure such as channels and culverts.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>88</sup> Rutland SFRA, Level 2, Section 7.2.1, Entec, May 2009

- 4.33.38 Climate change will reduce the level of protection provided by the existing defences. Most of the existing defences (160,650m) provide an unknown level of protection or a fairly low level of protection equivalent to the 1 in 10 years event. Increasing the level of protection provided across the County to a minimum level of the 1 in 50 years event (the maximum currently provided) would require works to 294,310m of high ground defence. In practice, works to increase the level of protection will be carried out only where new development requires it or if the owner determines that the current level of protection is inadequate. In this case, the work will be funded by the developer or the owner of the defence.
- 4.33.39 Specific projects may also be put forward to alleviate localised flooding problems which develop in Rutland during the time period of this IDP. Such programmes would be funded by local investment, a Local Levy or FCERM GiA.
- 4.33.40 There are no known proposed projects in the area to reduce the risk of flooding and no currently allocated development sites in Rutland would require additional flood defences. The generally low level of risk in the County means that future investment in flood defences is likely to be minimal.
- 4.33.41 The EA and RCC have been contacted to ascertain whether there are any plans for projects to reduce flooding in the County.
- The EA have not identified any proposed projects in Rutland; and
  - RCC Highways department are responsible for managing flood risk and drainage within Rutland. The department were contacted for input into this IDP and did not provide information for inclusion in the report.

### Key Findings

- 4.33.42 There are extensive flood defences in South Kesteven and Rutland. These defences are owned and maintained by the EA, IDBs (of which there are four in the area), and private individuals and (in South Kesteven) other organisations which make up the JLFRDMP.
- 4.33.43 The condition and level of protection provided by the flood defences is variable and climate change is likely to reduce the effectiveness of the defences in the long term in the absence of works to maintain the level of protection. The responses received to date concerning maintenance of flood defences show that the long term plan is to maintain the existing standard of protection. Such works could be funded through local or central government grants (e.g. FCERM) or a Local Levy.
- 4.33.44 Three EA led flood defence projects have been identified in South Kesteven: improvements to defences in the Black Sluice IDB area, natural flood resilience measures upstream of Swaton and improvements to flood walls in Stamford. Funding is secured for the Black Sluice and Swaton projects (£1.4m and £1.1m respectively) while the projected cost of the Stamford works is £0.4m, of which £0.1m is secured and £0.3m remains as an outstanding funding gap.
- 4.33.45 In addition to being involved in the Black Sluice IDB project, the JLFRDMP intend to carry out works to reduce fluvial flood risk in Grantham and to manage surface water flooding in Long Bennington and Grantham within the period of the IDP. No funding information has been provided for these projects.

- 4.33.46 Very few of the proposed development sites in South Kesteven and no sites in Rutland rely on flood defences for protection. Such sites in South Kesteven are located in Grantham, Bourne, Billingborough and Stamford. Developers of sites which do need flood defences will need to discuss their provision with the EA and/or IDB, as relevant.
- 4.33.47 Nine projects relating to flood risk are identified in the Project Schedule. Total known costs are £2.9m, the funding gap is £0.3m.

## 4.34 Sustainable Drainage

### Introduction

- 4.34.1 Sustainable drainage infrastructure consists of structures which are designed to manage surface water flows to limit runoff rates and increase infiltration from the built environment. Examples include infiltration basis, constructed wetlands and swales, sometimes known as SuDS (Sustainable Drainage Systems).
- 4.34.2 SuDS can be used to manage surface water flow from development and/or to control surface water and sewer flooding.
- 4.34.3 Under the Floods and Water Management Act<sup>89</sup>, LiCC is designated the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for South Kesteven with particular responsibility for addressing flooding from local sources, including surface water. LiCC is a statutory consultee of Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) with regard to SuDS and should be consulted in any proposals for new SuDS provision. Surface water management and drainage are also addressed in the work of the JLFRDMP.
- 4.34.4 RCC is both the LLFA for Rutland and the LPA for the area. RCC should therefore be consulted specifically with regards to SuDS as part of any planning application.

### Baseline

#### South Kesteven

- 4.34.5 The South Kesteven Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) shows the risk of surface water flooding to be highest along the River Witham and tributaries, including in the urban centre of Grantham. The risk is also high in the south and east of the District, including the urban centres of Stamford and the Deepings.
- 4.34.6 Records of surface water flooding in the South Kesteven area for the period 2012-2016 show single instances of surface water flooding in Brandon, Belton, Carlton Scoop, Allington, Sedgebrook, Barrowby, Caythorpe, Corby Glen, Claypole, Bourne, Deeping St James, Market Deeping, Barkston, Uffington, Tallington, Wellingborough, Barkston and South Witham . Surface water flooding is recorded twice in Long Brennington and Grantham and three times in Stamford.
- 4.34.7 Sewer flooding is also most common in the urban centres of Grantham, Stamford and the Deepings.

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<sup>89</sup> Flood and Water Management Act (2010). Chapter 29 Schedule 4- Reservoirs. Available at: [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/pdfs/ukpga\\_20100029\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/pdfs/ukpga_20100029_en.pdf)

## Rutland

- 4.34.8 The Rutland SFRA identifies the west of the county to be at greater risk of surface water flooding due to its less permeable soils and higher slopes. In addition to this, Oakham may be at increased risk of surface water flooding due to culverted watercourses or limited capacity in the existing surface water drainage network.
- 4.34.9 Sewer flooding has been recorded once in Whitewell, Oakham and Glaston, twice in Greetham, three times in Empingham and four times in Uppingham.
- 4.34.10 New development will need to incorporate sustainable drainage measures to ensure that the proposals do not increase flood risk and that rates of runoff are limited to existing rates.

## Planned Provision

### South Kesteven

- 4.34.11 The JLFRDMP has plans in place to mitigate surface water flooding in Grantham and Long Bennington (see Table 82). This will be in addition to routine maintenance of surface water drainage infrastructure, such as highways drain clearance, undertaken by SKDC and LiCC highways teams.
- 4.34.12 Anglian Water's Water Recycling Long Term Plan<sup>90</sup> (WRLTP) sets out the proposals for management of water across the Anglian Water area from 2020 to 2045. The plan includes projects to increase the drainage capacity in Little Ponton during the period 2020-2025, which may include the provision of SuDS. A sum of £0.886m is intended for this.

### Rutland

- 4.34.13 Anglian Water's WRLTP includes an emerging scheme to increase drainage capacity in Empingham in the period 2020-2025, with a planned investment of £0.725m. This may include the provision of SuDS.
- 4.34.14 There are no other known specific plans in place to provide additional surface water drainage infrastructure within Rutland, other than routine maintenance of existing infrastructure.

## Future Demand and Costs

### General Requirements

- 4.34.15 National planning policy<sup>91</sup> states that development must not increase flood risk elsewhere. This can occur when increased rates and volumes of surface water are discharged from a site following development. Runoff rates and volumes should therefore be limited to existing and, under the NPPF, priority should be given to sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) for surface water. SuDS may include swales (shallow grassed ditches) for collecting road runoff and ponds for storing runoff prior to discharge to a watercourse or disposal by infiltration to the ground.

<sup>90</sup> "Water Recycling Long Term Plan," Anglian Water, September 2018, available from [https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/\\_assets/media/Water\\_Recycling\\_Long\\_Term\\_Plan\\_-\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/_assets/media/Water_Recycling_Long_Term_Plan_-_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>91</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Chapter 10, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012



- 4.34.16 Sustainable management of surface water is required in the SFRA for both Rutland and South Kesteven. For example, the Rutland SFRA indicates that it will be essential that new major development incorporates SuDS to manage the risk of surface flooding both onsite and offsite<sup>92</sup>. Major developments include all residential development including more than ten houses. The South Kesteven SFRA states that runoff rates must be limited to those currently existing at the site, with betterment provided, so that the risk of surface water flooding is not increased downstream.<sup>93</sup>
- 4.34.17 Particular care is needed for sites in Stamford, which lie within both Rutland and South Kesteven administrative areas. Site specific drainage plans should be drawn up for all new development sites, in discussion with the EA and LLFA, to ensure that existing surface water and sewer flooding is taken into account in the design of SuDS so that these problems are not exacerbated and, ideally, are mitigated.
- 4.34.18 In areas where there are existing problems, additional SuDS could be used in mitigation. Proposals for SuDS should be drawn up in consultation with the EA, LLFA and any adopting agencies.
- 4.34.19 The Highway and Flood Authority will consider adopting SuDS under a Section 38 agreement where the SuDS form part of the highways drainage system. More information is provided within the Lincolnshire Development: Roads and Sustainable Drainage Design Guide, Planning and Adoption Milestones and Requirements. SuDS can also be adopted by the LLFA or AW, or can be retained within private ownership.
- 4.34.20 Adoption arrangements for SuDS would need to be confirmed for each development as part of the planning process.
- 4.34.21 Climate change is expected to increase the number and severity of extreme rainfall events in future. This may result in an increase in instances of surface water and sewer flooding, creating a need for additional capacity within existing urban drainage systems.

### South Kesteven

- 4.34.22 Most currently known proposed developments in South Kesteven during the period of this IDP are of sufficient size to require SuDS provision. Sites with planning permission and where SuDS are proposed as part of the development are SK27-54, excluding SK41<sup>94</sup> and SK34<sup>95</sup> which are flats and have no SuDS proposed. Regulation of surface water discharges following development will be particularly important within Ancaster to avoid increasing the risk of flooding on Sudbrooke Beck. It will also be important in Barkston to avoid exacerbating existing surface water flood risk downstream in Witham.<sup>96</sup>
- 4.34.23 The scale of demand for SuDS within new development will be met by developer contributions. Following construction, SuDS may be retained within private ownership or adopted for maintenance by the IDB, LLFA or AW. The extent of investment required will depend on the type and scale of SuDS constructed and cannot be quantified within this IDP.
- 4.34.24 Additional SuDS projects may also form part of future schemes to mitigate any increased risk of localised flooding. Based on current information, the villages of Witham and Long Bennington and the urban centres of Grantham and Stamford are likely to be at greatest risk. However, the extent of SuDS required to address localised surface water flooding problems will depend on the details of the problems to be addressed, which cannot be identified within this IDP.

<sup>92</sup> Rutland SFRA, Section 4.3

<sup>93</sup> South Kesteven SFRA, Section 10.2.2, page 50

<sup>94</sup> <http://planning.southkesteven.gov.uk/SKDC/S15-0494/1255285.pdf>

<sup>95</sup> <http://www.southkesteven.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=8170#/application/s13%2F1806/documents>

<sup>96</sup>Source: SKDC Regulation 19 IDP

- 4.34.25 Schemes to address surface water flooding problems will be financed by member organisations of the JLFRDMP. The extent of investment required will depend on the extent of the flood risk and the solution proposed, and cannot be quantified in this IDP. Most of these organisations will have contingency funds in place to respond to specific flood events, but this may not include construction of a long term SuDS solution. Additional funding such as FCERM GiA may be needed.
- 4.34.26 Anglian Water's WRLTP identifies the need for future investment to increase drainage capacity in Little Ponton and Marston, which is likely to include the provision of SuDS. The Little Ponton proposals will follow on from the investment currently planned in 2020-2025, with a further £0.866m of investment expected between 2025 and 2030. The investment proposed in Marston is £5.995m in 2025-2030, £4.75m in 2030-2035 and £4.75m in 2035-2040. However, this investment will be subject to agreement by Ofwat.
- 4.34.27 Any new SuDS systems should be designed in consultation with the LiCC in their role as LLFA. LiCC work closely with local IDBs to ensure that the interests of the IDBs and their assets are considered in proposals for SuDS.

#### Rutland

- 4.34.28 It is likely that most of the proposed employment and residential development sites in Rutland during the period of this IDP will be of sufficient size to require SuDS provision. For sites with fewer than 10 houses, the need for SuDS may need to be assessed on a site specific basis.
- 4.34.29 Rutland's development trajectory includes some residential and employment sites which are already under construction. Information submitted in support of planning applications for these sites has been reviewed. This indicates that all of these sites include SuDS measures.
- 4.34.30 SuDS required for new developments will be funded by developers, with adoption by AW, the Highways Agency or RCC, as appropriate, unless arrangements are made for private ownership and maintenances of the system. The investment required cannot be quantified within this IDP as it will depend on the details of the systems constructed and adoption agreements reached.
- 4.34.31 Additional SuDS projects may also form part of future schemes to mitigate any increased risk of localised flooding. Based on current information, the areas likely to be at greatest risk within Rutland are Oakham, Greetham, Empingham and Uppingham.
- 4.34.32 Schemes to address surface water flooding problems will be financed by RCC in their role as LLFA, or by the EA. The extent of investment required will depend on the extent of the flood risk and the solution proposed, and cannot be quantified in this IDP. While RCC and the EA will have contingency funds in place to respond to specific flood events, this may not include construction of a long term SuDS solution. Additional funding such as FDGiA may be needed.
- 4.34.33 Anglian Water's WRLTP identifies the need for future investment to increase drainage capacity in Empingham, above that already planned for the period of 2020-2025. An additional £0.725m of investment is proposed for 2025-2030, for work which is likely to include the provision of SuDS. This investment will be subject to agreement by Ofwat.
- 4.34.34 Any new SuDS systems should be designed in consultation with the RCC in their role as LLFA.
- 4.34.35 There are two entries relating to sustainable drainage in the Project Schedule; both are in South Kesteven and are uncosted.

## Key Findings

- 4.34.36 Surface water and sewer flooding have both been reported in Rutland and South Kesteven. Areas at particularly high risk include Stamford, Grantham, the Deepings, Witham, Long Bennington, Oakham, Empingham and Uppingham.
- 4.34.37 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) may form part of projects to reduce the impacts and frequency of surface water flooding. Measures to manage existing surface water flows within Long Bennington and Grantham are proposed by the JLFRDMP within the period of the IDP. Anglian Water's current proposals for future investment in South Kesteven and Rutland include schemes to improve the management of surface water in Little Ponton, Empingham and Marston.
- 4.34.38 SuDS will also be essential to ensure that rates and volumes of runoff do not increase following development, thereby increasing flood risk elsewhere. SuDS are already being provided for development sites in both South Kesteven and Rutland which are at various stages of construction. Almost all proposed development sites referred to in this IDP are of sufficient size to require SuDS provision.
- 4.34.39 SuDS must be designed and constructed in consultation with RCC or LiCC in their role as LLFA. For development in South Kesteven, consultation with IDBs may also be required. The impacts of climate change must be considered in the design of SuDS schemes.
- 4.34.40 Funding for SuDS is likely to be provided by developers, LLFA or water companies on a site by site or project by project basis. SuDS constructed for development will be maintained by private owners or adopted by Anglian Water, the Highways Agency or the LPA.

## 5. Summary of Infrastructure Needs

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This chapter reviews the Project Schedule which has been compiled as part of the IDP and summarises the total infrastructure costs and funding gap associated with planned growth in South Kesteven and Rutland.

### 5.2 Summary of Infrastructure Needs for South Kesteven

5.2.1 The IDP has identified infrastructure projects which will be required over the Local Plan period to meet the needs arising from planned growth. These projects are listed in the accompanying Project Schedule.

5.2.2 A summary of the Project Schedule is presented in Table 83 below. There are 83 line entries which relate to South Kesteven. The greatest number (44) relate to social and green infrastructure.

5.2.3 It should be noted, with regard to the Project Schedule and total costs, that the analysis reflects the information available to date and there are various information gaps where details of cost and funding are as yet unknown. On the basis of the available information the total costs are £201.4m and the funding identified amounts to £15.2m (excluding the £73.5m secured for Smart Metering). Therefore, there is an estimated funding gap of at least £186.2m.

5.2.4 As shown in Figure 81 below, 60% of the identified funding gap relates to social and green infrastructure, 26% to transport and 9% to sustainable drainage.

**Table 83: South Kesteven Infrastructure Projects and Costs Summary**

| Infrastructure Category         | Line entries (no.) | Line entries (%) | Identified Costs (£) | Identified Funding (£)       | Identified Funding Gap (£) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Social and green Infrastructure | 44                 | 53               | £111,990,123         | None identified / not known* | £111,990,123               |
| Sustainable Drainage            | 4                  | 5                | £17,247,000          | £886,000                     | £16,361,000                |
| Flood Defences                  | 8                  | 10               | £1,500,000**         | £1,200,000                   | £300,000                   |
| Utilities                       | 21                 | 25               | £22,200,000          | £13,100,000                  | £9,100,000***              |
| Transport                       | 6                  | 7                | £48,500,000****      | £0                           | £48,500,000                |
| Total                           | 83                 | 100%             | £201,437,123         | £15,186,000                  | £186,251,123               |

Source: AECOM analysis, 2018.

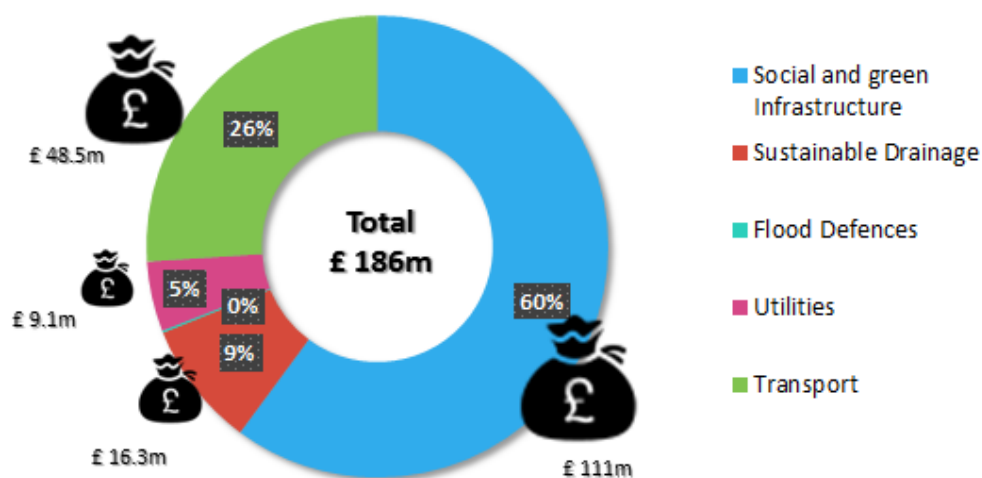
\*As noted with the analysis in Chapter 3, for social and green infrastructure types which have been modelled it has been assumed that some proportion of funding is secured (or can be expected with reasonable confidence to come forward) and this is reflected in the estimate of net costs presented here.

\*\*Costs and funding information relating to Swaton Resilience Flood Protection Scheme are excluded, as this project is located in North Kesteven District (some of the catchment could lie within South Kesteven).

\*\*\*Excludes £73.5m secured for Smart Metering as total costs are not identified.

\*\*\*\*Relates to Grantham Southern Relief Road, Phases Two and Three. Total costs for Phases One, Two and Three are £81.5m and £33m is funded. As Phase One is constructed, it is assumed that the outstanding cost of £48.5m relates to Phases 2 and 3.

**Figure 81: Summary of South Kesteven’s Infrastructure Funding Gap**



Source: AECOM analysis, 2018

5.2.5 The highest known cost projects or line entries in the Project Schedule are:

- Grantham Southern Relief Road, Phases Two and Three. Total costs for Phases One, Two and Three are £81.5m and £33m is funded. Phase One is completed, indicating an outstanding cost of £48.5m relating to Phases Two and Three.
- Primary Education. AECOM benchmark modelling indicates net demand for 7.5 FoE over the Local Plan period, with associated costs of £36.2m.
- Secondary Education. AECOM benchmark modelling indicates net demand for 5.6 FoE over the Local Plan period, with associated costs of £21.4m.
- Sustainable drainage. Measures to increase the drainage capacity at Marston, with costs of £15.5m.
- Acute Healthcare. AECOM benchmark modelling indicates net demand for 4,351sqm of floor space over the Local Plan period, with associated costs of £15.2m.
- Equipped play space. AECOM benchmark modelling indicates net demand for 2.1ha of equipped play space over the Local Plan period, with associated costs of £7.6m.

## 5.3 Summary of Infrastructure Needs in Rutland

5.3.1 The IDP has identified infrastructure projects which will be required over the Local Plan period to meet the needs arising from planned growth. These projects are listed in the accompanying Project Schedule.

5.3.2 A summary of the Project Schedule is presented in Table 84 and Figure 82 below. There are 134 line entries which relate to Rutland. The greatest number (99) relate to social and green infrastructure.

5.3.3 It should be noted, with regard to the Project Schedule and total costs, that the analysis reflects the information available to date and there are various information gaps where details of cost and funding are as yet unknown. On the basis of the available information the total costs for the above projects is £75.5m and the funding identified amounts to £10.4m. Therefore, there is an estimated funding gap of at least £65.1m. 64% of the identified funding gap relate to social and green infrastructure, 32% to transport and 2% to waste infrastructure.

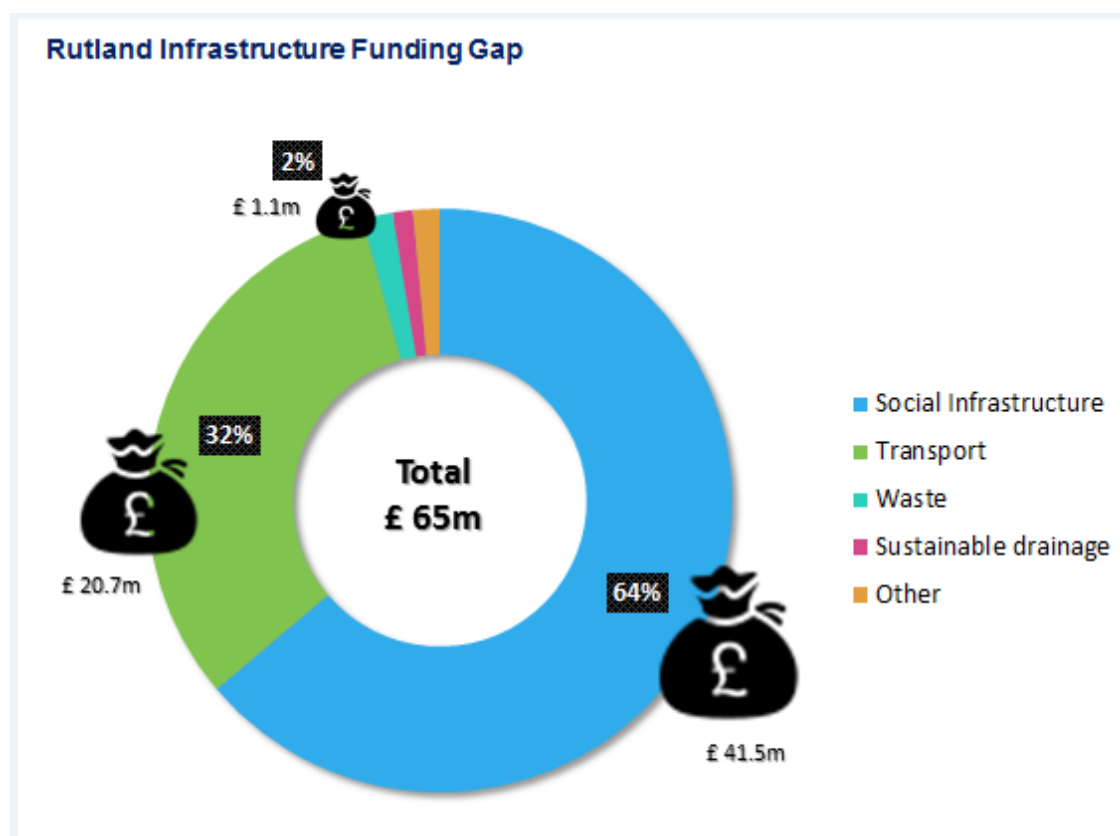
**Table 84: Rutland Infrastructure Projects and Costs Summary**

| Infrastructure Category | Line entries (no.) | Line entries (%) | Identified Costs (£) | Identified Funding (£) | Identified Funding Gap (£) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Social Infrastructure   | 99                 | 74               | £41,591,823          | £67,000                | £41,524,823                |
| Transport               | 21                 | 16               | £22,080,000          | £1,339,000             | £20,741,000                |
| Utilities               | 5                  | 4                | £4,397,000           | £4,397,000             | £0                         |
| Waste                   | 1                  | 1                | £1,500,000           | £400,000               | £1,100,000                 |
| Sustainable drainage    | 1                  | 1                | £1,450,000           | £725,000               | £725,000                   |
| Other                   | 7                  | 5                | £4,472,100           | £3,509,400             | £962,700                   |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>134</b>         |                  | <b>£75,490,923</b>   | <b>£10,437,400</b>     | <b>£65,053,523</b>         |

Source: AECOM analysis, 2018

\*Costs for some social and green infrastructure types have been modelled. To estimate the funding gap, costs have generally been taken from the model rather than from the costed projects as the model covers the entire Plan period and the modelled costs are higher. The only exception is costs for swimming pools, as for this topic the costs identified against specific projects are greater than those derived from the model.

**Figure 82: Summary of Rutland's Infrastructure Funding Gap**



Source: AECOM analysis, 2018

5.3.4 The highest known cost projects or line entries in the Project Schedule are:

- Primary Education. AECOM benchmark modelling indicates net demand for 1.9 FoE over the Local Plan period, with associated costs of £8.3m.
- £8.0m for upgrading the A47 / Station Road junction to enable development at St George's Barracks
- £5.0m for Environmental Improvements to Oakham town centre (£378,000 has been secured).
- £4.4m for additional flow capacity at Oakham WRC (funded via the Anglian Water Investment Programme)
- £4.2m for a replacement/renovated swimming pool (no funding has been secured).
- £4.0m to expand Education, Learning and Skills capacity for Post 16 education across the county.

## 6. Delivery

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section considers the mechanisms for delivering and funding the infrastructure required to support the Local Plans of South Kesteven and Rutland. This includes identifying the roles and responsibilities of different agencies and potential sources of funding and finance.

### 6.2 Delivery

6.2.1 This IDP comprises a comprehensive assessment of the infrastructure needs and projects associated with planned growth in South Kesteven and Rutland over the Local Plan period. The Project Schedule aims to set out not just what infrastructure is required but also when it is needed, how much it will cost and by whom it will be funded and delivered. There is a substantial infrastructure funding gap to 2036; however, the IDP demonstrates that work is well underway by service providers to identify future requirements and to deliver the infrastructure required to enable development over the plan period.

6.2.2 The IDP has provided an opportunity to collate in one document the short and longer term plans of the various infrastructure providers in South Kesteven and Rutland. Infrastructure providers have been brought together into a single conversation about how future growth can be delivered; the IDP formulation process can therefore provide a basis for future partnership working and co-ordination in service delivery.

6.2.3 Figure 83 and Figure 84 below show the growth trajectories of South Kesteven and Rutland, illustrating how housing delivery will be phased over the Local Plan period. Infrastructure projects are mapped onto the Local Plan timeline, where timescale / phasing or trigger information is known. For many infrastructure projects, delivery dates are not yet available. To some degree this is to be expected as most service providers operate to a three to five year programming cycle, and infrastructure provision associated with major allocations will be confirmed as these development projects move through the planning process. However, this also emphasises the importance of ongoing work to develop and firm up the infrastructure projects required to deliver growth in South Kesteven and Rutland, including continued collaboration between funding and delivery agencies.

6.2.4 SKDC and RCC are planning a strategic cross-boundary allocation at Stamford North to provide approximately 1,950 homes with associated infrastructure. The allocation will be a sustainable urban extension to Stamford in South Kesteven which is the result of a collaborative and co-operative relationship between the two authorities with a holistic vision for future development in this area. The sustainable urban extension to Stamford will provide:

- a new 2-form entry primary school on site;
- a new local centre or community hall (providing appropriate social and community infrastructure);
- a new centralised primary healthcare facility (may include a dental surgery and/or a pharmacy);
- open space for children's play, sports pitches, green space and community allotments;
- a link road connecting Ryhall Road to Little Casterton Road and Old Great North Road;
- balancing ponds, SuDs and swales in accordance with requirements of EA, IDB and AW;

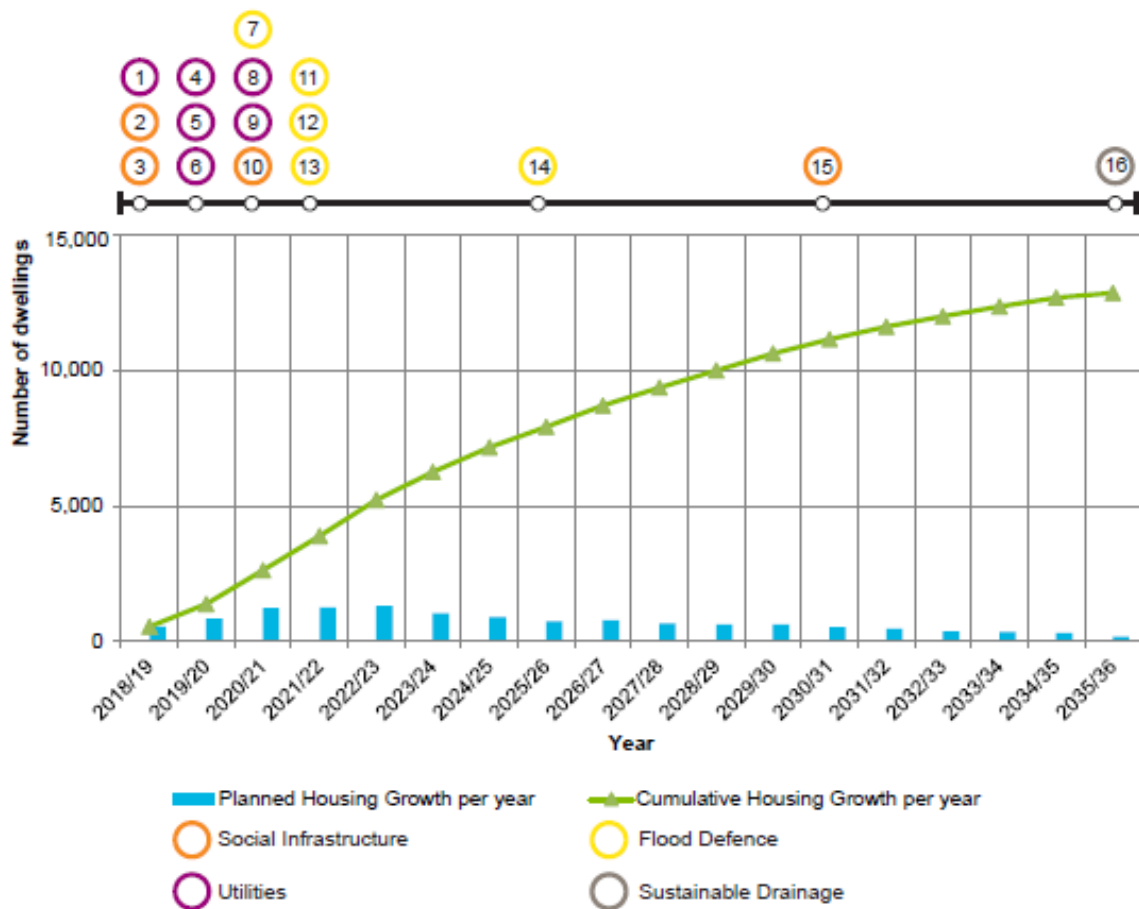


- a new sewer and potentially a new pumping station; and
- new cabling and a substation.

6.2.5 The sustainable urban extension to Stamford will also contribute to:

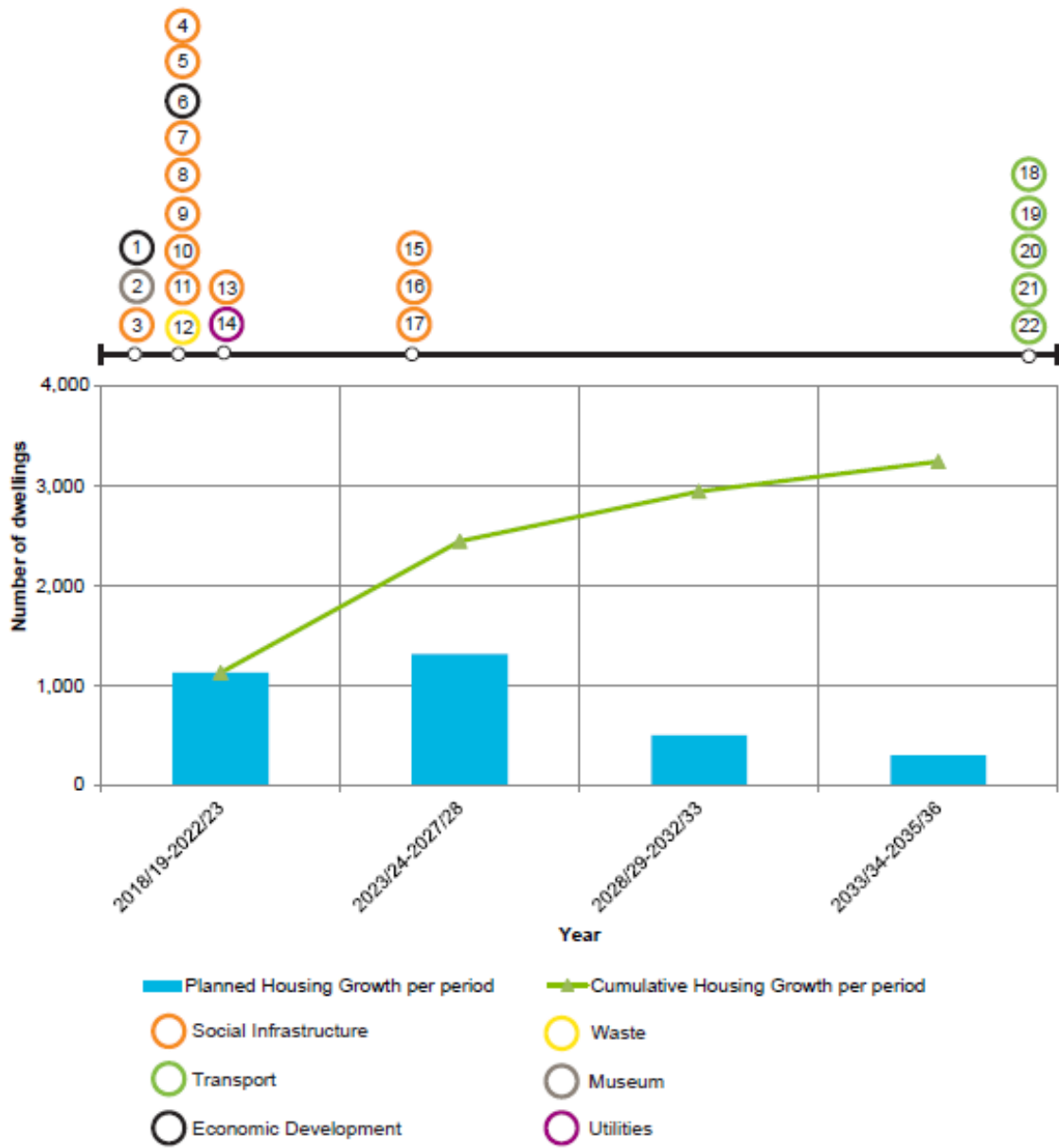
- the extension of Welland Academy in South Kesteven;
- secondary school provision in Rutland through CIL monies;
- primary healthcare provision in Rutland through CIL monies; and
- potential junction capacity works to A1 junctions.

Figure 83: Infrastructure Projects against planned growth in South Kesteven



| No. | Project Name  | Location                     | Description  |
|-----|---|------------------------------|--|
| 1   | West Deeping Circuit Reinforcement  | Bourne                       | 33kV circuit reinforcement at Bourne.  |
| 2   | The Deepings School Expansion   | The Deepings                 | Project to expand capacity of the existing facilities at The Deepings School by 1FE. Work currently underway. The project is expected to meet demand arising over the next 10 to 15 years. |
| 3   | Primary School at Poplar Farm   | Grantham                     | School to serve the North West Quadrant. Due to open in September 2018.  |
| 4   | OnlineLincolnshire  | South Kesteven               | Target of 95% for superfast broadband in Lincoln.  |
| 5   | West Deeping Circuit Reinforcement  | Stamford                     | 33kV circuit reinforcement at Stamford.  |
| 6   | Wittering Circuit Reinforcement   | Stamford                     | 33kV circuit reinforcement at Stamford.  |
| 7   | Moor Drain Maintenance  | Trent Valley                 | Trent Valley IDB   |
| 8   | Digital Rutland   | District-wide                | Delivery of superfast broadband.   |
| 9   | Smart Metering  | Stamford and Grantham        | Install smart meters in 95% of homes in Grantham and Stamford.   |
| 10  | Primary and Secondary School at Spitalgate Heath Garden Village                     | Grantham                     | All through school to occur post 2019/20 based on estimated housing trajectory. Land to be transferred to LCC before completion of 150 units.  |
| 11  | Witham Brook (Sunningdale Estate)   | Grantham                     | Joint project between LLFA, EA, SKCD, Anglian Water, and Upper Witham IDB. Works to be conducted between 2018 and 2022.  |
| 12  | Surface Water Flood Risk Management   | Long Bennington              | Joint project between LLFA, SKDC, Anglian Water, and Upper Witham IDB. Works to be conducted between 2018 and 2022.  |
| 13  | Black Sluice Catchment Works  | South Kesteven               | Joint project between EA, LLFA, Black Sluice IDB, and SKDC. Works to be conducted between 2018 and 2022.   |
| 14  | Stamford Flood Walls Refurbishment  | Stamford                     | Maintenance of existing defences to sustain protection from river flooding. Works conducted by the Environment Agency between 2024 and 2026.   |
| 15  | Primary School at Spitalgate Heath Garden Village                                   | Grantham                     | Primary education expansion to occur post 2030/31 based on estimated housing trajectory. Land to be transferred to LCC before completion of 1,500 units.                                   |
| 16  | Long Bennington and Grantham Surface Water Management Sustainable Drainage Measures | Long Bennington and Grantham | Measures to manage existing surface water flows within Long Bennington and Grantham are proposed by the JLFRDMP within the period of the IDP. Works to be conducted between 2018 and 2036. |

Figure 84: Infrastructure Projects against planned growth in Rutland



| No. | Project Name                                | Location                       | Description   |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1   | The King Centre                             | Barleythorpe                   | Investment in The King Barley Centre in 2018.   |
| 2   | Museum                                      | Rutland                        | Development of heritage and cultural facilities. Investment occurred between 2016 and 2018.   |
| 3   | GP Practice Expansion                       | Market Overton                 | Internal re-configuration at Market Overton surgery facility.   |
| 4   | GP Practice Expansion                       | Somerby                        | Internal re-configuration at Somerby surgery facility.  |
| 5   | GP Practice Expansion                       | Oakham                         | Oakham Medical Practice.  |
| 6   | Oakham Enterprise Park (Phase 2a)           | Oakham                         | Investment in Oakham Enterprise Park (Phase 2a) in 2019.  |
| 7   | County Sports Provision                     | Rutland                        | County-wide improvement in provision of county sports. Investment occurring in 2019/20. Including both wet and dry side facilities. |
| 8   | Expansion of Assisted Living Capacity       | Oakham or St George's Barracks | Expansion of Assisted Living capacity to occur in 2019/20.  |
| 9   | Special Needs Education                     | Rutland                        | County-wide improvement in the provision of county sports. Investment occurring in 2019/20.   |
| 10  | Catmose College Expansion and Refurbishment | Oakham                         | Secondary Education Expansion and Refurbishment of Catmose College. Works have commenced and are due to finish in 2019.             |
| 11  | Expansion of Oakham CoE School              | Oakham                         | Expansion of Oakham CoE School to occur in 2019/20.   |
| 12  | Civic Waste                                 | Rutland                        | Investment in waste and recycling centre at Rutland to occur in 2019/20.  |
| 13  | Post 16/ Further Education                  | Rutland                        | County-wide improvement in the provision of Post 16/ Further Education. Investment occurring in 2020/21.                            |
| 14  | Additional flow capacity at Oakham WRC      | Oakham                         | Funded via Anglian Water Investment Programme.  |
| 15  | Uppingham Library                           | Uppingham                      | Refurbishment of Library to occur between 2017 and 2025.  |
| 16  | Mobile Library Replacement                  | Rutland                        | Replacement of Mobile Library to occur between 2017 and 2025.   |
| 17  | Expansion of Assisted Living Capacity       | Oakham or St George's Barracks | Expansion of Assisted Living capacity to occur in 2019/20.  |
| 18  | Wheels to Work                              | Rutland                        | Investment in Wheels to Work scheme to occur between 2018 and 2036.   |
| 19  | Bus Infrastructure                          | Rutland                        | Investment in bus stops, bus hubs and other facilities to occur between 2018 and 2036.  |
| 20  | Community Transport                         | Rutland                        | Kickstart funding initiatives for community transport to be implemented between 2018 and 2036.                                      |
| 21  | Local Bus Service Investment                | Rutland                        | Investment in Rutland's rural bus provision to occur between 2018 and 2036.   |
| 22  | Sustainable Transport Interchange           | Oakham                         | Maintenance of Sustainable Transport Interchange at Oakham. Works to be conducted between 2018 and 2036.                            |

## 6.3 Funding

### Mainstream Funding Sources

- 6.3.1 Table 85 below identifies the key funding sources which are relevant to the delivery of South Kesteven and Rutland's Local Plans, by infrastructure type.

**Table 85: Infrastructure Delivery Agencies and Funding Sources in South Kesteven and Rutland**

| Infrastructure Type   | Delivery Agencies   | Funding Sources for Capital Investment   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Transport</b>  |   |  |
| Strategic Road Network  | Highways England  | Highways England (Road Investment Strategy 2 runs from 2020 to 2025), LiCC, Developer Contributions                                    |
| Local Road Network & Transport Projects   | RCC, LiCC   | LiCC Highways, RCC, Developers   |
| Rail  | Network Rail  | Network Rail (Government funding allocated in five-year Control Periods (CP5 2014 to 2019, CP6 2019 to 2024))                          |
| Bus, Cycling and Pedestrian   | LiCC, RCC , Bus service providers (Stagecoach, Centrebus, Delaine Buses, Shaw Coaches)  | RCC, LiCC  |
| <b>Education</b>  |   |  |
| Early Years & Childcare, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Sixth Form Education | LiCC & RCC, Academy Schools, landowners / developers  | LCC, RCC, Academy Schools, developers (land / financial contributions), DfE  |
| Higher Education, Further Education, Adult Learning                                   | Colleges, Universities & Education providers  | Skills Funding Agency (FE colleges and training organisations); Office for Students (HE)   |
| <b>Healthcare</b>   |   |  |
| Primary Healthcare Services   | Clinical Commissioning Groups (South West Lincolnshire CCG and South Lincolnshire CCG; East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG), landowners / developers, NHS | South West Lincolnshire CCG, South Lincolnshire CCG & East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG, developers (land / financial contributions) |
| Hospitals and Mental Health   | NHS Trusts (United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust, North West Anglia NHS Foundation, Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust), CCGs                        | NHS / DoH programmes, including those drawing on private equity  |
| Older People's Services, Adult Social Care  | LiCC, RCC   | LCC and RCC, Private sector providers  |
| <b>Community Infrastructure</b>   |   |  |
| Library Services  | LiCC and GLL, RCC   | RCC, LiCC  |
| Community Facilities  | SKDC, RCC, developers, town and parish councils   | RCC, SKDC, developers, town and parish councils  |
| Green Infrastructure, Parks and Outdoor Recreation                                    | SKDC, RCC, town and parish councils, land owners / managers, community groups, Natural England  | Developer Contributions, local government.   |

| Infrastructure Type                 | Delivery Agencies  | Funding Sources for Capital Investment  |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Recreation</b>                   |  |   |
| Sports and Leisure Services         | SKDC (1Life), RCC  | RCC, SKDC, developer contributions, Sports England  |
| <b>Utilities</b>                    |  |   |
| Energy                              | Western Power, Cadent Gas, various renewable energy operators  | Private utilities, developers   |
| Water and Wastewater                | Anglian Water, Severn Trent Water  | Anglian Water, Severn Trent Water, developers   |
| Broadband                           | Commercial network operators, BT, RCC  | Commercial operators, central and local government, developer contributions   |
| <b>Waste</b>                        |  |   |
| Waste                               | Lincolnshire Waste Partnership, LiCC & RCC, SKDC   | LiCC, RCC, SKDC (mainstream grants and council tax)   |
| <b>Emergency Services</b>           |  |   |
| Fire, Police and Ambulance Services | East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS), Lincolnshire Police, Leicestershire Police, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service | Central government, LiCC and RCC, NHS England   |
| <b>Flood Defences</b>               |  |   |
| Flood Risk                          | Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Boards, LiCC and RCC, Anglian Water  | Central government and local grant funding, Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Boards, LiCC and RCC, Anglian Water |
| Drainage                            | Developers, Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Board , LiCC and RCC   | Developers (plus potential adoption by Internal Drainage Boards, Anglian Water, LiCC/RCC)                             |

### Developer Contributions

- 6.3.2 The town planning process provides the means for developers to contribute to the cost of infrastructure necessary to support new development. Developer contributions can take various forms including planning conditions, S106 agreements between local authorities and developers, Section 278 agreements which cover contributions to highways, and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- 6.3.3 In South Kesteven, contributions will be secured through S106 agreements, though the Council may consider the introduction of a CIL or replacement tariff once the outcome of the national review of CIL is known. S106 contributions will be determined on a site by site basis, and must be:
- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
  - Directly related to the development; and,
  - Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 6.3.4 Rutland has adopted a CIL; this is a fixed, tariff-based planning charge, levied per square metre on some development depending on the location, use, size and type. Funds raised through the CIL are applied to provide the infrastructure projects or types specified on the CIL Regulation 123 list. Developer contributions may be sought beyond CIL, in line with published Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

### Alternative Funding Sources

- 6.3.5 Funding represents a considerable risk to the delivery of the infrastructure requirements associated with the Local Plans. The overall context for Local Authorities in recent years has been one of reducing budgets and increased reliance on competitive funding and the private sector to deliver services and new infrastructure. Other public sector agencies have similarly been under budgetary pressure, while the ability of development to contribute to infrastructure is frequently limited by viability constraints.
- 6.3.6 A number of alternative funding sources are available to Local Authorities which may assist in meeting the infrastructure funding gap. These are summarised in Table 86 below, and described in more detail in Appendix 5. They include alternative public funds, borrowing, and methods of leveraging local authorities' own assets and resources. They include funding streams which have been introduced relatively recently and innovative funding mechanisms developed by the public and private sector.



**Table 86: Alternative Infrastructure Funding Sources**

| Funding Mechanism              | Description  | Positives   | Negatives   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| New Home Bonus                 | The New Homes Bonus is a grant paid by central government to local councils to reflect and incentivise housing growth in their areas. It is based on central government match funding the Council Tax raised for new homes and properties brought back into use, with an additional amount for affordable homes, for the following four years.   | Clear financial incentive for local authorities to permit new housing. Bonus is relatively easy to calculate.                               | Scale of payments has been reduced in recent years, and local authorities where housing delivery falls beyond a 'baseline' growth level receive no funds at all.                              |
| Business Rate Retention (BRR)  | Local authorities can retain 50% of business rates revenue (rising to 75% by 2020) as well as growth on the revenue that is generated. The scheme could be used to meet the cost of infrastructure as and when the revenue is received, or it could be used to raise finance to meet up-front infrastructure costs.  | If revenues are spent on infrastructure directly, there is no cost to the local Authority;<br>Potential track record with Enterprise Zones. | Use of funds from BRR for infrastructure must be weighed against other local authority needs.<br>Emerging arrangements – considerable uncertainty about how mechanism will operate in future. |
| European Funding               | A range of EU funds are accessible to local authorities in the forms of loans, grants or equity funding. The main source is the 'EU Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) Growth Programme' made available to Local Enterprise Partnerships.<br><br>Discounted borrowing through EIB for major schemes (e.g. light rail).<br><br>Projects funds can be used for depends on eligibility criteria.  | Provides additional source of funding to National / local streams. This is one of the criteria for eligibility.                             | Requires match-funding.<br>Access to EU funds and EIB likely to be lost due to Brexit.<br>Arrangements for national successor funding beyond 2020 remain unclear.                             |
| One-off Public Sector Grants   | One-off capital grants available via a competitive bid process can offer finance for upfront infrastructure investment or plug a funding gap and therefore unlock development on a particular site.<br><br>Recent examples include the Housing Infrastructure Fund (Homes England), the Local Infrastructure Fund (Homes England), the National Productivity Investment Fund (Department for Transport) and the Homes Building Fund (Homes England). | Additional funding for site-based development.  | Limited life cycle, eligibility criteria vary, unpredictable.   |
| Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) | Loans at low rates from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) under prudential principles.  | Low rates,<br>Reliable Prudential approach determined by local authorities.   | Availability of revenue funding to repay the loan. Political appetite for borrowing.  |
| Local Authority Bonds          | A fixed-interest bond, repayable on a specific date, used by a local authority in order to raise a loan and similar to a Treasury bond.<br>Could be used as part of a TIF scheme.  | Reliable;<br>Stable repayment amounts over time.  | Limited recent use; currently re-emerging with the implementation of a UK Municipal Bonds Agency.<br>Ability to repay the loan can be an issue.   |
| Tax Increment Finance (TIF)    | Enables local authorities to borrow against the value of the future tax revenue uplift in order to deliver the necessary infrastructure (usually based on BRR)   | Prudential system   | Ability to repay dependent on achievement of predicted growth in value.   |

| Funding Mechanism                  | Description  | Positives  | Negatives  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Local Asset Backed Vehicles (LABV) | Local Asset-Backed Vehicles (LABVs) allow local authorities to use their assets (usually land) to lever long-term investment from the private sector for regeneration projects.  | Unlocking value from previously undeveloped / unused local assets; Brings in funding and expertise from private sector to develop the asset.   | Need to secure political buy-in; Difficulty and cost of implementation: working across a range of partners; Managing risks; Stakeholder engagement; Operation costs; Procurement and legal requirements. |
| Private Finance 2 (PF2)            | Under a PFI/PF2, the private sector will typically design, build, finance and maintain infrastructure facilities under a long-term contract. The public sector body which uses the infrastructure repays the debt over a long period, often 25-30 years. | Enables a local authority to embark on large capital projects with little upfront commitment of resources.   | Higher costs and risks than conventional funding; Value for Money case for PFI can be weak; Local authority's ability to manage risk and achieve appropriate contract.                                   |
| Local Government Pension Funds     | The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is a funded, statutory, public service pension scheme. In the future, the LGPS may be able to invest part of its fund in supporting the development of local communities across the UK.                       | Source of investment with a long-term view and interest in the UK infrastructure market.   | Scope for involvement of LGPS currently evolving / emerging.   |
| Institutional Investors            | Sovereign wealth funds and pension funds show a growing interest in the UK infrastructure market as a place to invest.   | Large operators with long-term view of investment.   | Likely limited potential as infrastructure debt competes for attention with other asset classes. Institutional investors prefer projects which are up and running rather than under construction.        |
| Crowd funding                      | Funding a project or venture by raising monetary contributions from a large number of people, typically via the internet.  | Direct link with local population and their need;<br>Ability to address gaps in funding for small projects which contribute to well-being and sense of place;<br>Dynamic and grass-rooted. | Small scale funding. Small projects most appropriate e.g. community gardens/   |
| Workplace Parking Levy (WPL)       | The Workplace Parking Levy (WPL) is an annual charge placed on a number of non-exempt workplace parking spaces used by employees. The WPL is paid by businesses instead of employees.<br><br>Proceeds must be spent on transport projects.               | Low administration/scheme costs;<br>Potential impact on model shift;<br>Multiple social and environmental benefits.  | Costs to business and disincentive to inward investment; extensive pre-implementation research and validation required.  |

- 6.3.7 South Kesteven and Rutland are already utilising many of these funding sources to meet infrastructure requirements associated with growth. For example, there are two current HIF bids which are relevant to this IDP; both have progressed to the second stage of the competition.<sup>97</sup>

## 6.4 Next Steps

- 6.4.1 SKDC and RCC will continue to proactively work with partners to ensure that infrastructure is in place at the right time to support the development strategy set out in this IDP and the Local Plans.
- 6.4.2 This IDP, as the Local Plans' evidence base on infrastructure provision, will be updated as more detailed information comes forward. This will allow any risk that infrastructure is not provided in a timely manner to be identified and mitigated. It will provide a mechanism to appropriately align the work of service providers and other partner organisations such as the Local Enterprise Partnerships to the Local Plan, and to ensure that strategies for delivery, funding and finance are in place.
- 6.4.3 The review of funding sources presented above demonstrates that the funding landscape is dynamic. There are risks emerging around some well-established funding sources while new alternative funding opportunities are emerging at the same time. As a next step, the Local Authorities and their partners may need to prioritise projects (or clusters or portfolios of projects) and to explore further which specific combination of funding sources is likely to be most appropriate in each instance. Through continued close joint-working, the Local Authorities and their partners will be in a strong position to respond promptly and effectively to infrastructure funding opportunities, and to attract investment.

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<sup>97</sup> The two bids are: (1) a collaboration between SKDC, Greater Lincolnshire LEP (GLLEP) and LiCC to secure £70m funding to 'unblock' delivery of 12,000 homes in Grantham including at Spitalgate Heath, Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, North West Quadrant and other smaller sites across the town. The funding would largely be towards the Grantham Southern Relief Road though a small proportion relates to gap funding for social infrastructure (construction of an all through school and health facilities) and exception costs relating to utilities upgrades (primarily power but also sewage and gas). (2) An application relating to supporting infrastructure prior to the development of new homes at St George's Barracks in Rutland. The HIF monies would forward fund the delivery of community infrastructure (for example, the new school, multi-use community facility and health and well-being centre); new access(es) to the site and localised highway and junction improvements; necessary utility and services upgrades to support the scale of the development proposed; and remediation of contamination. At Stage 2 of the bidding process, the business case will be developed by RCC with support from Highways England, Project Stakeholders, MOD, Homes England and ReGenco.

## Appendix 1: South Kesteven Growth Sites

Table 87: Housing Growth Sites – South Kesteven

| Map Label | Location        | Site Ref                        | Site Name   | Status                    | Total Site Capacity |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------|
| SK.1      | Ancaster        | SKLP315                         | LV-H1: Wisford Lane   | Allocation                | 35                  |
| SK.2      | Ancaster        | SKLP211                         | LV-H2: Wilsford Land  | Allocation                | 35                  |
| SK.3      | Barrowby        | SKLP36,<br>SKLP250,<br>SKLP270  | LV-H3: Low Road   | Allocation                | 230                 |
| SK.4      | Billingborough  | SKLP59                          | LV-H4: Former Grimers Transport Limited North                           | Allocation                | 23                  |
| SK.5      | Colsterworth    | SKLP23                          | LV:H5: Bourne Road  | Allocation                | 70                  |
| SK.6      | Corby Glen      | SKLP4, SKLP320                  | LV-H6: Swinstead Road/ Bourne Road                                      | Allocation                | 250                 |
| SK.7      | Corby Glen      | SKLP280                         | LV-H7: Swinstead Road   | Allocation                | 30                  |
| SK.8      | Great Gonerby   | SKLP11                          | LV-H8: Easthorpe Road   | Allocation                | 45                  |
| SK.9      | Langtoff        | SKLP31, SKLP33                  | LV-H9: Former Gravel Works, Stowe Road                                  | Allocation                | 35                  |
| SK.10     | Long Bennington | SKLP140                         | LV-H10 Main Road (South)  | Allocation                | 55                  |
| SK.11     | Long Bennington | SKLP132                         | LV-H11: Main Road (North)   | Allocation                | 30                  |
| SK.12     | Morton          | SKLP111                         | LV-H12: Folkingham Road   | Allocation                | 70                  |
| SK.13     | South Witham    | SKLP43,<br>SKLP123              | LV-H13: Thistleton Land and Mill Lane                                   | Allocation                | 34                  |
| SK.14     | South Witham    | SKLP312                         | LV-H14: Land North of High Street                                       | Allocation                | 31                  |
| SK.15     | Thurlby         | SKLP16                          | LV-H15: Part of Elm Farm Yard   | Allocation                | 50                  |
| SK.16     | Market Deeping  | SKLP254                         | DEP1-H1: Towngate West  | Allocation                | 73                  |
| SK.17     | Market Deeping  | SKLP39                          | DEP1-H2: Land West of Linchfield Road                                   | Allocation                | 100                 |
| SK.18     | Market Deeping  | SKLP253                         | DEP1-H3: Linchfield Road  | Allocation                | 590                 |
| SK.19     | Grantham        | SKLP269                         | GR3-H1: Spitalgate Heath - Garden Village (Southern Quadrant)           | Allocation                | 3,700               |
| SK.20     | Grantham        | SKLP134,<br>SKLP267,<br>SKLP268 | GR3-H2: Rectory Farm (Phase 2 North West Quadrant)                      | Allocation                | 1,150               |
| SK.21     | Grantham        | SKLP51,<br>SKLP313              | GR3-H3: Land adjacent to Rectory Farm (Phase 3 North West Quadrant)     | Allocation                | 404                 |
| SK.22     | Grantham        | SKLP45                          | GR3-H4: Land North of Longcliffe Road and Ryedale Close, Manthorpe Road | Allocation/<br>Permission | 480                 |
| SK.23     | Grantham        | SKLP316                         | GR3-H5: Prince William of Gloucester Barracks                           | Allocation                | 500                 |
| SK.24     | Stamford        | SKLP257,<br>SKLP258,<br>SKLP240 | STM1-H1: Stamford North   | Allocation                | 1,300               |
| SK.25     | Stamford        | SKLP300,<br>SKLP318             | STM1-H2: Stamford East  | Allocation                | 162                 |
| SK.26     | Bourne          | SK.94/0125                      | Elsa Park   | Permission                | 2,000               |
| SK.27     | Grantham        | S08/1231                        | Poplar Farm   | Permission                | 1,800               |
| SK.28     | Stamford        | S13/2771                        | Exeter Fields   | Permission                | 414                 |
| SK.29     | Stamford        | S14/3078                        | Kettering Road  | Permission                | 29                  |
| SK.30     | Stamford        | Quarry Farm (RCC)               | Quarry Farm (RCC)   | Permission                | 650                 |
| SK.31     | Grantham        | S04/1566                        | Mount Street, Grantham  | Permission (Outline)      | 20                  |

|       |                    |          |  |                         |     |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--|-------------------------|-----|
| SK.32 | Grantham           | S08/0892 | Former Grantham Tyre & Auto,<br>Rycroft Street                 | Permission<br>(Outline) | 38  |
| SK.33 | Stamford           | S10/0969 | Former Welland Motor Factors Site,<br>North Street             | Permission              | 13  |
| SK.34 | Bourne             | S10/1204 | Fossitt & Thorne, Eastgate                                     | Permission              | 11  |
| SK.35 | Stamford           | S15/1259 | Former Stamford AFC, Off Kettering<br>Road                     | Permission<br>(RM)      | 48  |
| SK.36 | Grantham           | S11/2511 | Grantham Station Approach, between<br>Grantham Railway Station | Permission<br>(Outline) | 72  |
| SK.37 | Grantham           | S13/3292 | Barrack Gardens/Beacon Lane<br>Allotments, Beacon Lanes        | Permission<br>(RM)      | 55  |
| SK.38 | Castle Bytham      | S13/2649 | The Old Quarry, Station Road                                   | Permission<br>(Outline) | 15  |
| SK.39 | Ancaster           | S14/2692 | 139 Ermine St, Ancaster. Retail store<br>and 14 homes          | Permission              | 14  |
| SK.40 | Bourne             | S15/0494 | The Corn Mill, South Street                                    | Permission              | 17  |
| SK.41 | Bourne             | S14/1684 | Southfields Business Park, Falcon<br>Way                       | Permission              | 23  |
| SK.42 | Grantham           | S14/2837 | The Priory Ruskin Academy                                      | Permission<br>(Outline) | 44  |
| SK.43 | Colsterworth       | S13/1931 | Land at Bridge End   | Permission              | 48  |
| SK.44 | Billingham         | S14/1316 | Former Aveland High School                                     | Permission<br>(Outline) | 25  |
| SK.45 | Stamford           | S15/1477 | Land off Uffington Road  | Permission              | 37  |
| SK.46 | Grantham           | S14/3571 | Land South Of Barrowby Road                                    | Permission<br>(Outline) | 300 |
| SK.47 | Grantham           | S14/2953 | Land North of 372-400, Dysart Road                             | Permission              | 227 |
| SK.48 | Grantham           | S16/1345 | Jacko's, Trent Road  | Permission              | 12  |
| SK.49 | Baston             | S16/0808 | Land off Mayfield Gardens                                      | Permission              | 37  |
| SK.50 | Long<br>Bennington | S16/1451 | Land Off Main Road   | Permission              | 21  |
| SK.51 | Market Deeping     | S16/0112 | Land North of Towngate East and<br>South of Northfield Road    | Permission<br>(Outline) | 240 |
| SK.52 | Market Deeping     | S17/1728 | The Towngate Inn, 3 Towngate East                              | Permission              | 29  |
| SK.53 | Grantham           | S17/2082 | Land off Handbury Avenue                                       | Permission              | 46  |
| NA    | Bourne             | NHP R    | Bourne Neighbourhood Plan<br>Requirement                       | Allocation              | 200 |
| NA    | Small Villages     |          | Windfall   |                         | 540 |

Source: SKDC. Note, delivery of some sites has in some cases already commenced and so total units to be delivered 2018-36 (as presented in Chapter 3) is somewhat less than total site capacity.

**Table 88: Employment Growth – South Kesteven**

| Map Ref | Location     | Site Ref            | Site Name  | Status     | Type                            | Use Class | Site Area (ha) |
|---------|--------------|---------------------|--|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| SK.1    | Grantham     | SKLP323             | KING 31 (GR.SE1: Grantham Southern Gateway)                              | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 28.4           |
| SK.2    | Grantham     | SKLP227 and SKLP143 | Land South of Gorse Lane (GR.SE1: Grantham Southern Gateway)             | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 15.2           |
| SK.3    | Grantham     | SKLP272             | Land South of Gorse Lane, West of A1 (GR.SE1: Grantham Southern Gateway) | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 11.29          |
| SK.4    | Grantham     | SKLP188             | Land West of B1174 and East of A1 (GR.SE1: Grantham Southern Gateway)    | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 13.72          |
| SK.5    | Grantham     | SKLP202             | Land West of A1 (GR.SE1: Grantham Southern Gateway)                      | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 37.33          |
| SK.6    | Stamford     | SKLP131             | Exeter Fields, Empingham Road, Stamford (ST.SE1)                         | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 9.8            |
| SK.7    | Bourne       | SKLP277             | Land South of Spalding Road, Bourne (BO.SE1)                             | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 8              |
| SK.8    | The Deepings | SKLP281             | Land Fronting Peterborough Road, Market Deeping (DEP.SE1)                | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 4.2            |
| SK.9    | The Deepings | SKLP177             | Extension to Northfields Industrial Estate, Market Deeping (DEP.SE2)     | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 14             |
| SK.10   | Stamford     | SKLP322             | Land East of Ryhall Road, Stamford (ST.E1)                               | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 3.8            |
| SK.11   | Bourne       | SKLP236             | Adjacent to A151 Raymond Mays Way (Elsea Park), Bourne (BO.E1)           | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 1.2            |
| SK.12   | Bourne       | SKLP276             | Land North of Manning Road and West of Meadow Road,                      | Allocation | Office, Industrial, Warehousing | B1,B2, B8 | 16.1           |

| Map Ref | Location       | Site Ref     | Site Name  | Status                   | Type                                | Use Class                      | Site Area (ha) |
|---------|----------------|--------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
|         |                |              | Bourne (BO.E2)   |                          |                                     |                                |                |
| SK.13   | Bourne         | SKLP279      | Land North of Bourne Eau and East of Car Dyke, Bourne (BO. E3) | Allocation               | Office, Industrial, Warehousing     | B1,B2, B8                      | 3              |
| SK.14   | Grantham       | G27          | Alma Park & Withambrook Park Industrial Estate                 | Existing Employment Land | Industrial                          | B2                             | 0.8            |
| SK.15   | Grantham       | R3           | Gonerby Moor   | Existing Employment Land | Office, Industrial, Warehousing     | B1,B2,B8                       | 9.1            |
| SK.16   | Grantham       | G12          | Fire Station, Harlaxton  | Existing Employment Land |                                     | Other                          | 1.4            |
| SK.17   | Grantham       | G17          | Land at junction of Dysart Road and Kempton Way                | Existing Employment Land |                                     | Other                          | 0.7            |
| SK.18   | Grantham       | G16          | Land North of Earlesfield Lane                                 | Existing Employment Land |                                     | Other                          | 1.9            |
| SK.19   | Grantham       | G21          | London Road Industrial Estate                                  | Existing Employment Land | Industrial                          | B2                             | 0.7            |
| SK.20   | Grantham       | G10          | Venture Way  | Existing Employment Land |                                     | Other                          | 1.5            |
| SK.21   | Stamford       | S2           | Land South of Uffington Road                                   | Existing Employment Land | Industrial and Storage/Distribution | B2,B8 and Vacant Land          | 2              |
| SK.22   | Stamford       | S1 (SKLP275) | North of Barnack Road  | Existing Employment Land |                                     | Greenfield                     | 8.2            |
| SK.23   | Market Deeping | D3           | Northfields Industrial Estate                                  | Existing Employment Land | Office, Residential, Community use  | B1, Residential, community use | 1.6            |
| SK.24   | Colsterworth   | R4           | Land adjacent to A1  | Existing Employment Land | Storage or Distribution             | B8                             | 6.1            |
| SK.25   | Billingborough | R6           | White Leather Square   | Existing Employment Land | Industrial                          | B2                             | 0.8            |
| SK.26   | Bourne         | B2           | Land South of Tunnel Bank, Bourne                              | Vacant                   | Buisness                            |                                | 21.6           |
| SK.27   | Market Deeping | D2           | Spitfire Way, Market Deeping                                   | Vacant                   | B8/Greenfield                       | B8                             | 6              |
| SK.28   | Grantham       | R2           | Great Gonerby, North of Gonerby Moor                           | Vacant (SAP 6)           | Industrial                          | B2                             | 2.7            |
| SK.29   | Grantham       | G14          | Land at Springfield Road/Harlaxton Road Junction, Grantham     | Existing Employment Land | Industrial                          | B2                             | 0.9            |
| SK.30   | Grantham       | G23          | Aveling Barford Site, Grantham                                 | Existing Employment Land | Industrial                          | B2                             | 6.3            |

Source: SKDC

## Appendix 2: Assumptions for Social and Green Infrastructure Modelling

**Table 89: Assumptions for Social and Green Infrastructure Modelling – South Kesteven**

| Infrastructure Area           | Measurement                                      | Benchmark Standard | Assumption Reference   |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| <b>Education</b>              |  |                    |  |
| Primary Education             | Pupil yield per house                            | 0.20               | LCC, 2018  |
| Primary Education             | Take up rate                                     | 100%               | LCC, 2018  |
| Primary Education             | Primary School Pupils in 1 FoE                   | 210                | DfE  |
| Primary Education             | Per Pupil Cost                                   | £20,678            | LCC, 2018  |
| Secondary & Further Education | Pupil yield per house                            | 0.19               | LCC, 2018  |
| Secondary & Further Education | Take up rate                                     | 100%               | LCC, 2018  |
| Secondary & Further Education | Secondary School Pupils in 1 FoE                 | 210                | DfE  |
| Secondary & Further Education | Per Pupil Cost                                   | £18,097            | LCC, 2018  |
| <b>Healthcare</b>             |  |                    |  |
| Primary Healthcare            | % of the population registering with a GP        | 100%               | Previous project experience                                    |
| Primary Healthcare            | Number of registered patients per FTE GP         | 1,800              | Dept. of Health; South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2012. |
| Primary Healthcare            | Average sqm floorspace per FTE GP                | 170                | South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2012                   |
| Primary Healthcare            | Cost per sqm floorspace for a new GP surgery     | £1,620             | South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2013                   |
| Primary Healthcare            | % of the population registering with a dentist   | 100%               | Previous project experience                                    |
| Primary Healthcare            | Number of registered patients per FTE dentist    | 2,000              | General Dental Council   |
| Primary Healthcare            | Average sqm floorspace per FTE dentist           | 50                 | AECOM Cost Consultants benchmark data                          |
| Primary Healthcare            | Cost per sqm floorspace for a new dental surgery | £1,750             | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                                  |
| Acute Healthcare              | Hospital beds per 1,000 population               | 1.96               | Information received from CCG                                  |
| Acute Healthcare              | Sqm per Acute Bed                                | 160                | AECOM Cost Consultants benchmark data                          |
| Acute Healthcare              | Cost per Sqm                                     | £3,500             | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                                  |
| Acute Healthcare              | Mental health beds per 1,000 population          | 1.96               | Information received from CCG (consistent with SIS figure)     |
| Acute Healthcare              | Sqm per Mental Health Bed                        | 85                 | AECOM Cost Consultant Benchmark data                           |
| Acute Healthcare              | Cost per Sqm                                     | £3,100             | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                                  |



| Infrastructure Area                  | Measurement   | Benchmark Standard | Assumption Reference                               |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| <b>Recreation</b>                    |   |                    |  |
| Outdoor sports, recreation and parks | Outdoor sports incl. playing pitches and parks – total ha per 1,000 pop | 1                  | SKDC 2018 Reg. 19 LP                               |
| Outdoor sports, recreation and parks | Synthetic Turf Playing pitches - no. per 20,000 pop                     | 1                  | SKDC 2018 Reg. 19 LP                               |
| Outdoor sports, recreation and parks | Parks ha per 1,000 pop  | 0.3                | SKDC 2018 Reg. 19 LP                               |
| Outdoor sports, recreation and parks | Cost per ha (playing fields)  | £365,730           | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                      |
| Outdoor sports, recreation and parks | Cost per ha (parks)   | £243,820           | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                      |
| Play Space                           | Ha. per 1,000 pop. Young person's play space                            | 0.15               | SKDC 2018 Reg. 19 LP                               |
| Play Space                           | Ha. Per 1,000 pop designated equipped playing space                     | 0.15               | SKDC 2018 Reg. 19 LP                               |
| Play Space                           | Cost per ha informal play space (assuming parks)                        | £241,500           | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                      |
| Play Space                           | Cost per ha designated equipped playing space                           | £3,654,000         | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                      |
| Indoor sports                        | Sports Halls per 1000 pop   |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) |
| Indoor sports                        | Cost per sqm  |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) |
| Indoor sports                        | Swimming pool lanes per 1000 pop  |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) |
| Indoor sports                        | Cost per lane   |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) |
| Indoor sports                        | Indoor bowls per 1000 pop   |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) |
| Indoor sports                        | Cost per facility   |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) |
| <b>Community Facilities</b>          |   |                    |  |
| Community Centres and Villages Halls | Community Centres and Villages Halls – sqm per 1,000 pop                | 250                | South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2012       |
| Community Centres and Villages Halls | Average sqm floorspace per facility                                     | 500                | South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2013       |
| Community Centres and Villages Halls | Cost per sqm  | £1,750             | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                      |
| <b>Green Infrastructure</b>          |   |                    |  |
| Allotments                           | Ha per 1,000 pop  | 0.2                | SK Reg 19 Local Plan, Policy 0S1                   |
| Allotments                           | Cost per ha   | £243,820           | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018                      |
| Parks                                | Ha per 1,000 pop  | 0.3                | SK Reg 19 Local Plan, Policy 0S1                   |
| Parks                                | Cost per ha   | £318,800           | SK Open Space Study 2017                           |
| Informal/Natural Green Space         | Ha per 1,000 pop  | 2.0                | SK Reg 19 Local Plan, Policy 0S1                   |
| Informal/Natural Green Space         | Cost per ha   | £241,600           | SK Open Space Study 2017                           |

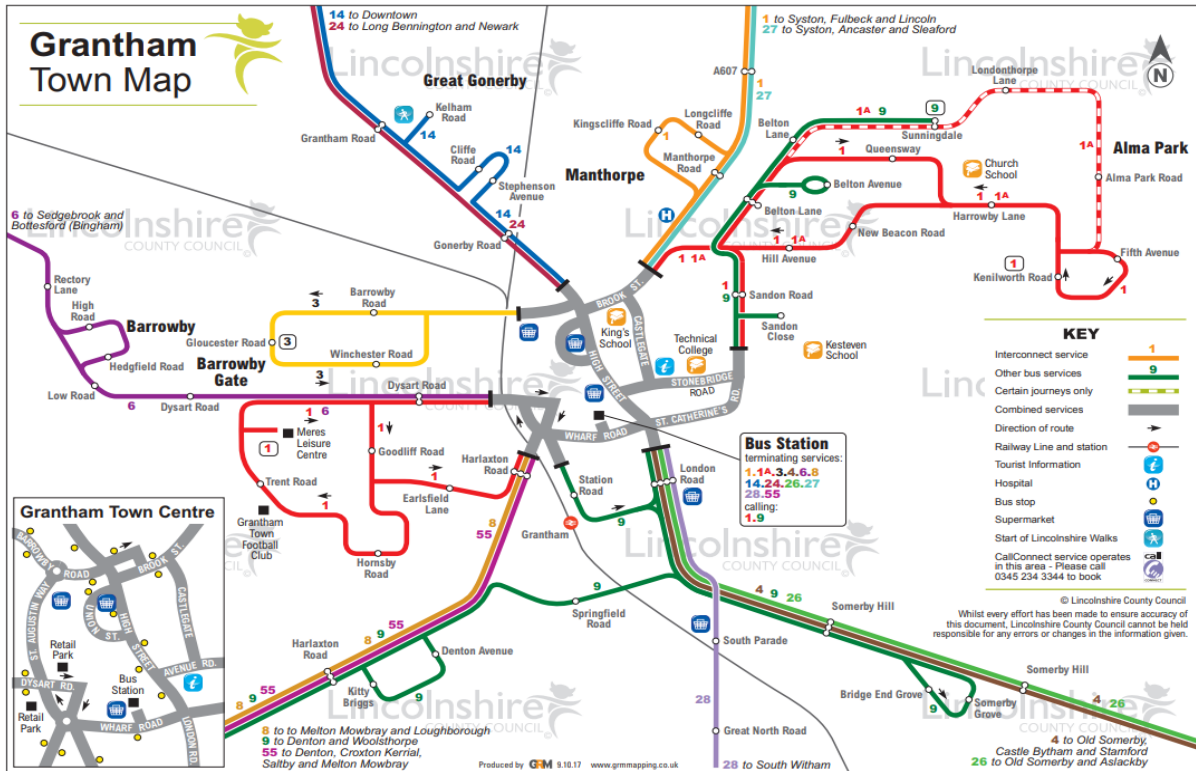
**Table 90: Assumptions for Social and Green Infrastructure Modelling – Rutland**

| Infrastructure Area                  | Measurement   | Benchmark Standard | Assumption Reference   |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| <b>Education</b>                     |   |                    |  |
| Primary Education                    | Pupil yield per house   | 0.25               | RCC, 2018  |
| Primary Education                    | Take up rate  | 100%               | RCC, 2018  |
| Primary Education                    | Primary School Pupils in 1 FoE  | 210                | DfE  |
| Primary Education                    | Per Pupil Cost  | £20,678            | RCC, 2018  |
| Secondary & Further Education        | Pupil yield per house   | 0.12               | RCC, 2018  |
| Secondary & Further Education        | Take up rate  | 100%               | RCC, 2018  |
| Secondary & Further Education        | Secondary School Pupils in 1 FoE  | 210                | DfE  |
| Secondary & Further Education        | Per Pupil Cost  | £18,097            | RCC, 2018  |
| <b>Healthcare</b>                    |   |                    |  |
| Primary Healthcare                   | % of the population registering with a GP                               | 100%               | Previous project experience  |
| Primary Healthcare                   | Number of registered patients per FTE GP                                | 1,800              | Dept. of Health; South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2012.       |
| Primary Healthcare                   | Average sqm floorspace per FTE GP                                       | 170                | South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2012                         |
| Primary Healthcare                   | Cost per sqm floorspace for a new GP surgery                            | £1,620             | South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2013                         |
| Primary Healthcare                   | % of the population registering with a dentist                          | 100%               | Previous project experience  |
| Primary Healthcare                   | Number of registered patients per FTE dentist                           | 2,000              | General Dental Council   |
| Primary Healthcare                   | Average sqm floorspace per FTE dentist                                  | 50                 | AECOM Cost Consultants benchmark data                                |
| Primary Healthcare                   | Cost per sqm floorspace for a new dental surgery                        | £1,750             | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| Acute Healthcare                     | Hospital beds per 1,000 population                                      | 1.96               | Information received from CCG  |
| Acute Healthcare                     | Sqm per Acute Bed   | 160                | AECOM Cost Consultants benchmark data                                |
| Acute Healthcare                     | Cost per Sqm  | £3,500             | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| Acute Healthcare                     | Mental health beds per 1,000 population                                 | 1.96               | Information received from CCG (consistent with SIS figure)           |
| Acute Healthcare                     | Sqm per Mental Health Bed   | 85                 | AECOM Cost Consultant Benchmark data                                 |
| Acute Healthcare                     | Cost per Sqm  | £3,100             | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| <b>Recreation</b>                    |   |                    |  |
| Outdoor sports, recreation and parks | Outdoor sports incl. playing pitches and parks – total ha per 1,000 pop | 1.9                | Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space |

| Infrastructure Area                  | Measurement  | Benchmark Standard | Assumption Reference   |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
|                                      |  |                    | Information Recreation Assessment, 2015  |
| Outdoor sports, recreation and parks | Cost per ha (playing fields)                             | £365,730           | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| Outdoor sports, recreation and parks | Cost per ha (parks, gardens & amenity space)             | £318,800           | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| Play Space                           | Ha. per 1,000 pop. Young person's play space             | 0.6                | Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Information Recreation Assessment, 2015 |
| Play Space                           | Ha. Per 1,000 pop designated equipped playing space      | 0.25               | Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Information Recreation Assessment, 2015 |
| Play Space                           | Cost per ha informal play space (assuming parks)         | £241,500           | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| Play Space                           | Cost per ha designated equipped playing space            | £3,654,000         | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| Indoor sports                        | Sports Halls per 1000 pop                                |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC)   |
| Indoor sports                        | Cost per sqm   |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC)   |
| Indoor sports                        | Swimming pool lanes per 1000 pop                         |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC)   |
| Indoor sports                        | Cost per lane  |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC)   |
| Indoor sports                        | Indoor bowls per 1000 pop                                |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC)   |
| Indoor sports                        | Cost per facility  |                    | Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC)   |
| <b>Community Facilities</b>          |  |                    |  |
| Community Centres and Villages Halls | Community Centres and Villages Halls – sqm per 1,000 pop | 500                | Rutland Local Plan Review, Policy SP22   |
| Community Centres and Villages Halls | Average sqm floorspace per facility                      | 500                | South Kesteven Planning Obligations SPD 2013   |
| Community Centres and Villages Halls | Cost per sqm   | £1,750             | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| <b>Green Infrastructure</b>          |  |                    |  |
| Allotments                           | Ha per 1,000 pop   | 0.23               | Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Information Recreation Assessment, 2015 |
| Allotments                           | Cost per ha  | £243,820           | AECOM Cost Consultants - 2018  |
| Parks                                | Ha per 1,000 pop   | 0.75               | Rutland County Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Information Recreation Assessment, 2015 |
| Parks                                | Cost per ha  | £318,800           | SK Open Space Study 2017   |

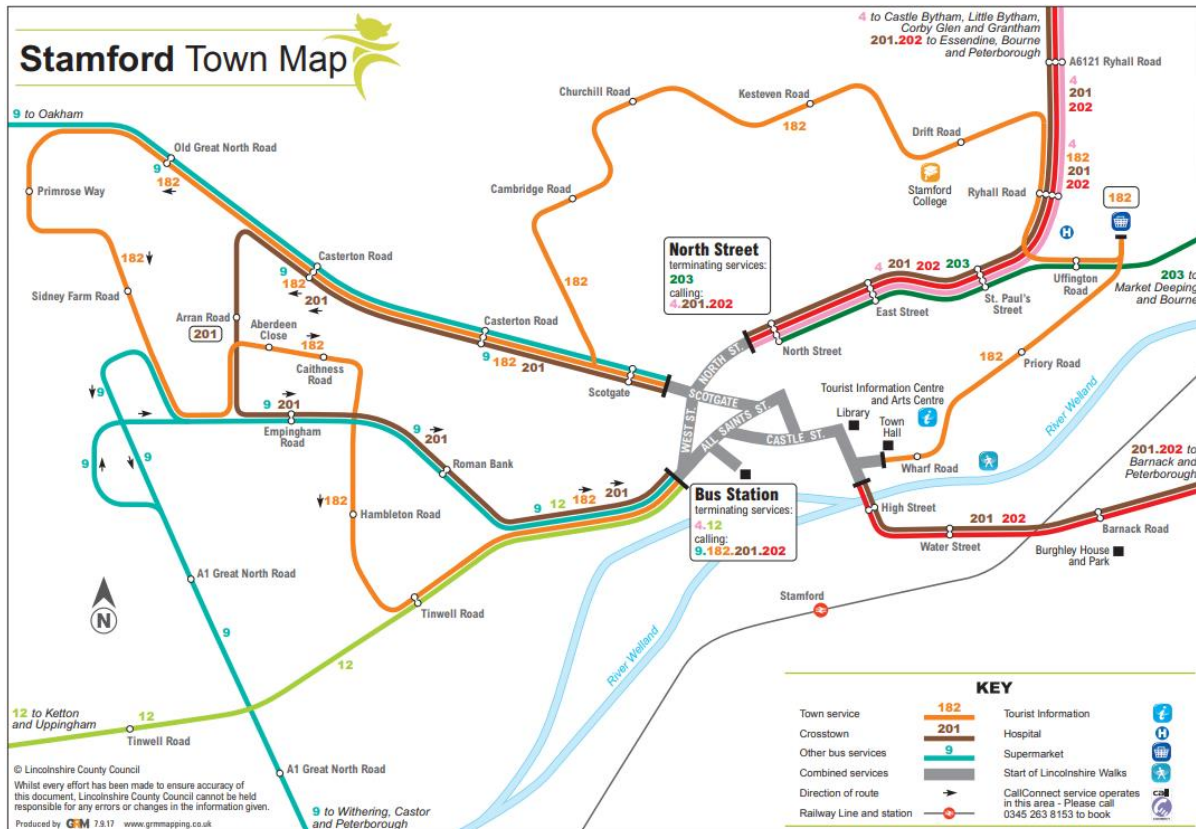
# Appendix 3: South Kesteven Bus Services Maps

Figure 85: Bus Services in Grantham



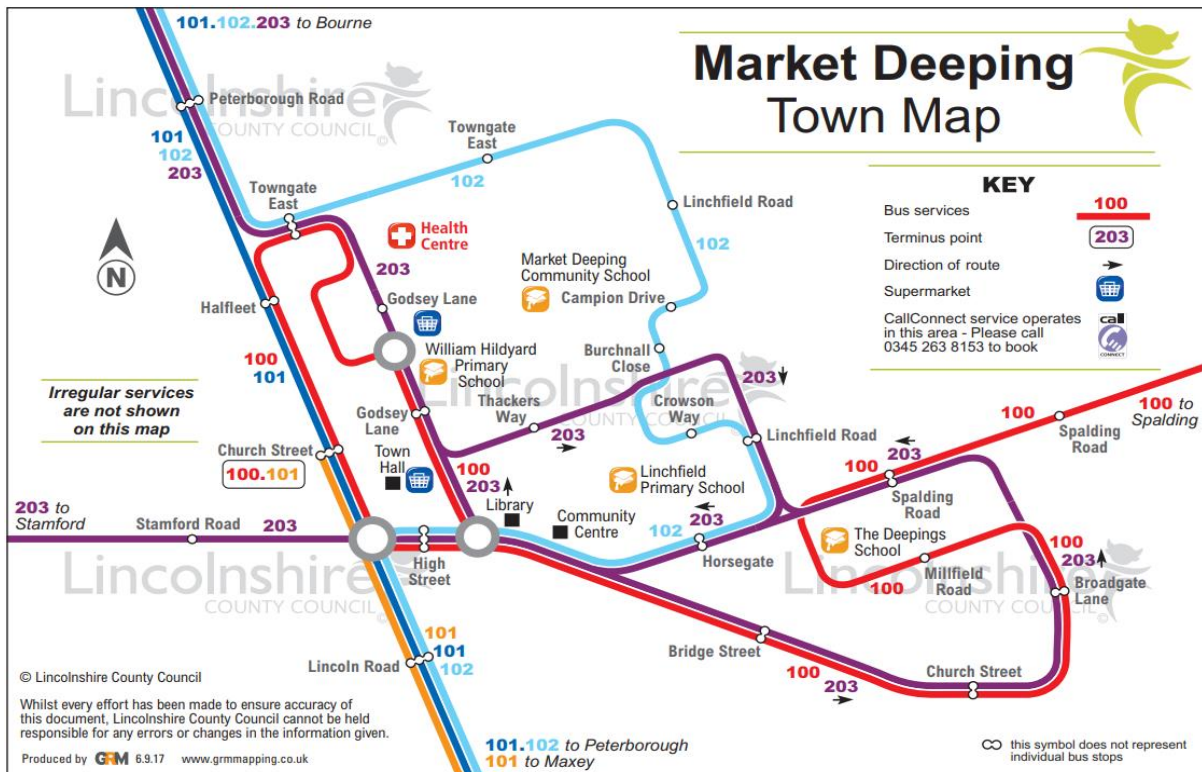
Source: <https://lincsbus.info/downloads> - 2017

Figure 86: Bus Services in Stamford



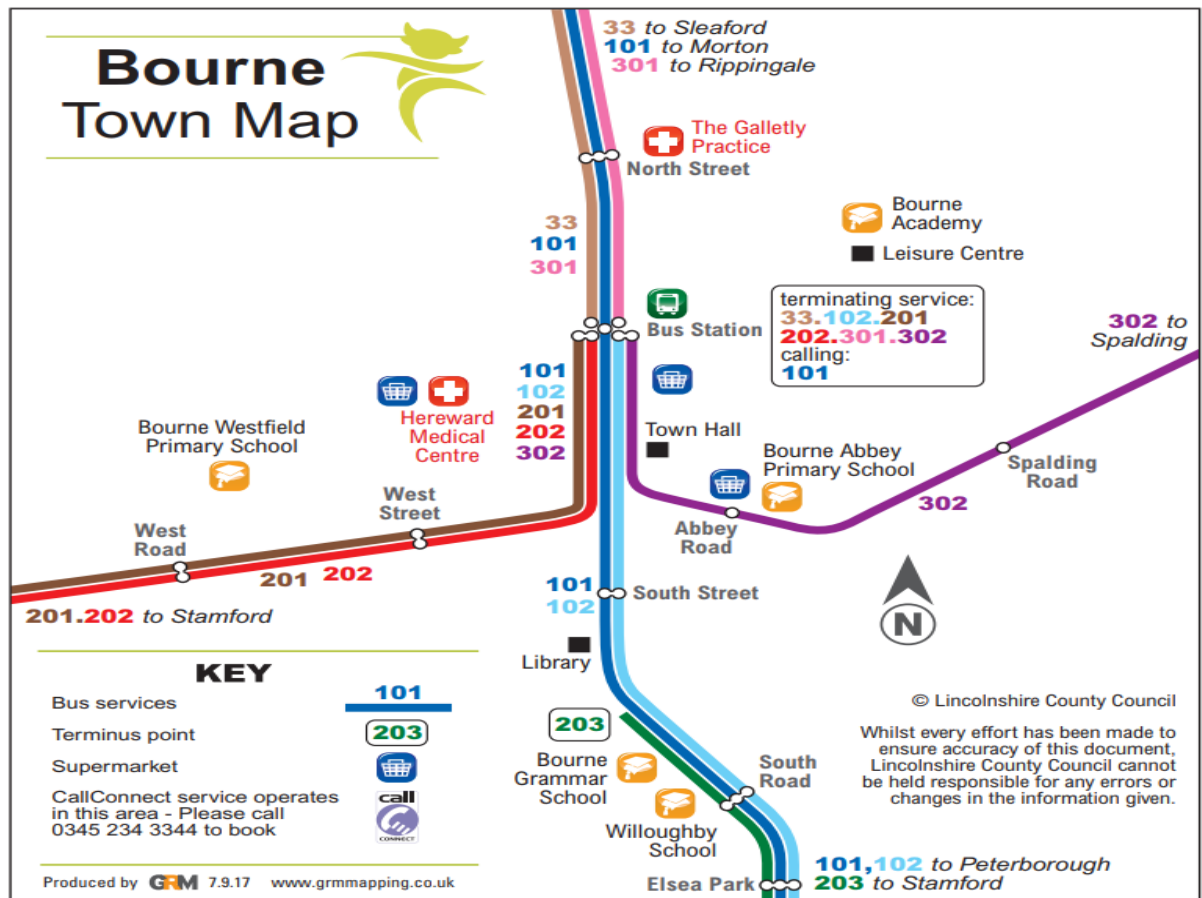
Source: <https://lincsbus.info/downloads> - 2017

Figure 87: Bus Services in Market Deeping



Source: <https://lincsbus.info/downloads> - 2017

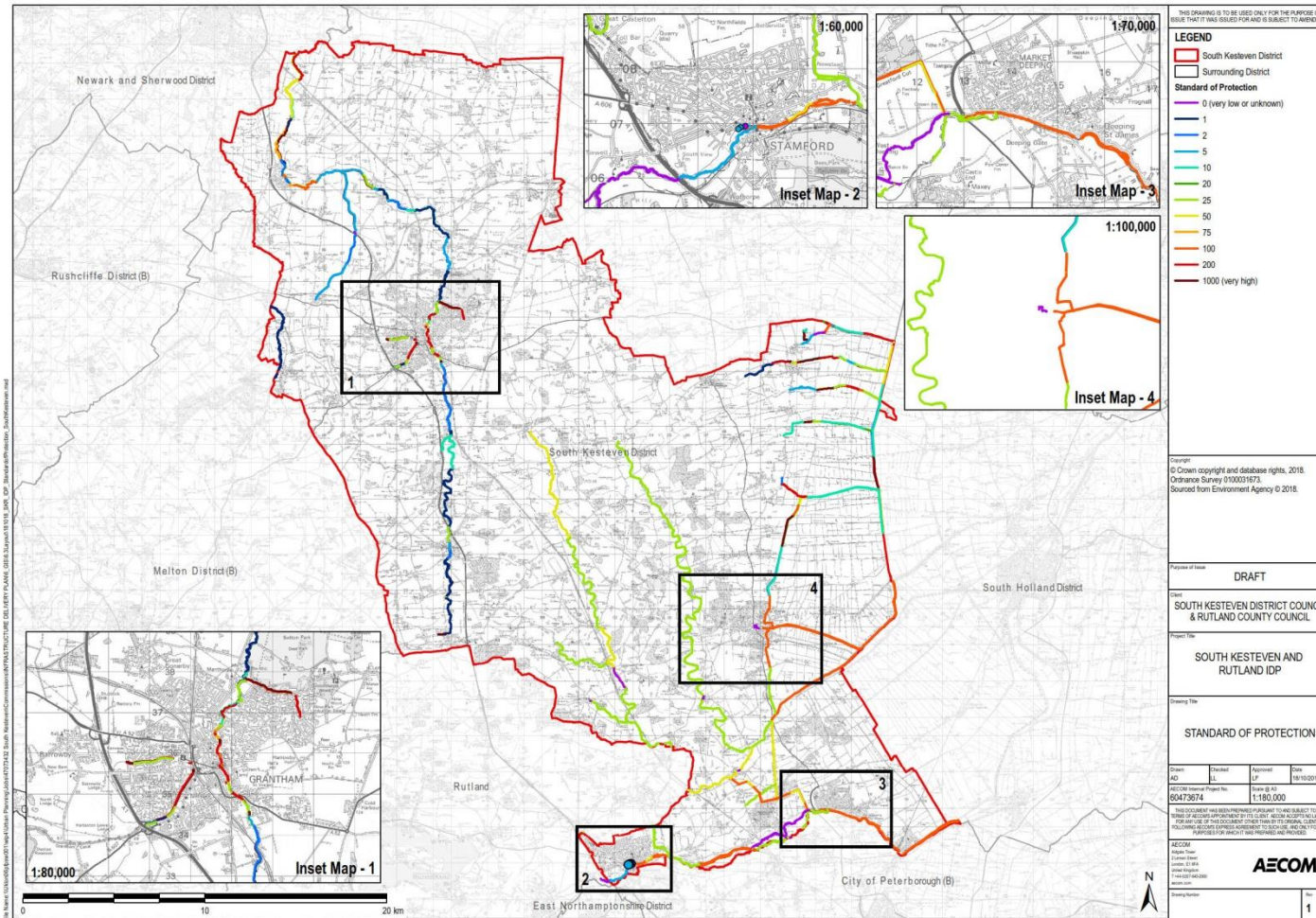
Figure 88: Bus Services in Bourne



Source: <https://lincsbus.info/downloads> - 2017

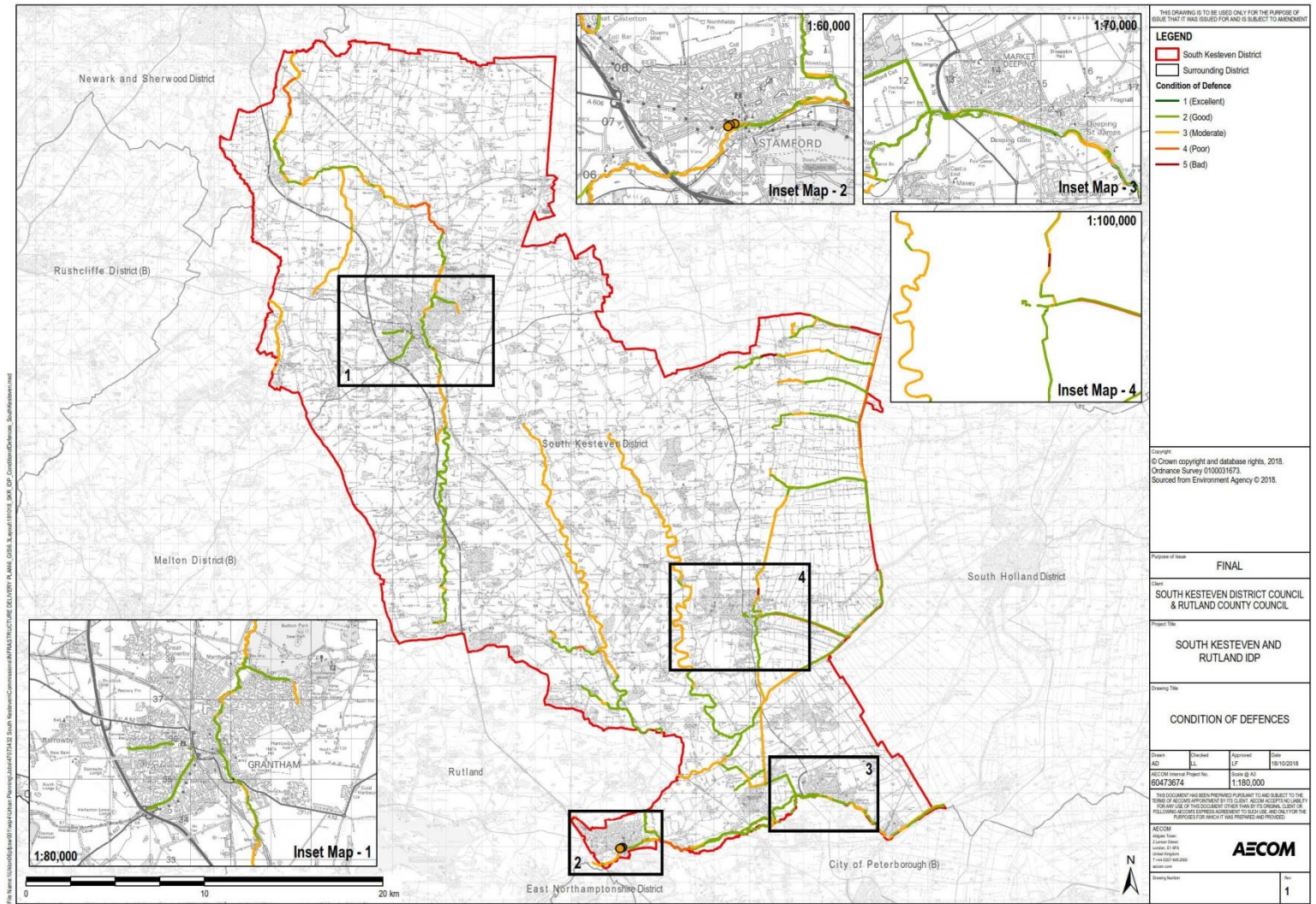
## Appendix 4: Flood Defences Maps

Figure 89: Standard of Protection Offered by South Kesteven Flood Defences



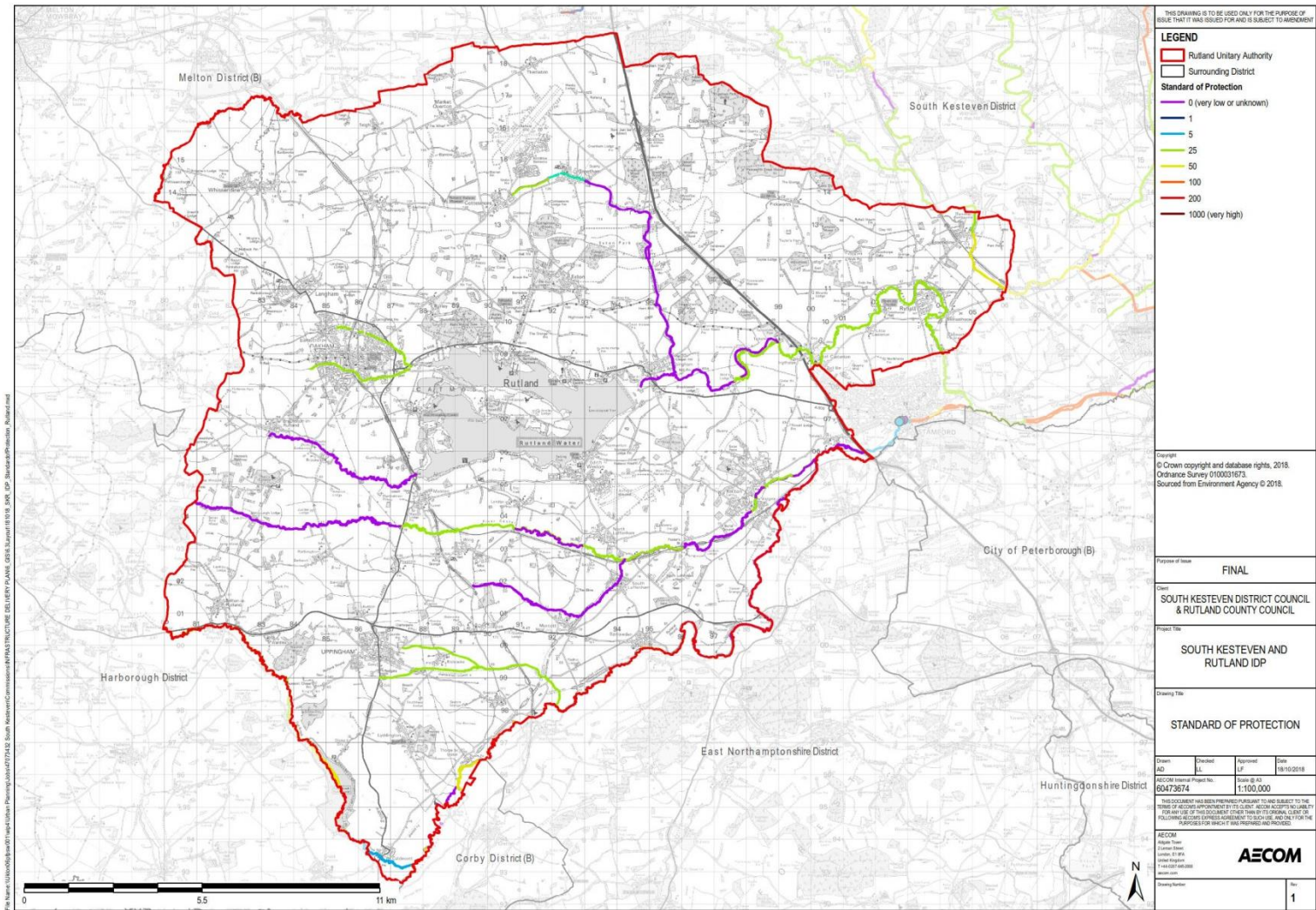
Source: AECOM

Figure 90: Condition of South Kesteven Flood Defences



Source: AECOM

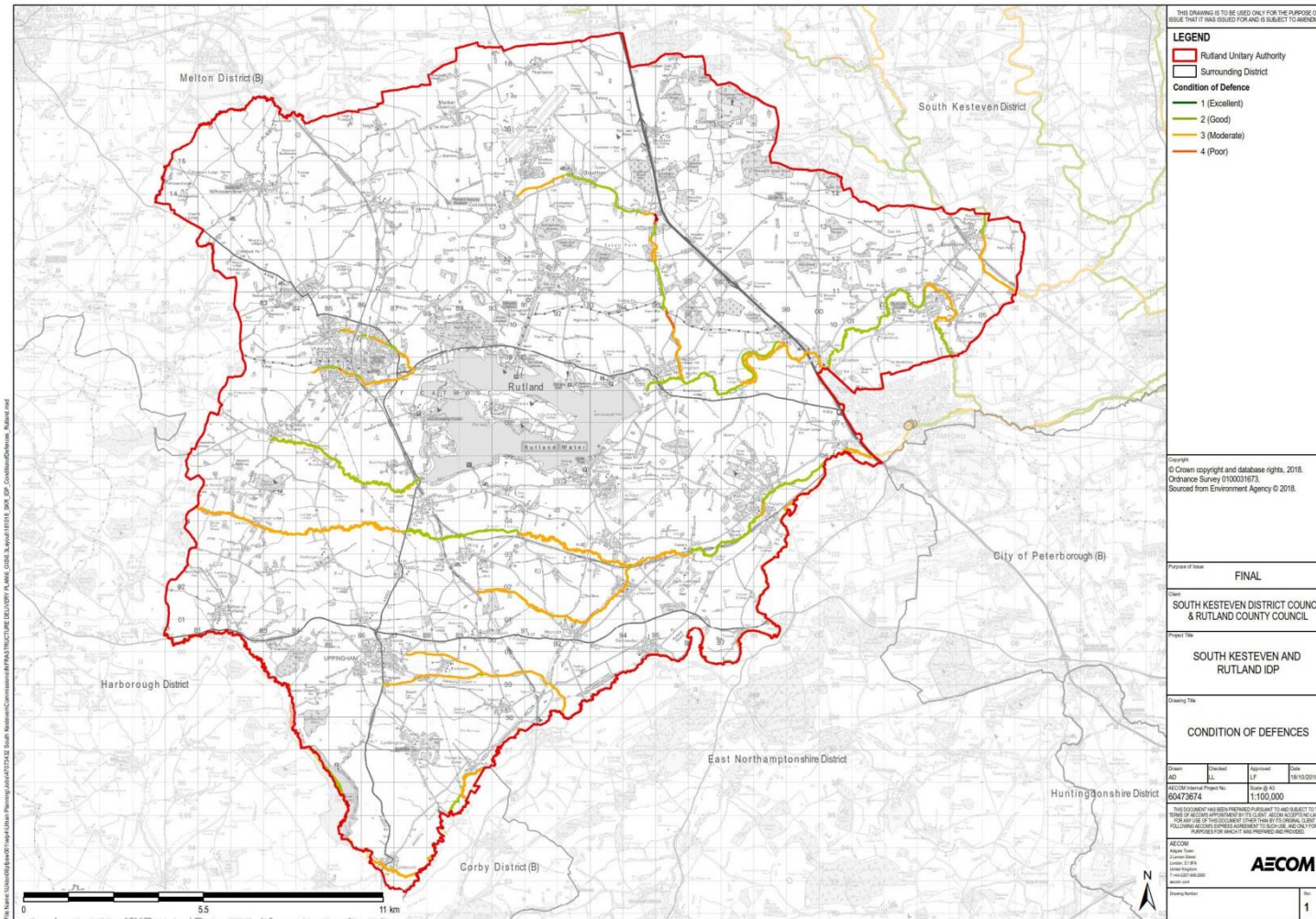
Figure 91: Standard of Protection Offered by Rutland Flood Defences



Source: AECOM



Figure 92: Condition of Rutland Flood Defences



## Appendix 5: Alternative Funding Sources

Given the limitations of mainstream public sector funding sources and developer contributions to fully fund future infrastructure requirements across South Kesteven and Rutland, some alternative funding sources available to Local Authorities are described below, including funding streams which have been introduced relatively recently and innovative funding mechanisms developed by the public and private sector.

- **New homes bonus:** since April 2011, the government has match funded the additional council tax raised for new homes and empty properties brought back into use, with an additional amount for affordable homes, for the following six years. The NHB was designed to incentivise housing growth. It is not ring fenced so local authorities can decide how the income is spent. From 2017, a national baseline for housing growth was set to 0.4% so that if housing growth was below this NHB would not be paid to a local authority. In addition, Government has reduced the scale of NHB funds: it paid Council tax equivalent to 5 years in 2017/18 (rather than 6 years), and this declined again to four years in 2018/19. The cumulative result of these changes is a future reduction in funding being paid out through New Homes Bonus nationally with 'under-delivering' authorities being hit the hardest.
- **Business rates:** Since April 2013, Councils have been able to retain up to half of the rates revenue raised from businesses in their local area (though this revenue is subject to a tariff and top up system), with the remainder retained centrally by the government and used to provide grant funding for local authorities. Councils also keep up to 50 per cent of growth in their business rate receipts arising from new or expanding businesses. Business rates revenue could be used to meet the cost of infrastructure as and when the revenue is received, or it could be used to raise finance to meet up-front infrastructure costs. Current plans are to allow English Councils to retain 75% of business rates in 2020, with 100% retention pilots in some parts of the country. How the system will operate is not yet clear, and this uncertainty may impact on local authorities' willingness to invest in longer term projects such as infrastructure.
- **One-off public sector grants:** in addition to the mainstream public sector funding sources described above, government regularly makes capital funding available for specific types of infrastructure projects in the form of one off pots accessed via a competitive bid process. Recent examples include the Housing Infrastructure Fund (Homes England), the Local Infrastructure Fund (Homes England), the National Productivity Investment Fund (Department for Transport) and the Homes Building Fund (Homes England). There are two current HIF bids which are relevant to this IDP; both have progressed to the second stage of the competition, however the HIF is over-subscribed and funding is not as yet confirmed.
- **European funding:** still available for the short term, European funding is combined into a single 'EU Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) Growth Programme' and made available to Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) on a competitive basis. It focuses on: skills, employment support and promoting social inclusion (ESF); research and innovation, IT and broadband, business support, low carbon, climate change, environment, transport, social inclusion, technical assistance (ERDF), and support for rural businesses (EAFRD). EU funds require match-funding from either public or private sources.
- **The public sector can borrow from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)** at rates determined by HM Treasury to fund its spending. In 2014-15, 76% of external borrowing by Local Authorities was from the PWLB. Interest rates are currently low in comparison to other funding sources.
- **Local authorities can borrow to invest in capital works and assets** so long as the cost of borrowing is affordable and in line with the principles set out in a professional Prudential Code.
- **Bonds allow local authorities to raise substantial sums of capital immediately.** In recent decades, municipal bonds have not been used much by Local Authorities. However in 2010 PWLB interest rates increased, making alternative approaches to raising finance such as bonds a more attractive option. For example, in August 2015, Warrington Council issued

£150 million in bonds, with a 40-year repayment period, to help fund redevelopment of Warrington town centre. Bonds will be repaid the proceeds from redevelopment (e.g. as business rates revenue or via the sale / rental of the properties in question). In 2016, a new UK Municipal Bonds Agency (UKMBA) was established. It aims to facilitate the issuing of bonds by smaller local authorities, and to obtain a competitive price for their bonds within the conventional bond market in order to reduce councils' long term capital costs.

- By enabling local authorities to retain business rates, the Local Government Finance Act 2012 removed the most important barrier to Tax Increment Finance (TIF) schemes. TIF enables local authorities to borrow against future predicted increases in business rates resulting from infrastructure investment. The loan is used for upfront funding of the infrastructure which unlocks growth and economic development. TIF schemes in England have so far been based on business rate revenues, but could potentially use stamp duty uplift if this could be attributed locally and devolved to local authorities.
- Local Asset Backed Vehicles (LABV) allow local authorities to use their assets (usually land) to lever long-term investment from the private sector for regeneration projects.
- Private Finance Initiatives (PFIs) are a form of Public-Private Partnership (PPP), under which the private sector typically designs, builds, finances and maintains infrastructure facilities under a long-term contract and the public sector body which uses the infrastructure repays the debt over a long period, often 25-30 years. 'PFI' has been replaced with 'PF2' in recent years, but despite these reforms PF2 has not been a popular capital financing option in recent years. The contracts have been criticised for allowing private companies to make excessive profits and the collapse of Carillion has highlighted the risks of private sector involvement in infrastructure delivery.
- Institutional Investors: The UK's longstanding track record of private ownership and robust rule of law is one of the factors resulting in strong interest in the UK infrastructure market from overseas investors and from pension funds seeking higher financial returns and annual cash yields from investments in real assets at a time of low interest rates. However, institutional investors tend to favour assets which are up and running and which deliver steady income streams over new developments.
- Crowdfunding is the practice of funding a project or venture by raising monetary contributions from a large number of people, typically via the internet. Several dedicated civic crowdfunding platforms have emerged in the UK, some of which have led to the first direct involvement of local governments in crowdfunding. Notable examples include Bristol, Mansfield and London. However, most projects funded through crowdfunding are highly local and small with typical campaigns generating funding tens-of-thousands.
- The Workplace Parking Levy (WPL) is an annual charge placed on a number of workplace parking spaces used by employees. The WPL is paid by businesses instead of employees. Local authorities were given the power to introduce such a levy in the Transport Act 2000. The first local authority to introduce a WPL was Nottingham, in 2012. and has raised over £44m for a tram network and complementary bus services. A number of local authorities, in London and elsewhere, are actively considering WPLs although in London, only the London Borough of Hounslow has begun feasibility work, completing a parking survey earlier this year. The aim of the levy is to discourage commuting by car and to raise funds to invest in alternative modes (proceeds are ring-fenced for transport investment).

## Annex 1: Project Schedule

Please see separate attachment.



