

**RUTLAND LOCAL PLAN
BASELINE INFRASTRUCTURE
DELIVERY REPORT
OCTOBER 2023**

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Rutland Local Plan will guide development up to 2041 and will eventually replace the current Development Plan. The new Local Plan contains a Vision and a Development Strategy that sets out how the Council would like Rutland to develop up to 2041. The Local Plan sets out plans and policies which provide for the needs of the area, addressing climate change and achieving high quality design, good accessibility and community involvement.
- 1.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023) requires the plan making process to consider strategic requirements for infrastructure and include strategic policies to address long term infrastructure needs.
- 1.3 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan – until finalised hereinafter referred to as the draft IDP - will seek to establish whether and, if required, what additional infrastructure and service needs are required to support and accommodate the level of development and growth proposed in the Local Plan.
- 1.4 The approach to infrastructure provision should follow a sustainability hierarchy which utilises existing capacity first, then manages demand before considering increasing capacity or providing new infrastructure and the attendant embedded carbon emissions involved in providing new capacity.
- 1.5 The Rutland Local Plan is planning to provide land for the delivery of a minimum of 2460 new homes between 2021 and 2041, together with approximately 27 Ha of employment land over the same period of time.
- 1.6 The area of Rutland is approximately 382 km² and latest census data indicates that in 2021 the population was 41,381 . This is projected to rise to 45,038 by 2036 and to 46,100 by 2041. The density of population is low with 108 people per km² . Rutland has been classed as the most rural county or unitary authority in England and Wales with a high proportion of land in agricultural use.
- 1.7 Oakham is the larger of the two market towns with a population of about 12,978 and a range of education, community, health and leisure facilities, employment, shopping, a twice weekly market, a railway station and bus services to the surrounding area. Uppingham has a population of about 4,811 with a more limited range of facilities, employment and shopping, a weekly market and bus services to the surrounding area.
- 1.8 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.

- 1.9 Beyond Rutland’s borders, Stamford lies just outside the County boundary, providing 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 has limited space to grow and meet its own needs within Lincolnshire. Corby lies approximately 3 miles south of Rutland and is planned to continue to grow significantly over the next 10 years including new housing, leisure and shopping facilities.
- 1.10 Rutland is located in the East Midlands and is one of the smallest Counties in England.
- 1.11 Preparation of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is an iterative process and the IDP will change and develop as the Local Plan develops. This version of the IDP is a baseline report which has been prepared to support the Regulation 18 consultation on the Preferred Options Draft Local Plan and has been updated to reflect the scale of development proposed. This baseline report sets out what is known about infrastructure provision at the time of publication. As such the baseline report aims to :
- Identify and analyse existing infrastructure capacity through stakeholder engagement;
 - Identify any known shortfall in capacity within the County and beyond its boundaries to support the preferred growth strategy.
- 1.12 Publication of this IDP report is an early part of the iterative process involved in understanding and planning for infrastructure needs over the plan period. As the Local Plan progresses towards Examination in Public and subsequent adoption, more detailed information will be available from infrastructure and service providers to support the strategic allocations within the plan. Thus, the IDP is an ‘evolving’ document.
- 1.13 This report is the starting point for developing the IDP and it seeks to review the updated evidence to date and build on the existing extensive dialogue and consultation with infrastructure and service providers to present the current position in 2023. The IDP will help ensure that the additional infrastructure and services that are needed to support the development proposed are identified.

2 The preferred option growth strategy

- 2.1 The Local Plan is emerging and, as such, draft spatial options of how dwellings could be distributed across the county have evolved. During 2023, infrastructure and service providers were asked to input into an early draft IDP which included three potential growth scenarios. The responses received to this focused stakeholder consultation have been used to prepare this baseline version of the IDP.
- 2.2 The table below is the Council's preferred growth and distribution strategy and will be consulted through the Regulation 18 consultation in 2023.
- 2.3 A list of the proposed Larger Villages is set out in Appendix 1 of this report.

Table 1: Local Plan – Regulation 18 preferred growth strategy (September 2023)

	Requirement 2021-41 (123* dpa + 10% buffer)	Proposed target spatial distribution	Commitments at 31 st March 2023*	Completions from April 2021 to March 2023*	Indicative target housing supply to deliver the requirement
Stamford North**		650 leaving 2,056			650
Oakham		45% = 925	605	137	183
Uppingham		25%= 514	195	3	316
Larger Village with PLD		25% = 514	310	51	153
Small villages/ hamlets (without a PLD)		5% = 102	55	2	45 (windfalls)
County Total	2706	2705	1,165	193	1347

- 2.4 This strategy will meet the Local Housing Need of 123 per annum – over 20 years 2021-2041 minimum of 2460 (as calculated using the governments standard methodology) plus a 10% contingency for delivery.
- 2.5 Commitments and completions as at March 2023 total 1358 and the Reg 18 Local Plan will identify allocations for remaining 1347 in Oakham, Uppingham, Stamford north and the Larger Villages. The Uppingham Neighbourhood Plan is in the final stages of preparation and includes allocations for housing in Uppingham. The implications of the Neighbourhood Plan allocations will need to be considered within this IDP as it evolves.
- 2.6 St George’s Barracks at North Luffenham is an operational MOD site which is due to be vacated by the MOD in 2026. This site is identified in the draft plan as an opportunity area, with the intention that a separate development plan will be prepared which will consider the most appropriate use(s) for the site in the future. This plan will need to be supported by evidence which will include an Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 2.7 The Regulation 18 draft Local Plan includes proposed site allocations for housing to meet the requirements set out in the table above. In addition, the plan includes a number of reserve sites allocations, these are included to allow flexibility to accommodate changes in the housing need figure as the plan develops and/or preferred site allocations become unavailable. The resulting number of homes arising from the allocations in each settlement are set out in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Number of homes proposed by settlement

Settlement	Preferred allocations - Indicative number of dwellings	Reserve sites
Oakham	225 dwellings	286 dwellings
Uppingham	513 dwellings in NP	
Stamford north	650 dwellings	
Cottesmore	16 dwellings	90 dwellings
Edith Weston	90 dwellings	84 dwellings
Empingham	6 dwellings	40 dwellings
Essendine	None	40 dwellings
Exton	30 dwellings	none
Greetham	none	28 dwellings
Manton	10 dwellings	none
Market Overton	20 dwellings	none
North Luffenham	none	10 dwellings
Ryhall	12 dwellings	80 dwellings

- 2.8 For Employment there is an identified need for approximately 27 ha of employment land. Currently 7 ha is allocated and committed and there is a need for 20 ha of employment land to be allocated in the emerging Local Plan.

Table 3: Preferred option allocations for employment in the Regulation 18 Local Plan

Location	size	Proposed uses
Oakham	3 ha	High quality Office and employment
	1 ha	industrial
Uppingham Gate	6.8 ha	Range of employment uses
Ketton (3 sites)	9 ha	Light industrial , warehousing and industrial uses
Adjacent to the A1 - Tickencote	20 ha	B8
Morcott	2 ha	Employment light industrial and small-scale logistics

2.9 As the locations for growth are developed and more information about the capacity and need for infrastructure is available, the draft IDP will be developed, reviewed and updated and published alongside subsequent stages in the Local Plan. The final IDP will set out the infrastructure improvements required to support the proposals included in the Local Plan. The IDP will become the mechanism for improving delivery of facilities and services for the benefit of local communities and will provide a robust framework that will support bids for funding and assist decision making.

3 Approach and Collaboration

3.1 Throughout the process of plan preparation, the council has been working closely with infrastructure providers to build up a picture of the infrastructure requirements to support the proposed growth in the County, such as:

- Rutland County Council Highways,
- Rutland Education Authority
- NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated Care Board
- Leicestershire Police
- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue
- National Grid Electricity Distribution
- National Gas Transmission
- National Highways
- Active Travel England
- Environment Agency
- Severn Trent Water
- Anglian Water
- The Lead Local Flood Authority (RCC)
- Telecommunication providers

4 What is infrastructure?

4.1 This report uses the term 'infrastructure' in its broadest sense to mean any service or facility that supports Rutland and its population. It includes, but is not restricted to the following:

- Transport: highways, rail, bus, cycling, and pedestrian,
- Education: nursery and pre-school, primary, secondary, further, higher, and adult education.
- Energy: gas and electricity generation and provision.
- Water: supply, wastewater and surface water drainage, flood defences and flood risk management.
- Information and communications technology: telecommunications, broadband and cable television.
- Health: hospitals, health centres/GP surgeries, dental practices, pharmacies and hospices.
- Green and Blue Infrastructure: open space and recreation: amenity green space; children's play areas, outdoor sports playing pitches; parks and gardens; natural and semi natural green space; sports facilities (indoor and outdoor) and allotments,
- Emergency services: police, fire service and ambulance.
- Community and cultural services: libraries, community centres, museums, archives and attractions
- Waste management: refuse collection and disposal, recycling.

- 4.2 While the term infrastructure is very broadly defined, this does not mean that this the IDP seeks to cover all of the above items. That would make the process unmanageable. The IDP seeks to give a broad overview of the way certain infrastructure is planned and the agencies involved in its delivery. Later iterations will look in more detail at costs and likely funding mechanisms for some items of infrastructure, in particular those that are critical to delivering the development included in the new Rutland Local Plan.
- 4.3 The key infrastructure projects are those required to accommodate the current quantum and emerging distribution of development that is being proposed in the Local Plan at Regulation 18 stage. It is too early in the process to say what improvements or additional capacity might be needed to support the individual allocations included in the Preferred Options Local Plan, Appendix 2 provides an early indication of what sort of things may be needed arising from the consultation undertaken with providers earlier this year, however there are a number of gaps and unknowns which need to be addressed through the Regulation 18 consultation. A detailed schedule will be included in future iterations of the IDP. Throughout plan making stages there will be ongoing review of the schedule to reduce uncertainties and identify the costs associated with infrastructure. The schedule will also inform Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

5 Planning Positively for Infrastructure

- 5.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) sets out a ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’ and the government is committed to ensuring that the planning system supports sustainable economic growth. This means that the planning system should encourage, not act as an impediment to, sustainable growth.
- 5.2 It is crucial that the Local Plan and the IDP are written positively so as to enable the level of growth and infrastructure required in the County to meet the objectives, principles and policies of the Framework. One of the core planning principles set out in paragraph 16 of the Framework is that planning should drive and support sustainable economic development, and this includes the delivery of infrastructure. paragraph 20 requires that Local Plans should include strategic policies for the provision of transport infrastructure, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater and flood risk as well as for community facilities and green and blue infrastructure.
- 5.3 Paragraph 22 goes on to say that strategic policies should look ahead over a minimum 15-year period from adoption to anticipate and respond to long-term requirements and opportunities, such as those arising from major improvements in infrastructure.
- 5.4 The council should work with other authorities and infrastructure and service providers to assess the quality and capacity of this infrastructure and take account of the need for strategic infrastructure within their areas.

6 Dialogue with Infrastructure Providers and policy requirements

- 6.1 The Council has sought to engage infrastructure and service providers in the plan making process in order that the current capacity and issues relating to the impact of proposed growth can be understood.
- 6.2 In 2018 the Council, together with South Kesteven District Council, commissioned a joint infrastructure delivery plan which provided detailed baseline information and an assessment of infrastructure improvements necessary to meet the proposed growth strategy at that time. This was updated and a revised IDP was published in 2020 in support of the pre-submission Rutland Local Plan which was subsequently withdrawn.
- 6.3 Both the 2018 and the 2020 IDPs provide useful background information to inform the process of preparing an IDP for the new Local Plan, although it is recognised that the amount of development and the location and individual sites included within the new Local Plan will differ from those considered in these earlier IDPs.
- 6.4 The following section provides a summary of the discussions held with infrastructure providers to date.

7 Transport

- 7.1 National Highways is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network (SRN) in England on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport. The Council needs to demonstrate that the proposals in the Local Plan will not have a significant detrimental impact on the strategic road network. New development should be facilitating a reduction in the need to travel by private car and be focused on locations that are or can be made sustainable. Strategic policy-making authorities should only promote development at locations that are or can be made sustainable and where opportunities to maximise walking, wheeling, cycling, public transport and shared travel have been identified. Plan-making and decision-taking should ensure that developments optimise the potential of sites to support local facilities and sustainable transport networks.
- 7.2 New connections (for example, new junctions or direct accesses) on the SRN lead to more weaving and turning manoeuvres, which in turn create additional risk to safety and reduce the reliability and efficiency of journeys, resulting in a negative impact on overall national economic activity and performance.
- 7.3 On this basis, the principle of creating new connections on the SRN should be identified at the plan-making stage in circumstances where an assessment of the potential impacts on the SRN can be considered alongside whether such new infrastructure is essential for the delivery of strategic growth. All reasonable options to deliver modal shift, promote walking, wheeling and cycling, public transport and shared travel to assist in reducing car dependency, and locate development in areas of high accessibility by sustainable transport modes (or areas that can be made more accessible) must be exhausted before considering options for new connections to the SRN.

- 7.4 Evidence within the IDP should provide a means of demonstrating to the examining inspector, development industry and local communities that planned growth is deliverable, and that the funding, partners and relevant processes are in place to enable the delivery of infrastructure; or that there is a realistic prospect that longer term investment can be secured within the timescales envisaged.
- 7.5 Rutland County Council (RCC) is the Highway and Transport Authority for the County and is responsible for the local highway network. As such work to identify the transport infrastructure required to support growth allocated through the local plan has been led by RCC officers.
- 7.6 Currently, no strategic transport infrastructure is required to support growth to 2041. As each scheme is advanced in partnership with RCC Highways, the detail of the necessary mitigation, including costs and how it will be delivered, will be progressed. This will also include the smaller scale highway mitigation. There would be no situation where CIL money should be used for site specific infrastructure, i.e., mitigation required to make a development acceptable in highway safety terms.
- 7.7 All necessary transport infrastructure required, whether that be a new junction, new highways, new footways/cycleways, new bus stops, would be requested by the LHA under Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980 and expected to be implemented by the developer, whereby the developer covers the full costs of the works and the Agreement Fee/Legal Fees. During the planning process this should be secured by either a condition on the planning consent or a clause within the Section 106 Agreement.
- 7.8 Improvements to the pedestrian and cycling network provision onsite for the strategic allocations may also be required, connecting the development to key services, including schools and also to connect to the existing networks. As with highways infrastructure, the creation of new or enhanced pedestrian and cycle links will generally be funded as part of the development package where they relate to specific sites. In some circumstances where a scheme meets with the cumulative impact of a number of developments CIL funding may be used.
- 7.9 Further engagement is required with RCC highways and sustainable transport teams to determine what infrastructure upgrades could be facilitated through developer funding and other measures so that the proposed strategic and non-strategic sites have appropriate access to sustainable transport.
- 7.10 Finally, local pedestrian and cycle links, will generally either be required by condition to access a specific development or negotiated as part of a S106 (if the need can be linked to a particular development), or they may be identified through the Neighbourhood Plan process.

8 Education

8.1 Rutland County Council is the education authority for the area, the current assessment and forecast of projected households is between 2023/2024 – 2027/2028. This period currently does not cover the full plan period up to 2041 and there are emerging gaps in provision over the short term. The latest School Capacity Survey (2023) (awaiting DfE sign off) shows the impact of a decline in birth rates in the County which has resulted in primary school numbers slowing, however there remains a large demand on secondary schools due to the birth rate bulges experienced in 2012 and 2015.

Primary education

- 8.2 The assessment of capacity of primary schools is based on three cluster areas; Casterton Cluster, Oakham Cluster and Uppingham Cluster. The 2022 School Capacity (SCAP) assessment identified that there was capacity across Rutland in the primary sector, although some specific schools were oversubscribed. The Oakham cluster demand falls over the next five years and the current 10% spare capacity is forecast to increase to 17% spare by 2027. Casterton cluster maintains around 12-13% overall free capacity over the next five years and the Uppingham cluster maintains around 30-35% overall free capacity over the next five years.
- 8.3 The number of pupils expected to start reception in 2024/25 through to 2026/27 are expected to be lower than in previous years, as new housing development takes place it is expected that forecasts will increase beyond 2026/7. Overall, the planning area is expected to maintain about 15% capacity. The surplus is spread between the three planning cluster areas.
- 8.4 The Oakham cluster has typically seen the highest demand for primary school places and the Casterton cluster is expected to see growth from the Stamford north development. Data for this development is not yet available and Lincolnshire County Council have not yet included this development in their forecast.
- 8.5 Most Rutland primary schools do not see a significant number of out-of-county children. The exception to this is the three schools within the Casterton cluster; Great Casterton CofE Primary, Ryhall CofE Primary and Ketton CofE Primary.

Secondary education

- 8.6 In terms of Secondary capacity, Rutland had three schools; Casterton College, Catmose College and Uppingham Community College. Capacity is limited in all secondary schools.
- 8.7 SCAP 2022 identified that Catmose College is currently at 94.3% capacity and is forecast to exceed capacity from 2023, before returning to a level just below capacity in 2028-29. Casterton College is forecast to operate above capacity between 2024 and 2029, peaking at 103.4% in 2026-27 and Uppingham Community College is forecast to be operating at just below capacity for most of the next seven years, slightly exceeding capacity (by 10 pupils) in 2026-27. However, some year groups across all 3 schools are at capacity and this puts pressure on in-year admissions of students from new housing developments.
- 8.8 The largest contributing factor to this increase is an increase in the number of out-of-county children attending Casterton. Of the offers made in 2023, the majority (74%) were to children living outside of Rutland. This an increase from 72% in 2022.
- 8.9 Casterton College has chosen to offer above its funding agreement for the past several years. It currently reports a PAN of 210 in its admissions policy. At the same time, the Stamford Welland School in Lincolnshire is currently under-subscribed.
- 8.10 The proportion of out-of-county pupils is lower than the other secondary schools at Catmose College. In Sept 2022, 19% offers were to out of area pupils. This is slightly lower than the previous year. The school is forecast to remain close to full capacity.
- 8.11 62% of 2023 offers for Uppingham Community college were to out-of-county pupils. This is similar to 2022. The school is forecast to remain close to full capacity.

Education provision for 16 – 18 year olds

- 8.12 In terms of post 16 education, there is limited evidence to date on the destination and choices made by pupils. Data provided by the education authority between 2021 and 2022 highlight that there is an increasing pressure of Harrington School being the choice of a high proportion of students leaving all three secondary schools in the county. Other destinations include Kings College in Peterborough (a private school), Stamford College and Brooksby college near Melton Mowbray.
- 8.13 To support short term growth in August 2022 the council granted capital investment funding in allocating £550,000 for secondary school expansion project at Catmose College which was completed in autumn 2022. Further discussion is required with the education authority to review the current position and assess the wider implications of the proposed site allocations included within the draft Local Plan.

9 Primary and Acute & Community Health Care Infrastructure

This section is informed by evidence provided by the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland ICB through ongoing and positive dialogue. The Council are in discussion

with the ICB about the use of the £1.5m of CIL indicatively allocated to health provision by the County Council.

Primary Care

- 9.1 In September 2021 modelling was undertaken to outline the proportion of the total estimated population (2018 based household projections) resulting from large-scale housing growth in the Rutland that will be new to the respective service catchments for Primary Care provision.
- 9.2 The modelling - excluding minor sites and windfall - indicates an average completion of 169 dwellings per annum for the ten-year period 2021-2031. The results are shown in the table 4 below:

Table 4: ICB modelling of impact of housing growth to 2031

	Dwellings Modelled	Total Popn.	Previously Resident Elsewhere within Rutland	Inflow	Average HH Size	Population Gain ('Inflow') per dwelling
Rutland						
Forecast Housing Delivery 2021-2031 (Major Sites)	1,692	4,488	1,976	2,512	2.65	1.48
% at Development			44%	56%		
Backfilling of Existing Properties	225	528	142	386	2.34	
			27%	73%		
Total			2,118	2,898		

The modelling assumes the following -

- Step 1:** Use the forecast housing growth and development totals as the basis for modelling.
- Step 2:** Model the tenure of the proposed development based on the proposed affordable housing contribution and breakdown of affordable housing tenures.
- Step 3:** Generate a figure for total population based on official subnational population and household projections (2018-based; 2020) (based on total number of dwellings).
- Step 4:** Estimate the split of future residents (by persons by age and sex) using Census migration flows.
- Step 5:** Apply any relevant adjustments to estimate sources of population from inside or outside the respective service catchments.
- Steps 6 and 7:** Provides the output terms of the population resulting from forecast totals for development. These steps produce a single result wherein persons already assumed

to be resident in the existing Primary Care catchment are a component of the proportion of the population not new to Rutland itself.

Step 8: Deals with the 'backfilling' of dwellings vacated within the catchment for Primary Care only and the resulting allowance for the proportion occupied by in-migrants.

- 9.3 Although it is projected that only 73% of the 'new' residents will come from outside of Rutland - with 27% moving within the County – it is reasonable to include the impact of the total 2.4 residents per dwelling as the homes vacated by patients moving within the County will in turn be occupied by new residents.
- 9.4 The ICB use an average occupancy of 2.4 people per home (this is slightly higher than the county average shown in the census 2021 of 2.3 people per home) and an average list size of 1,750 registered patients per whole time equivalent GP there will be an increased need in GP provision within the 10-year period.
- 9.5 GP Surgeries in Rutland are located in Oakham, Empingham, Uppingham and Market Overton, with modelling from 2022 indicating that the surgeries under the greatest pressure for capacity are Empingham, Oakham and Uppingham up to 2031. Further assessment is required to understand how these pressures can be addressed and the level of investment required. A further exercise is required to forecast the impact of housing growth and population to 2041.
- 9.6 NHS England does not routinely allocate any standard additional funding in the form of capital or revenue towards infrastructure projects to cater for the impact from new residential developments. This means that any impact created by a development on its own (or cumulatively) on primary care will not have central funding for the purposes of increasing capacity to provide health services.
- 9.7 GP Practices are contracted to provide healthcare provision for their registered patients, and a practice is not able to refuse registration unless they have gone through a rigorous process and have been given approval to have a 'closed list'. That approval is given by the ICB and is based on a combination, including the following factors - high patient registration, premises development work (being required), performance issues, workforce capacity and/or recruitment problems. Such cases are very rare and Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland have no practices with a closed list. Any increase in patient registrations at a practice impacts a GPs clinical capacity and adds to their need of increasing that capacity.
- 9.8 As the majority of Rutland practices are predicted to experience capacity issues in relation to their premises, there will be a pressing need to meet the needs of future developments in different ways; funding support will be required now and in the future support the increased population arising from development.

Acute Health Care

- 9.9 Rutland is a rural county with no acute healthcare facilities within its boundaries. There are A&E departments at Leicestershire University Hospitals, Peterborough City Hospital, Grantham District Hospital (Urgent Treatment Centre not A&E, as of the 31st October 2023) and Kettering General Hospital, which would be accessible to Rutland's population with travel. The relative physical isolation of Rutland is an integral factor with the nearest urban centres with acute care facilities being more than twenty miles distance to travel.
- 9.10 The Rutland Memorial Hospital (RMH) is the only local community hospital setting in Rutland and one which is an integral part of the local healthcare provision. The local population have a good community connection to the site and its facilities.
- 9.11 The demographic profile of Rutland is projected to see further increase in the Older Peoples population during the plan period. This will result in increased demand for local health and social care services, which presents a challenge to the local health and care system. The ICB are promoting an integrated care multi-disciplinary approach to meeting the needs of the growing older population including those with chronic or multiple conditions who require enhanced care, and prompt care co-ordination to ensure they remain safe and well in their local communities.
- 9.12 We know that in Rutland patients often need to travel long distances to receive many of these services, resulting in inequalities in accessing care. This puts an added importance and urgency to increase and enhance the experience and speed of access to same day care through high quality local healthcare provision.
- 9.13 Historical acute hospital activity tells us that the majority activity for Rutland patients has been delivered outside of the local LLR geography, representing circa 55%-60% of all activity for Secondary Care Outpatient for example.
- 9.14 Urgent Care in Rutland is currently a confused service configuration and pathway for patients requiring same day care within Rutland. Feedback from Healthwatch, residents and the Council has confirmed this. Within Rutland itself there are 3 different service offers (in addition to Core GP appointments). These services open at different times in different locations, signage to some is poor and feedback suggests the public struggle to navigate to the appropriate service for their needs. There are also funding issues around these services. Both of these issues mean there is a need to review the clinical service model and the operational infrastructure required for Same Day Care within Rutland into the future.

- 9.15 In Rutland, 4 of the top 5 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are the most rural, classified as 'rural villages & dispersed'. The mid 2020 population estimates show a significantly higher proportion of Rutland residents aged 65 and over were estimated to live in rural villages & dispersed households (37%) than Leicestershire (14%) and England (10%). This issue of rurality compounds the challenges of improving health and wellbeing outcomes due to sparsity of services in some cases, issues of rural isolation, and distances to travel for specialist or secondary care services. It is therefore important that the right mix of services are available locally to facilitate the right care at the right time.
- 9.16 Rutland has specific factors that need consideration in the redesign of local health care services to enable improved same day access. This includes the physical infrastructure including the Minor Injuries Unit and Urgent Care Centre both of which are currently housed in the Rutland Memorial Hospital (RMH). These areas need physical improvements to enable new models of care to be delivered in the future.
- 9.17 Feasibility work has indicated that the repurposing of the currently unused theatre Space at RMH into a clean room or similar clinical facility can enable the delivery of expanded / new healthcare services to the local population.
- 9.18 A priority of the Rutland Joint Strategic Health and Wellbeing Strategy is to expand and improve the experience of receiving care locally within Rutland so that the growing population can be better cared for nearer home, minimising the length of time spent in acute hospital settings, and where possible, avoiding acute hospital admissions in the first instance. This can be achieved through collaborative opportunities to work with partners across health and care to develop a more holistic offer in Rutland with the right mix of service through the development of a local Health and Wellbeing Hub inclusive of same day access provision at Rutland Memorial Hospital. Public sector funding from various sources will be vital to the development of this vision.

10 Open Space and Recreation

- 10.1 An Rutland Open Space Assessment has been undertaken in March 2023, which includes an assessment of deficiencies by settlement area, the analysis has also considered population growth up to 2037 across the county. Overall, there is limited change in the current provision and identified deficiencies. However, increased deficiencies in provision for Children and Young People has been identified. Within the sub area analysis there are more localised needs for allotment provision and increasing access to natural and semi natural greenspace.
- 10.2 The report does not identify any specific interventions or allocations that are required.

- 10.3 In parallel with the Open Space Assessment, a Playing Pitch Strategy is being developed. The results of this work will not be finalised until January 2024 however early indications of capacity and scenario testing is expected in November 2023. As information becomes available it will be included in future drafts of this report.
- 10.4 A Leisure Needs Analysis was undertaken and reported to Rutland County Council's Cabinet on 16th November 2021. The report identified an ongoing need for leisure and recreation facilities. Whilst overall the health of Rutland's population is better than the national average, there are significant underlying long term health issues and increasing levels of inactivity. Rutland's population is older than the national average and projected to continue ageing. There is a higher prevalence of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, chronic kidney disease and heart failure in Rutland than in England as a whole. Maintaining levels of activity can benefit all of these aspects of health. Overall, Rutland residents self-report high levels of participation in sport and leisure activities. However, inequalities in physical activity present at a national level are replicated in Rutland for older people (who are less active) and lower socio-economic groups (who are less active). People in Rutland with long-term illnesses or disability are less physically active than those at a national level.
- 10.5 Active lives are not purely about provision of facilities. Many activities can take place in non-specialist multi-purpose spaces, and the development of active environments makes it easier for people to be physically active. However, such benefits require long term changes to the way our settlements are planned, built and used.
- 10.6 The facility assessment found that the existing supply of facilities is sufficient to meet the existing needs of the population, as long as
- Community access to a 20m pool or larger in Oakham is available and secure
 - Community access to school facilities is protected and, ideally, enhanced
 - Facilities in Stamford, Corby and Melton continue to operate and deliver to the residents of Rutland
- Without all three of these areas of supply being met, there would be insufficient provision to meet the needs of residents. As the population of Rutland continues to grow, there will be increasing pressure on the existing leisure facilities in the County.
- 10.7 The key issue in terms of built facilities is to secure community access to a pool within Rutland. This is needed to ensure equality of access, enabling those groups who are less active (including those with disabilities) to have access to suitable facilities. Structural issues have led to the closure and demolition of the County's only pay and play full sized swimming pool at Catmose College. Rutland County Council has agreed that there was a need for a new swimming facility to be constructed, and allocated £250,000 towards the capital costs, with a requirement for external match funding. On the basis of the Leisure Needs Analysis the highest priority for leisure infrastructure investment is for a community swimming facility, located in or near to Oakham.

11 Police

- 11.1 Leicestershire Police support the creation of safe environments which is a primary goal of any new development. Paragraph 91(b) of NPPF 2019 specifically provides that “Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: ... b) Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion...”
- 11.2 Policing is a 24/7 service resourced to respond and deploy on an "on demand" and "equal access" basis and is wholly dependent on a range of facilities for staff to deliver this. A primary issue for Leicestershire Police is to ensure that new large-scale developments make adequate provision for the future policing needs that it will generate.
- 11.3 At present Rutland County Council has Policing facilities where much of the policing activity is based. However, where additional development is proposed Leicestershire Police may seek to deploy additional staffing and additional infrastructures to ensure quality community-based policing. It would be complacent not to do this because without additional support unacceptable pressure will be put on existing staff and our capital infrastructures which will seriously undermine their ability to meet the policing needs of new development and maintain the current level of policing.
- 11.4 Rutland County Council are requested to work with Leicestershire Police by consulting with them on large-scale applications, firstly to gain their perspective from a design front and secondly to understand whether the associated growth would produce a need for additional policing infrastructure. If this is the case then Leicestershire Police will assess each application on an individual basis, by looking at the current level and location of available officers and then the demand associated with that development to understand whether additional resources will be required to cover the development.
- 11.5 Currently Rutland County Council hold limited S106 funds in respect of Policing. RCC considers use of this funding for schemes proposed by Leicestershire Police through the Safer Rutland Partnership. Where new demand is placed on Policing resources due to development, Leicestershire Police are encouraged to work with RCC to understand the pressures and how they can be addressed.

12 Fire and Rescue

- 12.1 Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service provide the fire and rescue service for Rutland. The County is served by stations in Oakham and Uppingham. With over 800 employees, 80 appliances and vehicles, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service has a duty to provide the best possible response to emergency incidents within the community of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.
- 12.2 The Fire Service are invited to be involved on the consultation of all new policy documents and are official consultees on relevant planning applications.

13 Flooding

- 13.1 The Council has prepared a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which considers the risk of flooding from all sources. Much of the County is identified as an area of low risk of flooding. The Local Plan has therefore adopted a sequential approach to site allocation discounting potential sites which are wholly or significantly within areas a high risk of flooding. The Environment Agency guidance relating to flood risk assessments on a site by site basis will be applied and taken account of during the planning application process.
- 13.2 Since April 2015 Rutland County Council became responsible for flooding as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). At the planning stage of a development the LLFA will require a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) on all major development sites. The FRA's must demonstrate that a development will not cause any flooding, is SUDs (sustainable drainage systems) compliant and the surface water discharge rate is limited to greenfield run-off rate. The LLFA are responsible for all ordinary watercourses as there are no internal drainage boards within the County of Rutland.

14 Wastewater and Drainage

- 14.1 The water companies have a duty to provide capacity for new development in the sewerage network and at Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) and to ensure that they protect the environment. They do this by producing a Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan covering the next 25 years, which assesses the future pressures on catchment areas including the impacts of climate change, new development growth and impermeable area creep. These plans will support future investment in wastewater infrastructure and encourages collaborative working with other Risk Management Authorities to best manage current and future risks.
- 14.2 Water and water recycling infrastructure is funded from a combination of a water company's business plan, which is funded through customer bills, and developer charges directly sought by the water company to fund connections and improvements to the supply water serving new developments and ensure the site drains effectively.
- 14.3 Most of the County is served by Anglian Water (AW). With a small part of the northwestern corner of the County being served by Seven Trent.
- 14.4 The WRLTP1 sets out the investment by Anglian Water to 2045 and estimates that by this time in Rutland there will be an additional 2,302 homes. Using these estimates the WRLTP1 considers that three Water Recycling Centres in the county, located at Oakham, Cottesmore and Empingham will require investment. The investment at Oakham is designed to meet growth to 2036, whilst Cottesmore is to 2027. This baseline investment will be the starting point for the AMP8 (2025-30) and onwards to 2050 in the new Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP). The DWMP is a collaborative long-term strategic plan highlighting the known and expected future risks to drainage and identifying solution strategies to mitigate. It sets out how our wastewater systems, and the drainage networks that impact them, are to be maintained, improved and extended over the next 25 years to ensure they are robust and resilient to the future pressures we face in our region.
- 14.5 The DWMP indicates a 25-year spend of up to £5 billion to manage the risk from growth, climate change and to meet storm overflow targets. Rutland sits within the Welland Catchment Partnership and is identified to need up to £99 million investment over the 25-year period 2025-2050.
- 14.6 Recommendations within this plan which impact on water catchments in Rutland include a new permit and increased capacity at the Water Recycling centre (WRC) in Braunston, and addressing potential network issues with a mixed strategy with a main solution of SUDs in the medium term with longer term plans for 25% surface water removal at the following locations:
- Braunston
 - Cottesmore
 - Ketton
 - North Luffenham
 - Oakham
 - Uppingham

- 14.7 Anglian Water indicates that there is sufficient capacity within the existing WRCs to accommodate the housing growth proposed.
- 14.8 Within the AW water supply area there are a limited number of sites where there is a need to make improvements to supply water to the site. However, this would not be an absolute constraint as there is an established mechanism for developer charges to be made directly for connections to the water supply network.
- 14.9 The northwestern corner of Rutland is served by Severn Trent Water (STW). This area includes Langham, Market Overton and Whissendine. There are four Severn Trent wastewater treatment works in the Rutland area – Ashwell, Langham, Market Overton and Whissendine – with Langham and Whissendine serving the larger populations. All four works are currently subject to schemes which will accommodate known growth within the catchment. STW have indicated that there is sufficient capacity at all four works to accommodate the growth proposed in the Regulation 18 draft plan at least up to 2027 and beyond to 2047. The exception is the Ashwell works which is currently over capacity with watercourse constraints which may limit scope for additional capacity. No growth is proposed within the catchment for the Ashwell works.
- 14.10 An assessment of the capacity of the wastewater networks will be undertaken as the Local Plan and IDP develop and when site specific allocations are proposed.
- 14.11 Seven Trent Water published DWMP for consultation in June 2022. This considers growth projected up to 2050. The DWMP does not identify the need for investment within the county to manage the anticipated growth up to 2050.

Water Resources

- 14.12 For water supply the County lies within a water stress area and both water companies have identified the need for higher standards of water efficiency in new developments as a means of addressing scarcity in supply.
- 14.13 Water companies have a statutory duty to supply water for domestic purposes. This means they are legally obliged to supply water to all household properties as well as any domestic requirements (e.g., drinking water, hand-basins, toilets and showers) of non-household properties. In many cases, domestic demand will be the only requirement for non-household properties (e.g., schools, hospitals, offices, shops and hairdressers). Non-domestic demand refers to water use for industrial processes, (e.g., agri-food production or car washes), and there is no legal requirement to supply this type of water usage where it might put at risk the ability to supply water for domestic purposes.
- 14.14 Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) is a statutory plan that is produced every five years to plan for supply of drinking water over next 25 years i.e., to 2050. The overarching aim is to reduce the amount of public water supply in England per person by 20% by 2038. This would reduce use to 122 litres per person per day by 2038. The end goal set by Defra is an average use of 110 litres per person per (PCC) day and a 15% reduction in business water use by 2050. To get to an average of 110 PCC domestic means that new properties need to be built to deliver below 110 – at least 100 and in some areas 80 l PCC.
- 14.15 Both AWS and STWS prepare a WRMP to forecast customer’s (domestic and non-household) water demand including growth to calculate the supply-demand balance.

15 Power

National Grid Electricity Distribution

- 15.1 As a Distribution Network Operator, National Grid Electricity Distribution will ensure that customers can be connected to the network and will trigger reinforcement works where necessary. It has been indicated that there are currently certain limitations within the Rutland area and where additional demand connections are requested these will trigger network reinforcement. The scale of development proposed at the main rural settlements is connectable without any major reinforcements.
- 15.1 National Grid Electricity Distribution also indicated that they have a medium- and long-term strategy for reinforcement within the wider area which will unlock additional capacity taking account of planned growth. This position is to be confirmed through the evolution of the draft IDP.

National Gas Transmission

- 15.2 National Gas Transmission owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK. In the UK, gas leaves the transmission system and enters the UK's four gas distribution networks where pressure is reduced for public use. This consists of around 4,300 miles of pipelines and 26 compressor stations connecting to the distribution networks.
- 15.3 New gas transmission infrastructure developments (for example pipelines and associated installations) are periodically required to meet increases in regional demand and changes in patterns of supply. Developments to the network occur as a result of specific connection requests, for example power stations, and requests for additional capacity on the network from gas shippers.
- 15.4 Cadent are the gas distribution operators for the Rutland area.

16 Telecommunications

- 16.1 Where no strategic telecommunications infrastructure is available, developers should provide suitable ducting to the premises for later connection.

17 Community and Cultural Facilities including Libraries and Archives

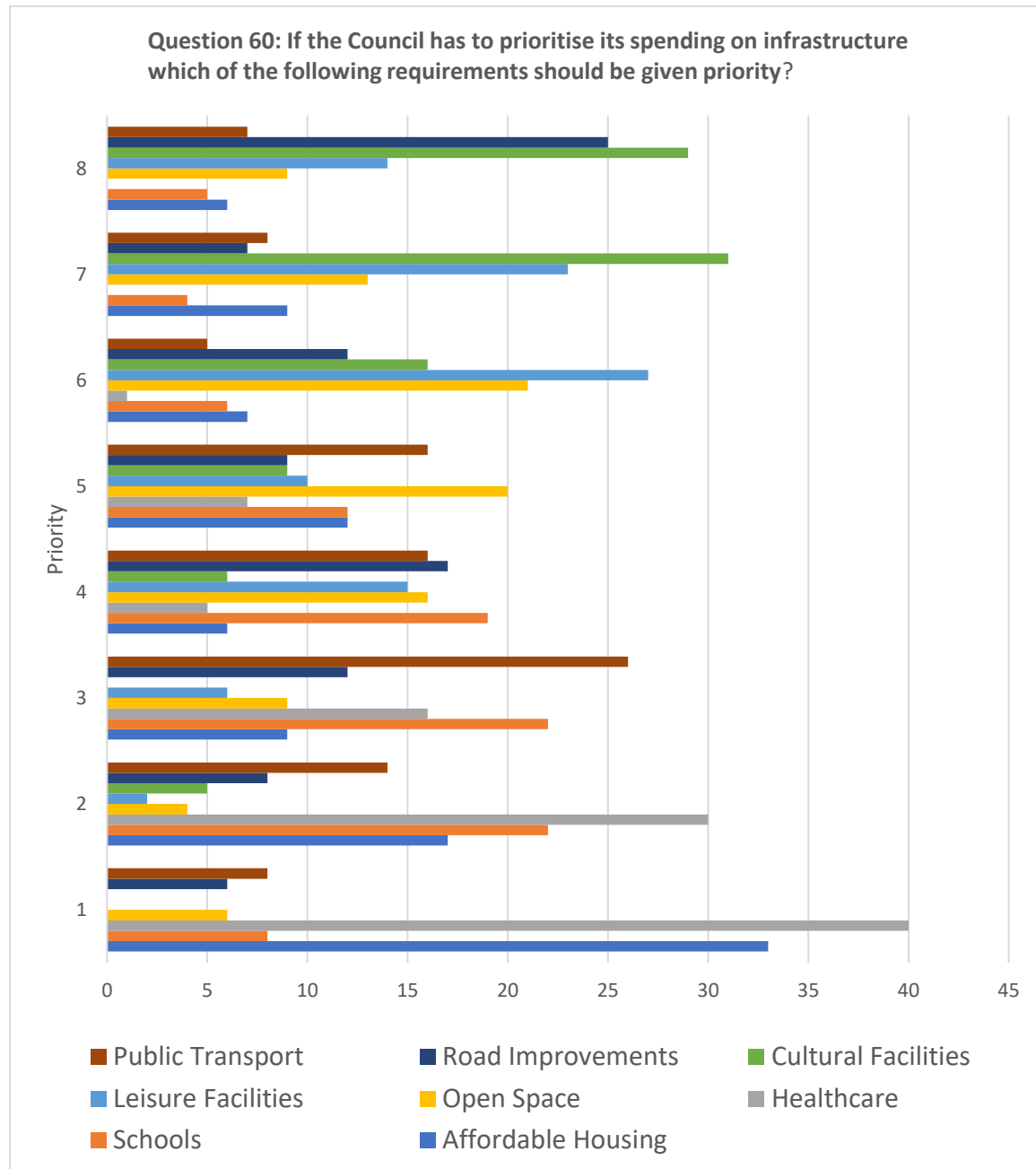
- 17.1 Provision of a public library service is a statutory duty of upper tier authorities under the 1964 Public Libraries and Museums Act. In August 2022 £47,000 of developer contributions were allocated to a programme of library improvements. Works are anticipated to be undertaken during 2023-25 as part of a programme of Community Hub works, which will see more co-location of services within the library network. Appendix 1 has been updated to account for future growth up to 2041.
- 17.2 Culture and heritage facilities in the County include the Rutland County Museum and Oakham Castle. Rutland County Museum accepts deposits in accordance with the statutory requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework section 16 (conserving and enhancing the historic environment) which requires planning authorities to deposit heritage archives in a local museum (paragraph 205 and footnote 69). Without a museum service, the local authority would be required to make arrangements for collections (both existing and future) to be accepted into an alternative public depository. As new residential and commercial sites are developed across the County, new deposits of physical archives (finds) are generated. The Museum's stores are now at capacity, and in order to continue to be able to accept deposits, periodic investment is needed to extend the storage capacity of the Museum.

- 17.3 The Council has a statutory duty under the Local Government Act 1972 sections 224-229 to make 'proper arrangements' for the safekeeping of their records and records in their custody. This includes making arrangements for inspection and copying of various specified documents. Rutland's records are deposited at the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office in Wigston, Leicester, as part of a partnership with Leicester City and Leicestershire County Councils. Records held at the site now exceed the storage capacity available, and as a result a project has been initiated to provide additional storage. As one of the partners, with a legal duty of care for the archives, there will be a requirement for Rutland County Council to provide a proportion of the capital funds required for the storage.
- 17.4 There are at least 34 Village Halls, Town Halls or Community Halls serving Rutland's settlements. A formal review of the condition of these sites has not been undertaken, however there are a number of halls which are known to require investment. Where these needs have been identified they are noted in Appendix 1.

18 Infrastructure Prioritisation

18.1 The Rutland Local Plan Issue and Options Consultation asked about spending prioritisation the results are summarised in the graph below;

Table 5: Issue and Options responses about prioritisation of infrastructure



18.2 The graph above sets out how many respondents prioritized the eight facilities identified as priority 1 (from the bottom of the graph) to 8 (at the top of the graph). So, most respondents prioritised healthcare and affordable housing as priority number 1; whilst cultural facilities and road improvements were put as priority 8 by most respondents. Following this graph would imply overall the following prioritization of the eight facilities:

- Healthcare
- Affordable Housing
- Schools
- Public transport
- Open space
- Leisure facilities
- Cultural facilities
- Road improvements

18.3 Comments were also made that affordable housing should not be seen as infrastructure but as part of the housing mix, and that the following should be included as infrastructure in this list:

- Water supply and wastewater
- Green/Blue infrastructure
- Digital infrastructure

18.4 These comments have been taken into consideration in preparing this draft IDP Baseline report. Previously, water supply, wastewater, and telecommunications/digital infrastructure have been considered. However, green and blue infrastructure have not previously been included. The Council completed a Green and Blue Infrastructure Assessment in May 2023 the recommendations of that report have been taken into consideration in updating this draft IDP.

Appendix 1: Proposed Larger Villages

Barrowden
Belton
Braunston
Cottesmore
Edith Weston
Empingham
Essendine
Exton
Great Casterton
Greetham
Ketton
Langham
Lyddington
Manton
Market Overton
Morcott
North Luffenham
Ryhall
South Luffenham
Whissendine
Wing

Note: Barleythorpe is identified as part of the settlement of Oakham and Barleythorpe

Appendix 2: Emerging Infrastructure Requirements September 2023

Delivery agent	What might be required	Identified infrastructure
National Highways	transport infrastructure required to support allocated sites (only relevant to development adjoining the Strategic Road Network)	Currently no strategic transport infrastructure is required to support growth to 2041.
RCC Highways Authority	transport infrastructure required to support allocated sites	Individual site-specific requirements may be required for allocated sites – further information will be provided in subsequent IDP
Sustainable Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uppingham bus interchange review • Support for school bus transport and taxi provision generated by Local Plan allocations • Installation of bus hubs, stops or other facilities due to increased population/new developments • Local Cycling and Walking Plan (LCWIP) recommendations will be reviewed for allocated sites 	Further information required
Education Authority	Primary education	Primary school to serve the wider Stamford north proposal – likely to be in Lincolnshire
	Secondary education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three schools at or approaching capacity. Additional capacity may be required 	Further information required
	Education provision for 16 – 18 year olds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing pressure on Harrington School 	Further information required
Primary health care	ICB modelling from 2022 indicates that the surgeries under the greatest pressure for capacity are Empingham, Oakham and Uppingham up to 2031.	Further assessment is required to understand how these pressures can be addressed and the level of investment required
Acute Health care	The ICB are promoting an integrated care multi-disciplinary approach to meeting the needs of the growing older population including those with chronic or multiple conditions who require enhanced care, and prompt care co-ordination to ensure they remain safe and well in their local communities.	Development of a local Health and Wellbeing Hub inclusive of same day access provision at Rutland Memorial Hospital

Open space and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and Young people's provision • Allotment provision • Increased access to natural and semi-natural greenspace 	See GBI study
Playing Pitch Strategy	Awaited	
Leisure Needs (2021 report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community access to a 20m pool or larger in Oakham • Community access to school facilities protected and enhanced 	
Police	May seek to deploy additional staff and additional infrastructures to ensure quality community-based policing	Further information required
Fire and Rescue	TBC	Further information required
Flood Risk	Flood Risk Assessment required on all major development sites	Further information required
Wastewater and Drainage	Water companies have a duty to provide capacity for new development in the sewerage network and at Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) and to ensure that they protect the environment.	An assessment of the capacity of the wastewater networks will be undertaken as the Local Plan and IDP develop and when site specific allocations are proposed.
Water Resources	Rutland is within a water stress area	Require higher water efficiency standards on all new developments
Power	<p>National Grid Electricity Distribution will ensure that customers can be connected to the network and will trigger reinforcement works where necessary.</p> <p>National Gas Transmission owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK.</p>	<p>The scale of development proposed at the main rural settlements is connectable without any major reinforcements.</p> <p>Developments to the network occur as a result of specific connection requests, for example power stations, and requests for additional capacity on the network from gas shippers.</p>
Telecommunications		Where no strategic telecommunications infrastructure is available, developers should provide suitable ducting to the premises for later connection.

Community and Cultural Facilities including Libraries and Archives		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extension of storage capacity of the Rutland County Museum• Contribution to provide additional storage at the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office.
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