



North West Leicestershire District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan

June 2016

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1. Introduction

Objectives of the IDP

- 1.1. The overarching scope of the project is to produce a district wide Infrastructure Delivery Plan that provides a robust evidence base to support the Local Plan, to inform the development of CIL, in accordance with National Planning Policy and Guidance and to support the submission of future funding bids. The IDP and the evidence supporting it should be robust to withstand scrutiny at the Local Plan examination. The IDP will establish the following in consultation with the various infrastructure providers:
- Baseline provision for those infrastructure types listed below
 - An assessment of what infrastructure is required to support the strategy for the district as set out in the draft Local Plan, including, but not restricted to, the level of growth for housing, employment and retail
 - An assessment of service providers plans to identify what other infrastructure provision is likely to occur up to 2031
 - The identification of any gaps in infrastructure provision having regard to the above and infrastructure provision secured to date
 - A prioritisation of identified infrastructure in consultation with NWLDC and stakeholders;
 - The identification of additional strategies and plans required for the various types of infrastructure
 - The identification of any funding gaps to meet the identified needs
 - The identification of potential funding sources that could be used to overcome any funding gaps and possible future governance arrangements for managing the delivery of infrastructure.

Policy Context

National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

- 1.2. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states in paragraph 151 that Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development with infrastructure planning forming an important component of this. The three elements of sustainable development give rise to the need for the planning system to perform the following roles:
- *Economic – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, which includes coordinating development requirements and ensuring the provision of infrastructure.*
 - *Social – by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being.*
 - *Environmental – helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.*
- 1.3. The NPPF sets out guidance on infrastructure planning in paragraph 162,, highlighting the need for joint-working with infrastructure and service providers:
- “Local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to: assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure with their areas.”*

IDP Topic Scope

- 1.4. The scope of the IDP addresses the infrastructure listed in table 1.1, providing both local services but also in some cases a wider strategic provision of service across administrative boundaries.

Infrastructure Topic	Sub Topic	Local Influence	Strategic Influence
Transport	Strategic Road Network		x
	Highways (inc Car parking)	x	x
	Public Transport	x	
	Pedestrian and Cycling	x	
Education	Childcare	x	
	Primary School	x	
	Secondary school	x	x
	Special School	x	
	FE and Adult learning	x	x
Health and Social Care	Primary Health	x	
	Hospitals	x	x
	Mental Healthcare	x	x
	Social Care	x	
Emergency Services	Fire Service	x	x
	Police Service	x	x
	Ambulance Service		x
Community and civic	Community Facilities	x	
	Public Libraries	x	
	Youth Services	x	
	Cemeteries	x	
Sport and Recreation	Indoor Sports	x	
	Outdoor Sports	x	
	Children's Play Areas	x	
Green Infrastructure & Open Space	Open Space and Recreation	x	
	Allotments	x	
	Strategic Green Infrastructure		x
	National Forest		x
Utilities	Energy - Electricity		x
	Energy - Gas		x
	Renewable Energy	x	x
	Water Supply		
	Waste Water		
	Broadband	x	
Flood Risk and Drainage	Flood Risk and Drainage	x	x
Waste	Waste	x	

Table 1.1: IDP Scope by Topic

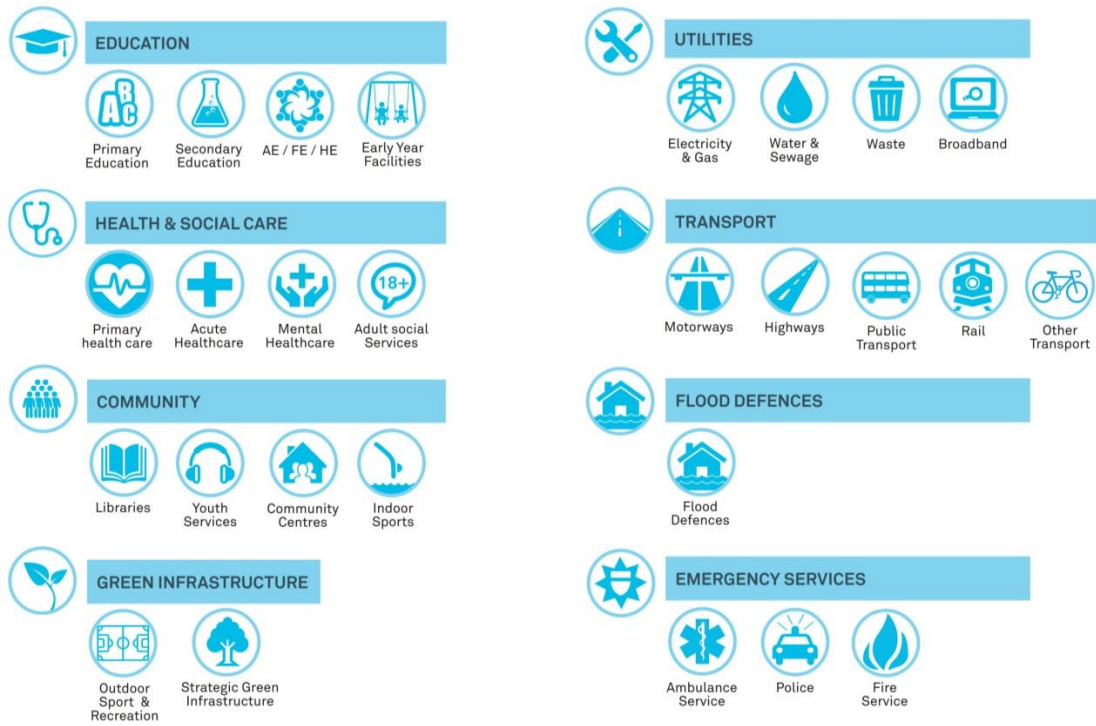


Figure 1.1: IDP Scope Illustrated

IDP Assessment Geography

1.5. For the purposes infrastructure planning within this IDP, an area of study has been defined within which all baseline analysis will be aggregated. This divides the District into five manageable areas which relate to key centres and utilise the ward boundaries to enable statistical data and population forecasts to be aligned to these areas. The five areas are as follows:

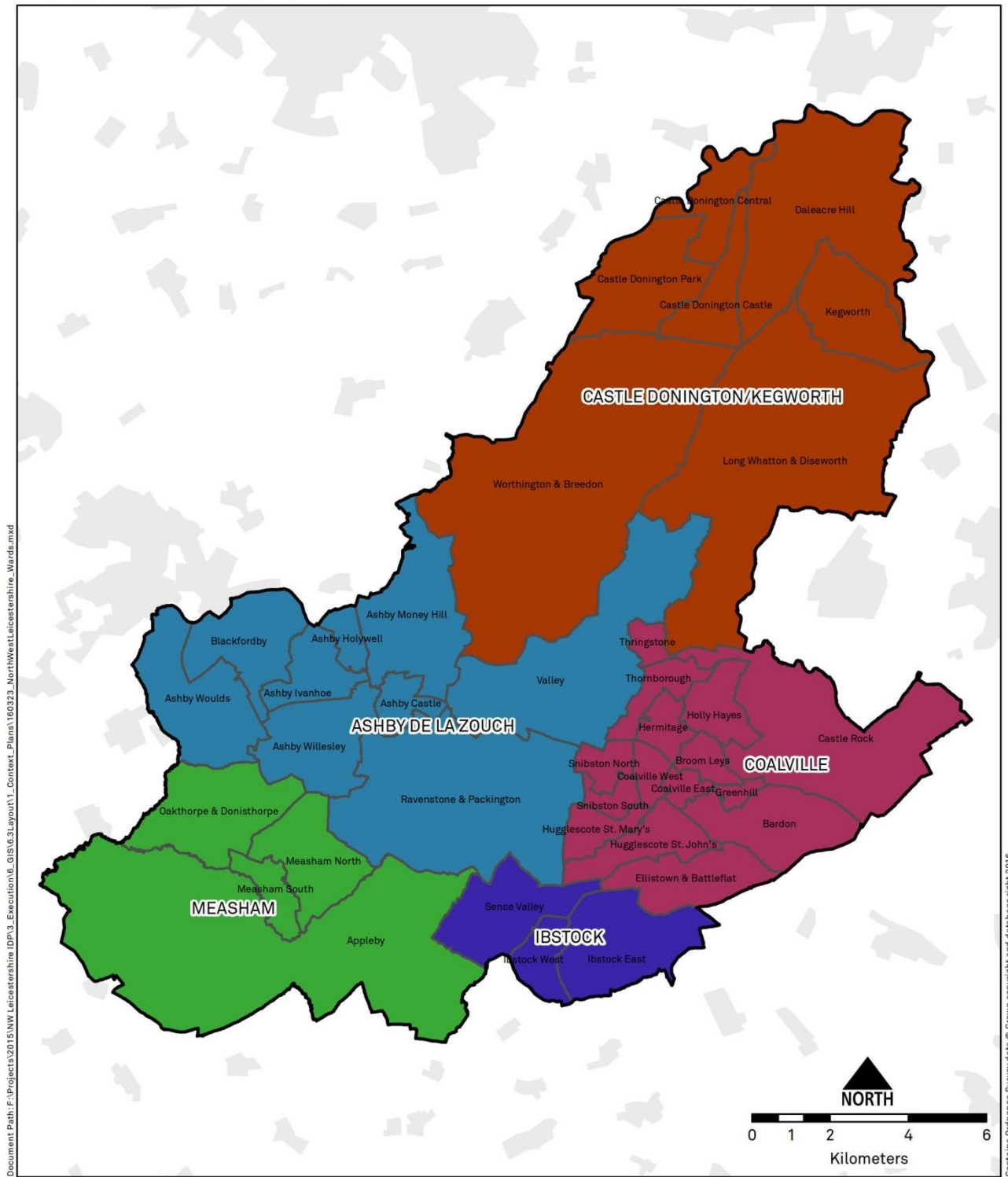
- Coalville Urban Area
- Ashby de la Zouch
- Castle Donington / Kegworth
- Measham
- Ibstock

IDP Assessment Phases

1.6. For the purposes infrastructure planning within this IDP, the development trajectory and local plan horizon has been simplified into phases. The phases are as follows:

- 2011-2015
- 2016-2021
- 2021-2026
- 2026-2031
- Post 2031

North West Leicestershire IDP - Zones



- Legend**
- North West Leicestershire
 - Town or Village
 - Ashby de la Zouch
 - Castle Donington/Kegworth
 - Coalville Urban Area
 - Ibstock
 - Measham

Figure 1.2: IDP Assessment Geography based upon Ward Boundaries

IDP Methodology and Programme

- 1.7. The Infrastructure Delivery plan has been developed over a 6 month period undertaking the project steps listed below in an extract from the detailed project plan:

<i>Task Ref</i>	<i>Task Name</i>
I	<i>Inception</i>
I.1	Inception Meeting
I.2	Project Parameters
I.3	Project Plan (Deliverable)
A	<i>Identification of the current infrastructure provision</i>
A.1	Identify Existing Infrastructure Provision
A.2	Stakeholder Engagement (Meetings and Workshop)
B	<i>Identification of Proposed Infrastructure Provision</i>
B.1	Identify Proposed Infrastructure
B.2	Stage A + B Progress Report (Deliverable)
C	<i>Identification of Infrastructure Deficit and need</i>
C.1	Identifying Standards
C.2	Calculate Existing Deficits and Excesses
C.3	Calculate Future Deficits and Excesses
C.4	Deficits and Need Progress Report (Deliverable)
D	<i>Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan</i>
D.1	Draft Infrastructure Project Schedule
D.1a	Partners Review draft report and Project Schedule
D.1b	Estimate of Capital Costs and secured funding
D.2	Prioritisation and Phasing Exercise (Meeting with Client?)
D.3	Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Deliverable)
D.4	Presentation / Meeting on Draft IDP
E	<i>Final Plan</i>
E.1	Client Review of Draft IDP
E.2	Infrastructure Needs above Local Plan Requirements
E.3	Potential Funding sources
E.4	The Final Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Deliverable)

Figure 1.3: IDP Project Steps

Structure of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

- 1.8. This report represents the complete Infrastructure Delivery Plan and follows the completion and delivery or two earlier draft documents: The Stage A&B Progress Report and the Stage C Progress Report.
- 1.9. The IDP builds upon the Stage A, B and C Progress Reports and completes the assessment chapters having engaged with stakeholder group and shared the draft infrastructure project schedule for comment. This final document now sets out the infrastructure prioritisation approach and the resulting total infrastructure cost and funding position across each of the infrastructure topic. The document is concluded with suggested governance arrangements and the recommended approach towards maintaining the IDP as a living document.
- 1.10. The IDP is structured with the following chapters:
 - Policy Review
 - Baseline Context
 - Local Plan Growth Scenario
 - Population Change
 - Transport Baseline and Assessment
 - Education Baseline and Assessment
 - Health and Social Care Baseline and Assessment
 - Emergency Services Baseline and Assessment
 - Community & Civic Baseline and Assessment
 - Sport and Recreation Baseline and Assessment
 - Green Infrastructure Baseline and Assessment
 - Utilities Baseline and Assessment
 - Waste Baseline and Assessment
 - Flood Defences Baseline and Assessment
 - Infrastructure Project List and Prioritisation Approach
 - Infrastructure Cost and Funding Gap
 - Governance, Delivery and Recommendations
- 1.11. The IDP is accompanied by a number of important appendices which include detailed research, contacts, source documents and the Infrastructure Project Schedule itself.
 - Appendix 1 - Infrastructure Funding Sources
 - Appendix 2 - References
 - Appendix 3 - Stakeholder Details
 - Appendix 4 - Detailed Infrastructure Project Schedule
 - Appendix 5- Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework 2016-202 - Draft Project Action Plan

2. Baseline Context

Introduction

- 2.1. North West Leicestershire District comprises the north-west part of the county of Leicestershire and is a mainly rural district, covering 27,900 hectares (108 square miles). The district shares borders with the counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire. Figure 2.1 shows the boundaries of NW Leicestershire and its surrounding authorities.
- 2.2. As illustrated in figure 2.2, the principal town is Coalville and the other main settlements are Ashby de la Zouch, Castle Donington, Ibstock, Kegworth and Measham.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Context

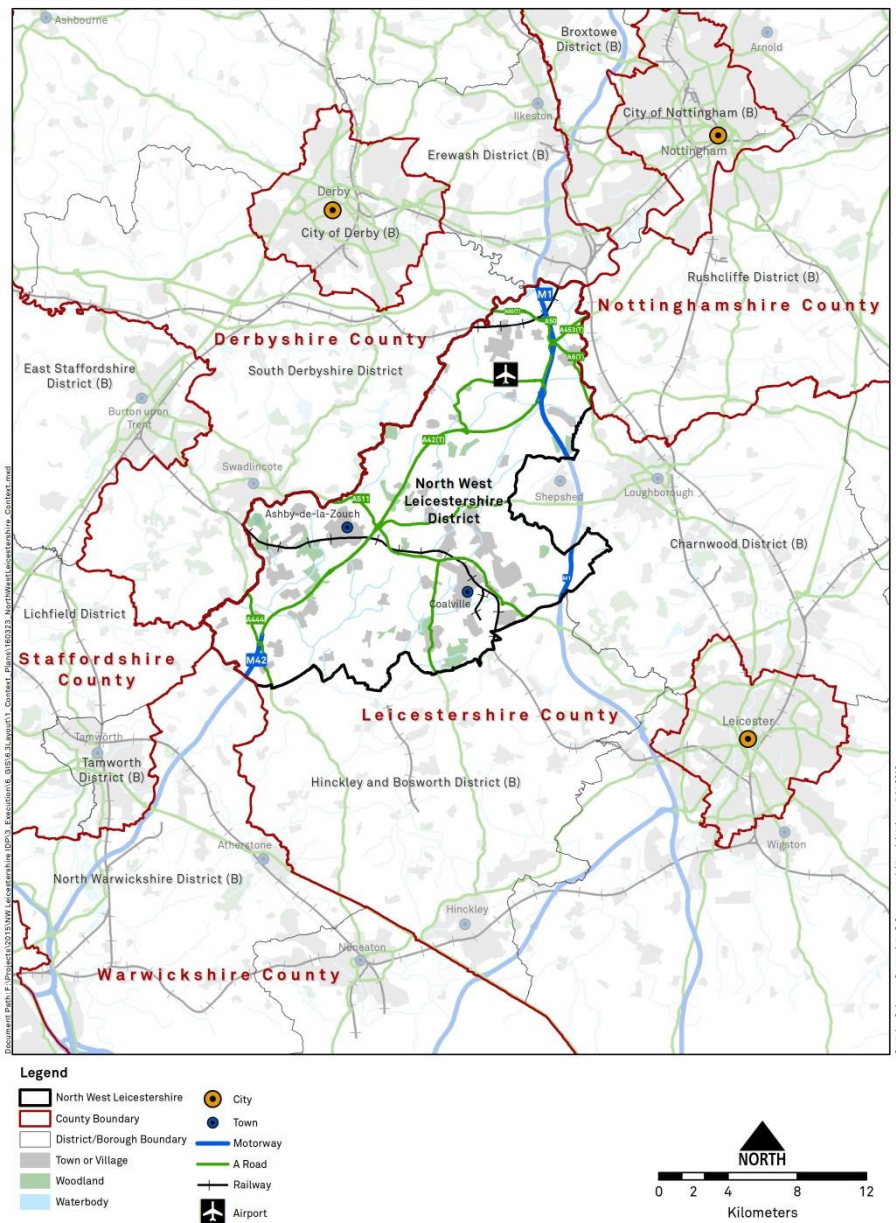
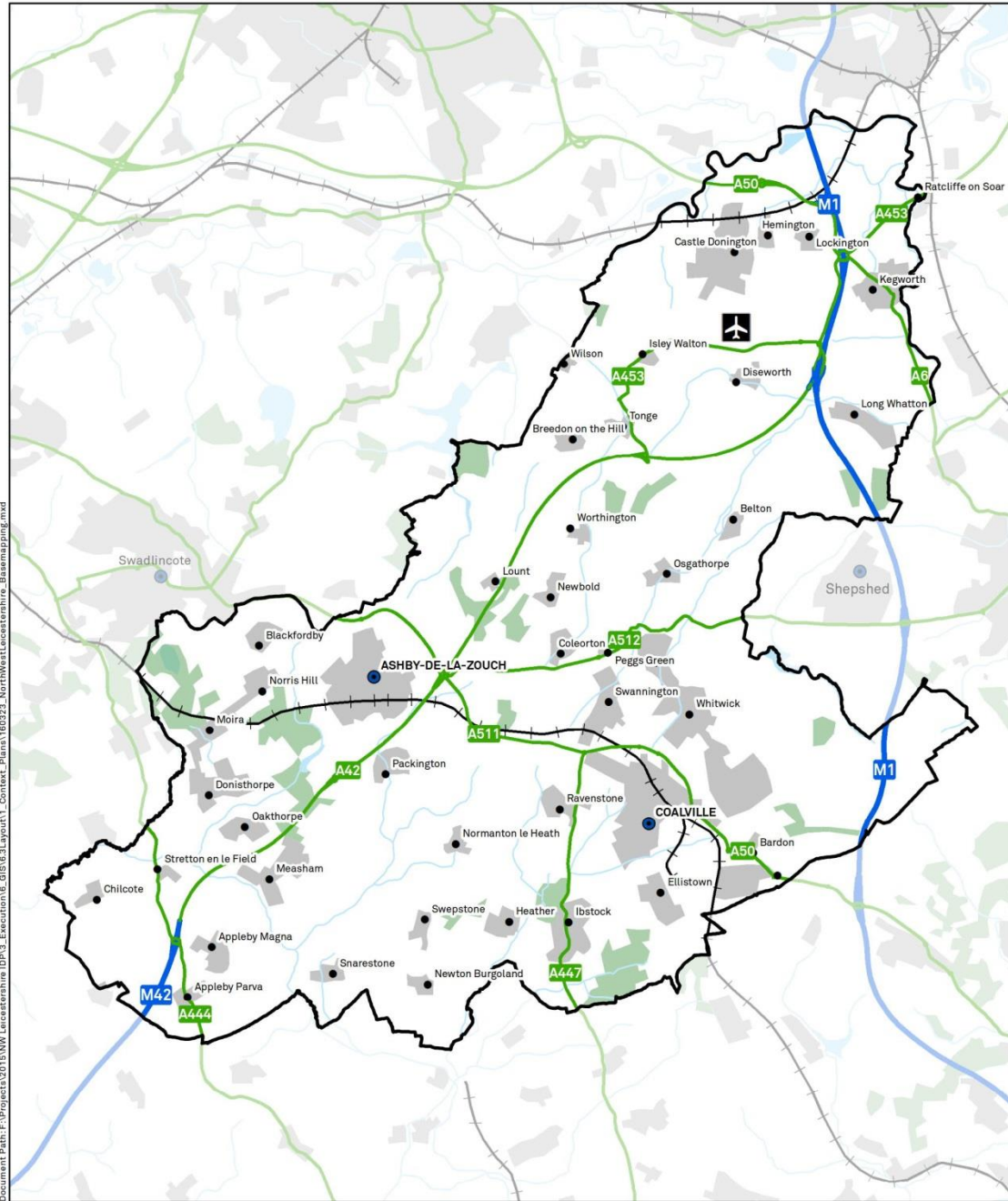


Figure 2.1: Regional Context

North West Leicestershire IDP - Basemap



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Legend

- North West Leicestershire
- Town or Village
- Woodland
- Waterbody
- Town
- Village
- Motorway
- A Road
- Railway
- ✈ Airport

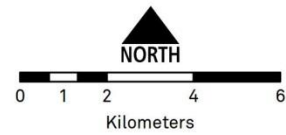


Figure 2.2: District IDP Base Map

North West Leicestershire Profile

- 2.3. The local plan sets out a clear summary profile of North West Leicestershire, including its residents and economy. This is set out below. The local Plan sustainability appraisal scoping report does however set out a more detailed assessment of the districts and its characteristics across a range of indicators.

Population

- 2.4. Key characteristics of the local population include:
- There were 93,468 people as at the 2011 Census, a growth of about 9,000 from the 2001 Census.
 - The population is ageing with a rapid increase in the number of residents aged 40-49 and 60-69 in the last 10 years, whilst the number of 25-39 year olds has decreased.
 - According to the 2011 Census the largest population was in Coalville (36,801 people) followed by Ashby-de-la-Zouch (12,385), Castle Donington (6,350), Ibstock (5,961), Measham (5,200) and Kegworth (3,541).
 - There are high concentrations of working age people in Coalville and Castle Donington, whilst older people are concentrated in the Measham/Appleby Magna area and younger people in Ashby de la Zouch and Ellistown.
 - The district is the 200th most deprived local authority in England (out of 354) but it is the most deprived in Leicestershire (excluding Leicester City) with pockets of deprivation concentrated in Coalville, Greenhill, Ibstock, Measham, Moira, Ashby and Castle Donington.

Housing

- 2.5. Key characteristics of local housing include:
- The proportion of 3 bed dwellings is higher than the average in Leicestershire and England, as is the proportion of detached dwellings and terraced properties.
 - There has been an increase of 17% in overcrowding between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census but this is less than that for the East Midlands (36%) and England & Wales (32%).

Employment and the economy

- 2.6. Key characteristics of the local economy include:
- In terms of competitiveness and growth opportunities, North West Leicestershire enjoys a highly accessible position in the middle of the country, with good road links and a growing international airport. Partly because of its accessibility, the area has proved attractive to inward investors, and has recently seen high levels of employment growth.
 - There are significantly more people employed in the transport and logistics sector (19.8%), wholesale/retail (17.3%), construction (5.9%), professional and other private services (17.3%) than nationally.
 - Economic forecasts based on the Experian 2013 data for the district indicate that from 2012 to 2031 the sectors predicted most likely to grow by over 1% are transport & storage; professional & other private services; accommodation, food services & recreation; and wholesale & retail . Only three sectors are predicted to decline (one very marginally), the two with the greatest predicted decline are agriculture, forestry & fishing and by a large proportion the greatest decline is predicted in manufacturing.
 - The overall job density in NWL (i.e. the number of jobs per head of population aged 16 to 64 so 1 equals one job for one person) was 1.05 in 2012 which indicates in commuting in to the district and is an increase from 2011 when it was 0.92.

- There was a concentration of higher order occupations ‘Managers, Directors and Senior Officials’ according to the Census 2011 around Appleby (18.1%) and rural wards of central NWL (Breedon and Valley). In contrast there were concentrations of those with ‘Elementary Occupations’ in the wards of Coalville (17.4%) and Greenhill, both associated with the settlement of Coalville and also in Measham.
- The proportion of the workforce with NVQ4+ level skills, including university degree, at 25.4%, is lower than the proportion for Great Britain and East Midlands (35.2% and 30.1% respectively).

Transport and Access

2.7. Key characteristics of the local transport and access network:

- North West Leicestershire benefits from excellent road transport links. It is at the intersections of the M1 and A42 motorways whilst the A50 provides a link from the north of the district to Stoke on Trent and the North West of England and in the south-east to Leicester whilst the A453 provides a direct link to Nottingham.
- No passenger rail services in the district, whilst bus service provision is variable.
- Travel to work is dominated by the use of the car.
- There is a net in-flow of commuters based on the 2011 Census (7,453 persons).
- East Midlands Airport (EMA) is in the north of the district and is one of the UK’s major freight airports. It has seen significant growth in both passenger numbers and cargo freight since the mid-1990s, but the economic downturn has resulted in reduced levels of both.

3. Local Plan Growth Scenario

The Local Plan

- 3.1. 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 Local Plan represents the District Council’s view on how sustainable development should be achieved in North West Leicestershire and covers the period to 2031. 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 North West Leicestershire as an attractive place to live, work and enjoy
- 3.2. A draft of the new Local Plan was published for consultation on 29 September 2015. Agreement will be sought to move to submission stage in summer 2016 when the key findings from this IDP will also need to be considered. This IDP will review the local plan housing, employment and retail proposals covering the full plan period from 2011-2031.
- 3.3. Figure 3.1 below illustrates the local plan context diagram which highlights the Coalville Urban Area, other main settlements, national forest and other key transport routes.

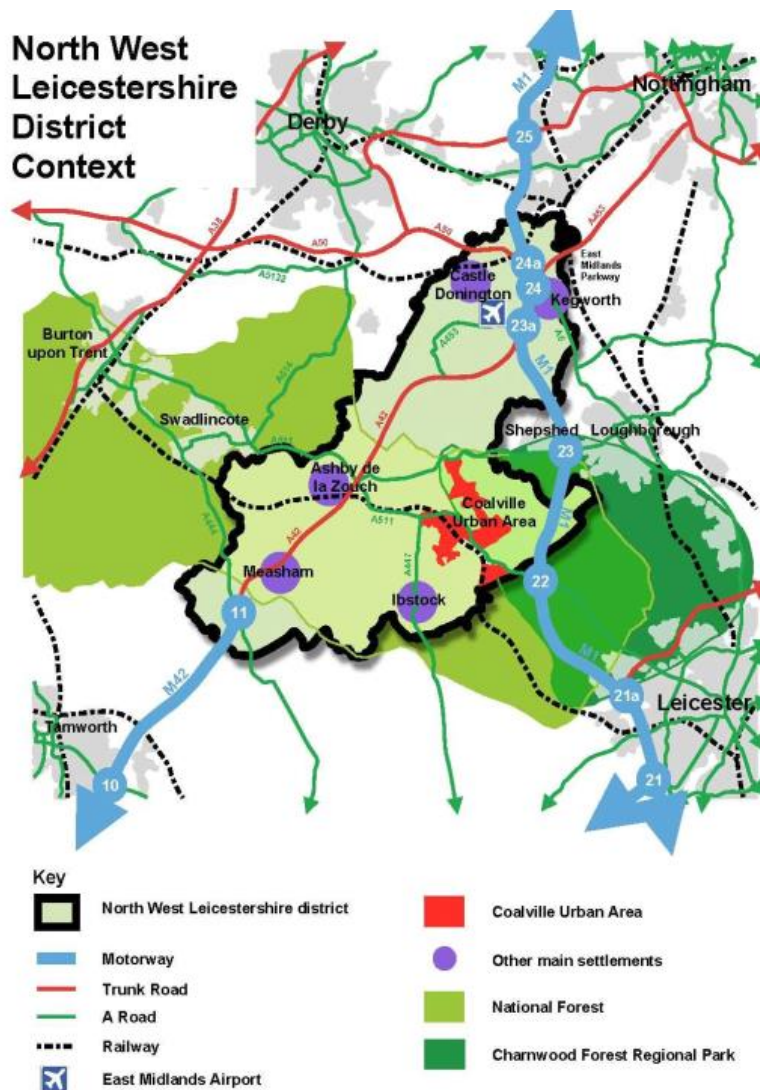


Figure 3.1: North West Leicestershire Local Plan Context Diagram

Housing Developments

- 3.4. Following consultation with NWLDC, a full data set of housing sites have been established for assessment as part of the IDP. The housing data includes the following:
- Site Name and location
 - Planning Status
 - Total dwelling capacity
 - Phasing of development (2011-2015, 2015-2021,2021-2026,2026-2031,Post 2031)
 - The tenure and unit type mix where defined. For those sites with outline permission or an allocation the housing mix and type is an assumed mix based on the local plan policy which seeks a range of house types and sizes.
- 3.5. The housing sites collated for assessment within the IDP include those under construction, those with planning permissions, those with resolutions to grant planning permission and new housing site allocations. The majority of the housing sites have planning permissions or have resolutions to grant planning permission.
- 3.6. All housing sites have been built into the IDP GIS Geodatabase and have been assigned to one of the five IDP Assessment Areas and the wards within those areas, as set out earlier and illustrated in figure 1.2. The total number of housing units and phasing of development is presented in table 3.1 below and in more detail in table 3.2 on the following page.

IDP Assessment Areas	2011-2015	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	523*	1,534	1,170	780	3,484	1,585
Ashby de La Zouch	564*	1,412	1,025	655	3,092	14
Castle Donington/Kegworth	552*	424	508	355	1,287	120
Measham	131*	412	210	0	622	20
Ibstock	402*	346	22	0	368	0
Total	2,172	4,128	2,935	1,790	8,853	1,739

Table 3.1: Phasing of future housing sites by IDP Assessment Area

*2011-2015 Completions recorded as 'rest of district' have been apportioned across the IDP Assessment Areas.

Source: NWLDC

- 3.7. Figure 3.2 below illustrates the majority of housing development will be accommodated within Coalville and Ashby de la Zouch up to 2031 with additional delivery from South East Coalville post 2031.

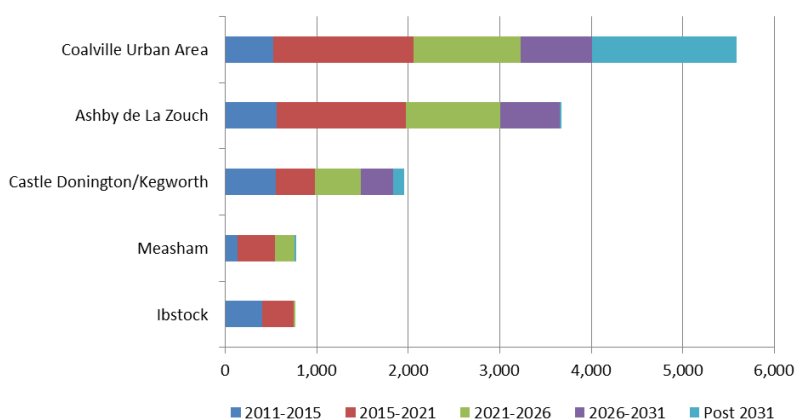


Figure 3.2: Phasing of future housing delivery by IDP Assessment Area

Source: NWLDC

IDP Area	Ward	2011-2015	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-31	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	Bardon		238	95	0	333	0
	Castle Rock		79	0	0	79	0
	Coalville West		14	0	0	14	20
	Ellistown & Battleflat		390	795	750	1,935	1,565
	Hugglescote St. John's		317	0	0	317	0
	Hugglescote St. Mary's		17	0	0	17	0
	Snibston South		382	280	30	692	0
	Thornborough		12	0	0	12	0
	Thringstone		85	0	0	85	0
	IDP Area Total	523*	1,534	1,170	780	3,484	1,585
Ashby de La Zouch	Ashby Castle		101	0	0	101	14
	Ashby Ivanhoe		479	250	0	729	0
	Ashby Money Hill		358	775	655	1,788	0
	Ashby Willesley		32	0	0	32	0
	Ashby Woulds		115	0	0	115	0
	Blackfordby		140	0	0	140	0
	Ravenstone & Packington		171	0	0	171	0
	Valley		16	0	0	16	0
		IDP Area Total	564*	1,412	1,025	655	3,092
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	Castle Donington Park		198	400	355	953	0
	Daleacre Hill		96	108	0	204	120
	Kegworth		116	0	0	116	0
	Worthington & Breedon		14	0	0	14	0
		IDP Area Total	552*	424	508	355	1,287
Measham	Appleby		80	0	0	80	0
	Measham North		0	0	0	0	20
	Measham South		267	210	0	477	0
	Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe		65	0	0	65	0
		IDP Area Total	131*	412	210	0	622
Ibstock	Ibstock West		120	22	0	142	0
	Sence Valley		226	0	0	226	0
		IDP Area Total	402*	346	22	0	368
Total		2,172	4,128	2,935	1,790	8,853	1,739

Table 3.2: Phasing of future housing sites by ward and IDP Assessment Area

*2011-2015 Completions recorded as 'rest of district' have been apportioned across the IDP Assessment Areas.

3.8. Table 3.3 below presents the major housing sites with capacity for more 100 dwellings. As can be seen the majority of the major sites are either under construction or have planning permission or resolution to grant permission. It should be noted that this table shows the total capacity including post 2031. The largest developments which should be noted include:

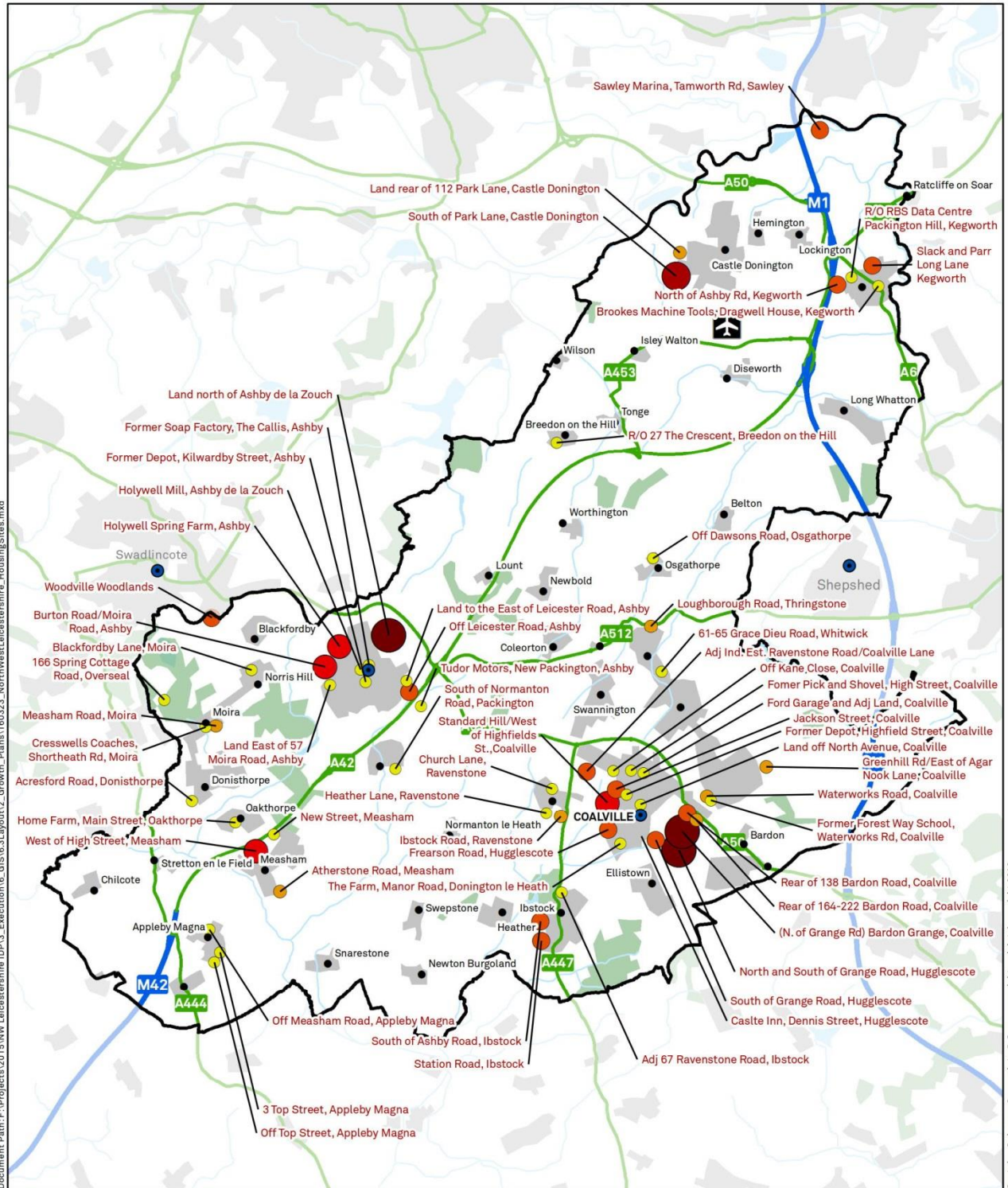
- South East Coalville – 3,500 units.
- Money Hill, Ashby de la Zouch – 1,750
- Land North And South Of Park Lane, Castle Donington – 895 units

Housing Site	Status	Unit Capacity
Coalville		
South East Coalville	Planning Permission	3,500
Land North Of Standard Hill And West Of Highfield Street	Resolution	400
Land Adjoining Industrial Estate Ravenstone Road	Under construction	190
Land Off Frearson Road Coalville	Planning Permission	188
Land Rear Of 138 Bardon Road Coalville	Under construction	135
Land To The Rear Of Jackson Street	Resolution	130
South of Grange Road	Resolution	105
Ashby de La Zouch		
Money Hill	New Allocation	1,750
Holywell Spring Farm Burton Road	Planning Permission	400
Land Between Buton Road And Moira Road Shellbrook	Planning Permission	275
Land To The East Of Leicester Road	Planning Permission	270
Woodville Woodlands Moira Road	Under construction	190
Land At Leicester Road	Planning Permission	101
Castle Donington/Kegworth		
Land North And South Of Park Lane Castle Donington	Planning Permission	895
Land To Rear Of 112 Park Lane Castle Donington	Under construction	302
Slack & Parr Ltd Long Lane Kegworth	Resolution	188
Sawley Marina Tamworth Road Sawley	Planning permission	120
Land Adjoining 90 Ashby Road Kegworth	Planning Permission	110
Ibstock		
Land South Of Ashby Road	Under construction	197
Land Adjoining Clare Farm Station Road	Planning Permission	142
Land Adjoining 67 Ravenstone Road	Under construction	119
Measham		
Strategic site Measham	Resolution	400

Table 3.3: Major Housing Sites and Status with capacity over 100 Dwellings.

Source: NWLDC

North West Leicestershire IDP - Housing Sites



Legend

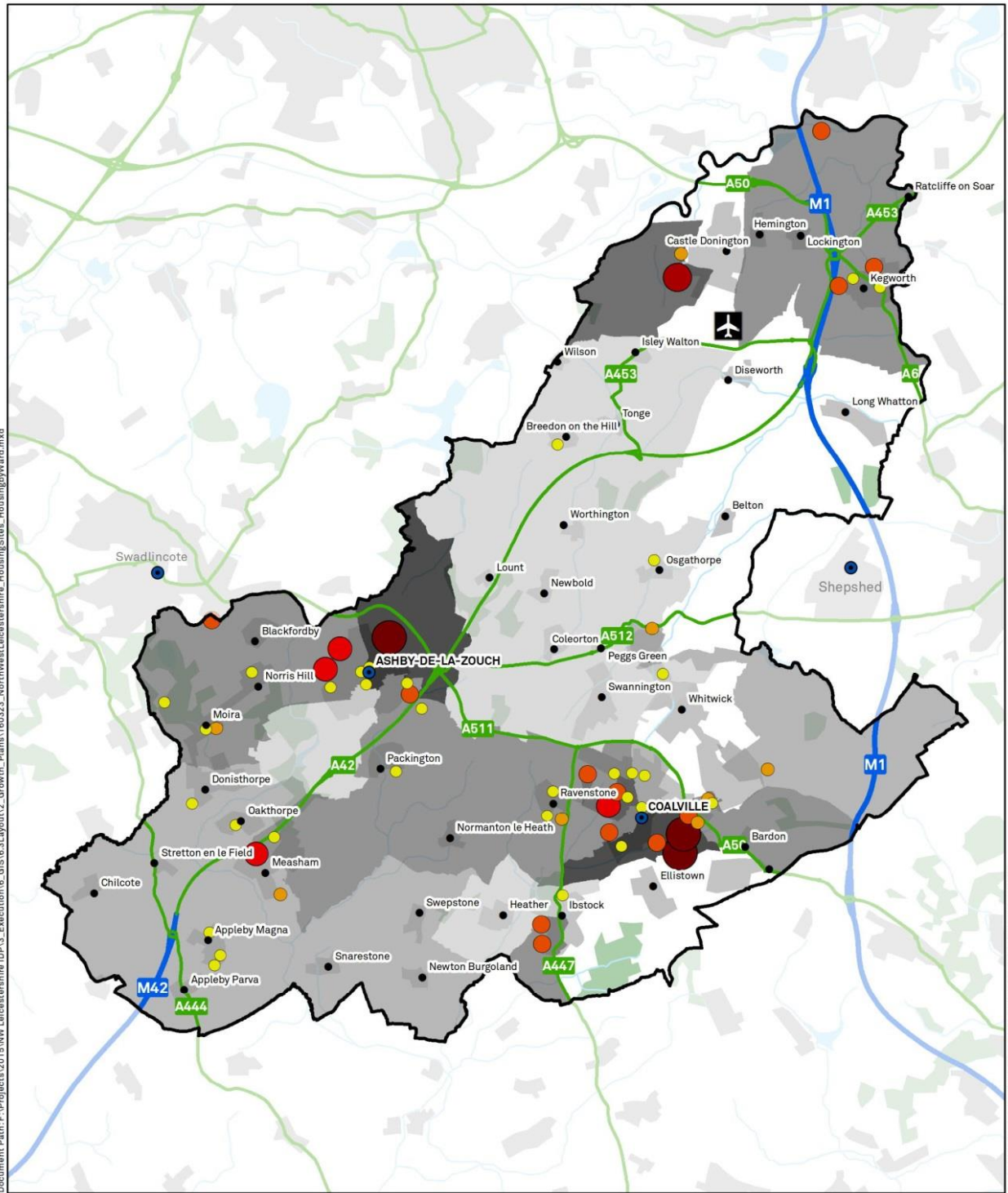
- North West Leicestershire
- Town or Village
- Woodland
- Waterbody
- Town
- Village
- Motorway
- A Road
- ✈ Airport
- Housing Sites - Total Units**
- 6 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 3500

NORTH

0 1 2 4 6
Kilometers

Figure 3.3: Local Plan Housing Sites for consideration

North West Leicestershire IDP - Housing Sites by Ward



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Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Motorway		101 - 250	Total Housing Units by Ward		0 - 6
	Town or Village		A Road		251 - 500			7 - 50
	Woodland		Airport		501 - 1000		51 - 100	
	Waterbody	Housing Sites - Total Units			1001 - 3500		101 - 500	
	Town		6 - 50		1001 - 3500		501 - 1000	
	Village		51 - 100				1001 - 3801	

NORTH
0 1 2 4 6
Kilometers

Figure 3.4: Local Plan Housing Sites and level of growth by ward.

Employment

- 3.9. Following consultation with the local authority, a number of key employment sites have been identified across NWLDC. These sites include those with planning permissions, and those existing sites that have been identified as having additional employment capacity. The data presented here does not represent the net position on employment space (including the loss of employment space over the plan period), but instead highlights significant new sites and capacity.
- 3.10. In total twelve employment sites have been identified across NWLDC (including those with planning permission). It is projected these sites will bring forward over 533,787 sq.m of employment floorspace, across various land use types of B1, B2 and B8.
- 3.11. As illustrated below, there are no employment sites proposed in the Ibstock and Measham areas. Ashby de la Zouch has 6 planned employment sites, followed by Coalville with 4 and Castle Donington/Kegworth with 2. This reflects the total employment space coming forward across each Assessment area with Ashby de la Zouch experiencing the most employment space growth.
- 3.12. Between 2015-2021 approximately 42% of the total employment space will come forward, this will decrease in the subsequent phases.

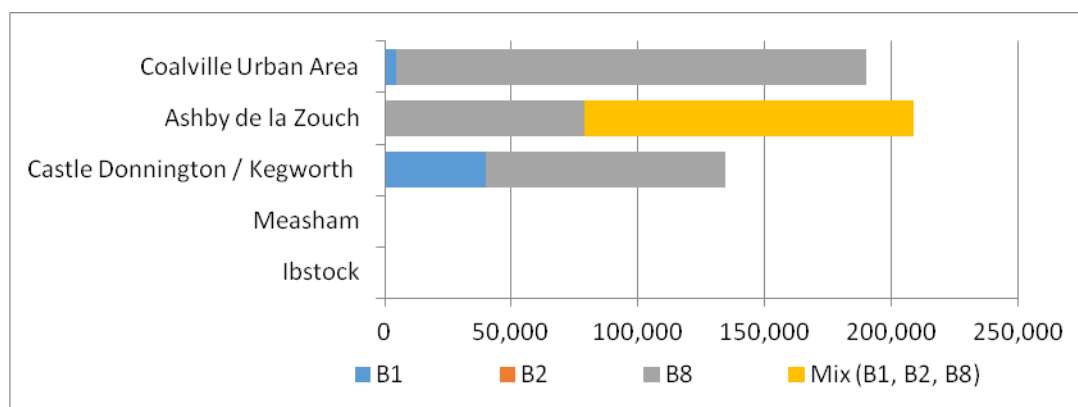


Figure 3.5: Quantum of Future Floorspace (sq.m) identified from Key Sites

IDP Assessment Area	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	Total to 2031
Coalville Urban Area	153,773	36,480	-	190,253
Ashby de la Zouch	29,307	50,040	129,570	208,917
Castle Donington / Kegworth	42,577	48,000	44,040	134,617
Measham	-	-	-	0
Ibstock	-	-	-	0
North West Leicestershire District	225,657	134,520	173,610	533,787

Table 3.4: Phasing of future floorspace (sq.m) identified from key sites

- 3.13. The employment sites for consideration are presented in table 3.5.

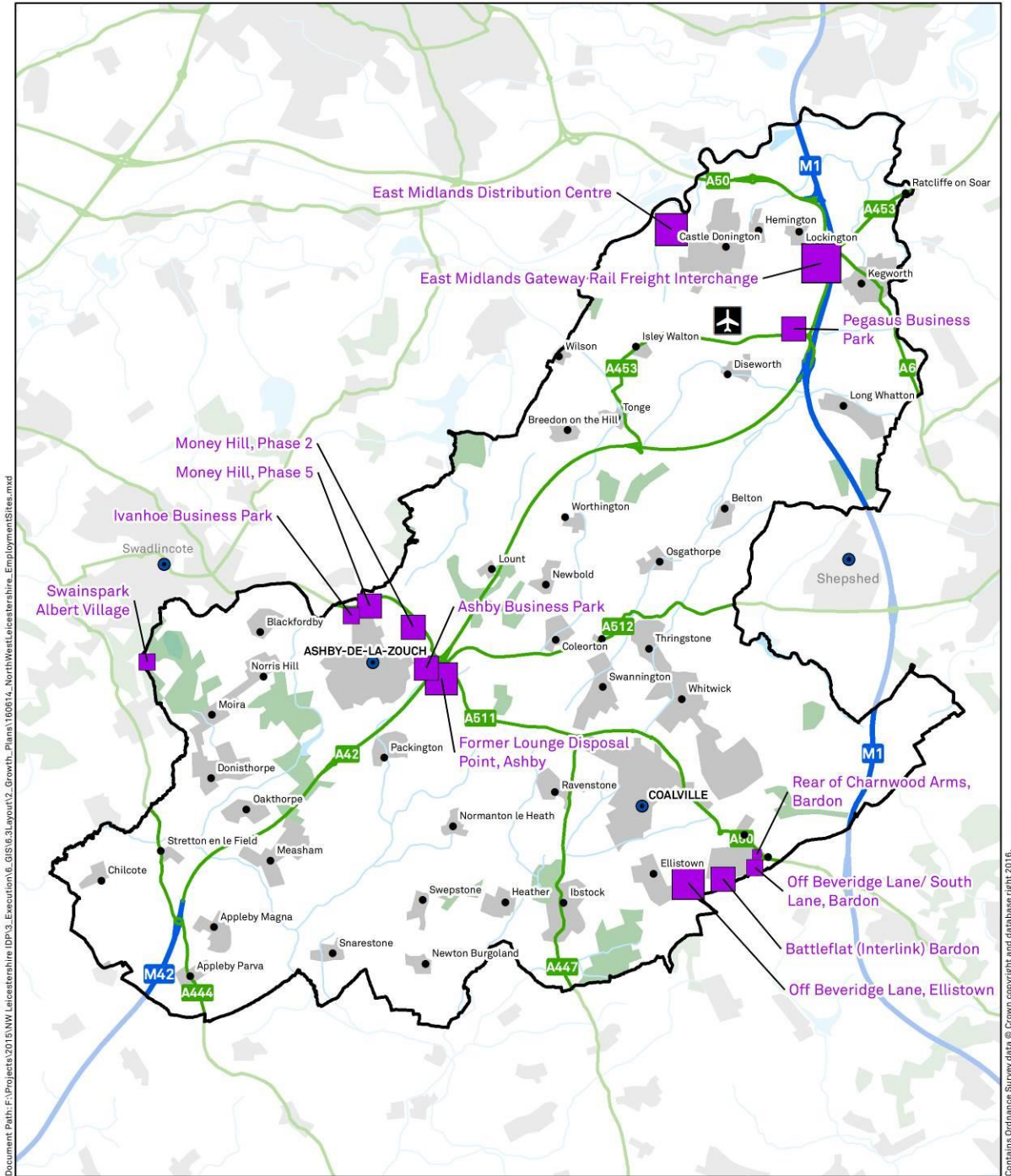
Employment Sites	Use	Developable Area (ha)	Floorspace (Sq.m)
Coalville Urban Area			
Rear of Charnwood Arms, Bardon	B1 use	1.14	4,640
Off Beveridge Lane/ South Lane, Bardon	B8 use	3.88	20,900
Battleflat (Interlink) Bardon	B8 Use	1.90	43,940
Off Beveridge Lane, Ellistown	B8 use	25.00	120,773
Ashby de La Zouch			
Swainspark Albert Village	B1,2 8 Use	5.00	21,199
Ashby Business Park	B1,2 8 Use	6.57	26,280
Ivanhoe Business Park	B1,2 8 Use	7.34	18,698
Money Hill, Phase 2	B1,2 8 Use	9.16	32,000
Money Hill, Phase 5	B1,2 8 Use	6.90	32,000
Former Lounge Disposal Point	B8 use	25.50	78,740
Castle Donington/Kegworth			
Pegasus Business Park, East Mid Airport	B1 use	10.00	40,000
East Midlands Distribution Centre	B8 Use	24.36	94,617

Table 3.5: Phasing of future floorspace (sq.m) identified from key sites

East Midlands Gateway Rail Freight Interchange

- 3.14. It should be noted that the Local plan employment site list above does not include the East Midlands Gateway Rail Freight Interchange (EMGRFI) site which is a major employment site granted development consent by the Secretary of State for Transport on the 16th January 2016 but is not included within the Local plan sites. The EMGRFI is located on land north of East Midlands Airport near Castle Donington.
- 3.15. The interchange will include a new rail line, freight terminal and warehouses, plus improvements to nearby junctions and sections of the M1. The development is estimated to generate 7,317 additional jobs. The impact of this major employment site has, however, been taken into account in the assessment stage of this IDP considering the need for additional infrastructure to support this economic growth. This development includes the provisions for significant infrastructure improvements including improvements at J24 of M1 and a new Kegworth bypass.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Employment Sites



Legend

- North West Leicestershire
- Town or Village
- Woodland
- Waterbody
- Town
- Village
- M Motorway
- A A Road
- ✈ Airport
- Employment Site - Floorspace (sqm)**
- 4,000 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 120,000
- 120,001 - 560,000

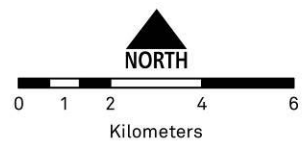


Figure 3.6: Local Plan Employment Sites for consideration

4. Population Change

- 4.1. In order for this IDP to review and confirm the infrastructure provision required to support the housing proposals, it is necessary to estimate the potential demographic impacts of the Local Plan and how the population will grow and change over the build out phase and into the future.

District Level Population Forecasts:

- 4.2. 2012-based Subnational Population Projections (SNPP) are published by the ONS with the latest available district level forecasts published in May 2014. These forecasts are trend based and take into account natural population change and migration. SNPP forecasts are useful in order to understand the overarching population change across the districts but less useful when looking specifically at the local level population change and associated impacts on infrastructure as a result of new housing developments. Table 4.1 below presents the SNPP forecast population change in NWL from 2011 to 2031, an increase of 8,601 people.
- 4.3. There are however a number of alternative demographic scenarios that should be taken into account when reviewing SNPP forecasts as follows:
- Considering the Implications of the 2013 and 2014 mid-year population estimates for NWL which have shown higher than previously forecast population change.
 - Considering the Implications of longer-term migration trends than the standard 2012-based SNPP
 - Considering further the implications of Unattributable Population Change (UPC) and long-term migration trends
- 4.4. Each of these alternative scenarios suggest a considerably higher increase in population between 2011 and 2031 as shown in Table 4.1.

Projected population growth (2011-2031)				
	Population 2011	Population 2031	Change in population	% change
Standard Approach				
2012-based SNPP	93,670	102,271	8,601	9.20%
Consideration of alternative Scenarios				
2014-based	93,670	108,154	14,484	15.50%
Long-term migration	93,670	107,290	13,620	14.50%
Long-term migration/UPC	93,670	110,012	16,342	17.40%

Table 4.1: Comparison of Existing Population forecasts for NWL with Alternative Scenarios

Source: NWLDC Review of Objectively Assessed Housing Need (2011-31) Draft Report – January 2016

- 4.5. The SNPP for NWL provide us with a forecast of the likely change in age profile of the district residents as shown in table 4.2. The following changes are clearly illustrated:
- Decline in working age population
 - Small Increase in school aged population
 - Significant increase in residents over 60 years old

Population change 2011 to 2031 by age bands (2012-based SNPP)				
Age group	Population 2011	Population 2031	Change in population	% change from 2011
Under 15	16,536	16,655	119	0.70%
15-29	15,116	15,085	-31	-0.20%
30-44	19,128	17,989	-1,139	-6.00%
45-59	19,918	18,368	-1,550	-7.80%
60-74	15,679	20,324	4,645	29.60%
75+	7,293	13,850	6,557	89.90%
Total	93,670	102,271	8,601	9.20%

Table 4.2: Forecast change in district population age Profile 2011 – 2031 (SNPP 2012 based forecast)

Source: NWLDC Review of Objectively Assessed Housing Need (2011-31) Draft Report – January 2016

Assessing the Direct Population Impacts from Housing Developments:

- 4.6. As explained earlier the SNPP will not provide the necessary details regarding forecast population change directly attributable to new housing developments. Whilst the overarching district wide demographic forecasts will be taken into account the IDP will also need to assess the direct population impacts of new residents assessed to occupy the planned new housing. This direct population impact will be used to assess infrastructure requirements by area in Stage C of the IDP.

Direct Population Modelling Assumptions:

- 4.7. The housing data available to the IDP includes details on the tenure, type (flats or houses) and typology mix (number of bedrooms) of those proposed homes. These factors have a considerable effect on the size and characteristics of the resident population.
- 4.8. For the purpose of modelling the direct population impact from the new homes the IDP can utilise detailed ONS Census 2011 data specific to North West Leicestershire which provides the average household size and age profile of each type of dwelling surveyed. The average household sizes for each unit type in NWL are presented below in tables 4.3 and 4.4.

Average Household Size	Flats			
	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Census 2011 - NWL				
Market Housing	1.44	1.73	2.38	3.14
Affordable Housing	1.14	1.51	1.76	1.25
All units	1.22	1.60	2.27	2.90

Table 4.3: Average Household Size by Housing Tenure and Type specific to NWL - Flats

Source: ONS Census 2011

Average Household Size	Houses			
Census 2011 - NWL	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Market Housing	1.71	1.79	2.38	3.00
Affordable Housing	1.32	1.96	2.88	3.63
All units	1.43	1.84	2.45	3.02

Table 4.4: Average Household Size by Housing Tenure and Type specific to NWL - Houses

Source: ONS Census 2011

4.9. The detailed age cohort data specific to these unit types is then illustrated in Figure 4.1. This clearly illustrates the effect that both tenure and unit type has on the age profile of a household by illustrating the predicted household composition by tenure.

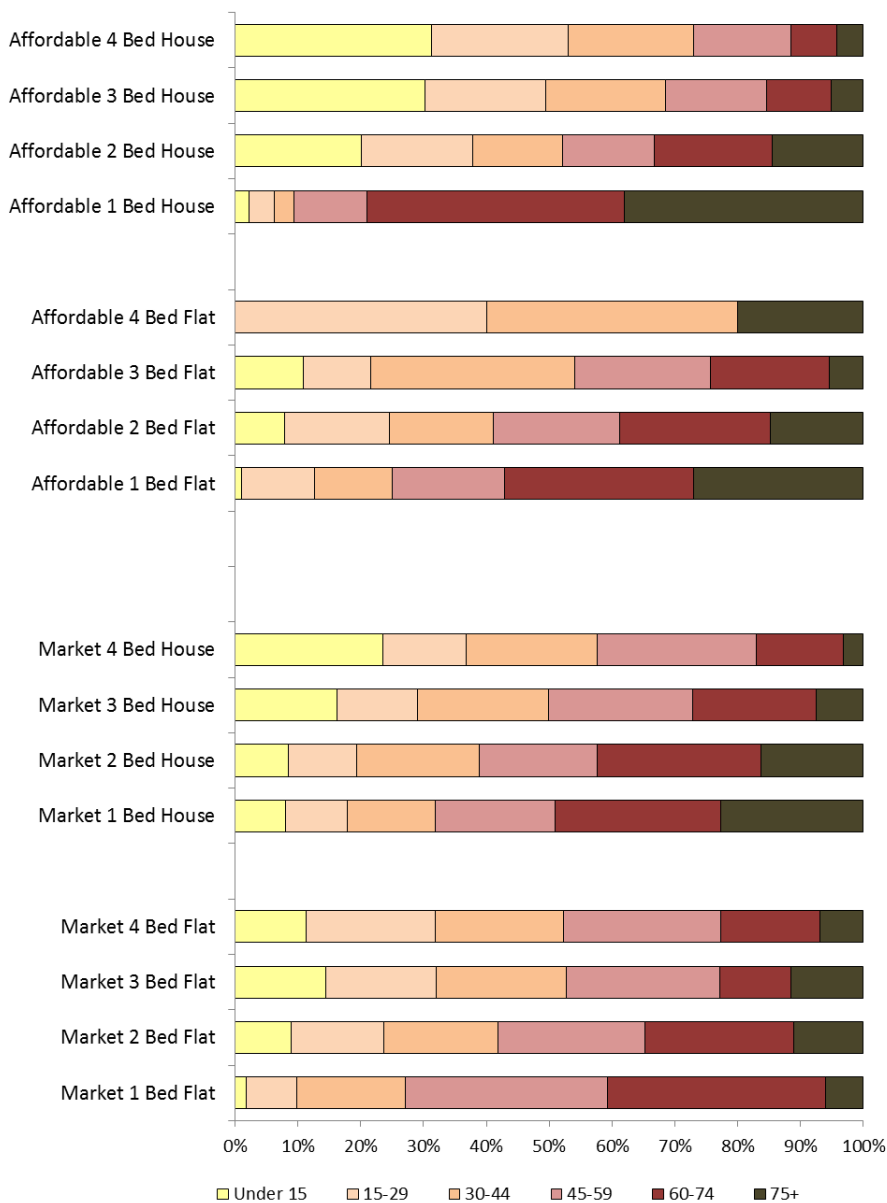


Figure 4.1: Average Age Profiles by Housing Tenure and Type specific to NWL -

Source: ONS Census 2011

Housing Inputs to Assessment:

- 4.10. Chapter 3 has set out in detail the NWLDC Local Plan Housing Proposals but these are now presented below summarised according to the tenure and unit type mix. This housing quantum and mix can be modelled against the ONS Census based assumptions above to generate a potential population impact by IDP area.

IDP Area	Market	Affordable	Total	Market	Affordable	Total
Coalville Urban Area	3,118	366	3,484	89%	11%	100%
Ashby de La Zouch	2,305	787	3,092	75%	25%	100%
Castle Donington/ Keg	1,109	178	1,287	86%	14%	100%
Measham	561	61	622	90%	10%	100%
Ibstock	272	96	368	74%	26%	100%
Total	7,365	1,488	8,853	83%	17%	100%

Table 4.5: Housing from local Plan Data by Area and Tenure Split (2015-2031)

Source: NWLDC

IDP Area	All Housing							
	Flats				Houses			
	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed +	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed +
Coalville Urban Area	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	34%	43%	16%
Ashby de La Zouch	1%	2%	0%	0%	10%	35%	38%	14%
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0%	1%	0%	0%	7%	35%	43%	14%
Measham	0%	0%	0%	5%	36%	42%	17%	17%
Ibstock	0%	0%	0%	7%	24%	30%	39%	39%
Total	1%	1%	0%	0%	8%	34%	41%	16%

Table 4.6: Housing from local Plan Data by Area and Unit Type Split

Source: NWLDC

Direct Population Assessment

- 4.11. Tables 4.7 to 4.12 below present the results from this assessment and suggest that between 2015 and 2031 the total direct population impact from the proposed new homes could be as high as 19,800 additional residents.
- 4.12. It is important to note that this simply represents the likely new residents to the district and does not take into account the change in population of existing residents through death, out-migration, or in-migration within the district into some of the proposed new housing.
- 4.13. It is also important to note that the assumptions taken from the ONS Census 2011 represent the household characteristics of mature households. Typically new developments attract larger numbers of school aged children in their initial years with household size then reducing in size and age over time. For this reason when considering the education impacts from the new developments between 2015 and 2031 this IDP has reviewed the likely child yield impacts separately in line with the latest working assumptions employed by the County Council.

North West Leicestershire	2011-2015	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-31	2031+
0-3 years	85	387	270	164	822	155
4-10 years	146	662	456	276	1,395	263
11-15 years	109	496	340	206	1,043	197
16-17 years	44	203	139	84	427	81
18-19 years	37	168	116	70	354	66
20-29 years	180	828	585	356	1,769	343
30-44 years	385	1,797	1,267	770	3,833	765
45-59 years	422	1,962	1,379	838	4,178	831
60-74 years	395	1,835	1,310	799	3,944	783
75+ years	200	918	661	405	1,983	385
Total Population	2,003	9,257	6,524	3,969	19,749	3,869

Table 4.7: Direct Population Impact from Proposed Homes using ONS Census Assumptions 2015-2031 – District Wide

Source: NWLDC

Coalville Urban Area	2011-2015	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-31	2031+
0-3 years	7	136	104	69	309	141
4-10 years	12	231	176	117	525	239
11-15 years	9	173	132	88	393	179
16-17 years	4	71	54	36	162	74
18-19 years	3	58	44	29	131	60
20-29 years	15	302	230	153	685	312
30-44 years	34	675	515	343	1,533	698
45-59 years	37	733	559	373	1,666	758
60-74 years	35	691	527	351	1,570	714
75+ years	17	339	259	173	771	351
Total Population	171	3,410	2,601	1,734	7,746	3,524

Table 4.8: Direct Population Impact from Proposed Homes using ONS Census Assumptions 2015-2031 – Coalville

Source: NWLDC

Ashby de La Zouch	2011-2015	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-31	2031+
0-3 years	38	134	97	62	294	1
4-10 years	63	223	162	103	488	2
11-15 years	46	165	120	77	362	2
16-17 years	19	67	49	31	147	1
18-19 years	16	58	42	27	126	1
20-29 years	80	284	206	132	623	3
30-44 years	164	584	424	271	1,280	6
45-59 years	179	636	462	295	1,392	6
60-74 years	175	623	452	289	1,364	6
75+ years	93	331	240	154	725	3
Total Population	873	3,105	2,254	1,440	6,800	31

Table 4.9: Direct Population Impact from Proposed Homes using ONS Census Assumptions 2015-2031 – Ashby de la Zouch

Source: NWLDC

Castle Donington/ Kegworth	2011-2015	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-31	2031+
0-3 years	30	39	47	33	119	11
4-10 years	52	67	80	56	202	19
11-15 years	38	50	59	42	151	14
16-17 years	16	20	24	17	61	6
18-19 years	13	17	20	14	51	5
20-29 years	66	85	101	71	257	24
30-44 years	144	186	222	155	563	53
45-59 years	157	203	243	170	615	57
60-74 years	147	190	228	159	576	54
75+ years	73	94	112	78	284	27
Total Population	736	949	1,137	794	2,880	269

Table 4.10: Direct Population Impact from Proposed Homes using ONS Census Assumptions 2015-2031 – Castle Donington / Kegworth

Source: NWLDC

Measham	2011-2015	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-31	2031+
0-3 years	0	38	20	0	58	2
4-10 years	0	66	34	0	100	3
11-15 years	0	50	25	0	75	2
16-17 years	0	21	10	0	31	1
18-19 years	0	17	8	0	25	1
20-29 years	0	83	42	0	125	4
30-44 years	0	186	95	0	281	9
45-59 years	0	202	103	0	305	10
60-74 years	0	184	94	0	278	9
75+ years	0	88	45	0	133	4
Total Population	0	936	477	0	1,413	45

Table 4.11: Direct Population Impact from Proposed Homes using ONS Census Assumptions 2015-2031 – Measham

Source: NWLDC

lbstock	2011-2015	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-31	2031+
0-3 years	10	39	2	0	42	0
4-10 years	20	76	5	0	80	0
11-15 years	15	59	4	0	62	0
16-17 years	6	24	2	0	26	0
18-19 years	5	19	1	0	21	0
20-29 years	19	74	5	0	79	0
30-44 years	43	166	11	0	176	0
45-59 years	49	187	12	0	199	0
60-74 years	38	147	9	0	156	0
75+ years	17	66	4	0	70	0
Total Population	223	857	54	0	911	0

Table 4.12: Direct Population Impact from Proposed Homes using ONS Census Assumptions 2015-2031 – lbstock

Source: NWLDC

5. Transport

Highways

Overview

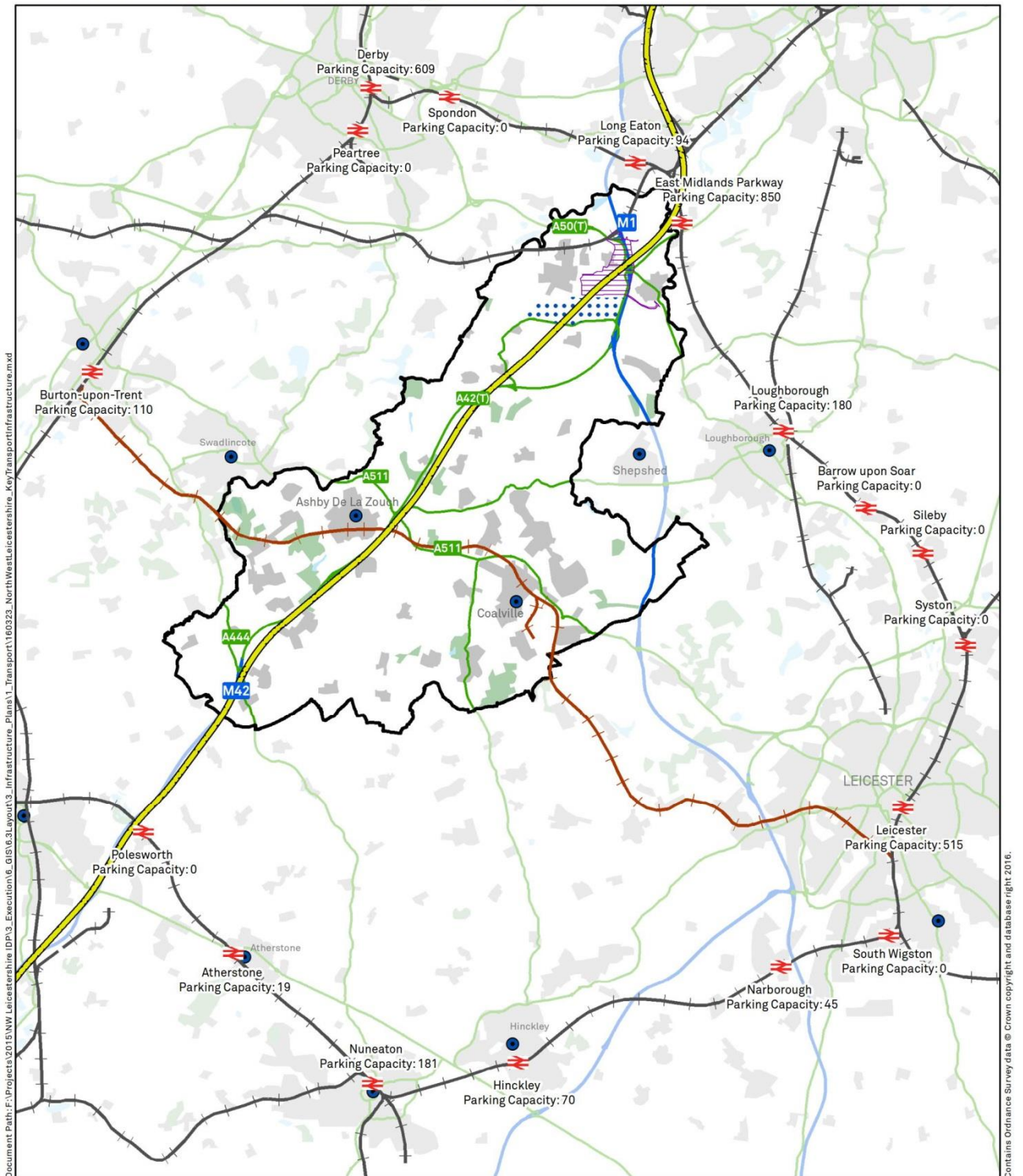
- 5.1. North West Leicestershire is a largely rural district with excellent strategic road access to the major cities of Birmingham, Derby, Leicester and Nottingham. The district's primary highway network comprises:
- The M1, A42 and A453 which form part of the motorway and trunk road network managed by Highways England;
 - The section of the A50 westward from M1 junction 24 which is maintained and operated by Connect A50 Limited on behalf of Highways England under the terms of a Design, Build, Finance and Operate (DBFO) contract; and
 - The A6, the section of A50 eastwards from M1 junction 22, A511, A512, A444 and A447 which are the responsibility of the local highway authority, Leicestershire County Council (LCC).
- 5.2. The close proximity of the strategic highway network to several large urban centres and national and international gateways including East Midlands Airport and the planned East Midlands Gateway Rail Freight Interchange where significant growth is planned makes providing for large volumes of short distance commuter journeys as well as strategic trips a significant challenge.
- 5.3. National Travel Survey data from 2013/14 indicates that people living in the East Midlands travel almost 700 miles (1,120 kilometres) further per annum than the national average despite making a similar number of journeys overall. In fact, transport links are identified by residents of NWL as a key strength as a place to live. Just over half of the district's residents' work within the district and nearly half of residents and workers travel more than 6 miles (10 kilometres) to get to work making travel via vehicular modes essential. Almost three quarters of residents own at least one vehicle and 86% of residents and workers commute by car.
- 5.4. The condition of Leicestershire's highways is amongst the best in the country with just 2% of the classified road network identified as requiring structural maintenance in 2014/15. Whilst average speeds and CO₂ emissions marginally increased in 2014/15, the authority is continuing to target congestion hotspots through a range of schemes and initiatives.
- 5.5. The key highway infrastructure improvements which have been identified as required by the district are M1 J22, A42 J13 and the various junctions along the A511 corridor between these two junctions. The A511 is recognised by the Leicester and Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEEP) as the Coalville Growth Corridor and has the potential to deliver 5,275 houses, 25 hectares of committed employment land and growth in the logistics sector but is currently constrained by poor infrastructure.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 5.6. The M1 provides generally excellent north / south connections between several large urban centres and national and international gateways. The section which passes through North West Leicestershire between J23A and J24A is one of the busiest links in the UK and includes some of the most complex interactions of local and strategic traffic with several major cross-country routes interfacing at junctions spaced in close proximity. This section of corridor serves East Midlands Airport and the major urban areas of Derby, Nottingham and Loughborough where significant growth is planned. Routes around East Midlands Airport and towards Nottingham currently suffer from peak hour congestion and significant delays and are recognised as priorities for improvement by Highways England.

- 5.7. The A42 is a strategically important north-east / south-west link between the M1 and M6 and is an important freight route to East Midlands Airport. On a typical weekday there are around 500 freight movements to and from the airport with the vast majority occurring late at night (after 9pm) or early in the morning (between 2am and 5am). Overall the route performs relatively well, but there are issues with peak period speeds and delays through flow instability; frequent accidents present safety concerns particularly due to the lack of a hard shoulder. Additionally, there are significant seasonal variations in traffic volumes and high demand for overnight freight movements which makes routine maintenance a challenge. Large sections of the A42 pavement surface will reach the end of its design life by 2021 and will need to be resurfaced within the plan period.
- 5.8. The A453 provides a direct link to Nottingham from the northeast of the district. The section between M1 J24 and Nottingham is part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) managed by Highways England. The former single carriageway sections between M1 J24 and new Clifton Mill Hill Roundabout were widened to dual carriageway standard between 2013-2015 at a cost of £150m to improve safety, reduce congestion and increase journey reliability for the 30,000 vehicles a day using the route. VMS providing driver information along with queue detection loops, emergency roadside telephones and CCTV were installed to assist Highways England in the management and monitoring of incidents.
- 5.9. The A50 and A511 run broadly parallel through the district and provide access between Stoke-on-Trent to the northwest and Leicester to the southeast. Operation of the A50 corridor is variable with particular issues at the eastern end between A50 J2 (A6) and the M1 J24 intersection where extensive peak hour queuing occurs. A pinch point scheme was delivered by Highways England in late 2014 at a cost of £6m to reduce opposing movements at M1 J24 and thus alleviate congestion. A new signal controlled section of carriageway was constructed through M1 J24 to redirect traffic routing between the A50 eastbound and the M1 south to join the M1 via the entry slip road at M1 J23A. The scheme will support short term committed development growth in the area though it will be superseded by works associated with the recent development consent order for East Midlands Gateway.
- 5.10. Work undertaken as part of the Core Strategy (which was withdrawn in October 2013) identified that there was a need for improvements to all junctions along the A511 between Junction 22 of the M1 and Junction 13 of the A42. It is therefore important that improvements are carried out in order to ensure that the necessary development can take place.
- 5.11. Of the remaining primary routes, parts of which pass through North West Leicestershire:
- The A6 is a key radial route from Leicester City to M1 J24 which provides interurban connectivity between Loughborough and Leicester.
 - The A444 is a cross country route between the A38 at Burton-on-Trent and the A428 in Coventry which passes through A42 J11 at Appleby Magna and M6 J3 south of Nuneaton.
 - A512 runs east-west through the district and connects Ashby-de-la-Zouch to M1 J23 and Loughborough.
 - A447 runs north-south through the southern part of the district and connects several villages to the A511 which provides onward connections to the strategic road network.
- 5.12. Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been declared in Castle Donington, Coalville, Copt Oak, Kegworth and M1 Mole Hill Farm, Kegworth due to emissions levels which exceed emission standards for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). Monitoring in 2015 concluded that the annual mean objective for NO₂ had not be achieved hence implementation of the action plan and monitoring is ongoing.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Key Transport Infrastructure



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Legend

- North West Leicestershire
- Town or Village
- Woodland
- Waterbody
- Town
- Motorway
- A Road
- Railway Station
- Proposed HS2 Route
- Freight Rail Line
- Passenger Rail Line
- East Midlands Gateway
- East Midlands Airport

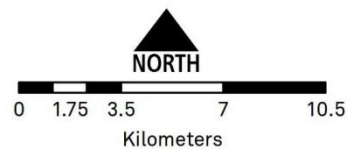
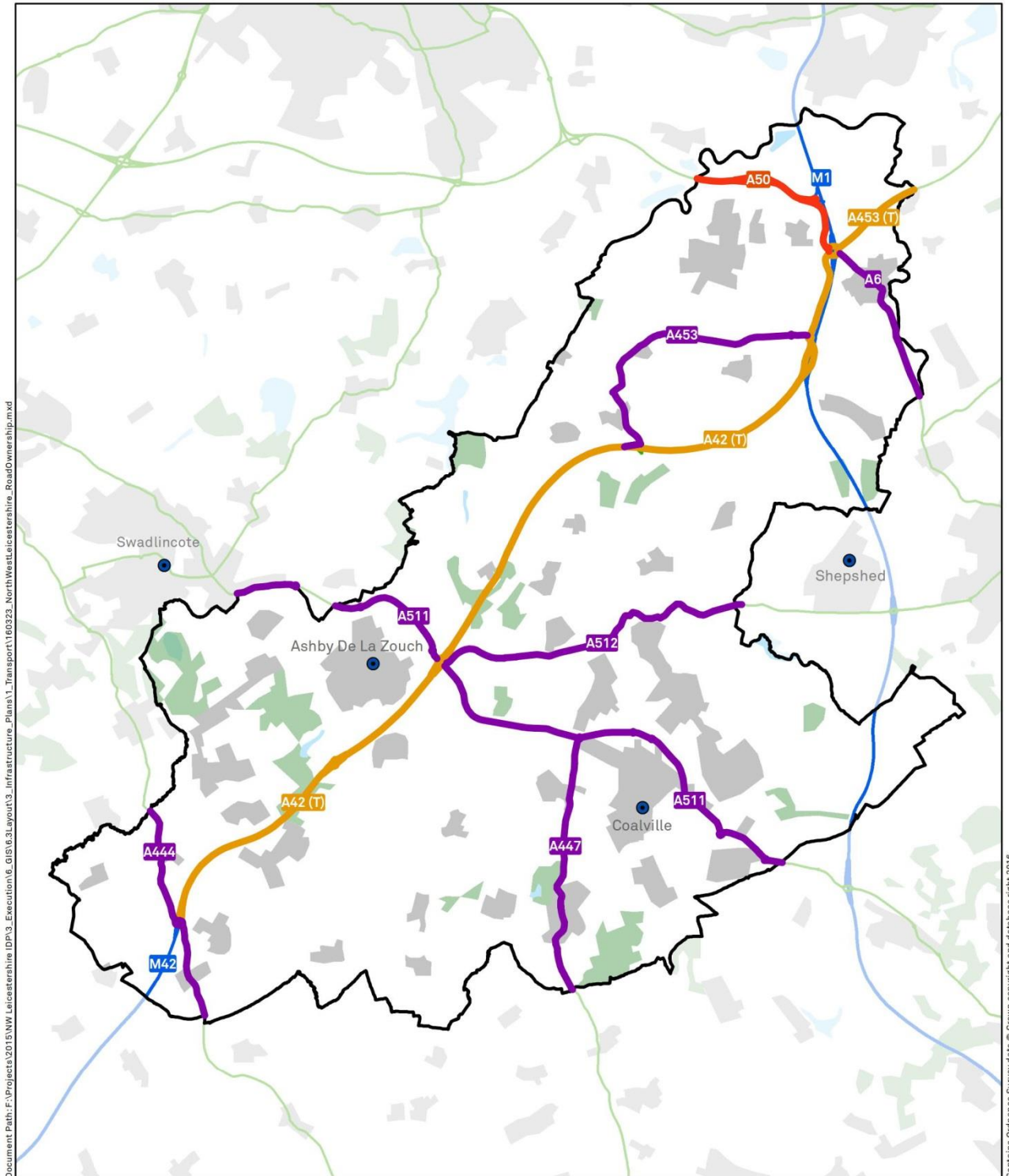


Figure 5.1: Key Transport Infrastructure

North West Leicestershire IDP - Strategic Highway Network and Local Highway Network



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Legend

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| North West Leicestershire | Ownership |
| Town or Village | A50 DBFO |
| Woodland | Highways England Trunk Road |
| Waterbody | LCC |
| Town | |
| Motorway | |
| A Road | |

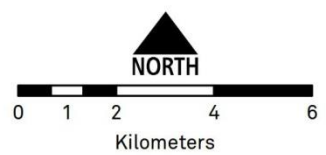


Figure 5.2: Strategic and Local Highway Network

Infrastructure Required to Support Growth

- 5.13. Significant infrastructure schemes are planned within the district over the next five years:
- Growth Deal 1 monies have been secured for M1 J22 and A42 J13 and £15m has already been identified through Section 106 / 278 agreements. Negotiations are continuing with Leicester and Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and developers to secure further growth funding. This will enable the highway authority to deliver the infrastructure schemes required to facilitate growth along the A511 Growth Corridor upfront thereby providing certainty in supporting wider economic development growth in the area.
 - Highways England are continuing to deliver Smart Motorway improvements along the M1.
 - The recently upgraded M1 J24 will see further improvements as a result of the East Midlands Gateway Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SRFI), as will M1 J24a.

M1 Smart Motorway

- 5.14. Highways England is continuing a staged roll out of Smart Motorway upgrades along the M1 corridor with a view to delivering a complete smart motorway corridor between London and Yorkshire by 2025. Smart motorway schemes utilise active traffic management techniques to increase capacity through the use of variable speed limits and hard shoulder running at busy times to reduce congestion, ease traffic flow and improve reliability. The following sections are identified for upgrade in Highways England's Route Investment Strategy (RIS):
- M1 J24-J25 upgrade works are due to commence in 2016/17 and be open to traffic 2017/18.
 - M1 J23A-J24 upgrade works are due to commence by the end of 2019/20.
 - M1 J19-J23A upgrade works are due to commence during Road Period 2 (2020-2025).

M1 J24 and M1 J24a

- 5.15. M1 J24 which was recently upgraded with pinch point funding will be further improved along with J24a as a result of the recent Development Consent Order (DCO) for the new East Midlands Gateway Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SRFI). The proposed works include:
- Replacement of the roundabout at M1 J24a with a new free flow link from the A50 eastbound to the M1 southbound;
 - A new bypass connecting the A6 to the A453 south of Kegworth;
 - A short link road at J24 for northbound traffic from the site and the A453 to the A50;
 - Widening and signalisation of the A453 entry to J24;
 - A new site access onto the A453 south of J24 to serve the SRFI and East Midlands Airport;
 - Retention of the current A50 southbound arm into Junction 24 for local access.
 - Closure of the Church Lane access to Lockington from the A50, and the provision of a new access to the village via Main Street;
 - A new access to the Hilton Hotel from the altered and reconfigured A50;
 - A new bridge over the M1 would replace the existing Ashby Road overbridge which is substandard for vehicular use, but will be retained for pedestrian and cycle use; and
 - Bus interchange facilities at the site access roundabout and bus priority through to Ashby Road in Kegworth.

A511 Corridor

- 5.16. Work undertaken in support of the withdrawn Core Strategy identifies junctions along the A511 corridor which require improvement. This work was used to inform the Coalville Contributions Strategy as it identifies the highway infrastructure improvements that will be required to support two sustainable urban extensions (SUE) and a number of smaller sites promoted through the then Core Strategy. The studies and assessments which have taken place since have painted a strategically consistent picture as to the key points on the highway network where growth is likely to impact significantly. Consequently, LCC are confident that the schemes identified by the Coalville Contributions Strategy remain appropriate to accommodate current forecast levels of growth.
- 5.17. The Contributions Strategy provides a strengthened position for bidding for Growth Deal monies and other funding sources and provides an opportunity for LCC, North West Leicestershire District Council (NWLDC) and developers to work in partnership to deliver the infrastructure required to enable growth.
- 5.18. LCC are currently working to reprioritise and re-cost the schemes based on revised growth forecasts contained in the North West Leicestershire Local Plan. This work is being undertaken concurrently with this study and is not due to be reported until Summer 2016, but possible improvements could comprise:
- Capacity enhancements including localised widening works;
 - The restriction of selected turning movements;
 - The introduction of signal control; and
 - The delivery of a Bardon Link Road between Bardon Road and Beveridge Lane.

M1 J22

- 5.19. This junction falls just outside of North West Leicester but provides an important strategic connection for the district. Pre-committed transport funding and local growth funding totalling £3.6m has been secured to deliver capacity improvement works at M1 J22. The works, shown in Figure 5.3, are due to be completed in July 2016 and will replace the existing priority controlled roundabout with a fully signalised layout.
- The entries from the M1, A50 and A511 will flare to three lanes on approach to the junction and the existing two lane exits will be retained.
 - The circulatory beneath the northern M1 bridge will be retained as two lanes whilst the remainder of the junction will be widened to provide a three lane circulatory.
 - Circulatory speeds will be reduced to 50mph.
 - Signal heads will be installed on all approaches and on the circulatory in advance of each entry.
 - The existing footway which runs from the A511 to the A50 around the northern perimeter of the circulatory will be widened to 2m and uncontrolled pedestrian crossings will be implemented over the M1 northbound on-slip and southbound off-slip.
 - New bus stops and shelters will be installed on the A511 in advance of the junction.
 - Resurfacing works along the A511 will complement the improvements.

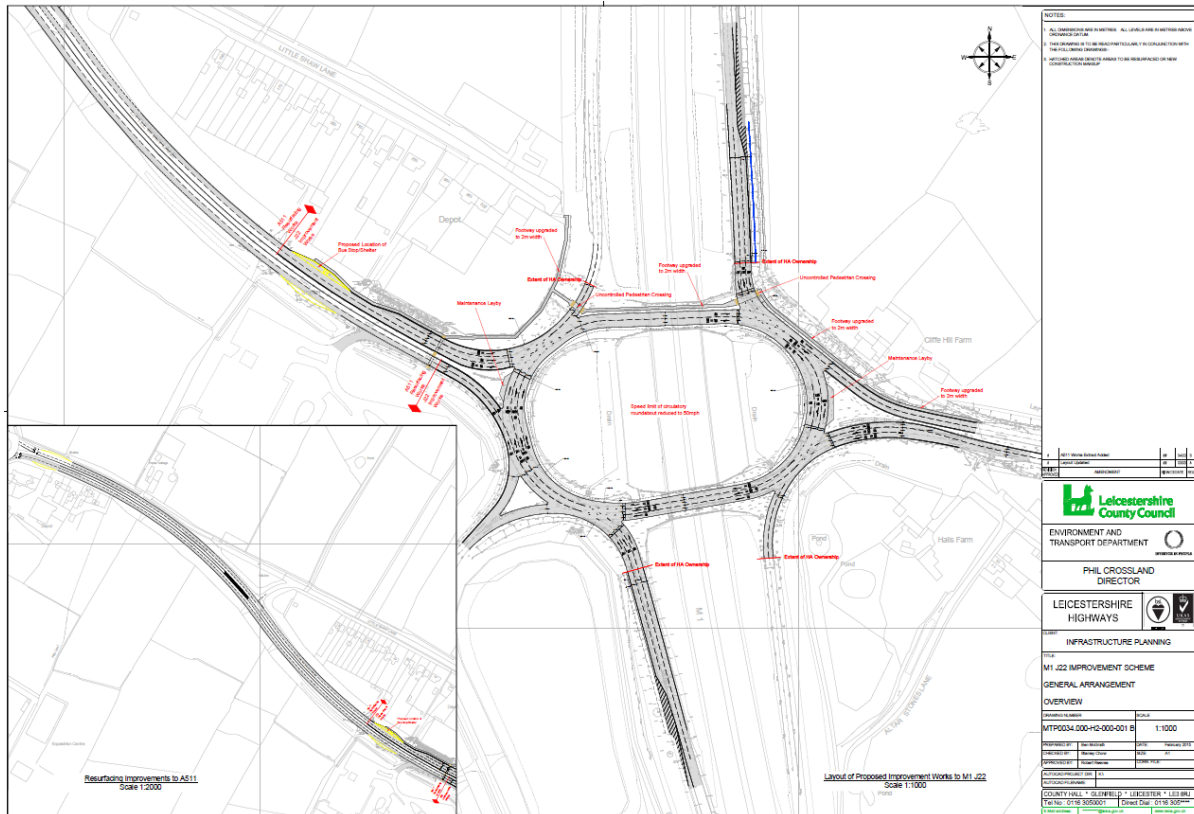


Figure 5.3: M1 J22 Improvement Scheme

A42 J13

- 5.20. Around £3m of pre-committed transport funding and local growth funding has been secured for improvements at A42 J13. The details of the scheme are currently being developed by LCC following optioneering work undertaken in early 2015. The currently preferred option shown in Figure 5.4 involves widening of all approaches (except Lountside) to three lanes and signalisation of the A42 northbound and southbound off-slips and A511 Ashby Road eastbound and westbound entries. This scheme is the most expensive of the options considered, and work is ongoing to ensure that the best value scheme is delivered relative to achieving the required improvements to the junction’s reserve capacity. (This could result in some minor changes to the proposals shown.) . Works are proposed to start on site during late summer 2016 with the scheme completed and open to traffic by late spring 2017.
- 5.21. With regard to the wider A42 corridor, there are flow instability issues and frequent accidents associated with two lane running. Consideration has previously been given to the potential to upgrade the A42 to an expressway by removing conflicts points, such as laybys. However, the existing issues along the corridor are not attributable to or an impediment to growth. Therefore any upgrade will need to be developed and funded by Highways England, though there are no proposals at present.

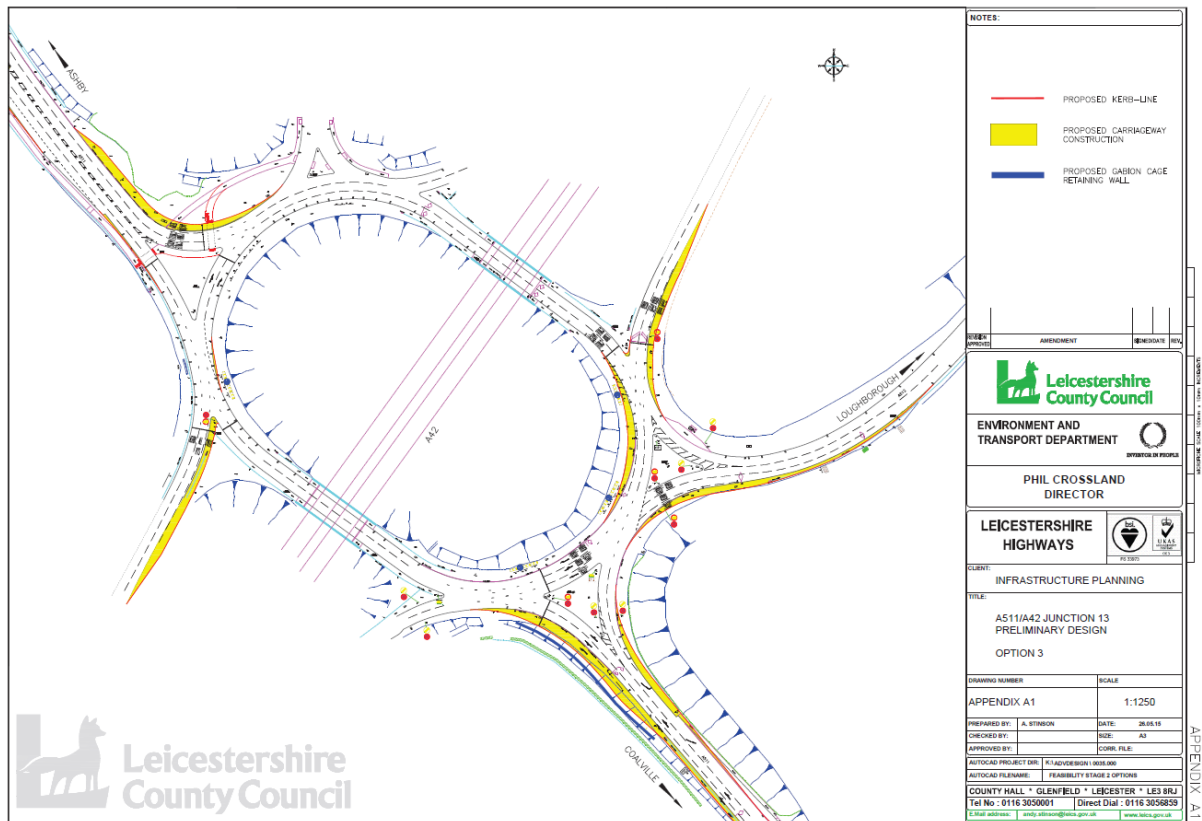


Figure 5.4: A42 J13 Improvement Scheme

Bardon Link Road

- 5.22. A Grampian Condition to deliver the Bardon Link Road was applied to the 2013 planning consent for Bardon Grange, an 800 dwelling residential development in Coalville. However, the need for a compulsory purchase order (CPO) has resulted in the developer seeking to renegotiate the S106 agreement.
- 5.23. If a link onto Bardon Road is not provided from the northern end of the Bardon Grange development then, on the basis of current available evidence, an alternative package of highway improvements would be required and the upgrade of Hugglescote crossroads is likely to become an early priority in terms of enabling growth in South East Coalville. Any potential future business case will need to focus on the wider economic growth benefits of the scheme.

Flying Horse (Stanton Lane) Roundabout

- 5.24. This junction currently comprises two lane approaches from the A511 eastbound, A511 westbound, B591 Copt Oak Road, a flared two lane entry from Stanton Road and a two lane circulatory roundabout. Any potential mitigation scheme is likely to comprise works to improve capacity to match the works being delivered at M1 J22 and could, potentially, involve the restriction of selected turning movements.

Beveridge Lane Roundabout

- 5.25. This junction currently comprises a two lane approach from the A511 eastbound, a three lane approach the B585 Beveridge Lane and a four lane approach from the A511 westbound. The A511 westbound approach includes two ahead lanes onto the two lane circulatory and two left turn lanes to the B585 Beveridge Lane and segregated by a splitter island. Any future mitigation scheme is likely to involve widening works to increase capacity and could, potentially, involve converting the existing roundabout in to a signalised junction.

[Birch Tree \(Reg's Way\) Roundabout](#)

- 5.26. This priority controlled roundabout currently comprises a two lane circulatory with two lane approaches from each arm and single lane exits. Future improvements could comprise the introduction of signal control and localised widening.

[Bardon Road Roundabout](#)

- 5.27. This priority roundabout currently comprises two lane approaches from the A511 eastbound and A511 westbound, a single lane approach from Bardon Road and single lane exits on each arm. Proposals to replace this junction with a fully signalised arrangement to enable the proposed Bardon Relief Road to link into the junction from the south have previously been considered. A bypass option is no longer being pursued though the benefits of, need for and priority of a Bardon Link Road between Bardon Road and Beveridge Lane is currently being investigated.

[Broom Leys Road Cross Roads](#)

- 5.28. The four armed signalised Broom Leys Road cross roads was modified by LCC shortly before the Coalville Contributions Strategy was developed to improve safety and capacity. The current arrangement comprises two lane approaches from Stephenson Way northbound and Broom Leys Road westbound, a three lane approach from Stephenson Way southbound and a single lane approach for ahead and left movements only from Broom Leys Road eastbound. Future improvement measures are likely to focus on improving capacity and addressing existing safety issues.

[Whitwick Road Roundabout](#)

- 5.29. This junction currently comprises a priority controlled roundabout comprising two lane approaches and single lane exits on each arm. Any potential mitigation scheme is likely to include widening of approaches and exits to the roundabout to provide additional capacity and possible alterations to the central island

[Thornborough Road Roundabout](#)

- 5.30. This junction is a priority controlled roundabout comprising two lane entries from Thornborough Road southbound and the A511 eastbound and westbound and a three lane approach from Thornborough Road northbound. Each arm has a single lane exit and there is a staggered pedestrian crossing across the A511 eastbound approach. Future improvement options are likely to relate to widening works to increase capacity.

[Hoo Ash \(Swannington Road\) Roundabout](#)

- 5.31. This five arm roundabout currently comprises a two lane circulatory and two lane flared approaches and single lane exits from all arms except Ashby Road which has a single lane approach and single lane exit. Any mitigation scheme is likely to comprise widening works on all approaches and exits to potentially provide signalised dual carriageway approaches on the A511 arms.

[Hugglescote \(Central Road\) Cross Roads](#)

- 5.32. This junction currently comprises a signalised crossroads with single lane entries and exits on each arm. The mitigation scheme comprises additional approach lanes from Grange Road, Station Road and Ashburton Road.
- 5.33. In February 2015, LCC undertook public consultation on nine possible junction layouts at Hugglescote Crossroads. The proposals received significant local opposition as any improvement to the junction would potentially involve the removal of the community centre. LCC Cabinet has subsequently resolved that no further work will be undertaken at this time on the scheme in light of the consultation outcomes.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Key Highways Projects

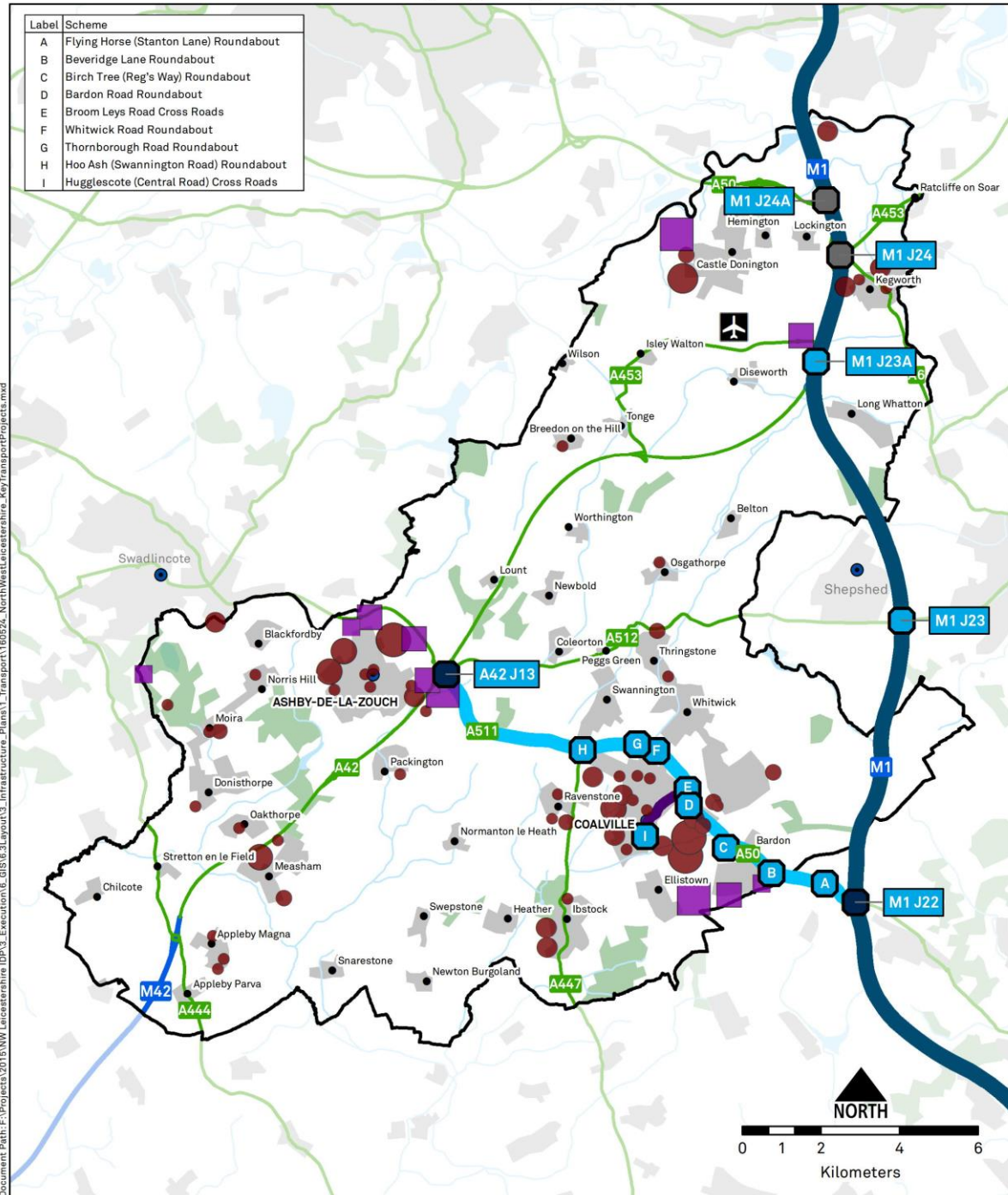


Figure 5.5: Highway Projects Required to Support Growth

Further Considerations

- 5.34. Significant investment is planned for the district's primary road network to 2031. NWLDC, LCC and LLEP have successfully secured almost £54m of public and private monies to deliver measures to facilitate growth. Highways England and the local highway authority are confident that the infrastructure improvement schemes identified and being delivered by them and developers will be sufficient to accommodate the levels of growth set out in the Local Plan.
- 5.35. There is some uncertainty regarding the deliverability of some of the schemes due to funding shortfalls. However, the majority of funding has already been secured and there is confidence that the likely shortfall in funding can be bridged. LCC and NWLDC are therefore working together to gain a more accurate assessment of the likely funding gap to strengthen their ability to secure further funding.
- 5.36. NWLDC has already secured more than £2m in S106 funding and is in the process of securing almost £13m from South East Coalville SUE. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) limits the number of contributing sites to five and S106 contributions can only lawfully be collected to offset the impact of a specific development. Combined, this has the potential to affect the County's ability to deliver transport improvements to address wider growth issues. However, NWLDC and LCC propose to resolve this through the use of S278 agreements to enable developers to deliver improvement works to the public highway.
- 5.37. Funding has already been secured to deliver works at M1 J22 and A42 J13 and the majority of funding required to deliver the other highway improvement schemes identified has been secured from agreed sources. The remaining shortfall in funding is not insurmountable and LCC and NWLDC are working in partnership with the LLEP to identify potential funding streams which could plug the gap between scheme costs and the Coalville Contributions Strategy.
- 5.38. LCC and NWLDC are currently developing the Coalville Growth Strategy (Infrastructure) which will generate a prioritised package of measures for investment and provide an evidence base for the development of business cases for future funding bids. Additional modelling work has been commissioned which will take account of the A511 Growth Corridor Improvements, NWLDC regeneration proposals, East Midlands Gateway and ongoing work to consider the case for reopening the Burton to Leicester Railway Line and will run concurrently with this study.
- 5.39. The highway authorities and NWLDC are working together to identify funding streams to fill the shortfall between costs and the contributions strategy and to address highway capacity constraints in order to ensure that the development in the Local Plan can be delivered. In summary, it can be concluded that:
- All major development that is currently planned for North West Leicestershire can be accommodated, subject to mitigation, without adverse impact upon the highway network;
 - Various schemes have been developed by LCC and developers to enable growth and there are no significant barriers to delivery of these works;
 - The Coalville Contributions Strategy will help to address the significant financial costs of delivering improvements and provides a forum for LCC, NWLDC, the LLEP and developers to work together to secure additional funding.
 - LLEP money has already been secured to deliver improvements at M1 J22 and A42 J13 which are designed to accommodate growth proposals in the Local Plan.

Longer Term Planning to 2031 and Beyond

- 5.40. The Districts in Leicestershire are currently working together to develop an evidence base in relation to housing and economic need post-2031. This work is at a very early stage but should ultimately provide a basis for identifying and planning for longer term transport infrastructure investment.

Public Transport

Overview

- 5.41. Public transport provision in North West Leicestershire is limited and comprises a bus network focussed on the towns of Ashby and Coalville. Services along the A511 and A6 corridors which serve Castle Donington and Kegworth as well as the Skylink services which operate between East Midlands Airport and Derby, Nottingham and Leicester are commercially strong. However, existing services to the villages only operate where subsidies remain and there have been historic problems maintaining public transport provision along some routes.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 5.42. There are no passenger rail services throughout the whole of North West Leicestershire. The nearest rail stations to the main towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coalville are East Midlands Parkway, which has an 850 space park and ride facility, and Loughborough, Leicester and Burton-upon-Trent which can all be reached by bus.
- 5.43. The county's predominantly rural nature means bus services are variable and tend to be limited to local services operating between the county's towns and villages and shuttle services to the airport from Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Loughborough and Coalville. The main routes serving Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coalville typically operate at a frequency of hourly or better though evening and Sunday services are restricted to one or two routes. Most local services stop at every stop en-route to be commercially viable so journey times are generally uncompetitive when compared to the private car. Consequently, travel tends to be dominated by the private car.
- 5.44. The strongest commercial routes are along the A511 corridor, the A6 corridor to East Midlands Airport and the Coalville to Loughborough / Shepshed corridor due to its economic and further education draw. There have historically been problems maintaining services between Coalville and East Midlands Airport. However, the increasing economic draw along this corridor makes it a strong commercial prospect and there is now greater interest amongst commercial operators in retaining this route which will benefit from increased patronage associated with the recently consented East Midlands Gateway. In January 2016, Trent Barton introduced an additional limited stop 'Skylink Express' service between Nottingham City Centre, Nottingham Trent University, Clifton South Interchange and East Midlands Airport. NWLDC are also actively engaging with bus operators to support new residential development sites in the district to ensure new residential areas are provided with travel to work opportunities by bus.
- 5.45. The district is home to East Midlands Airport which is the UK's largest pure cargo airport and the 11th busiest passenger airport. The airport manages 300,000 tonnes of freight per year and is a hub for three major global integrated freight airlines. In addition, the airport handles approximately 4 million passengers per annum serving domestic and international flight connections. East Midlands Airport is the largest employment site in Leicestershire outside the city of Leicester, supporting over 6,000 jobs in the region and employing 1 in 47 of the working population in North West Leicestershire. In 2013, 6,730 employees were based at the site, employed by 90 companies.
- 5.46. There is no direct rail link to the airport and a 2006 study concluded that a heavy rail connection is unviable due to cost, expected usage and environmental impact and it was concluded at a bus-based transit system to East Midlands Parkway would be the most effective way of linking the airport with intercity rail services. Skylink services operate between the airport and the cities of Derby, Nottingham and Leicester at a 20 minute frequency every day. The Nottingham Skylink service operates from the city centre to East Midlands Airport via Castle Donington and continues onwards to Loughborough via Kegworth or Coalville via Shepshed. In addition, a new hourly East Midlands Parkway to East Midlands Airport shuttle service was introduced in 2015 to coordinate with train services.

Infrastructure Required to Support Growth

- 5.47. Two nationally significant infrastructure projects are planned in North West Leicestershire including the eastern leg of HS2, which is proposed to follow the route of the A42 corridor through the district, and East Midlands Gateway which will be delivered on land north of East Midlands Airport close of M1 J24.

High Speed 2: Birmingham to Leeds

- 5.48. The Government has yet to confirm the route of the eastern leg of HS2, although it has confirmed that the East Midlands Hub Station will be located at Toton (in Nottinghamshire); this means that the route will inevitably have to pass through Leicestershire. The previously published consultation route for HS2 Phase 2 from Birmingham to Leeds passes through North West Leicestershire broadly following the M42 / A42 corridor. Whilst the proposals are expected to create significant numbers of direct and indirect job opportunities, there are no stations planned within the district and the lack of direct connectivity with cities and areas along the route has been criticised. NWLDC have objected to the proposals on the basis that they will result in numerous adverse impacts on the environment, residents and businesses, economic development and prospects for growth without delivering any direct benefits to the district or the neighbouring cities in terms of rail connectivity. The route does not have any planning status at present though a decision on HS2 is expected in Autumn 2016.

East Midlands Gateway

- 5.49. The strategic rail freight interchange (SRFI) on land north of East Midlands Airport known as 'East Midlands Gateway' was granted a development consent order (DCO) by the Secretary of State for Transport on 12th January 2016. The intermodal rail freight interchange is a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' (NSIP) which, when built, will provide more than 557,414m² of warehousing and ancillary service buildings and accommodate around 16 trains up to 775m long per day.
- 5.50. New road infrastructure, including a bypass to Kegworth, will connect the site to the existing highway network and a new direct rail link to the existing Castle Donington Branch freight line will enable the intermodal transition of cargo and provide access to the national strategic road and rail networks and the UK's major ports.
- 5.51. A comprehensive package of public transport improvements have also been secured since the DCO was granted which will build on and extend existing public transport provision to East Midlands Airport.

Coalville Bus Services

- 5.52. The North West Leicestershire highway contributions strategy includes for the provision of two new bus services between Coalville and Leicester and Coalville and Ibstock to serve new development sites in Bardon and South East Coalville. These residential developments should provide a critical mass of passengers to support new bus services along these corridors. Funding should be targeted at improving the journey times and frequencies of services to Leicester to increase the attractiveness and usability of the bus network and make it competitive with the car.

Further Considerations

- 5.53. North West Leicestershire has a high level of in commuting with some 45,500 staff employed in the district. Of the East Midlands Airport employees around 15% live in North West Leicestershire, 15% live in Derby, 11% live in South Derbyshire, 10% live in Erewash, 4% live in Nottingham and 2% live in Leicester. Despite the provision of airport shuttle services which operate 24 hours per day, 7 days a week to the main towns and cities, only 9% of employees commute by bus with the private car representing the highest mode share at 71%.

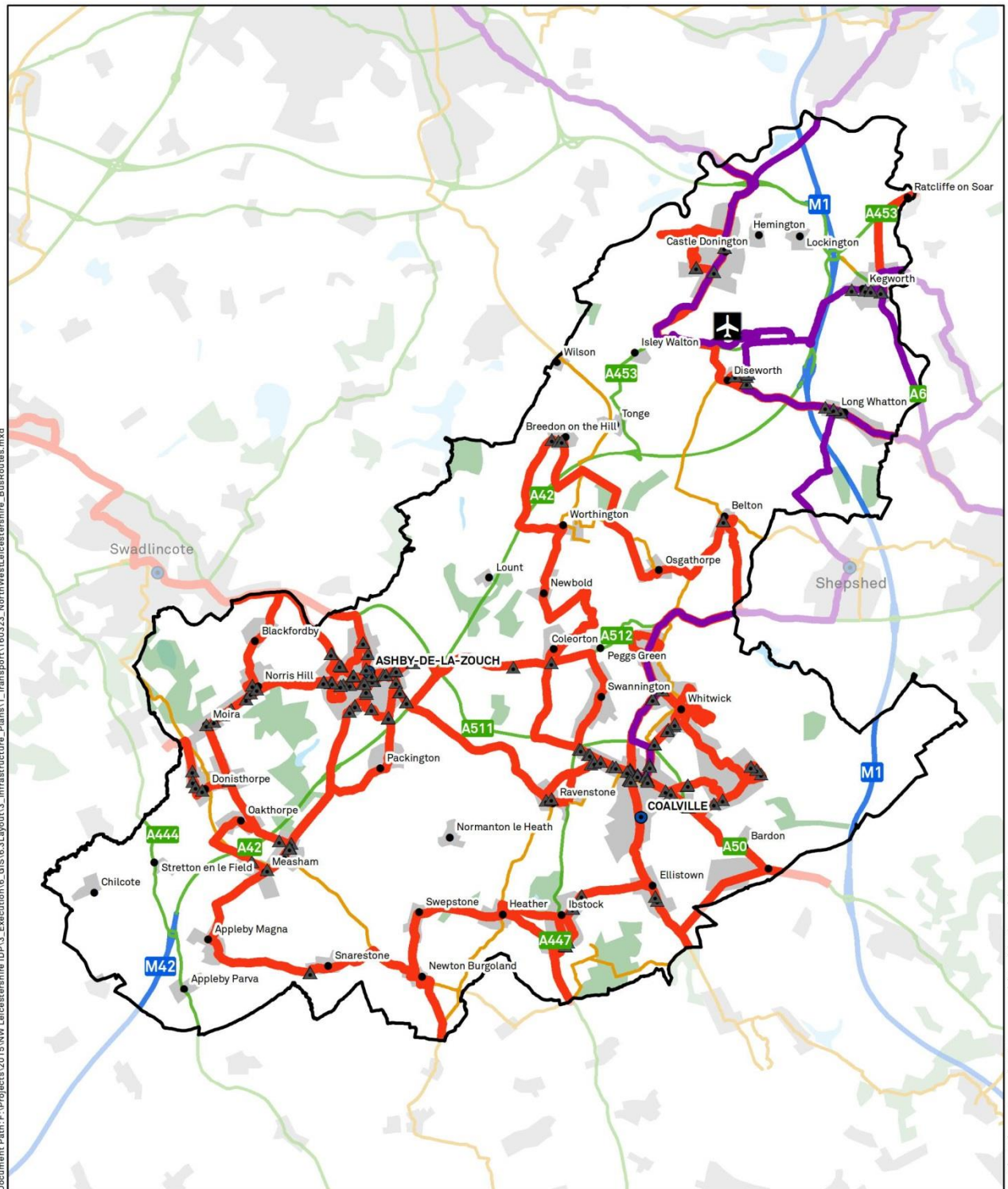
Coalville – Airport – East Midlands Gateway – Long Eaton – Beeston Bus Link

- 5.54. There have historically been problems maintaining public transport provision between East Midlands Airport and Coalville. The East Midlands Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SFRI) has the potential to almost double the number of employees in the East Midlands Enterprise Gateway area to some 12,000 staff which should provide an opportunity for greater patronage and potential expansion of the local public transport network.
- 5.55. Based on the current SRFI transport strategy, services will be provided between Coalville – Airport – East Midlands Gateway – Long Eaton – Beeston to replace the existing Skylink shuttle services to better connect the towns and local economic opportunities. This route will build on and extend existing services operating to East Midlands Airport and will not require any additional infrastructure, other than a terminal in Coalville. The economic draw of this corridor makes it a strong commercial prospect though it is recognised that the narrow streets in the town make it tight for providing a public transport hub.

[Leicester to Burton Line](#)

- 5.56. There remains aspirations to reopen the Leicester & Burton Line which closed to passenger traffic in the 1960's and is currently only used by freight trains transporting aggregates from Bardon Hill Quarry. Stage 1 of the link between Loughborough and Leicester was reinstated in 1994 but the Stage 2 section between Leicester and Burton-upon-Trent was never progressed due to rail privatisation and a scheme reappraisal in 1996 suggesting an annual operating deficit of £0.8m.
- 5.57. A LCC commissioned viability study conducted in 2009 concluded that the scheme would not be good value for money and would be unlikely to cover its operating costs without some form of ongoing subsidy. However, local authorities along the route are keen to reinstate passenger services on this line and the emerging North West Leicestershire Local Plan contains a policy to support the reinstatement of the line to serve Coalville and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Whilst it appears a simple concept, the line runs through former coalfields, the tracks and embankments are in poor condition and there are issues surrounding cost and need for a public subsidy to support the line. Furthermore, the line could undermine the existing bus network by taking patronage from commercially viable bus services.
- 5.58. At present there are no specific proposals to reinstate passenger services on the line. A recent study, jointly commissioned by LCC and NWLDC, to investigate the case for the line, concluded that:
- It would represent poor value for money;
 - The capital and revenue costs are of such a scale that they could not be afforded by the County Council or a combination of local authorities;
 - There is no prospect of developing a strong business case to secure funding from Central Government; and
 - There is no realistic prospect of Network Rail or HS2 Ltd funding the capital costs nor of the future operating costs being absorbed into a future rail franchise.
- 5.59. In light of the above findings, it has been concluded that no further investigatory work should be undertaken on the proposal at this time. This position would be revisited were there to be a significant change in circumstances.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Bus Routes



- Legend**
- North West Leicestershire
 - Town or Village
 - Woodland
 - Waterbody
 - Town
 - Village
 - Motorway
 - A Road
 - Skylink
 - Bus Route
 - ▲ Bus Stop
 - ✈ Airport

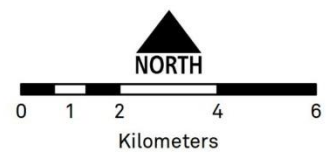


Figure 5.6: Existing Bus Routes across North West Leicestershire

Pedestrian and Cycle

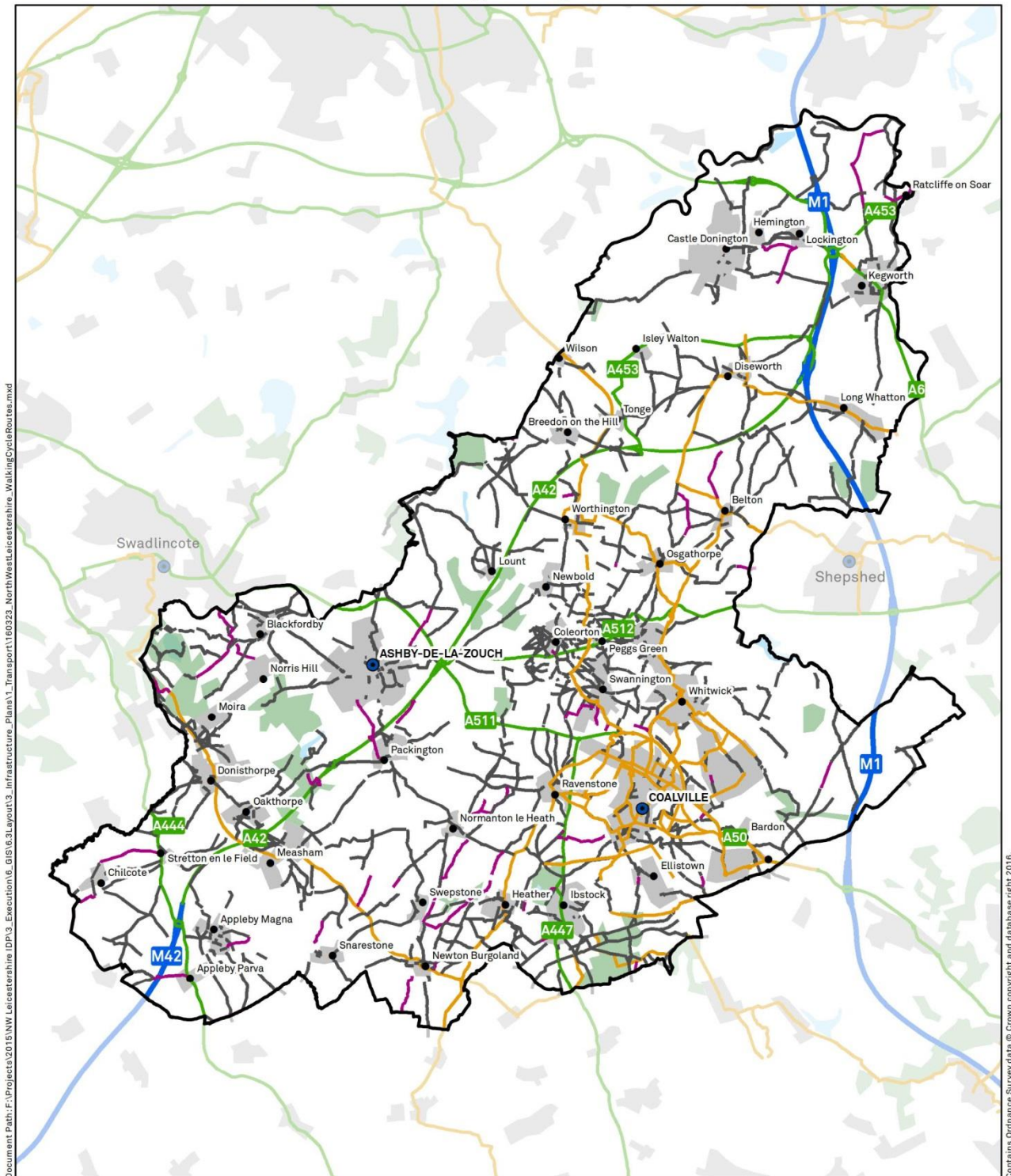
Overview

- 5.60. Residents of the East Midlands walk an average of 174 miles per person per year which is lower than the national average of 184 miles per annum. However, the uptake of cycling (and other private transport modes) is 40% higher than the average across England totalling 279 miles per person per year. According to the 2011 Census, 15% of journeys to work in the district were less than 2km and more than 30% were less than 5km indicating that there is significant scope for residents and workers to use sustainable modes to travel to work if suitable infrastructure exists.
- 5.61. According to the National Travel Survey 2014, 57% of walking trips in England are for leisure (for the purpose of walking, visiting friends, entertainment or leisure facilities or shopping) with 30% undertaken for commuting, business or education purposes. By comparison, only 44% of cycling journeys in England are for leisure with 50% of trips made for commuting, business or education purposes.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 5.62. Leicestershire has a network of 1,876 miles of public rights of way in the county which makes up 43% of the county's highways and provides an extensive facility for walkers and cyclists, particularly in the more rural areas such as North West Leicestershire. In addition, the 75 mile National Forest Way runs through the heart of the district between the National Memorial Arboretum in Staffordshire to Beacon County Park in Leicestershire and there are 19 National Forest walks and 'access for all' trails which provide for all abilities.
- 5.63. The district is also served by four routes on the National Cycle Network which are interspersed with several other recommended on and off road routes. LCC's Annual Monitoring Report indicates that user satisfaction with cycle routes, lanes and facilities remains above the national average.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Walking and Cycle Routes



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Legend

- North West Leicestershire
- Town or Village
- Woodland
- Waterbody
- M Motorway
- A A Road
- B Bridleway
- C Cycleway
- P Public Footpath
- Town
- Village

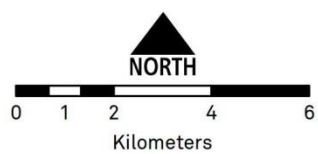


Figure 5.7: Walking and Cycling Routes across North West Leicestershire

Infrastructure Required to Support Growth

- 5.64. Around £2m from the Sustainable Transport Fund has been used to upgrade walking and cycling routes to schools and jobs and deliver increased cycle parking in Leicestershire. Coalville in particular has seen a good increase in walking and cycling mode share for journeys less than five kilometres in length and the town is identified in LTP3 as focus for further investment in walking and cycling provision to stimulate economic growth and reduce emissions.
- 5.65. The Coalville, Cropston Drive and Abbots Oak Drive improvement scheme was delivered in 2014 to connect Coalville Cycle Routes 2 and 5 and provide a sustainable transport route for Greenhill residents to schools on Meadow Lane and employment in Bardon and Coalville Town Centres. NWLDC have an aspiration to provide other similar linkages within the town to create a more cohesive network and complement local developer funded works.
- 5.66. The North West Leicestershire Cycling Strategy (2012) contains a prioritised list of cycling improvements in Coalville and Ashby along with indicative costs. A total of 34 schemes are identified for Coalville with a further 35 identified for Ashby ranging from minor signing works costing around £3,000 through to the provision of new lengths of off road cycle tracks with associated signing and crossing facilities costing up to £315,000.
- 5.67. Highways England and Sustrans are also taking forward cycle improvements at M1 J24 to provide a continuous 2m wide shared pedestrian / cycle route around the north of the junction between the A50 and the A6 including informal pedestrian crossings over the slip roads.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 5.68. Strategic gaps in the existing cycling provision have been identified through the Coalville and Ashby-de-la-Zouch Cycling Strategies and it is anticipated that future development of these towns will build on these proposals. The need for additional walking and cycling infrastructure will be considered on a site by site basis to ensure that growth areas are integrated within existing walking and cycling networks.

Parking

Overview

- 5.69. There are currently 29 publicly available car parks within North West Leicestershire District comprising nine in Coalville, six in Ashby-de-la-Zouch, four in Whitwick, three in Castle Donington, two in Ibstock, two in Measham and one in each of Hugglescote, Moira and Thringstone which collectively provide 1,867 car parking spaces and disabled bays. In addition there are 257 limited waiting bays and 25 disabled parking spaces on street across the district.
- 5.70. The majority of car parks provide for long stay parking with no restrictions on the length of stay. The exceptions are the following seven car parks in Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coalville which provide for short stay parking of less than three hours with no return permitted within two hours.
- Brook Street Car Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 - Hood Park Leisure Centre, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 - North Street Car Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 - Leicestershire County Council Library Car Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 - Belvoir Shopping Centre / Needhams Walk Car Park, Coalville
 - Belvoir Shopping Centre / Market Hall Car Park, Coalville
 - Margaret Street Car Park, Coalville
- 5.71. In addition, two car parks provide free short stay parking for visitors including 30 minutes at the Council Offices in Coalville and an hour at the Market Place in Whitwick.
- 5.72. The two main towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coalville are the only places in the District where car parking charges apply. A pay and display system is in operation in all of the publicly available off-street car parks in these towns. With the exception of the Royal Hotel Car Park in Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which operates its own tariff structure, the charges shown in Table 1 apply to all car parks on Monday to Saturday inclusive.

Length of Stay	Title	Title
Up to 1 hour	£0.50	£0.50
Up to 2 hours	£0.80	£0.80
Up to 3 hours	£1.20	£1.20
Over 3 hours	Not permitted	£2.00

Table 5.1: Existing Car Parking Tariff Structure

Source: NWLDC

- 5.73. There are currently no on-street parking charges or resident parking schemes in operation anywhere in the District.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 5.74. Current parking issues primarily relate to the two main towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coalville. There is an excess of parking capacity in Coalville in relation to demand and a concern amongst businesses that the current parking charges are a barrier to sustaining and increasing footfall. The car parks are currently managed to encourage short stay parking which is viewed as a deterrent to longer visits. Additionally, there is no town centre coach parking provision.
- 5.75. In Ashby-de-la-Zouch there are strains on the current availability of car parking spaces with demand for parking in the historic market town outstripping supply (ITT for NWLDC Parking Strategy). This situation has the potential to be further exacerbated in future as a result of the possible loss of

existing private parking provision through redevelopment works. Here there is a need to increase provision either by maximising the efficient use of existing public and private parking or through land purchase or the redevelopment of existing facilities to provide multi-storey car parks.

Infrastructure Required to Support Growth

- 5.76. NWLDC are currently developing a Car Parking Strategy for the District which will address supply, charging and management. The Council recognises the role that parking management can play in supporting regeneration and increasing the future attractiveness and use of town centres by local people, visitors and businesses. The strategy is being developed to provide a long term vision which aligns with other policies and strategies, including business rates, with a view to encouraging greater visitor numbers, increased footfall and spend in the Districts two main town centres.
- 5.77. The main aspiration for Coalville is to support regeneration by encouraging increased lengths of stay in the town. There is also a desire to encourage longer stays in Ashby-de-la-Zouch though the focus here relates to increasing capacity to exploit the attractions which currently draw visitors to the town. The car park study will look at case studies where car parking has been used to stimulate town centre economies and the approach adopted in comparable towns. It will also consider how parking provision and charging mechanisms could be used to support wider revitalisation policies.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 5.78. The final Parking Strategy is due to be reported in Autumn 2016 and is therefore unable to feed into the initial IDP document. However, the parking study and the resultant strategy document will capture the parking infrastructure need going forward and should therefore be read in conjunction with this document.

6. Education

Early years

Overview

- 6.1. Figure 6.1 illustrates the current provision of early year's facilities (nurseries and pre-schools) across North West Leicestershire.
- 6.2. Leicestershire County Council has a duty to secure sufficient early learning and childcare, so far as reasonably practicable for working parents or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children).
- 6.3. Provision is partially based around 'Free Early Education Entitlement' or 'FEEE'. FEEE is available for all 3 and 4 years olds, and targeted at 2 year olds. Based on a number of selection criteria, approximately 40% of 2 year old are entitled to 570 hours of FEEE. In addition, there is also a need for childcare that may not include FEEE, for example in young children not entitled to FEEE. This is for parents that require over 15 hours a week in childcare and for the older out of school care.
- 6.4. The 1999 Government's 10 year Childcare Strategy set a target for local authorities to have a childcare ratio of 1:4 (1 childcare place available for every 4 children across the Local Authority). However, it is recognised that actual demand for childcare varies by the age of the child, with there being a higher demand from parents of younger children. Using the data from the Childcare Sufficiency Questionnaire which was collected from parents during 2012, the council have calculated childcare ratios for different age bands but leaving an overall ratio of 1:4.

The calculated target ratios for children include:

- Under 3s - 1:3;
- 3-4 year olds - 1:3

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

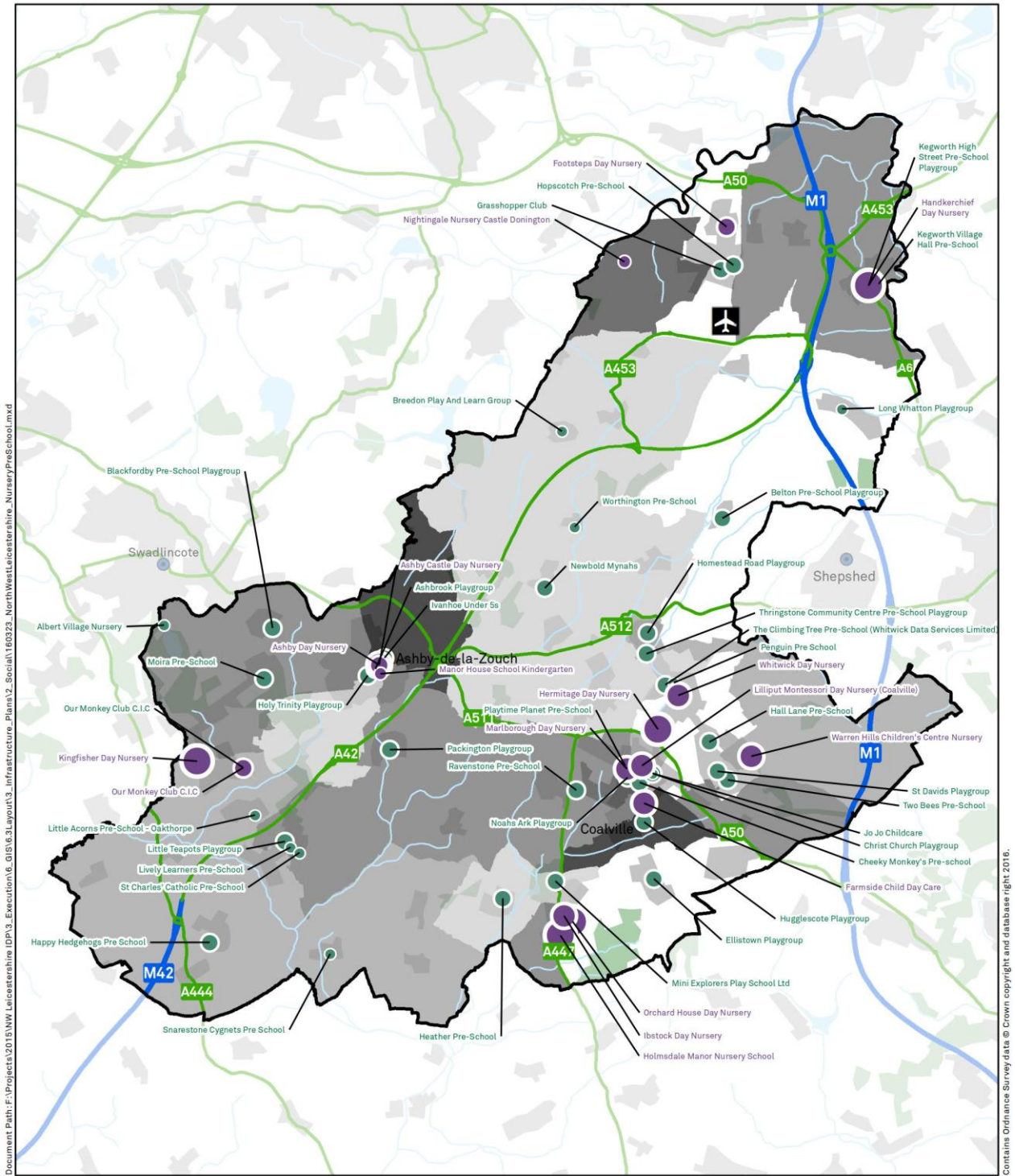
- 6.5. The table below identifies the provision of nurseries and pre-schools within North West Leicestershire, including the number of facilities, those offering 3 year FEEE and 2 year FEEE and child capacities. The results are summarised across the five IDP Assessment Areas.
- 6.6. In December 2015 there were a total of 19 nurseries and 44 Pre-schools in North West Leicestershire, containing a child capacity of 1,209 and 1,378 respectively.
- 6.7. There are 88 childminders in North West Leicestershire, of which 34 offer FEEE for 3 and 4 year olds and 12 offer FEEE for 2 year olds. There is a total capacity of 523 children as of December 2015.

IDP Assessment Area	Nurseries				Childminders				Pre-schools			
	Sites	3 year FEEE	2 year FEEE	Places	Sites	3 year FEEE	2 year FEEE	Places	Sites	3 year FEEE	2 year FEEE	Places
Coalville Urban Area	6	6	5	398	17	2	1	106	16	15	13	499
Ashby de la Zouch	4	3	2	180	17	9	2	100	8	8	6	228
Castle Donington / Kegworth	4	3	3	240	29	15	7	170	9	9	9	235
Measham	2	2	2	133	9	5		50	8	8	7	291
Ilbstock	3	3	3	258	16	3	2	97	3	3	2	125
Total	19	17	15	1,209	88	34	12	523	44	43	37	1,378

Table 6.1: Early years provision in North West Leicestershire

Source: Leicestershire County Council; December 2015 data

North West Leicestershire IDP - Nurseries and Pre-Schools



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Legend

								Nursery Capacity	Pre-School Capacity	Total Housing Units by Ward

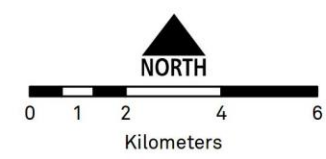


Figure 6.1: Early years provision in North West Leicestershire

Review of existing infrastructure capacity and current demand

- 6.8. Using several key data sets, LCC have also undertaken a childcare demand analysis for North West Leicestershire and eight 'Child Centre Areas' within the district.
- 6.9. This data is summarised in Table 6.2 below. Childcare ratios for each area have been analysed alongside the overall target ratios noted in paragraph 6.4 in order to identify which areas contain supply issues.
- 6.10. The analysis demonstrates that the district as a whole is sufficient for both Under 3s and 3-4 year olds. For the sub-areas, there are currently some supply issues in the Coalville and Measham areas.

Child Centre Area	Ratio - Under 3s	Ratio - 3-4s
Ashby	1:2	1:2
Coalville	1:5	1:3
Ibstock	1:1	1:1
Measham	1:7	1:2
Moira	1:2	1:1
Northern Parishes	1:2	1:1
Thringstone	1:2	1:1
Warren Hills	1:3	1:1
North West Leicestershire District	1:2	1:1

Table 6.2: Demand ratio's for early years provision in NWL and eight 'Child Centre Areas'

Source: Leicestershire County Council; October 2015 data

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 6.11. No additional capacity has been identified through the baseline data gathering and assessment and further investigation will be undertaken in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 6.12. No early year pupil demand forecasts exist for North West Leicestershire prior to this IDP. Therefore the IDP has developed a set of theoretical forecasts of potential future requirements associated with the growth planned through the local plan. This utilises the age specific population forecasts presented in table 6.3 below (as introduced in chapter 4) and the benchmark planning standards in table 6.4.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	136	104	69	309	141
Ashby de La Zouch	134	97	62	294	1
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	39	47	33	119	11
Measham	38	20	0	58	2
Ibstock	39	2	0	42	0
North West Leicestershire	387	270	164	822	155

Table 6.3: Total number of 0-3 year olds in New Developments

	Metric	Source
% of 0-3 year olds in formal Provision	68%	Leicestershire County Council - Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2011
Sq.m per 50 place nursery	150	Previous project Experience (Milton Keynes, Swindon, Exeter, East Hampshire, Huntingdonshire, Fareham)

Table 6.4: Benchmark Planning Standards – Early Years

- 6.13. The application of these standards to the population forecasts suggests a potential increase in early year place requirements as set out in table 6.5 below with an associated floorspace requirement as set out in table 6.6

Early Year Place Requirement	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	93	71	47	210	96
Ashby de La Zouch	91	66	42	200	1
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	27	32	22	81	8
Measham	26	13	0	39	1
Ibstock	27	2	0	28	0
North West Leicestershire	263	184	112	559	105

Table 6.5: Potential additional Early Year facility places required from Planned Development

Nursery Facilities Floorspace (sq.m)	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	278	212	141	631	287
Ashby de La Zouch	274	199	127	600	3
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	80	96	67	243	23
Measham	78	40	0	118	4
Ibstock	80	5	0	85	0
North West Leicestershire	790	552	335	1,677	316

Table 6.6: Potential additional Early Year facility Floorspace required from Planned Development

- 6.14. Leicestershire County Council have reviewed the above theoretical demand calculations and have qualified these with the statement that due to the early year market being delivered through the private sector, they may have capacity within existing settings or the ability to expand themselves which could cater for a proportion of this demand identified in existing areas of supply. However this does not detract from the need for new provision as a result of larger developments where there is no existing infrastructure or a lack of spare capacity in existing infrastructure.

Primary Schools

Overview

- 6.15. Figure 6.2 illustrates the current provision of primary schools across North West Leicestershire.
- 6.16. The planning of and provision of education for children between the ages 5 and 19 years is the statutory responsibility of the 'School Organisation Service' as part of Leicestershire County Council.
- 6.17. However, recognising that there is significant change in the way public services are funded and delivered, national policy has moved towards a more diverse education system rather than the traditional structure of schools under the direct control of the education authority.
- 6.18. Therefore, the future landscape of education provision in Leicestershire is expected to be characterised by a wide variety of schools, academies and other provision - at the forefront of national policy. The role of LCC has become more of a 'commissioner' of school places, nevertheless, the county remains the appropriate authority in judging the requirements for school provision as a consequence of development, be a signatory to any s106 agreement and receive the appropriate contribution.

Review of existing infrastructure capacity and current demand

- 6.19. The analysis below identifies the provision of primary schools within North West Leicestershire, summarised across the five IDP Assessment Areas. The capacity (2016), number on roll (date: 31/08/2015) and associated deficit or surplus is outlined. The analysis also sets out pupil forecasting to 2020 based on secured planning applications across the district.
- 6.20. There are currently 43 primary schools across the district with a total capacity of 8,558 school places, 892 of which are surplus places.
- 6.21. The 2016 and 2017 capacity figures included in the analysis take into account the planned extensions set out in tables 6.10 presented later in this chapter, but not the proposed schools set out in Table 6.11.
- 6.22. Ashby de la Zouch, Castle Donington/Kegworth and Measham are seen to exceed capacity in 2017 and 2018. Ibstock maintains surplus capacity to until 2019/20. Coalville Urban Area maintains a surplus of primary school places to 2020 (136 surplus places in 2020).
- 6.23. District-wide, demand is forecast to exceed capacity in 2018/19, before leaving a district-wide deficit of 227 school places by 2020.
- 6.24. Figure 6.2 illustrates the current provision of primary schools across North West Leicestershire against the existing pupil demand. This shows limited capacity issues. Figure 6.3 however illustrates the County Council forecast change in provision against demand by 2020. This illustrates the emergence of a number of capacity issues in those areas highlighted to accommodate growth to 2031.

	No. of Primary Schools	Net Capacity 2016	Net Capacity 2017	ACTUAL	FORECAST			
				Number on Roll 2015/16	Number on Roll 2016/17	Number on Roll 2017/18	Number on Roll 2018/19	Number on Roll 2019/20
Coalville Urban Area	11	3,393	3,393	2,990	3,062	3,163	3,218	3,257
Ashby de la Zouch	11	2,336	2,336	2,129	2,264	2,379	2,488	2,520
Castle Donington / Kegworth	11	1,240	1,240	1,114	1,143	1,321	1,329	1,357
Measham	7	974	974	895	956	962	984	1,002
Ilstock	3	615	735	538	584	644	726	769
North West Leicestershire District	43	8,558	8,678	7,666	8,009	8,469	8,745	8,905

Table 6.7: Primary school provision and forecast Roll Numbers in North West Leicestershire

Source: Leicestershire County Council; January 2016 data

	Balance of Places against Demand 2015 - 2020				
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Coalville Urban Area	403	331	230	175	136
Ashby de la Zouch	207	72	-43	-152	-184
Castle Donington / Kegworth	126	97	-81	-89	-117
Measham	79	18	12	-10	-28
Ilstock	77	31	91	9	-34
NWLDC	892	549	209	-67	-227

Table 6.8: Primary School Pupil Balance in North West Leicestershire

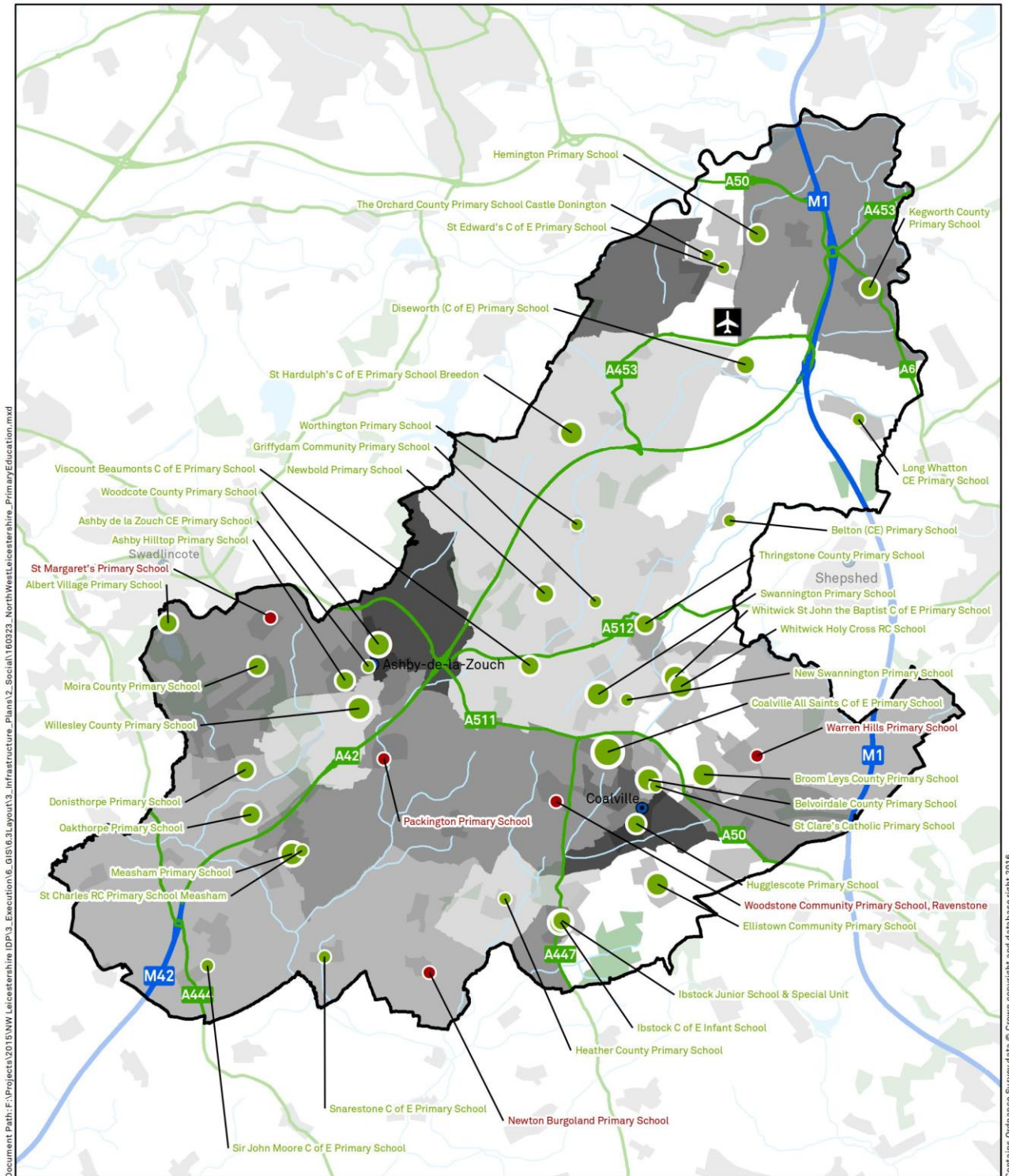
Source: Leicestershire County Council; January 2016 data

	Additional Places required by 2020
Coalville Urban Area	0
Ashby de la Zouch	184
Castle Donington / Kegworth	117
Measham	28
Ilstock	34
NWLDC	363

Table 6.9: Forecast Additional Primary School Place Requirements by 2020

Source: Leicestershire County Council; January 2016 data

North West Leicestershire IDP - Primary Education

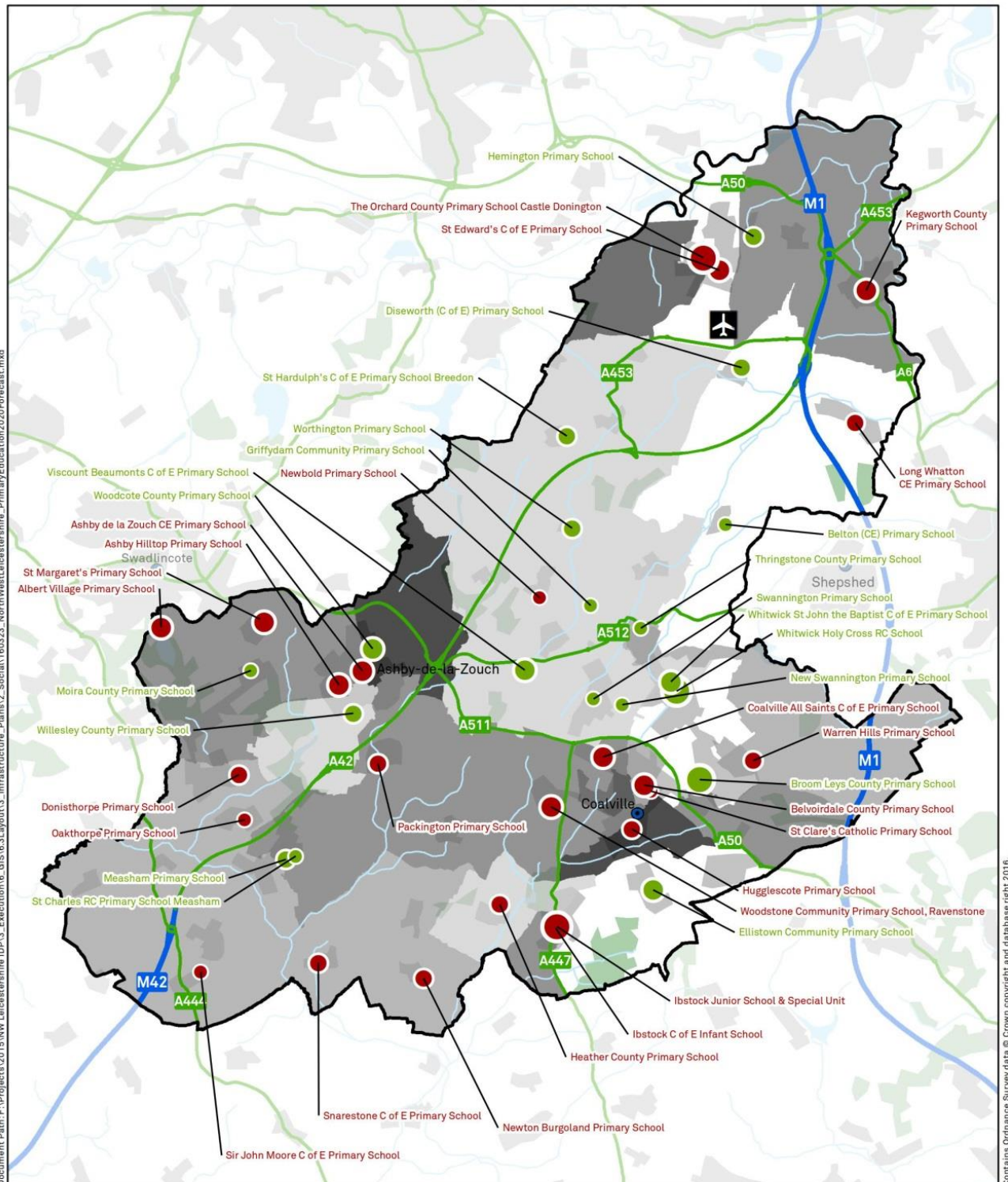


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Figure 6.2: Primary school Capacity against demand forecast in 2016

North West Leicestershire IDP - Primary Education 2020 Forecast



Legend

			Total Housing Units by Ward
			0 - 6
	2020 Surplus/Deficit		7 - 50
			51 - 100
			101 - 500
			501 - 1000
			1001 - 3801

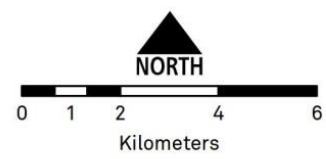


Figure 3.3: Primary school Capacity against demand forecast in 2020

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 6.25. The analysis below sets out the Capital projects identified to 2018 that are expected to use Section 106 funding. These represent major primary school extension projects resulting in an additional 434 additional school places across North West Leicestershire.
- 6.26. Note that the identified additional school places in Table 6.10 below have been incorporated into the 2016 and 2017 capacities presented earlier in Table 6.7.

IDP Assessment Area	School	Project	Build Cost	Additional Places	S106 Funding
2013/2014					
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Hemington Primary School	Classroom ext and int. alts	£ 338,295		£54,945
2015/2016					
Coalville Urban Area	Coalville All Saints	4 classrooms and support spaces	£1.704 m	105	£26,737
Ashby de la Zouch	Ashby Willesley Primary	2 classrooms and studio	£858,000	70	£250,000
Ashby de la Zouch	Ashby Hill Top Primary	1 classroom and Hall ext	£393,000	49	£102,928
Ibstock	Ibstock Infant School	5 classrooms	£2.162 m	90	£121,222
Possible 2016/18 programme					
Ibstock	Ibstock Junior school	4 classrooms	£265,650	120	£115,995
Total Capacity added				434	

Table 6.10: North West Leicestershire Primary School Capital Projects

Source: Leicestershire County Council; February 2016

- 6.27. Table 6.11 sets out the names and locations of four proposed primary schools in the district, which together provide an additional 1,260 school places. These schools are aligned to various large-scale residential developments across the district. The indicative timing of those schools is also estimated.
- 6.28. It is important to note that the additional capacity and associated demand have not been incorporated into the supply and demand analysis prepared by the county as presented in Tables 6.7 to 6.9. Those county forecasts are based upon the forecast change in existing role figures within the existing schools.

IDP Assessment Area	Development	New School Name	Indicative Timing	Additional Places	Additional Form Entry
Coalville Urban Area	Bardon Grange	New School Bardon Grange Phase 1	2020-2025	420	2.0
	South East Coalville	New School South East Coalville	2020-2025	420	2.0
Ashby de la Zouch	Ashby Holywell Spring Farm Ashby Money Hill	New School - Ashby Holywell Spring Farm / or Money Hill	2020-2025	210	1.0
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Castle Donington Park Lane	New School - Castle Donington	2020-2025	210	1.0
District				1,260	6.0

Table 6.11: New primary schools proposed for North West Leicestershire

Source: Leicestershire County Council; February 2016

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 6.29. Primary school pupil demand forecasts are only produced as far ahead as 2020 by the County Council (as presented earlier). Therefore the IDP has developed a set of theoretical forecasts of potential future requirements associated with the growth planned through the local plan. This utilises the housing trajectory as introduced in chapter 3 and the benchmark planning standards in table 6.4 as used by the County Council to estimate child yield from new developments

	Metric	Source
Places per 100 houses (2 or more beds)	24.0	Leicestershire County Council - PLANNING OBLIGATIONS POLICY Dec 2014
Places per 100 flats (2 or more beds)	4.3	
Primary School Pupils in 1 Form Entry	210	

Table 6.12: Benchmark Planning Standards –Primary Schools

- 6.30. The application of these standards to the housing trajectory suggests a potential increase in primary school place requirements as set out in table 6.13 below with an associated Form Entry requirement as set out in table 6.14.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	342	261	174	776	353
Ashby de La Zouch	296	215	137	648	3
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	94	112	78	284	26
Measham	94	48	0	142	5
Ibstock	78	5	0	83	0
North West Leicestershire	903	640	389	1,933	387

Table 6.13: Potential additional Primary School places required from Planned Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	1.6	1.2	0.8	3.7	1.7
Ashby de La Zouch	1.4	1.0	0.7	3.1	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.1
Measham	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
Ibstock	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
North West Leicestershire	4.3	3.0	1.9	9.2	1.8

Table 6.14: Potential additional Primary School Form Entries required from Planned Development

	Theoretical Demand for School Form Entries 2016-2031	Identified Planned Provision in Form Entries 2016-2031 (from Table 6.11)	Outstanding Demand
Coalville Urban Area	3.7	4.0	-0.3
Ashby de La Zouch	3.1	1.0	2.1
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	1.4	1.0	0.4
Measham	0.7	-	0.7
Ibstock	0.4	-	0.4
North West Leicestershire	9.2	6.0	3.2

Table 6.15: Review of Future Demand for Primary School Form Entries against Planned Provision

- 6.31. Despite new capacity coming forward in the form of school expansions (Table 6.5) and new schools (Table 6.6), there is still a clear deficit of primary school places forecast across North West Leicestershire to 2031. According to table 6.15 above this could equate to between 1 and 2 additional primary schools.
- 6.32. It should be noted however that Leicestershire County Council are currently considering potential expansion proposals for the following primary schools as part of an ongoing process to ensure sufficient places are available to support growth. These include the following schools:
- Ashby C. of E.
 - Blackfordby St. Margaret's C. of E.
 - Castle Donington Orchard
 - Coalville All Saints C. of E.
 - Coalville Belvoirdale
 - Coalville Warren Hills
 - Kegworth
 - Measham C. of E.
 - Ravenstone Woodstone

Secondary Schools

Overview

- 6.33. Figure 6.4 illustrates the current provision of secondary schools across North West Leicestershire.
- 6.34. As set out in the previous section, the planning of and provision of education for children between the ages 5 and 19 years is the statutory responsibility of the 'School Organisation Service' as part of Leicestershire County Council.
- 6.35. However, recognising that there is significant change in the way public services are funded and delivered, national policy has moved towards a more diverse education system rather than the traditional structure of schools under the direct control of the education authority.
- 6.36. Therefore, the future landscape of education provision in Leicestershire is expected to be characterised by a wide variety of schools, academies and other provision - at the forefront of national policy. The role of LCC has become more of a 'commissioner' of school places, nevertheless, the county remains the appropriate authority in judging the requirements for school provision as a consequence of development, be a signatory to any s106 agreement and receive the appropriate contribution.

Review of existing infrastructure capacity and current demand

- 6.37. The analysis below identifies the provision of secondary schools within North West Leicestershire, summarised across the five IDP Assessment Areas. The current capacity (2016), number on roll (date: 31/08/2015) and associated deficit or surplus is outlined. The analysis also sets out pupil forecasting to 2025 based on secured planning applications across the district.
- 6.38. There are currently 8 secondary schools across the district with a total capacity of 6,921 school places, 1,360 of which are surplus places. The greatest amount of surplus capacity is currently within Coalville Urban Area (802 places), although this is forecasted to end in 2020-2021.
- 6.39. Ashby de la Zouch exceeds school capacity in 2016-17, Ibstock in 2017/16 and Castle Donington/Kegworth in 2018/19. Measham does not contain any secondary school capacity.
- 6.40. The analysis demonstrates that the majority of schools will exceed capacity in the next 10 years to create a district-wide deficit of 861 places in 2025.
- 6.41. Note that Castle Donington Community Village have recently agreed to change the age range of secondary schools from 10-14 to 11-16 with effect from September 2017. This change has been reflected in the pupil forecast.
- 6.42. Figure 6.4 illustrates the current provision of secondary schools across North West Leicestershire against the existing pupil demand. This shows no existing capacity issues. Figure 6.5 however illustrates the County Council forecast change in provision against demand by 2025. This illustrates the emergence of a number of capacity issues in those areas highlighted to accommodate growth to 2031.

IDP Assessment Area	No. of Schools	Net Capacity 2016	ACTUAL		FORECAST							
			No. on Roll 15/16	No. on Roll 16/17	No. on Roll 17/18	No. on Roll 18/19	No. on Roll 19/20	No. on Roll 20/21	No. on Roll 21/22	No. on Roll 22/23	No. on Roll 23/24	No. on Roll 24/25
Coalville Urban Area	4	2,783	1,981	2,228	2,440	2,650	2,774	2,821	2,812	2,840	2,842	2,862
Ashby de la Zouch	2	2,790	2,617	2,836	2,961	3,100	3,180	3,197	3,192	3,185	3,179	3,169
Castle Donington / Kegworth	1	643	415	501	510	703	768	760	788	817	823	828
Measham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilkeston	1	705	548	650	741	818	865	850	884	901	911	923
Total	8	6,921	5,561	6,215	6,652	7,271	7,587	7,628	7,676	7,743	7,755	7,782

Table 6.16: Secondary school provision in North West Leicestershire

Source: Leicestershire County Council; January 2016 data

IDP Assessment Area	Balance of Places against Demand 2015 - 2025									
	2015 - 2020					2020-2025				
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Coalville Urban Area	802	555	343	133	9	-38	-29	-57	-59	-79
Ashby de la Zouch	173	-46	-171	-310	-390	-407	-402	-395	-389	-379
Castle Donington / Kegworth	228	142	133	-60	-125	-117	-145	-174	-180	-185
Measham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilkeston	157	55	-36	-113	-160	-145	-179	-196	-206	-218
North West Leicestershire District	1,360	706	269	-350	-666	-707	-755	-822	-834	-861

Table 6.17: Secondary School Pupil Balance in North West Leicestershire

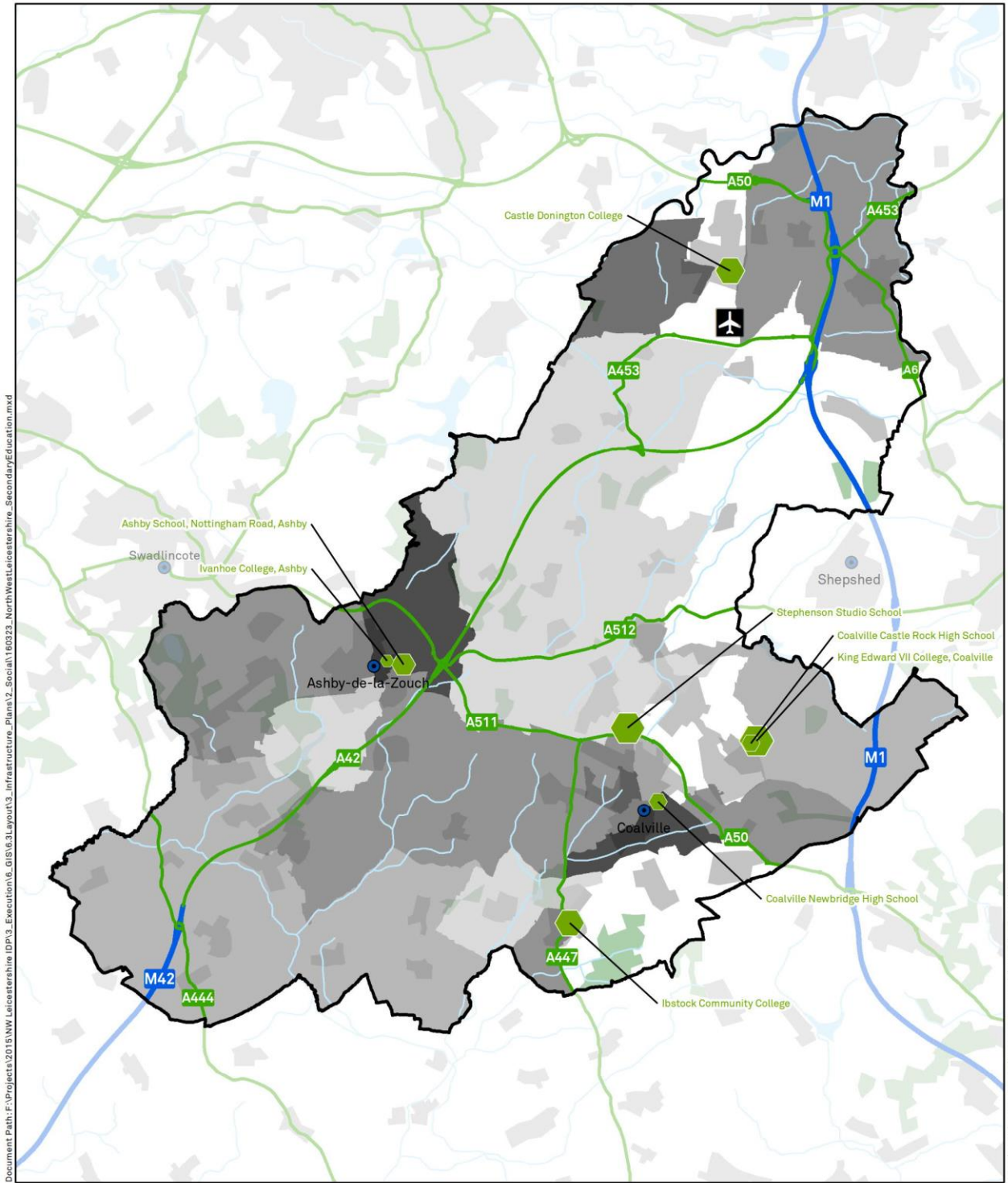
Source: Leicestershire County Council; January 2016 data

	Additional Places required by 2020	Additional Places required by 2025
Coalville Urban Area	0	79
Ashby de la Zouch	390	379
Castle Donington / Kegworth	125	185
Measham	0	0
Ilkeston	160	218
NWLDC	675	861

Table 6.18: Forecast Additional Secondary School Place Requirements by 2020 and 2025

Source: Leicestershire County Council; January 2016 data

North West Leicestershire IDP - Secondary Education



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Legend

		Secondary School - 2016 Surplus/Deficit	Total Housing Units by Ward

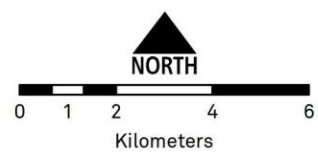
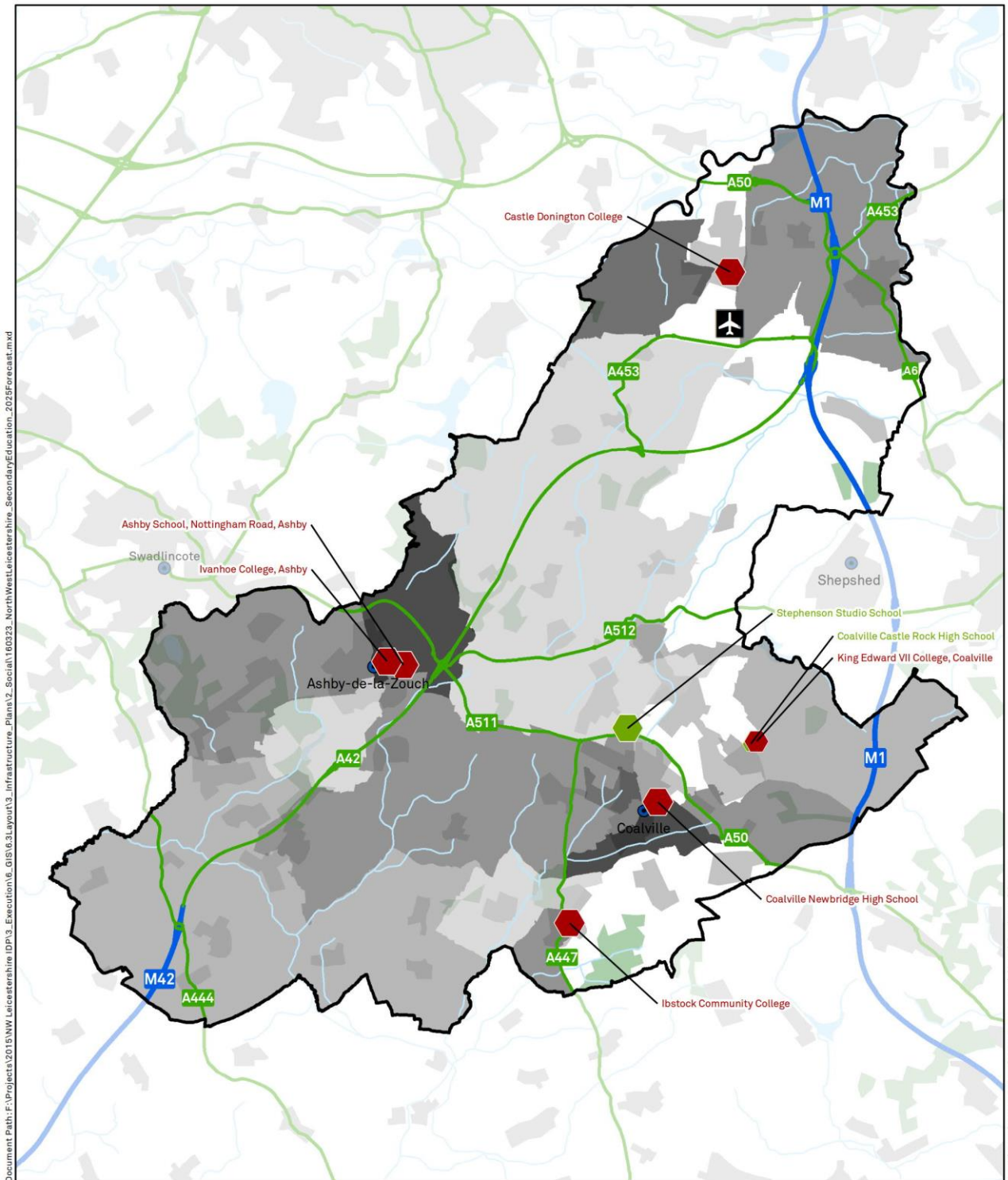


Figure 6.4: Secondary school capacity against demand forecast in 2016

North West Leicestershire IDP - Secondary Education 2025 Forecast



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Legend

			Total Housing Units by Ward
Town or Village	Motorway	-99 - -50	0 - 6
Woodland	A Road	-49 - 0	7 - 50
Waterbody	2025 Surplus / Deficit	1 - 50	51 - 100
Town		51 - 100	101 - 500
		101 - 150	501 - 1000
		151 - 258	1001 - 3801
		-250 - -150	
		-149 - -100	

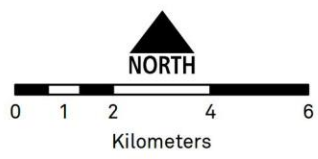


Figure 6.5: Secondary school capacity against demand forecast in 2025

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 6.43. No additional capacity has been identified through the baseline data gathering and assessment and further investigation will be undertaken in consultation with the relevant stakeholders as the IDP is developed. No short term secondary school projects have been identified but some existing schools (including Ivanhoe and Ashby School) have S106 funds accumulating with potential expansion projects on the horizon.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 6.44. Secondary school pupil demand forecasts are produced as far ahead as 2025 by the County Council (as presented earlier). Therefore the IDP has developed a set of theoretical forecasts of potential future requirements associated with the growth planned through the local plan. This utilises the housing trajectory as introduced in chapter 3 and the benchmark planning standards in table 6.19 as used by the County Council to estimate child yield from new developments

	Metric	Source
Places per 100 houses (2 or more beds)	16.7	Leicestershire County Council - PLANNING OBLIGATIONS POLICY Dec 2014
Places per 100 flats (2 or more beds)	1.7	
Secondary School Pupils in 1 Form Entry	150	

Table 6.19: Benchmark Planning Standards –Secondary Schools

- 6.45. The application of these standards to the housing trajectory suggests a potential increase in secondary school place requirements as set out in table 6.20 below with an associated Form Entry requirement as set out in table 6.21.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	238	181	121	540	246
Ashby de La Zouch	206	149	95	450	2
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	65	78	54	197	18
Measham	66	33	0	99	3
Ibstock	54	3	0	57	0
North West Leicestershire	628	445	271	1,344	269

Table 6.20: Potential additional Secondary School places required from Planned Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	1.6	1.2	0.8	3.6	1.6
Ashby de La Zouch	1.4	1.0	0.6	3.0	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.1
Measham	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
Ibstock	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
North West Leicestershire	4.2	3.0	1.8	9.0	1.8

Table 6.21: Potential additional Secondary School Form Entries required from Planned Development

	Theoretical Demand for School Form Entries 2016-2031	Identified Planned Provision in Form Entries 2016-2031	Outstanding Demand
Coalville Urban Area	3.6	-	3.6
Ashby de La Zouch	3.0	-	3.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	1.3	-	1.3
Measham	0.7	-	0.7
Ibstock	0.4	-	0.4
North West Leicestershire	9.0	0	9.0

Table 6.22: Review of Future Demand for Secondary School Form Entries against Planned Provision

- 6.46. Given that there is no current plan for a new secondary school in North West Leicestershire, this will create supply issues over the coming years, particularly in those areas that are forecasted to exceed capacity the soonest, such as Ashby de la Zouch and Ibstock. Table 6.22 above highlights the potential capacity requirements equivalent to an additional secondary school (9FE) or a number of expansion projects to existing provision.
- 6.47. It should be noted however that Leicestershire County Council are currently considering potential expansion proposals for the following secondary schools as part of an ongoing process to ensure sufficient places are available to support growth. These include the following expansion proposals:
- Ashby Ivanhoe College
 - Potential reconfiguration of old science block to create alternative curriculum space and timetabled practical space
 - Potential erection of new design centre
 - Potential reconfiguration of existing design, science and maths classrooms to improve learning environment
 - Ashby School
 - Potential provision of a new sports pavilion to include practical teaching space and new changing and shower facilities
 - Potential provision of additional multi-function classrooms to be used for generic and specialist teaching
 - Potential conversion of Languages IT room into generic classroom
 - Potential humanities classroom
- 6.48. LCC have also highlighted the need for the IDP to highlight the potential impact from Local Plan growth upon secondary school provision in adjoining areas outside the district.

Special Schools

Overview

- 6.49. Figure 6.6 illustrates the current provision of special schools across North West Leicestershire.
- 6.50. Provision of Special Schools is the responsibility of Leicestershire County Council. According to the County's strategy document (2014-2018)¹, the majority of Leicestershire children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) access their learning in their mainstream school. However there are a significant number of children in Leicestershire whose special needs cannot be wholly met in a mainstream school.
- 6.51. In such circumstance these pupils may be educated in one of six special schools across the county.

Review of existing infrastructure capacity and current demand

- 6.52. The analysis below identifies that there are currently three special school units in North West Leicestershire, all of which are located in the south of the district in Coalville and Ibstock.

	Special School Name
Coalville Urban Area	Forest Way Special School Ages 3-19 years
	Hugglescote Primary School Special Unit
Ibstock	Ibstock St Deny's Infant School Special Unit

Table 6.23: Special School Provision in North West Leicestershire

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 6.53. LCC are committed to the further development of specialist provision in delivering their ambitions for school place planning.
- 6.54. Provision is predicated on the aim to co-locate special and mainstream school provision, as has so far been demonstrated through the development of four new Area Special Schools and further develop specialist units or enhanced resource bases in mainstream schools, in order to provide inclusive opportunities.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 6.55. The IDP has developed a set of theoretical forecasts of potential future requirements associated with the growth planned through the local plan. This utilises the housing trajectory as introduced in chapter 3 and the benchmark planning standards in table 6.24 as used by the County Council to estimate child yield from new developments

	Metric	Source
Special Primary School Places per 100 dwelling	0.156	Leicestershire County Council - PLANNING OBLIGATIONS POLICY Dec 2014
Special Secondary School Places per 100 dwelling	0.318	

Table 6.24: Benchmark Planning Standards –Special Schools

¹ *In the right place - A strategy for the organisation of school and other learning places in Leicestershire 2014-2018*

- 6.56. The application of these standards to the housing trajectory suggests a potential increase in primary and secondary aged special school place requirements as set out in table 6.25 and 6.26 below.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	2	2	1	5	2
Ashby de La Zouch	2	2	1	5	0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	1	1	1	2	0
Measham	1	0	0	1	0
Ibstock	1	0	0	1	0
North West Leicestershire	6	5	3	14	3

Table 6.25: Potential additional primary Aged Special School places from Planned Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	5	4	2	11	5
Ashby de La Zouch	4	3	2	10	0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	1	2	1	4	0
Measham	1	1	0	2	0
Ibstock	1	0	0	1	0
North West Leicestershire	13	9	6	28	6

Table 6.26: Potential additional Secondary Aged Special School places from Planned Development

- 6.57. There are no existing plans to increase capacity in special school provision across the District. LCC have advised that the two potential options over the Local Plan Period would be to either expand the existing Forest Way Special School to accommodate at least 14 additional primary aged pupils and 28 additional secondary aged pupils or alternatively to expand existing special school units within the mainstream schools.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Special Schools

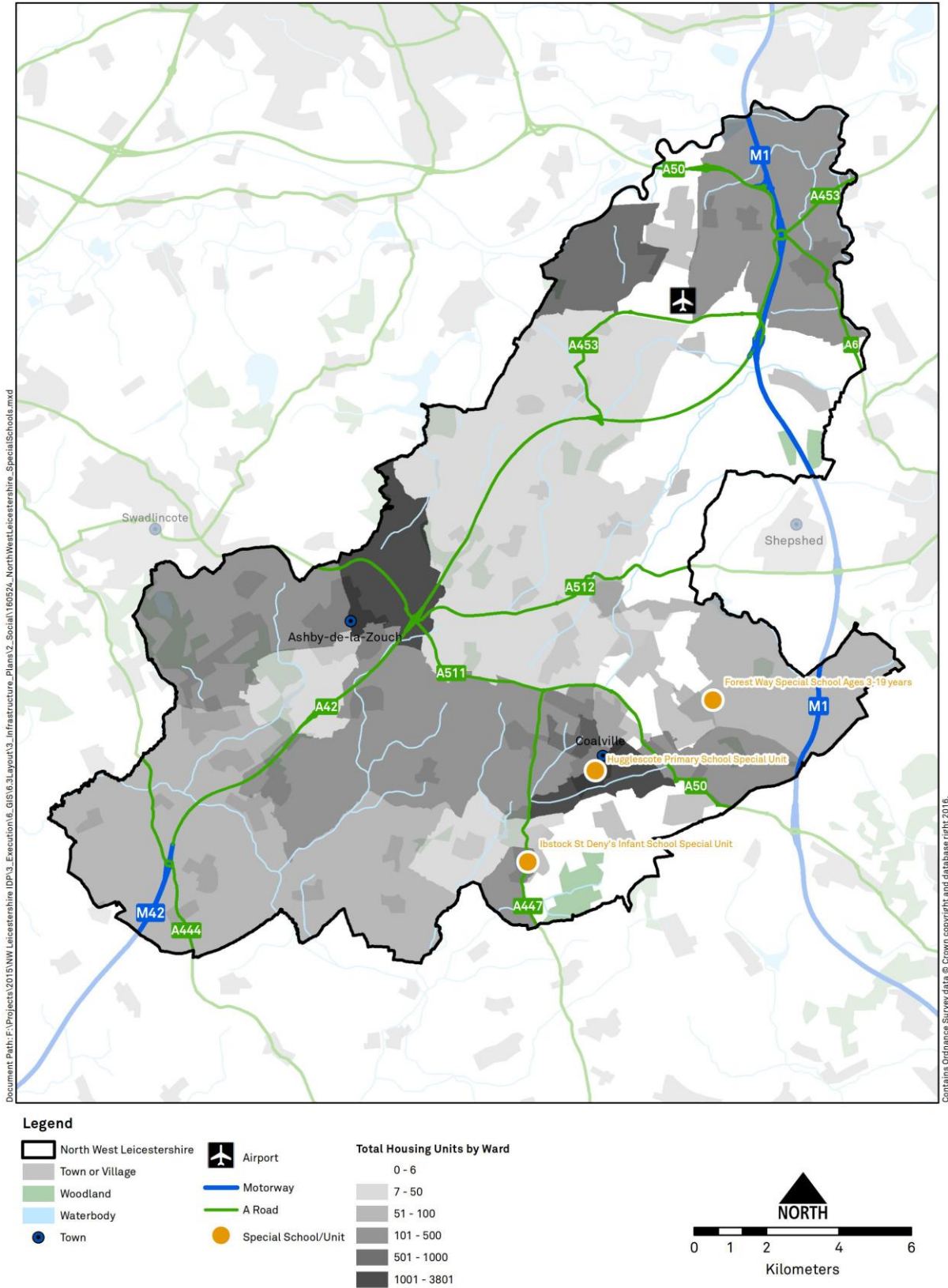


Figure 6.6: Special school provision in North West Leicestershire

Further Education and Adult Learning

Overview

- 6.58. Figure 6.7 illustrates the current provision of further education and adult learning across North West Leicestershire.
- 6.59. The provision of further education and adult learning is the responsibility of Leicestershire Adult Learning Service.

Review of balance of existing infrastructure capacity against current demand

- 6.60. The analysis below identifies the local provision of further education and adult learning facilities across North West Leicestershire.
- 6.61. The only further and higher education facility in the district is Stephenson College. This college offers a variety of courses that include child care, motor vehicle, health & social care, hair & beauty, engineering, brick work, wood work, plumbing, higher education. The college's main campus is located in Coalville, the other is in Lenton, Nottingham.

IDP Assessment Area	Further Education Venue	Venue Name
Coalville Urban Area	1	Stephenson College
North West Leicestershire District	1	

Table 6.27: Further Education in North West Leicestershire

Source: Leicestershire County Council

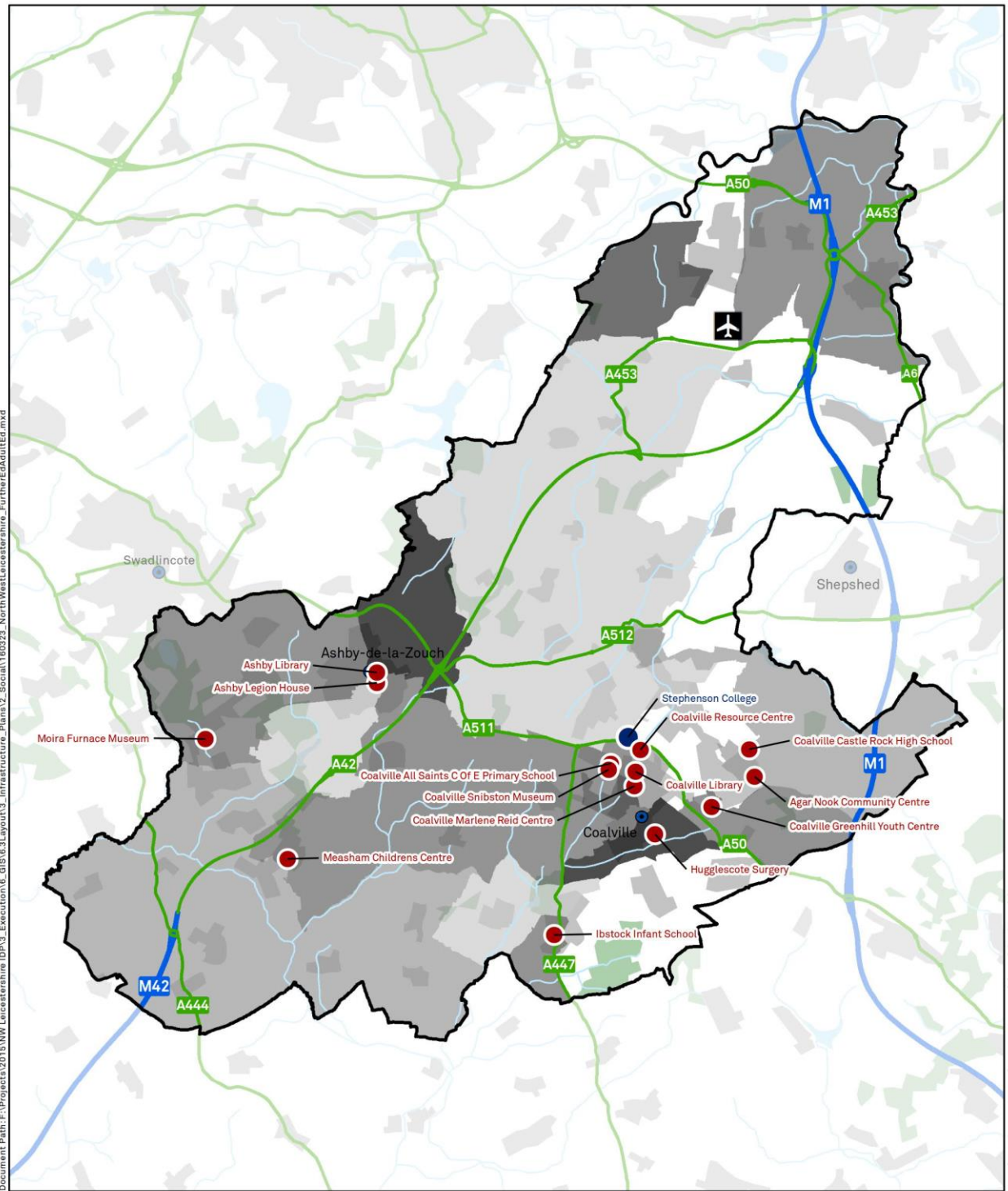
- 6.62. An analysis of adult education facilities is summarised by area in Table 6.28 below. In total, there are 99 course held across 14 venues, most of which are in local libraries or schools. A total of 770 'learners' were recorded in the 2015/16 academic year.

IDP Assessment Area	Number of Venues	Number of Courses	Number of participants (2015/16 Academic Year)
Coalville Urban Area	9	92	726
Ashby de la Zouch	3	4	28
Castle Donington / Kegworth	0	0	0
Measham	1	2	10
Ibstock	1	1	6
North West Leicestershire District	14	99	770

Table 6.28: Adult Learning in North West Leicestershire

Source: Leicestershire Adult Learning Service (2015/16 Academic Year)

North West Leicestershire IDP - Further and Adult Education



Legend

- | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| | North West Leicestershire | | Airport | Total Housing Units by Ward |
| | Town or Village | | Motorway | 0 - 6 |
| | Woodland | | A Road | 7 - 50 |
| | Waterbody | | Adult Education | 51 - 100 |
| | Town | | Further Education | 101 - 500 |
| | | | | 501 - 1000 |
| | | | | 1001 - 3801 |

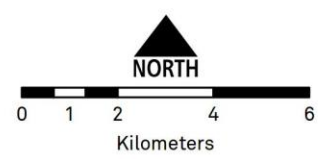


Figure 6.7: Further education and adult learning in North West Leicestershire

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

6.63. The service delivery strategy is currently being updated but not yet available for publication.

6.64. Focus of future Adult Learning Service delivery:

- Priority will be towards the disadvantaged mainly entry to Level 2 qualifications
- Maths and English incl. GCSEs
- English for Speakers of other Languages (ESOL)
- Traineeships (NEETS)
- Apprenticeships
- Learning for Wellbeing including Mental Health and Confidence

6.65. The family learning provision remains a priority but there will be some reduction in work as a consequence to reduced funding mainly effecting work with Children Centres

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

6.66. The IDP has developed a set of theoretical forecasts of potential future requirements associated with the growth planned through the local plan. This utilises the housing trajectory as introduced in chapter 3 and the benchmark planning standards in table 6.29 as used by the County Council to estimate yield from new developments

	Metric	Source
Places per 100 houses (2 or more beds)	3.3	Leicestershire County Council - PLANNING OBLIGATIONS POLICY Dec 2014
Places per 100 flats (2 or more beds)	0.3	

Table 6.29: Benchmark Planning Standards –Post 16

6.67. The application of these standards to the housing trajectory suggests a potential increase in post 16 place requirements as set out in table 6.30 below.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	47	36	24	107	49
Ashby de La Zouch	41	30	19	89	0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	13	15	11	39	4
Measham	13	7	0	20	1
Ibstock	11	1	0	11	0
North West Leicestershire	124	88	53	266	53

Table 6.30: Potential additional post 16 places from Planned Development

7. Health and Social Care

Primary Healthcare

- 7.1. For the purpose of this report, primary healthcare is defined as incorporating general practitioner (GP) services, dental practitioners, pharmacies and opticians. These topics have been included as they represent typical healthcare infrastructure which can be quantified and spatially analysed as required. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 introduced a change to the way NHS in England is organised. The legislative changes from the Act came into being on 1 April 2013. A key element of this was a move to clinically led commissioning. Planning and purchasing healthcare services for local populations moved to the Community Commissioning Groups (CCG), led by clinicians.
- 7.2. West Leicestershire Clinical Commission Group is the governing body within North West Leicestershire Local Authority, in which the CCG is in charge of commissioning the following services that are relevant to the IDP:
- Primary Care (GP facilities);
 - Acute Care (acute and community hospitals);
 - Mental Health Services;
- 7.3. NHS England also commission the following services that are relevant to the IDP:
- Dentist, opticians and pharmacies

GP Surgeries

Overview

- 7.4. A review of existing GP infrastructure provision has been determined based on data provided by NWLDC, and sourced from the NHS. A further assessment of data from the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) and NHS Choices allowed for an assessment of GP and patient provision.

Existing Provision and Capacity

- 7.5. Across the District there are 60 GPs within 12 surgeries that have 97,411 patients. Figure 7.1 illustrates the capacity levels by number of Full Time Equivalent GP at each health facility. It is important to note however that a proportion of NWLDC residents utilise facilities in bordering authorities and some residents of those areas will access facilities within NWLDC.
- 7.6. Following consultation with West Leicestershire CCG, many GP clinics are reported to operate in an overstretched capacity, with patients in some areas waiting a considerable time for an appointment.
- 7.7. Table 7.1 includes commentary on the capacity issues within each of the IDP assessment areas and the recent changes to the primary care estate in order to continue to meet the demand for patients.

IDP Assessment Area	Practices	GPs	Patients	Key Issues and Current Changes to Capacity
Coalville Urban Area	6	20	33,961	The Family Practice, Coalville Health Centre Practice and Long Lane Surgery merged together in April 2016, with all patients from these surgeries now accessing services at Long Lane. The practice has committed to longer opening hours, increased clinical session time, and is expanding premises to ensure that they are sustainable and continue to meet the demand from patients.
Ashby de la Zouch	2	6	14,785	Castle Medical Group relocated from the health centre to a newly purpose built premises in December 2015, with a further extension underway to meet growing patient demand.
Castle Donington / Kegworth	3	18	25,781	Castle Donington Surgery is situated in the centre of the village and has expanded and refurbished premises in recent years to accommodate increasing demand. Further expansion is currently being explored.
Measham	1	9	12,833	The surgery has undergone refurbishment of clinic rooms to enable a greater clinical skill mix which will best meet patient demand.
Ibstock	1	7	10,051	The surgery has developed a revised model of clinical provision to meet patient demand, and is exploring options for expansion to support growth in the area.
North West Leicestershire District	12	60	97,411	

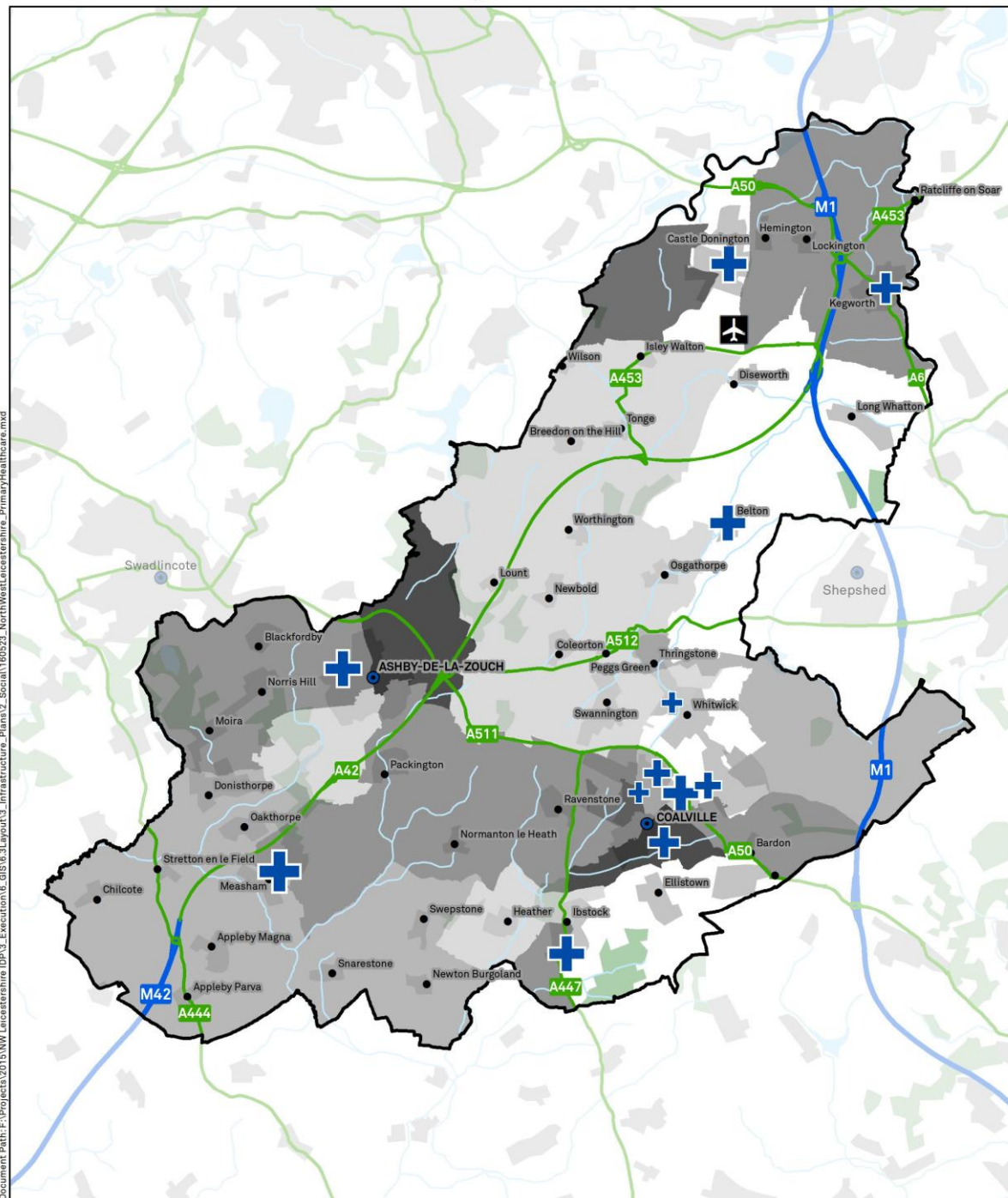
Table 7.1: GP Surgery Baseline Provision

Source: NWLDC, HSCIC, NHS Choices

Planned GP Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 7.8. There are no planned new build GP medical centres within NWLDC, however recent new build healthcare developments have been completed in Ashby providing an expanded primary care capacity to that area. Three GP practices in Coalville Urban Area are set to merge, with the expansion of Long Lane Surgery to accommodate this.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Primary Healthcare



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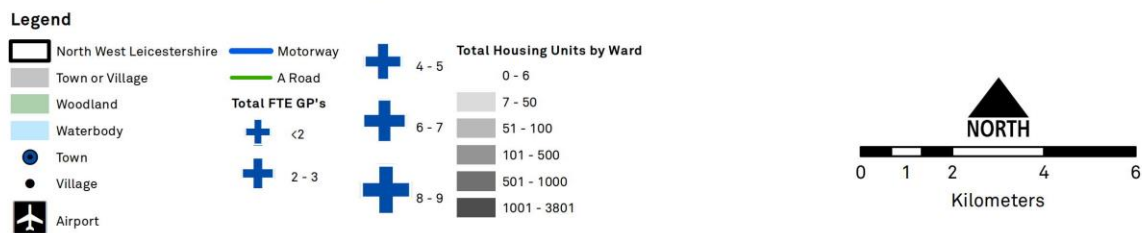


Figure 7.1: Primary healthcare GP surgeries across North West Leicestershire

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 7.9. The West Leicestershire Primary Medical Care Plan (2015), produced by West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), has outlined the strategy moving forward that involves consolidating primary healthcare facilities. However, the CCG has estimated that £8.5million will be required to support the redevelopment and expansion of practices across the whole CCG (this includes areas beyond the borders of North West Leicestershire District Council).
- 7.10. The CCGs do not own any estates, instead NHS property owned or leased by NHS providers, NHS property Services, Community Health Partnerships or in the case of the primary care estate, often by GPs. However, according to the West Leicestershire CCG Operational Plan 2014/15 and 2015/16, the CCG will look to refine and consolidate the primary and acute healthcare footprint over the next 5 years to increase its efficiency and effectiveness.
- 7.11. The West Leicestershire Primary Medical Care Plan has identified several key issues that will need to be addressed moving forward. Specifically, the Plan identified an ageing GP and practice workforce which will lose a third of its workforce to retirement in the next 15 years. This will be compounded by an additional gap in funding, where the health economy as a whole faces a 21% gap within the next five years within the CCG.
- 7.12. As part of the plan moving forward to address both issues, the CCG is developing a new model for general practice. The practice and the primary healthcare team will remain the basic unit of care, with the individual practice patient list retained as the foundation of that care. However, an increasingly significant proportion of care will be provided by practices coming together to collaborate in federations, using their expertise and sharing premises, staff and resources to deliver care on behalf of each other. This will facilitate improved access and provision of a range of services at scale, in which there will be a greater level of specialisation within acute and primary care and to offset the stresses. This new model will look to be implemented by 2018.
- 7.13. Consideration needs to be given to the evolving models of GP service around federations, however in the absence of a complete project and investment list to meet planned housing growth, AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review as it relates to GP provision.
- 7.14. The following assessment will demonstrate the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031 of future GP practice surgery (sq.m) requirements to meet growth.

	Metric	Source
Sq.m of Floorspace per patient	0.087	West Leicestershire CCG Developer Contribution Standards 2016

Table 7.2: Benchmark Planning Standards – GP Practices

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	3,410	2,601	1,734	7,746	3,524
Ashby de La Zouch	3,105	2,254	1,440	6,800	31
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	949	1,137	794	2,880	269
Measham	936	477	0	1,413	45
Ibstock	857	54	0	911	0
North West Leicestershire	9,257	6,524	3,969	19,749	3,869

Table 7.3: Potential additional Patients from Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	297	226	151	674	307
Ashby de La Zouch	270	196	125	592	3
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	83	99	69	251	23
Measham	81	41	0	123	4
Ibstock	75	5	0	79	0
North West Leicestershire	805	568	345	1,718	337

Table 7.4: Sq.m of GP Practice Required

- 7.15. The demand modelling illustrates that an equivalent of over 1,700 sq.m of primary healthcare GP facility space will be required between 2016 and 2031. How this is delivered will depend on a number of factors and will be developed further between the CCG and NWLDC but will require significant developer contributions to enable these facilities to be adequately funded. It is important to note however that these floorspace figures are theoretical and provide an indication of scale of healthcare provision required to support future growth. Alongside this spatial requirement will be a workforce requirement which creates its own challenges with regards to the future availability of GP and nursing staff.
- 7.16. The floorspace figure presented above includes consultation rooms, treatments rooms and a range of wider primary healthcare services to be found within an integrated healthcare hub. This additional space could be delivered through additional standalone facilities (potentially as part of the proposed mixed use masterplan areas across the District) or alternatively within existing facilities where this is possible. The opportunity to expand existing facilities is however limited in a majority of cases due to restrictions on ownership, leaseholds, physical constraints etc.

Dental Surgeries

Overview

- 7.17. A review of existing dental surgery provision has been determined based on data provided by NWLDC, sourced from NHS England. A further assessment of data from the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) and NHS Choices allowed for an assessment of dental practitioners and patient provision.

Existing Provision and Capacity

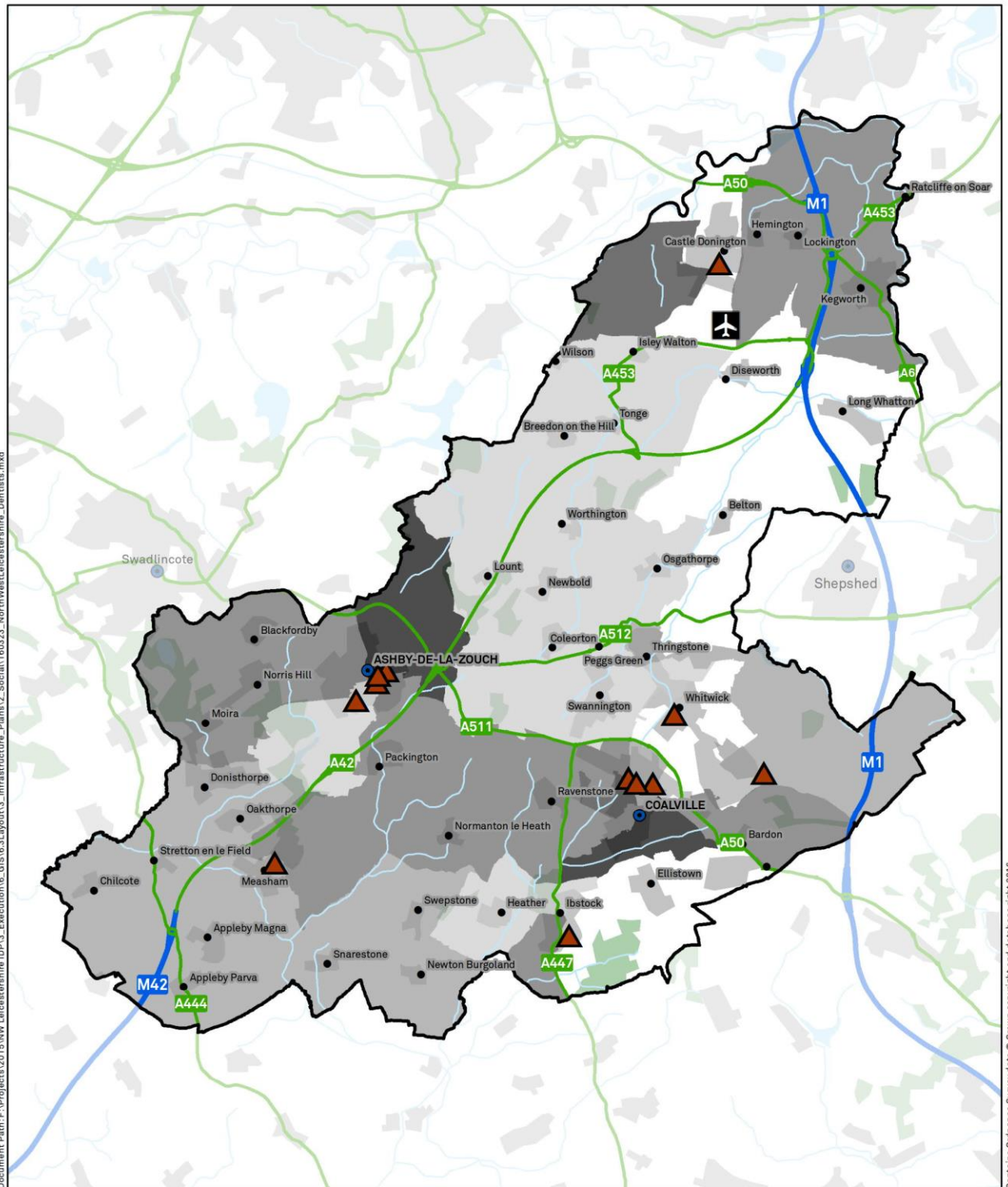
- 7.18. It can be seen that overall there are 30 dentists within NWLDC across 12 surgeries, in which Coalville Urban Area has the most surgeries and dentists. Across the entire district there are 41,470 patients, with about half located within the Coalville Urban Area.
- 7.19. It should be noted that Measham has one dental surgery, Measham Dental Surgery, which has recently opened and therefore baseline data could not be collected for this facility.
- 7.20. Figure 7.2 illustrates the distribution and concentrations of dental facilities across the District highlighting the propensity for dental facilities to locate within established urban areas and often along retail high streets. Accessibility to dental provision across the more rural areas of the District is therefore an issue.

IDP Assessment Area	Dental Surgeries	Dentists	Patients
Coalville Urban Area	5	11	20,732
Ashby de la Zouch	4	8	10,583
Castle Donington / Kegworth	1	6	4,546
Measham	1	1	-
Ibstock	1	4	5,609
North West Leicestershire District	12	30	41,470

Table 7.5: Dental Surgery Baseline Provision

Source: NWLDC, HSCIC, NHS Choices

North West Leicestershire IDP - Dentists



Legend

										Total Housing Units by Ward
										0 - 6
										7 - 50
										51 - 100
										101 - 500
										501 - 1000
										1001 - 3801

Figure 7.2: Dental surgeries across North West Leicestershire

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 7.21. In absence of information related to the future infrastructure requirements to meet planned housing growth, AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review as it relates to Dental provision. The following assessment will demonstrate the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031 of future dental and practice surgery (sq.m) requirements to meet growth.

	Metric	Source
People per Dentist	1760	Existing ratio of Dentists to population across England 2015 (based on General Dental Council 2015 Data)
Sq.m per Dentist	50	AECOM Standard from Comparable UK Infrastructure projects

Table 7.6: Benchmark Planning Standards – Dentists

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	1.9	1.5	1.0	4.4	2.0
Ashby de La Zouch	1.8	1.3	0.8	3.9	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.2
Measham	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Ibstock	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
North West Leicestershire	5.3	3.7	2.3	11.2	2.2

Table 7.7: Potential additional Dentist Requirements from Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	97	74	49	220	100
Ashby de La Zouch	88	64	41	193	1
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	27	32	23	82	8
Measham	27	14	0	40	1
Ibstock	24	2	0	26	0
North West Leicestershire	263	185	113	561	110

Table 7.8: Sq.m of Dental Practice Required

- 7.22. The demand modelling illustrates that a total of 11 new dentists (561 sq.m) will be required between 2016-2031. The greatest portion being required between 2016-2021 with a need for 5 dentists and 263 sq.m of dentist practice workspace within the next five years, reflecting the front loaded housing trajectory.

Pharmacies and Opticians

Overview

- 7.23. A review of existing provision of pharmacies and opticians shows that there are 16 and 13 facilities respectively across NWLDC. Coalville Urban Area has the most facilities, reflective of its larger population.

Existing Provision and Capacity

- 7.24. The pharmacy and optician provision largely aligns with the planned housing growth, in which there are more facilities around the larger towns of Coalville and Ashby, according to Figure 7.3.

IDP Assessment Area	Pharmacies	Population per Pharmacy	Opticians	Population per Optician
Coalville Urban Area	7	5,524	5	7,734
Ashby de la Zouch	4	5,777	5	4,622
Castle Donington / Kegworth	2	8,228	2	8,228
Measham	1	10,141	1	10,141
Ibstock	2	3,633	-	-
North West Leicestershire District	16	5,978	13	7,357

Table 7.9: Pharmacy and Optician Baseline Provision

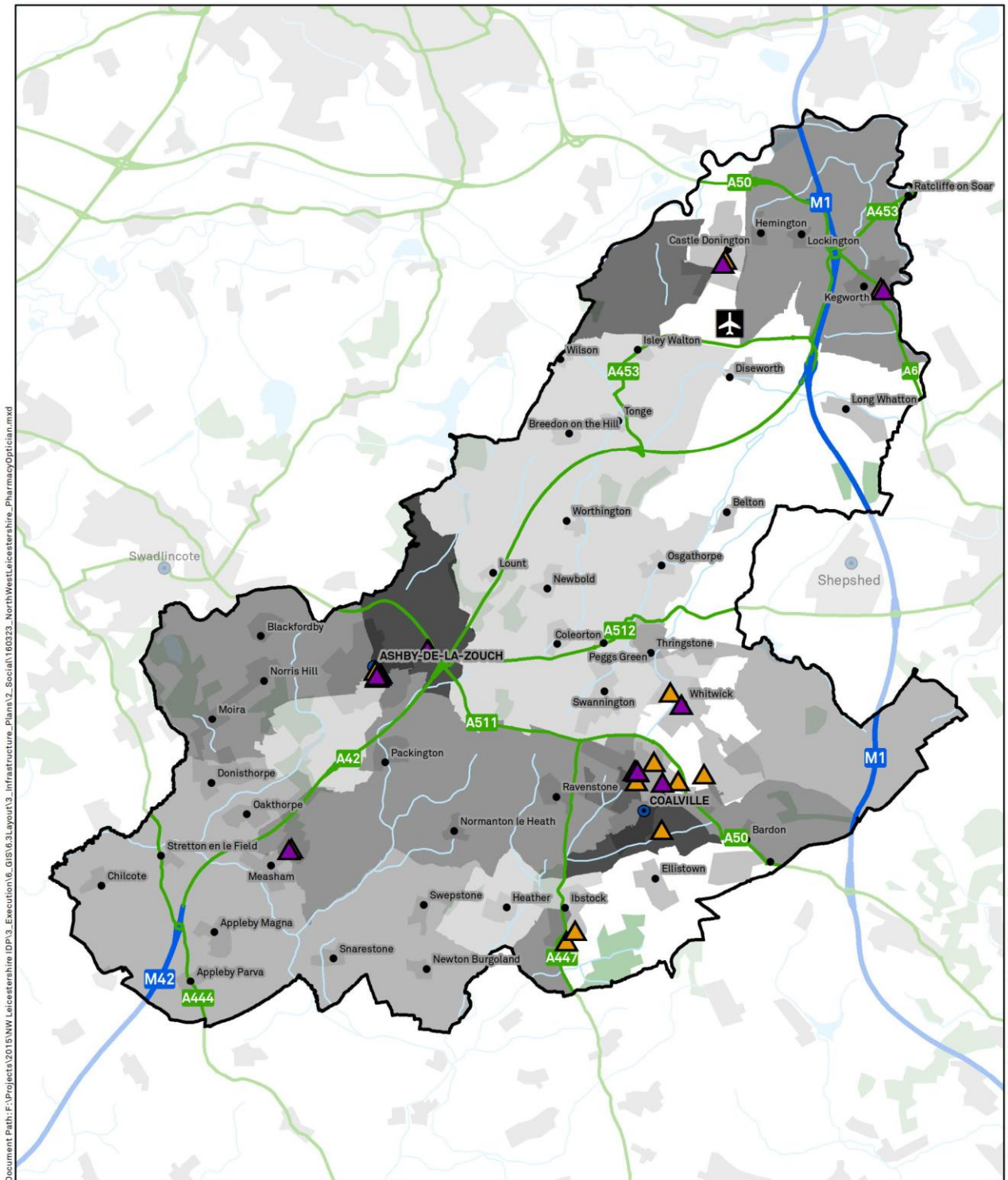
Source: HSCIC

- 7.25. Pharmacy and Optician provision is generally based on market indicators that result in the development of a new facility. A review of the current level of provision by determining the number of people per facility within each assessment area has been conducted.
- 7.26. Across North West Leicestershire District there is on average 5,978 people per pharmacy. Based on this average provision, it can be seen that Castle Donington / Kegworth and Measham are overcapacity to the average level of demand.
- 7.27. Conducting the same assessment for opticians illustrates that three of the assessment areas are over capacity, with just Ashby de la Zouch having a strong level of provision. Ibstock has no opticians, despite a population of 10,141 people but is likely to be served by the higher level of provision in nearby Coalville.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 7.28. The NHS and CCGs do not plan for opticians and pharmacies, rather this is left to market indicators and private individuals/companies to establish such facilities. As a result a set of metrics could not be established to identify future Pharmacy and Optician requirements.
- 7.29. However, based on projected population growth to 2031 and utilising the current average provision of pharmacies, there will be a demand for 3 more pharmacies across NWLDC to sustain the current level of provision.
- 7.30. Similarly, an analysis of the current average provision of opticians will create a demand for 2.6 opticians across NWLDC to sustain the current level of provision. However, based on the previous analysis, there is a poor level of provision in four of the assessment areas, which could increase the demand for opticians.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Pharmacy and Opticians



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Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Airport	Total Housing Units by Ward	
	Town or Village		Motorway		0 - 6
	Woodland		A Road		7 - 50
	Waterbody		Optician		51 - 100
	Town		Pharmacy		101 - 500
	Village				501 - 1000
					1001 - 3801

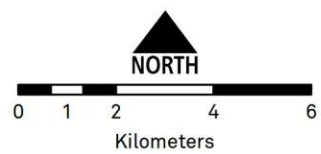


Figure 7.3: Pharmacies and Opticians across North West Leicestershire

Hospitals

Overview

7.31. West Leicestershire Clinical Commission Group is the governing body within North West Leicestershire Local Authority, in which the CCG is in charge of commissioning the following services that are relevant to this section of the IDP:

- Acute Care (acute and community hospitals);
- Mental Health Services;

7.32. The University Hospital of Leicester Trust is a hospital trust that is commissioned to provide acute care services across the NWLDC by the West Leicestershire CCG.

Existing Provision and Capacity

7.33. Within NWLDC there are no acute hospitals, however there are a number of large scale acute hospitals in the major towns and cities that surround the district including Royal Derby Hospital (Derby), Queen's Medical Centre (Nottingham), Leicester Royal Infirmary (Leicester) and Queens Hospital (Burton upon trent) and a number of other sites as illustrated in figure 7.4.

7.34. While there are no acute hospitals within NWLDC, there are two community hospitals. Community hospitals provide inpatient care, outpatient clinics and service. Community hospitals do not provide accident and emergency departments.

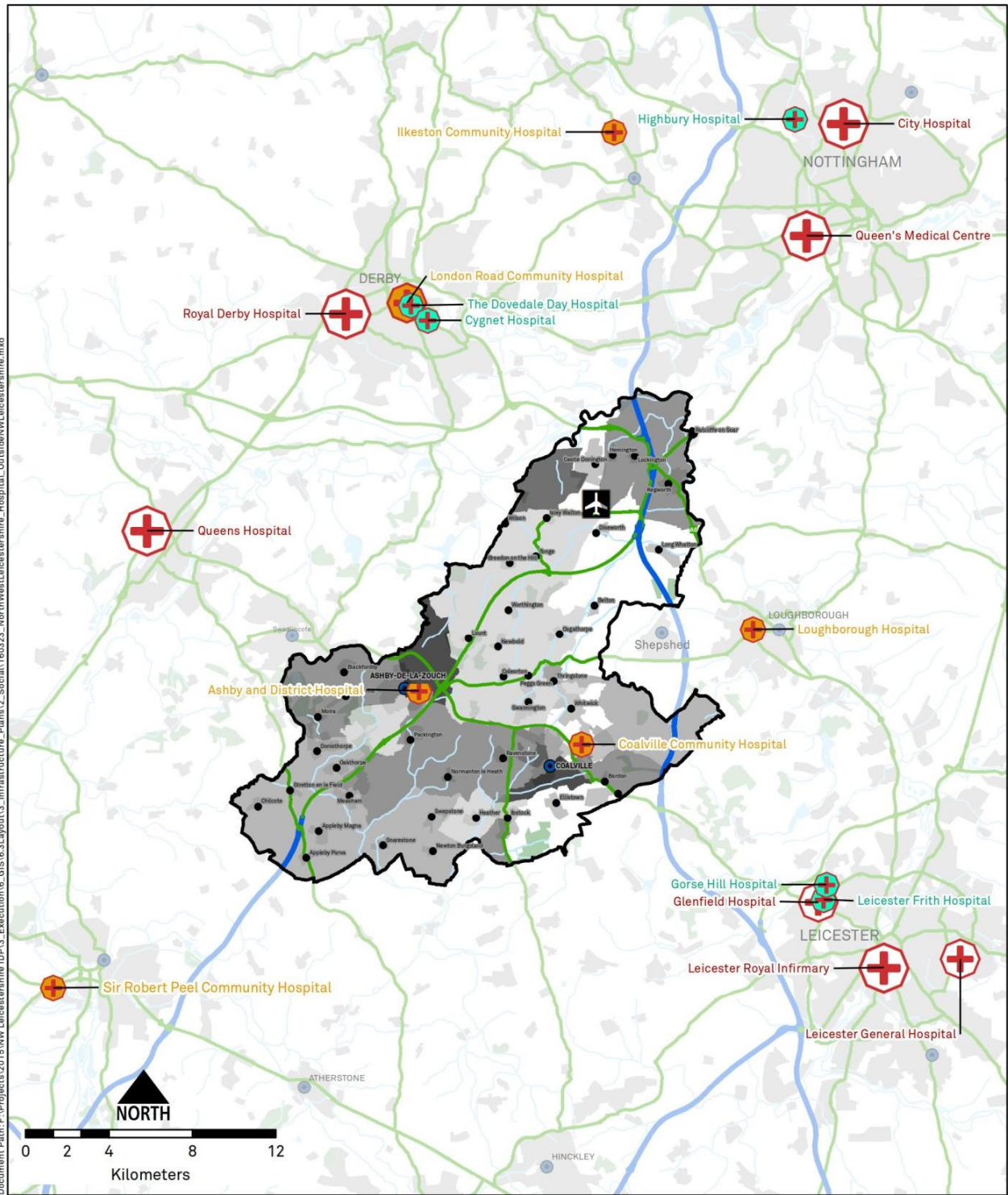
7.35. The community hospitals are located within Coalville and Ashby, reflecting their location within the two largest towns of NWLDC, and well placed near the major growth areas in the district.

IDP Assessment Area	Acute Hospitals		Community Hospitals		Mental Health Sites
	Sites	Beds 2014/15	Sites	Beds 2014/15	Sites
Coalville Urban Area	-	-	1	50	-
Ashby de la Zouch	-	-	1	0	-
Castle Donington / Kegworth	-	-	-	-	-
Measham	-	-	-	-	-
Ibstock	-	-	-	-	-
NWL	0	0	2	50	0
Loughborough	-	-	1	24	-
Leicester City	3	1,803	-	-	2
Tamworth	-	-	1	39	-
Burton upon Trent	1	522	-	-	-
Derby	1	1,091	1	100	2
Ikeston	-	-	1	36	-
Nottingham	2	1,656	-	-	1
Total Surrounding Capacity	7	5,072	4	199	5

Table 7.10: Existing Hospital Facilities within and surrounding NWL

Source: ONS OS Local base Mapping, NHS England Statistics (PLACE Data 2014/15)

North West Leicestershire IDP - Hospital



Legend		Total Housing Units by Ward		
	North West Leicestershire		0 - 6	
	Town or Village		7 - 50	
	Woodland		51 - 100	
	Waterbody		101 - 500	
	Town		501 - 1000	
	Village		1001 - 3801	
	Airport			
	Motorway			
	A Road			
	Mental Health Hospital			
	Acute Hospital - Beds 0 - 50		Community Hospital - Beds 0 - 50	
	Acute Hospital - Beds 51 - 500		Community Hospital - Beds 51 - 500	
	Acute Hospital - Beds 501 - 1091		Community Hospital - Beds 501 - 1091	

Figure 7.4: Hospitals located within North West Leicestershire

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 7.36. No additional Hospital capacity has been identified through the baseline data gathering and assessment.
- 7.37. Further investigation is required in consultation with the following NHS trusts which provide hospital provision in the areas surrounding and overlapping North West Leicestershire:
- Acute hospitals surrounding NWLDC:
 - University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust
 - Burton Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
 - Derby Teaching hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
 - Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust
 - Community & Mental health hospitals surrounding NWLDC:
 - Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust
 - Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust
 - Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust
 - Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 7.38. The University Hospital Leicester Trust has identified a strategy that will move towards hospitals becoming smaller (estate footprint) and more specialised in order to support non-urgent care in the community. The aim will look to save money by no longer supporting under used estates, resulting in higher productivity.
- 7.39. From 2014-15 the Trust will focus on hospital efficiency and productivity with the aim of re-positioning clinical services. As part of this process the Emergency Floor at the Royal Infirmary will be enhanced, and vascular services will be moved to Glenfield Hospital. This will integrate cardiovascular service into one hospital.
- 7.40. Phase two from 2016 onwards will see a major reconfiguration of the acute hospital estate. This will coincide with other services coming online in the community hospitals to allow the Trust to rebalance bed numbers (reduce acute bed numbers and increase community capacity), and repurpose or move out of buildings which no longer are required and therefore reduce costs.
- 7.41. The Trust will therefore be consolidating its main acute services onto two sites (from existing three). This will enable co-location of services and eliminate inefficiencies of running multiple acute sites. This investment within the hospital estate of consolidation is estimated to cost approximately £320 million as it will involve the development of a new A&E, a new outpatient and day-case hub and investment in new maternity services.
- 7.42. In total acute hospitals in the University Hospital Leicester Trust will see a reduction in bed capacity from a total of 1,773 in 2014 to 1,346 by 2019. However 250 beds will be transferred to community hospitals.
- 7.43. In the absence of information related to the future infrastructure requirements to meet planned housing growth, AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review as it relates to Hospital provision. The following assessment will demonstrate the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031 of future dental and practice surgery (sq.m) requirements to meet growth.

Benchmark Planning Standards	Metric	Source
People per Bed	510	Existing ratio of Hospital Beds to population across England 2015 (based on NHS England Data)
Sq.m per Bed	160	AECOM Cost Consultant Benchmark data

Table 7.11: Benchmark Planning Standards – Hospital Beds

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	6.7	5.1	3.4	15.2	6.9
Ashby de La Zouch	6.1	4.4	2.8	13.3	0.1
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	1.9	2.2	1.6	5.6	0.5
Measham	1.8	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.1
Ilstock	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0
North West Leicestershire	18.1	12.8	7.8	38.7	7.6

Table 7.12: Potential additional Hospital Bed Requirements from Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	1,070	816	544	2,429	1,105
Ashby de La Zouch	974	707	452	2,132	10
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	298	357	249	903	84
Measham	293	150	0	443	14
Ilstock	269	17	0	286	0
North West Leicestershire	2,903	2,046	1,245	6,193	1,213

Table 7.13: Sq.m of Additional Hospital Space Required

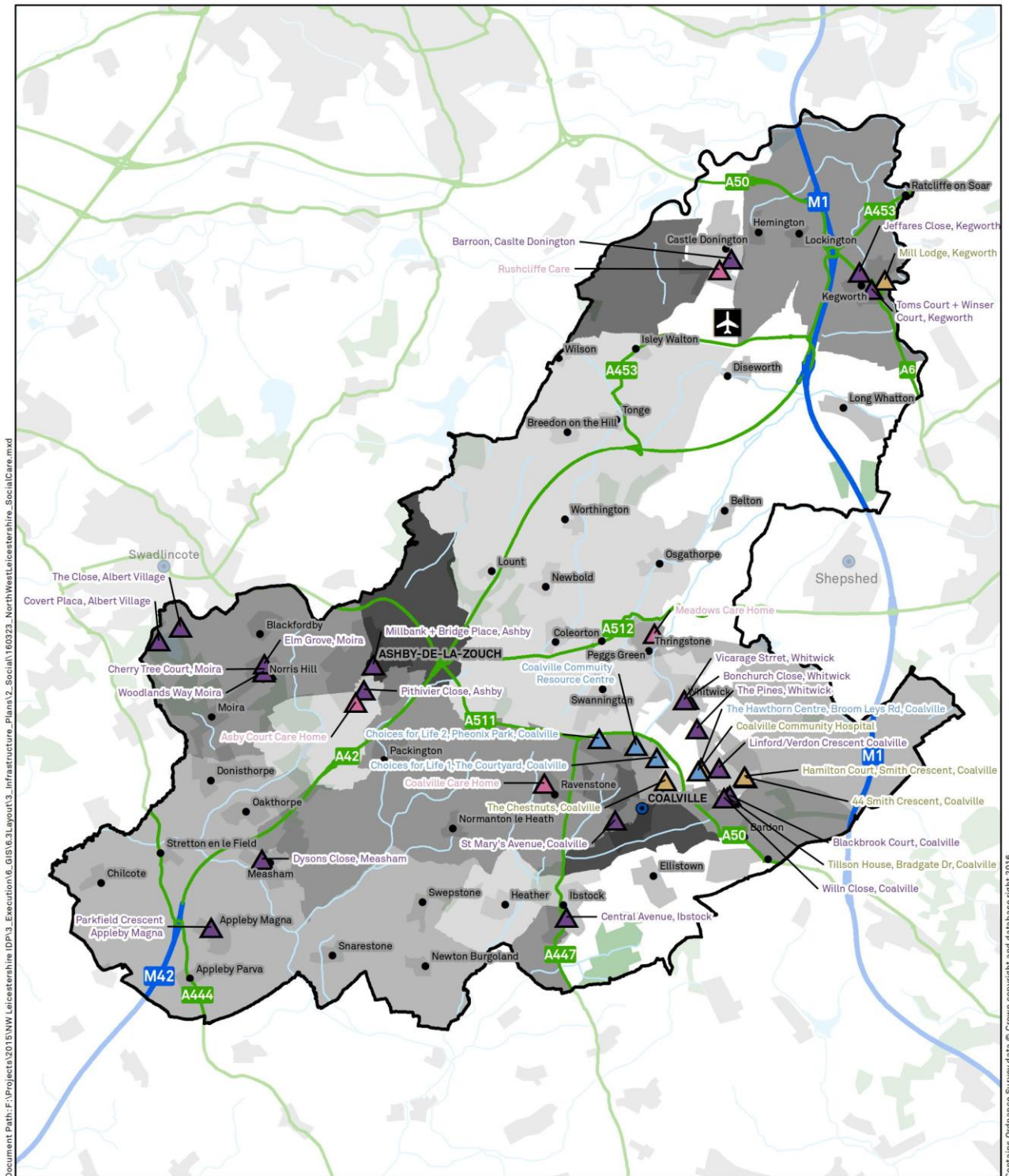
- 7.44. The demand modelling illustrates that a total of 6,193 sq.m of additional hospital space will be required between 2016-2031 to support growth. The greatest portion being required between 2016-2021 with a need for 2,903 sq.m within the next five years. It is important to clarify that this relates only to impacts within the District and does not include the impacts on hospitals from their wider catchment areas. The CCG and Hospital Trusts will however consider the housing and economic growth from that wider area and can utilise the detailed forecasts provided for NWL in this IDP.
- 7.45. Based on previous discussions and research, these future requirements are likely to be accommodated through the reconfiguration of the estate footprint. Specifically the hospital trusts working with the CCG are shifting demand away from the Acute Sector towards primary care and care within the community setting. The CCG forecasts associated with this shift in planning is not however currently available to the IDP. The theoretical assessment of additional hospital space requirements, as set out in table 7.13, could in light of this reconfiguration of care be delivered in ways different to the traditional acute setting. Additional space or equivalent increases in care capacity could be delivered through the expansion of community hospital provision or expanded or new integrated care facilities in closer proximity to existing and new communities.

Social Care

Overview

- 7.46. An adult social care service is provided by Leicestershire County Council's Adult and Community Services. The Adult and Community Services client groups include:
- People with learning disabilities;
 - Mental health needs;
 - Older people;
 - People with physical disabilities.
- 7.47. The NHS and Social Care Act of 2012 fundamentally changed the way health and social care services are commissioned, abolishing primary care trusts and replacing these by GP led clinical commissioning groups. This has seen West Leicestershire CCG take on the planning and purchasing of healthcare services for local populations.
- 7.48. More recently, the Care Act of 2014 has altered how social care is treated within Leicestershire and across England. Social care will increasingly have a locality focus and allow for care staff to work creatively and flexibly with customers to help them maintain their independence. The approach that is focused on delivering a service developed according to an individual's needs, rather than a one size fits all approach.
- 7.49. A key objective is for the individual to look to their community to see what help and support is locally available in order to supplement and complement the services they receive from Adult and Community Services.
- 7.50. Leicestershire County Council will remain the commissioning group, however increased integration with the CCGs will occur. This new approach is aimed to reflect similar new models within the CCGs of Leicestershire and allow customers to access the help they need regardless of organisational boundaries.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Social Care



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Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Airport		Disability Facility	Total Housing Units by Ward 0 - 6 7 - 50 51 - 100 101 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 3801
	Town or Village		Motorway		Residential Care	
	Woodland		A Road			
	Waterbody		Nursing Home (Private)			
	Town		Age Exclusive Housing (Public)			
	Village					

NORTH
 0 1 2 4 6
 Kilometers

Figure 7.5: Social Care Facilities across North West Leicestershire

Existing Provision and Capacity

- 7.51. There is no Extra Care housing within North West Leicestershire currently. Extra Care Housing is designed with the needs of older people, in which people have their own self-contained homes, with the legal right to occupy the property. This provides an alternative to a care home. Whilst there are no existing Extra Care housing facilities, there is one open market extra care scheme providing 32 homes (McCarthy and Stone Kilwardby St) under construction within Ashby.
- 7.52. There are four adult disability facilities that are run by LCC and the CCG within North West Leicestershire. These provide a range of day services for adults with learning, physical and developmental/mental disabilities. Coalville has the largest concentration of such facilities.
- 7.53. There are six Residential Care homes within North West Leicestershire with a provision of 148 rooms for inpatient accommodation. These are all run by LCC or the CCG and provide a range of services for adults between 18-65. This includes mental health, physical disability, child and adolescent mental health and learning disability. Coalville has the greatest concentration of services.
- 7.54. There are 20 Age exclusive housing facilities, which are facilities for older people but where no regular on-site care is provided. Coalville and Ashby, reflecting their larger populations, have the greatest number Age Exclusive housing.
- 7.55. There are lastly four nursing homes within North West Leicestershire. These are all private facilities. Across the four facilities there are 190 rooms, with the greatest concentration of service within the Coalville Urban Area.

IDP Assessment Area	Nursing Homes (Private)		Age Exclusive Housing (Public)	Adult Disability Facilities (Public)	Residential Care (Public)	
	Facilities	Rooms			Facilities	Rooms
Coalville Urban Area	2	74	7	3	5	116
Ashby de la Zouch	1	60	7	1	0	0
Castle Donington / Kegworth	1	56	3	0	1	32
Measham	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ibstock	0	0	1	0	0	0
District Total	4	190	20	4	6	148

Table 7.14: Existing Social Care Facilities

Source: NWLDC, Carehomes.co.uk

Colour coding is based on an assessment of the level of provision relative to the average across the entire North West Leicestershire District Council and its population in 2016. For example, it can be seen that Coalville Urban Area, Ashby de la Zouch and Castle Donington / Kegworth all have a strong existing level of nursing homes relative to the rest of the district as a whole, in which Measham and Ibstock have no nursing homes. (Green = above average provision, Red = below average provision)

- 7.56. A review of the existing infrastructure capacity against the current demand illustrates that Measham and Ibstock have a poor level of provision within their assessment areas of nursing homes, age exclusive housing, adult disability facilities and residential care. This is based on an assessment of the level of provision relative to the average level of provision across the entire district.
- 7.57. Conversely, Coalville Urban Area and Ashby de la Zouch has the highest level of provision across each type of social care infrastructure, with gaps in provision only in age exclusive housing and residential care (public), respectively.

- 7.58. Castle Donington / Kegworth have moderately strong social care provision, but with several gaps and poor levels of provision seem in age exclusive housing and adult disability facilities.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 7.59. Outline planning permission has been granted for an affordable extra care scheme within Ashby de la Zouch, which will provide 60 units through a local Registered Provider. This scheme will provide places for those with dementia, and will form part of a hub with the adjoining medical centre to provide support and facilities for surrounding properties.
- 7.60. Mill Lodge (Residential Care Home) in Kegworth, has proposed to relocate to an improved, purpose-built unit in Narborough, which would lower the total provision within NWLDC. Mill Lodge is run by Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust, which provides integrated mental health, learning disability and community health services. This decision has not been approved by the trust; however the move is expected to take place in spring 2016.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 7.61. The most urgent issue is an ageing population, whereby a greater number of older people with complex care will require more input from all parts of the social care system. This coincides with a reduction in working age adults, whereby there will be an increase demand for services but fewer resources to support social care.
- 7.62. Societal changes, rather than housing growth, have resulted in demand for adult social care to rise. Overall, there have been significant strategic changes to service delivery in adult social care to cope with these demands. The focus is increasingly towards considering how provide advice and information and practical preventative approaches to support people to manage their own health and accommodation choices, so that people can live independent, active lives for longer with reduced risks to their physical and emotional wellbeing. For those who can no longer manage living in general purpose accommodation there is a necessity to provide specialist accommodation that continues to maximise people's independence and wellbeing with an improved quality of life in their older age.
- 7.63. Leicestershire has adopted a long-term strategic approach with a focus on providing information and advice, prevention and reablement. The central aim of the adult social care strategy is to shift resources and activities from meeting need to approaches that prevent, reduce and delay need.
- 7.64. Social care services are likely to not need significant new capital infrastructure requirements as a result of the proposed growth in housing. Furthermore, one of the implications of this change in approach is that the new build programme directly provided by adult social care is likely to reduce, with increased working in partnership with the private and voluntary sectors. Adult and Social Care Services will continue to provide some services directly and commission services (such as day care, home care, community meals, short breaks and residential care). Increasingly the Adult and Social Care Service will enable support through direct payments for users and carers.
- 7.65. Ensuring that existing and new buildings are accessible will be a key element of future service provision. Growth in the numbers of elderly people will lead to a demand for more services, but these will largely be met by services commissioned from the private sector. The role of Social Services will be largely the assessment of third-party providers; commissioning services – residential or day-care – from them; and monitoring to ensure that provision meets standards. This emphasises the need for mixed tenure and flexible housing, building in sustainability and diversity at the outset in all new communities and in other major developments.
- 7.66. While private sector will increasingly take on a larger role in social care, there is a role for the public sector to help meet future needs within public buildings. A commitment to accessibility standards in policy that relate to promoting Optional Space Standards in new builds and the use of dementia friendly design features.

- 7.67. In the absence of information related to the future infrastructure requirements and investable projects to meet planned housing growth, AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review as it relates to social care provision. The following assessment will demonstrate the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031 to meet growth.
- 7.68. The theoretical forecasts are a base forecast which do not take into account the potential reduction in demand resulting from current planned measures from the County Council to reduce future demand and increase independent living.

Nursing Homes

	Metric	Source
Beds per 1000 persons over 75	45	The Housing Learning and Improvement Network (LIN) SHOP TOOL - Demand levels based prevalence rates from "More Choice, Greater Voice".
Bed Per Facilities	72	Estuary View Medical Centre Plans for Expansion(Kent, UK) – NHS Vanguard Site (best practice examples)
Sq.m Per Bed	56	Estuary View Medical Centre Plans for Expansion(Kent, UK) – NHS Vanguard Site (best practice examples)

Table 7.15: Benchmark Standards - Nursing Homes

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	15	12	8	35	16
Ashby de La Zouch	15	11	7	33	0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	4	5	4	13	1
Measham	4	2	0	6	0
Ibstock	3	0	0	3	0
North West Leicestershire	41	30	18	89	17

Table 7.16: Potential additional Nursing Home Bed Space Requirements from Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	848	647	431	1,925	876
Ashby de La Zouch	827	600	383	1,810	8
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	234	280	196	710	66
Measham	220	112	0	333	11
Ibstock	165	10	0	175	0
North West Leicestershire	2,294	1,650	1,010	4,954	961

Table 7.17: Total Nursing Home Space Requirements (sq.m)

Residential Care Homes

7.69. Residential care assumptions:

	Metric	Source
Beds per 1000 persons over 75	65	The Housing Learning and Improvement Network (LIN) SHOP TOOL - Demand levels based prevalence rates from "More Choice, Greater Voice".
Bed Per Facilities	72	Estuary View Medical Centre Plans for Expansion(Kent, UK) – NHS Vanguard Site (best practice examples)
Sq.m Per Bed	56	Estuary View Medical Centre Plans for Expansion(Kent, UK) – NHS Vanguard Site (best practice examples)

Table 7.18: Benchmark Standards - Residential Care Homes

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	22	17	11	50	23
Ashby de La Zouch	22	16	10	47	0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	6	7	5	18	2
Measham	6	3	0	9	0
Ibstock	4	0	0	5	0
North West Leicestershire	60	43	26	129	25

Table 7.19: Potential additional Residential Care Bed Space Requirements from Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	1,224	934	623	2,781	1,265
Ashby de La Zouch	1,194	867	554	2,615	12
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	338	405	283	1,026	96
Measham	318	162	0	481	15
Ibstock	238	15	0	253	0
North West Leicestershire	3,313	2,383	1,459	7,155	1,388

Table 7.20: Total Residential Care Home Space Requirements (sq.m)

Extra Care Facilities

	Metric	Source
Beds per 1000 persons over 75	25	The Housing Learning and Improvement Network (LIN) SHOP TOOL - Demand levels based prevalence rates from "More Choice, Greater Voice".
Bed Per Facilities	77	AECOM Cost Consultants Extra Care Facility Planning Guidelines 2015
Sq.m Per Bed	88	AECOM Cost Consultants Extra Care Facility Planning Guidelines 2015

Table 7.21: Benchmark Standards – Extra Care Facilities

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	8	6	4	19	9
Ashby de La Zouch	8	6	4	18	0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	2	3	2	7	1
Measham	2	1	0	3	0
Ibstock	2	0	0	2	0
North West Leicestershire	23	17	10	50	10

Table 7.22: Potential additional Extra Care Bed Space Requirements from Development

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	749	571	381	1,702	774
Ashby de La Zouch	731	530	339	1,600	7
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	207	248	173	628	59
Measham	195	99	0	294	9
Ibstock	146	9	0	155	0
North West Leicestershire	2,027	1,458	893	4,378	849

Table 7.23: Total Extra Care Home Space Requirements (sq.m)

- 7.70. The demand modelling illustrates that a total of 89 nursing home bed space demand to 2031, with the greatest portion coming forward from 2016-2021 with additional bed space requirement of 41. This works out to be a total of 4,954 sq.m of nursing home space to 2031 .
- 7.71. The demand modelling illustrates that a total of 129 additional residential care homes bed spaces will be required to 2031, with the greatest demand occurring from 2016-2021. In total this will result in a need for 7,155 sq.m of residential care home space to accommodate for this demand to 2031
- 7.72. A review of extra care homes demonstrates that an additional 50 extra care beds will be required by 2031, with a total of 4,378 sq.m of extra care home space being required to the end of the period.
- 7.73. Across each service type, Coalville Urban Area and Ashby de la Zouch will require the greatest additional provision in beds and social care space (sq.m). In contrast Ibstock and Measham will require the least; with nearly no additional provision post-2026 as housing growth is minimal. This analysis is based on future population growth, and does not account for the existing requirement from the population. Measham and Ibstock have been identified as having a weaker level of existing infrastructure relative to the population average.
- 7.74. It can be seen that the 60 additional bed Extra Care scheme within Ashby de la Zouch could meet the future demand within Ashby de la Zouch, which will require 18 new bed spaces to 2031. However, while the 60 spaces would be enough to meet the demand for the entire district, due to its geographical location, there may be a poor level of accessibility to the scheme.

8. Emergency Services

Fire Service

Overview

- 8.1. Fire services within NWLDC are run by the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Fire Authority (CFA). The authority is responsible for the strategic direction of the service, determining policy, and setting the budget. Overall the CFA has 20 fire and rescue stations, 750 operational and 140 non-operational staff.

Existing Provision and Capacity

- 8.2. There are three fire and rescue stations within NWLDC currently. These are located within Ashby de la Zouch and Coalville and Castle Donington. Coalville and Castle Donington stations are whole-time stations, while Ashby is an on-call station.

IDP Assessment Area	Fire Stations
Coalville Urban Area	1
Ashby de la Zouch	1
Castle Donington / Kegworth	1
Measham	-
Ibstock	-
North West Leicestershire District	3

Table 8.1: Current Fire Station Provision

Source: Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Fire Authority (CFA).

- 8.3. Following consultation with representatives from the Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Fire Authority, it has been determined that with the recent opening of the Castle Donington Fire Station, the overall ability of the fire services to meet any crisis is appropriate. However, it is worth noting that parts of NWLDC are beyond a 10minute drive time, which is recommended as a suitable time for fire response, in particular to the north of the NWLDC.
- 8.4. It should be noted that the provision of emergency service sites and coverage in the surrounding counties should also be appreciated although detailed reviews of neighbouring capacity and coverage is beyond the scope of this IDP.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 8.5. Coalville will see an expansion of its existing infrastructure by 2020 with one new fire engine crewed by whole time fire fighters and one tactical response unit crewed by on-call fire fighters.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 8.6. A review of the planned capacity against future demand could not be completed for the infrastructure delivery plan at this stage. Further consultation with Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Fire Authority will take place to refine and assess the future level of provision.
- 8.7. In the long term, the Leicestershire and Rutland CFA have begun to look at a strategy that involves devolving authority and responsibility for identifying and tackling fire issues at the local level, through district based working, in order to reduce the vulnerability to incidents. This is designed to address structural and cultural changes in local resident's behaviour, and methods and materials of construction.

Police Service

Overview

- 8.8. Local Policing of North West Leicestershire district is delivered by Leicestershire Police as part of a sub-regional service covering Rutland, Leicestershire and the City of Leicester. There have been ongoing discussions with the Police regarding the need for additional infrastructure to support housing growth.
- 8.9. The Police look to developers to pay the capital necessary to equip and accommodate additional staff and to add to IT and communications infrastructures. This will be at a level to maintain existing service delivery and deployment to an expanded population.

Existing Provision and Capacity

- 8.10. There is currently 1 police station within North West Leicestershire. This is Coalville police station, located in Coalville Urban area.
- 8.11. The facility has a localised IT and communications network. The building operates 24/7 with the beat and response teams on shift. The building is currently used to capacity.
- 8.12. Leicestershire Police have recently opened a public counter at the district council offices in Coalville, this replaces the existing one at Coalville Police Station.

IDP Assessment Area	Police Stations	Total Police Staff	Officers / PCSO's / Community Engagement	Site Area (ha)	Floorspace (sq.m)
Coalville Urban Area	1	280	111	0.54	1,884
Ashby de la Zouch	-	-	-	-	-
Castle Donington / Kegworth	-	-	-	-	-
Measham	-	-	-	-	-
Ibstock	-	-	-	-	-
North West Leicestershire District	1	280	111	0.54	1,884

Table 8.2: Police Service Capacity

Source: Leicestershire Police

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 8.13. According to an Assets Portfolio in June 2009, the current police station in Coalville is in poor condition, with no major upgrades since it was built in 1979. However this is not causing operational issues, but would require £1 million to upgrade the building to modern standards.
- 8.14. In 2010 plans were discussed to accommodate Coalville LPU within the new Civic Centre, however this has since been removed due to economic reasons, however the police remain inclined to replace the facility.
- 8.15. The Police at Coalville have further discussed with third parties seeking to include the site in a redevelopment with a replacement building. This has since fallen off the table due to the poor economic climate.
- 8.16. Police will continue to carry out essential repairs to the building to ensure that Policing delivery is maintained locally, however there are no immediate plans to refurbish it to modern Police requirements and no major maintenance is programmed.

- 8.17. Following consultation with a police representative, it is understood that the existing infrastructure is meeting the current demands of policing North West Leicestershire District Council.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 8.18. Previously, as part of the local plan process, the Leicestershire Police commented on the local plan growth projections. Following consultation with the Police representative for the purpose of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, it was recommended that the projections for the local plan would reflect accurately to the growth as reflected in the infrastructure delivery plan.
- 8.19. The police service assessment is based on 7,138 additional homes, whereas the Infrastructure Delivery Plan illustrates 8,853 additional homes. While there is a difference of 1,715 homes, this assessment of planned capacity to future demand will utilise the local plan figures as recommended by police services.
- 8.20. To maintain current levels of policing, over the plan period would require 50 additional staff, 6.5 additional vehicles and 750 sq.m of floorspace to accommodate additional staff.
- 8.21. The policing priority is to maintain the front line of service and therefore 90% of revenue expenditure is staff based. Because of this pattern of funding, Police have sought developer contributions where additional development will result in the need for additional investment in capital infrastructure. The capital programme is entirely related to maintaining current level of capital infrastructures (size of vehicle fleet, communication and transmissions infrastructures) and in relation to premises only dealing with existing known problems in buildings.
- 8.22. Police services will look to developers to pay the capital costs for increases in capital infrastructures to equip and accommodate additional staff and to add to our IT and communication infrastructures. This will be at a level to maintain existing service delivery and deployment to an expanded population. Policing for new schemes will be provided at the same level of deployment and delivery as to the existing population.

Ambulance Service

Overview

- 8.23. East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) provides emergency and unscheduled care and patient transport services in North West Leicestershire. EMAS was formed in 2006 as a result of the national reconfiguration of ambulance services. EMAS employs 3,000 staff at 70 locations. The annual budget is approximately £130 million annually.

Existing Provision and Capacity

- 8.24. Within North West Leicestershire there is one ambulance station, located within Coalville.
- 8.25. An assessment of capacity could not be determined at this time in the infrastructure delivery plan due to the inability to engage with East Midlands Ambulance Service. Further consultation as part of the infrastructure delivery plan process will be undertaken to fully develop this.

IDP Assessment Area	Ambulance Station
Coalville Urban Area	1
Ashby de la Zouch	-
Castle Donington / Kegworth	-
Measham	-
Ibstock	-
North West Leicestershire District	1

Table 8.3: Ambulance Service Facilities

Source: East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS)

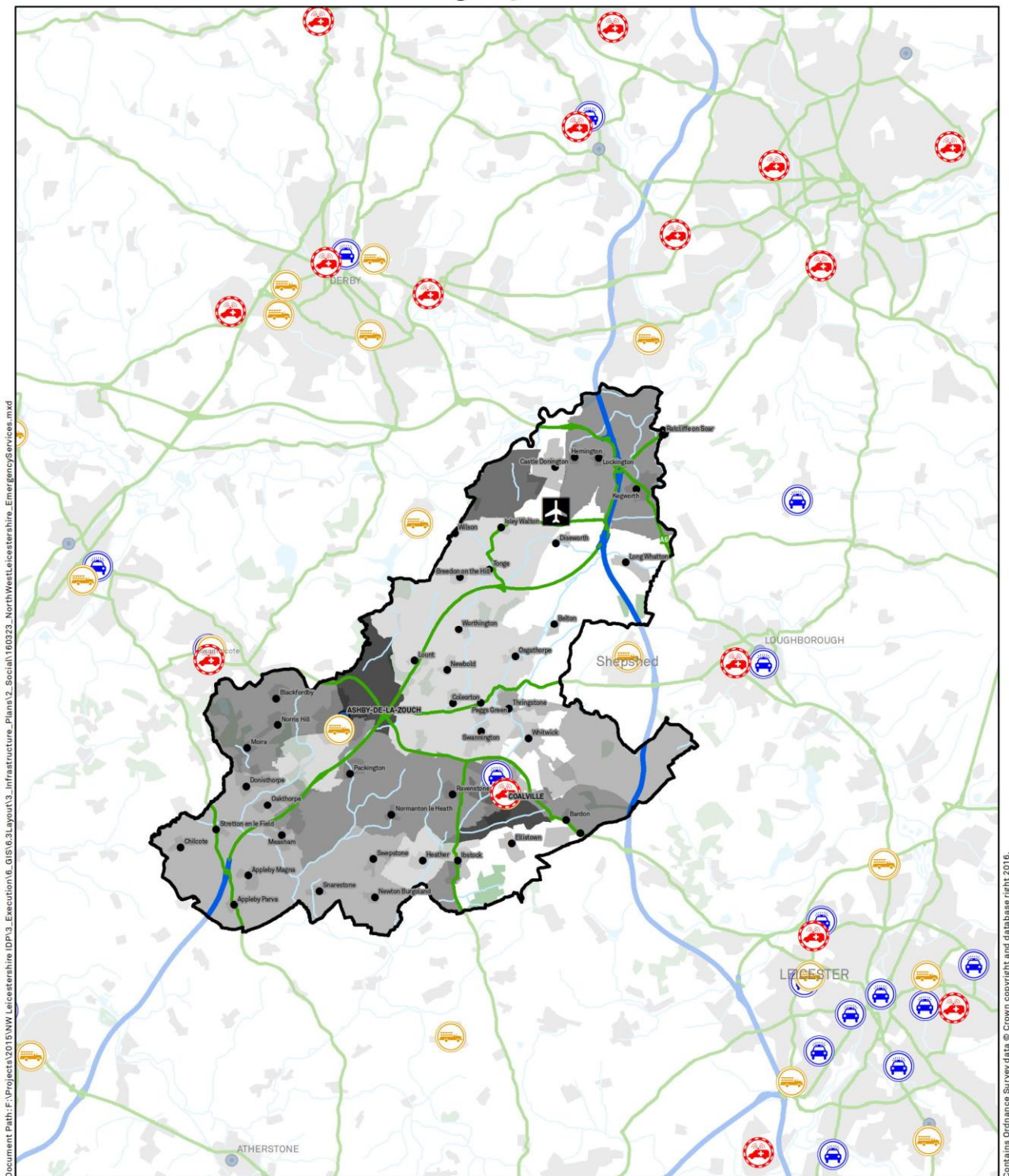
Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 8.26. According to the EMAS, the service within Leicestershire is almost at capacity in terms of its spatial requirements. However, it has been identified that due to only moderate growth, the next planned ambulance station would be needed by the early 2020s. This is based on analysis completed in 2009 and therefore could be out of date requiring further revision.
- 8.27. The future strategy for the EMAS as it relates to estates will be a locality driven solution. The EMAS will maintain ambulance stations, introduce Community Ambulance Stations, develop business case options for education provision and ensure headquarter facilities support efficient working environments. There are no plans within this strategy to close any ambulance stations.
- 8.28. Co-location with other emergency facilities will be emphasised, focusing on high activity areas that support flexible operating models

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 8.29. A review of the planned capacity against future demand could not be completed for the infrastructure delivery plan due to the inability to engage with East Midlands Ambulance Service. Further consultation as part of the infrastructure delivery plan process will be undertaken to fully develop this.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Emergency Services



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Legend

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| North West Leicestershire | Airport | Ambulance Station | Total Housing Units by Ward
0 - 6
7 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 3801 |
| Town or Village | Motorway | Fire Station | |
| Woodland | A Road | Police Station | |
| Waterbody | | | |
| Town | | | |
| Village | | | |

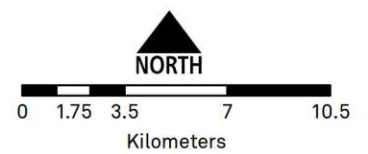


Figure 8.1: Emergency Service locations across North West Leicestershire

9. Community and Civic

Community Facilities

Overview

- 9.1. Community facilities in North West Leicestershire comprise both public and private facilities.
- 9.2. The following assessment will establish the baseline provision of existing community facilities accessible to the public. North West Leicestershire District Council is responsible for operating community infrastructure, in which the local authority will work alongside developers in investing and developing new community facilities to meet the needs of the local population.

Existing Provision and Capacity

- 9.3. There are 33 community facilities within NWL, in which the greatest concentration is within Castle Donington / Kegworth. These facilities vary in their offer ranging from single room community halls, to larger facilities offering a range of services.
- 9.4. In addition there are 5 Leisure Facilities within NWL. These facilities are provided by NWLDC and local service providers, such as the parish council or local colleges. These facilities provide services such as fitness studios, swimming pools, sports halls, meeting rooms, pitches, etc.

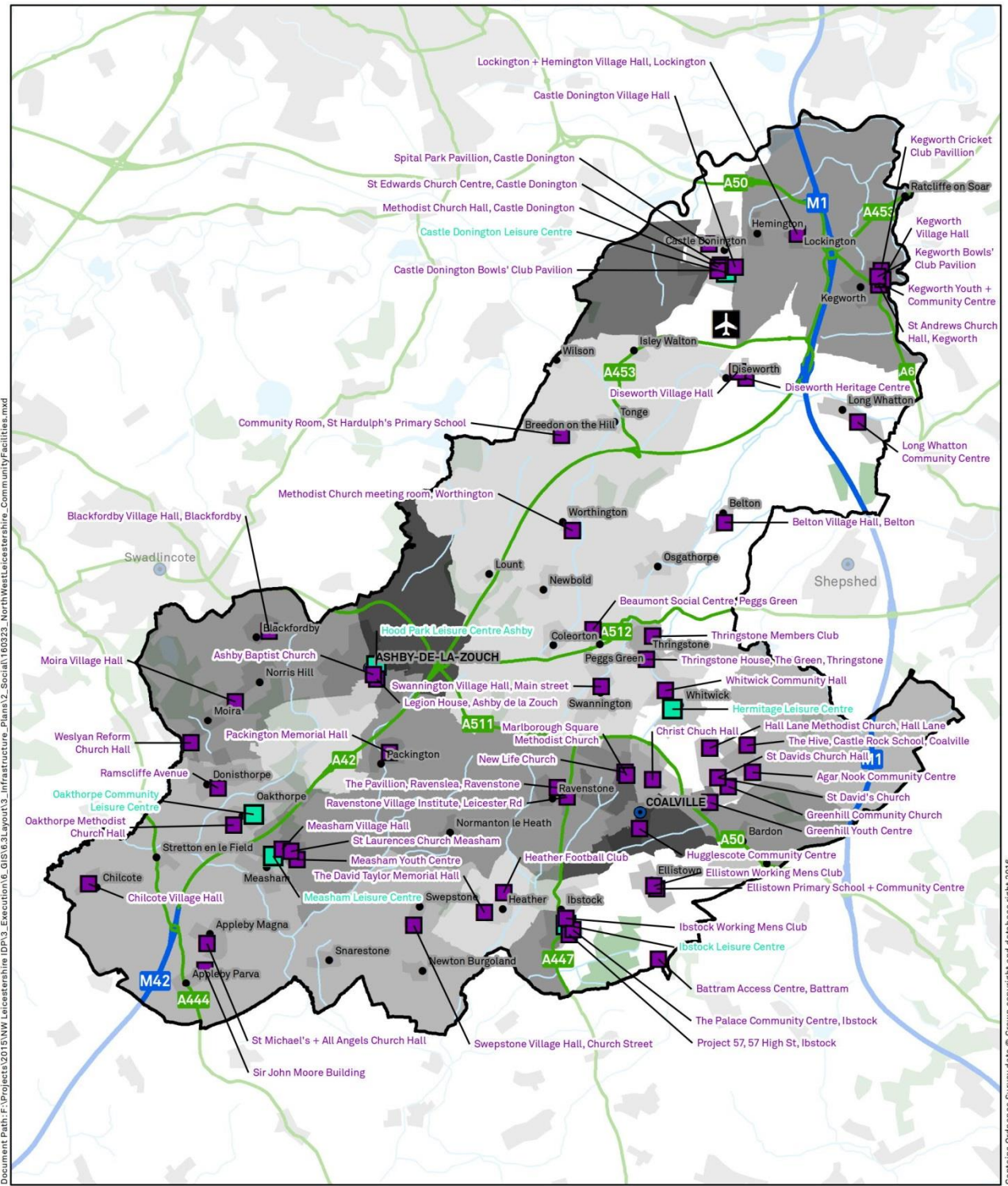
IDP Assessment Area	Church Halls	Community Centre	Social Centre	Village Hall	Total
Coalville Urban Area	2	2	1	6	11
Ashby de la Zouch	3	7	0	8	18
Castle Donington / Kegworth	7	7	0	1	15
Measham	1	3	1	2	6
Ibstock	3	3	0	3	9
North West Leicestershire District	15	22	2	20	59

Table 9.1: Existing Community Facilities across NWL

Source: North West Leicestershire District Council

Colour coding is based on an assessment of the level of provision relative to the average across the entire North West Leicestershire and its population in 2016. For example, it can be seen that Coalville Urban Area, has a poor level of provision across the various community facilities, with the exception of social centres relative to the North West Leicestershire average. (Green = above average provision, Red = below average provision)

North West Leicestershire IDP - Community Facilities



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Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Airport	Total Housing Units by Ward	
	Town or Village		Motorway		0 - 6
	Woodland		A Road		7 - 50
	Waterbody		Community Centre/Meeting Hall		51 - 100
	Town		Leisure Centre		101 - 500
	Village				501 - 1000
					1001 - 3801

NORTH

0 1 2 4 6
Kilometers

Figure 9.1: Community Facilities across North West Leicestershire

- 9.5. Across North West Leicestershire there are 59 community facilities, ranging from church halls, community centres/halls/rooms/etc, social centre, and village halls.
- 9.6. A review of the current level of capacity to the average across each district allows for an understanding of each assessment areas current capacity relatively. This is not a precise method but demonstrates where stronger and weaker provision is based on population distribution. It can be seen that Ibstock has a strong level of provision of community facilities, where it is above average in provision, with the exception of Social Centres.
- 9.7. Conversely, Coalville Urban Area has poorest level of provision where it has a below average provision of community facilities to the district average overall.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 9.8. Table 9.2 below sets out existing community facility projects identified by the district council as currently funded, primarily through grant funding.

Project Name	Project Details
Ashby Castle Lawn Tennis Club Extension	Transformation of the tennis club including reception area, lounge, changing room and disabled toilet - £20,000
Castle Donington 3G Multi-Use Facility	Provision of a 3G multi sports recreational community facility with floodlights and associated parking - £20,000
St Helens Community Heritage Centre and Churchyard in Ashby	Extension of existing building to provide a state of the art community and heritage venue with associated works to the churchyard. - £20,000
Oakthorpe Centre Multi Media Room	Development of a community multi media room within Oakthorpe Community Leisure Centre - £10,000
The Storey Arms (Ogsathorpe)	successfully obtained £20,000 for Seven awards scheme to repair and modernise the Storey Arms as a hub for village life

Table 9.2: Existing Community Facility Projects

The Building confidence in Coalville project

- 9.14. The Coalville Project is a redevelopment and public realm enhancement scheme within Coalville. The project builds upon initial work completed in the Town Centre, in particular the Four Squares Street Investment Plan in 2008. The Four Squares Street Investment Plan will see the redevelopment of Stenson Square, Memorial Square, and Belvoir Shopping Centre.
- 9.15. The scope of the Coalville Project is still being developed however a preliminary scope was developed on 22 September 2015 which saw the project begin. This scope involves:
- Improvement to the public realm
 - Phase 2 of shop front improvement scheme
 - Opportunities to support business startups
 - Matters arising as part of the car parking strategy
 - Improvement to public spaces in the council office
- 9.16. The project at the moment has its own reserve funding of £600,000 to assist in the initial stages of the project, including feasibility studies
- 9.17. Phase I of the project involves the potential development of Stenson Square, which involves the relocation of DWP into the council offices, alongside the development of Stenson Square. However these are at a feasibility study stage currently. In addition a feasibility study is underway for the potential development of London Road car park and the reuse of existing council office sites.
- 9.18. A shopfront Improvement Scheme is underway as part of the Coalville Project, in which 25 of a potential 39 shops have begun initial conversations with the council to receive a grant of 80% of the cost to improve a shopfront.
- 9.19. While the project largely involves the redevelopment of the build environment, work is also being undertaken to support business and access to jobs in the area, as well as encouraging the use of the town centre for leisure and community activities.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 9.20. In absence of information related to the future infrastructure requirements to meet planned housing growth, AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review as it relates to Community provision. The following assessment will demonstrate the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031 of future facilities (sq.m) requirements to meet growth.

	Metric	Source
sq.m per 1,000 person	65	Previous project Experience (Milton Keynes, Swindon, Exeter, East Hampshire)

Table 9.3: Benchmark Standards – Community Facility Space

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	222	169	113	503	229
Ashby de La Zouch	202	147	94	442	2
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	62	74	52	187	17
Measham	61	31	0	92	3
Ilbstock	56	4	0	59	0
North West Leicestershire	602	424	258	1,284	251

Table 9.4: Potential additional Community Facility Floorspace Requirements from Development

- 9.21. The demand modelling illustrates that 1,284 sq.m of flexible community floorspace will be required between 2016-2031. The greatest portion being required between 2016-2021 with a need for 602 sq.m of community floorspace within the next five years.
- 9.22. There are several planned expansions of existing community facilities, which will assist in meeting the future demand that is created. All planned infrastructure however are part of existing community facilities. While this will improve the current capacity, due to additional housing growth often not being located close to existing community facilities it is not possible to determine if the planned capacity will meet the future demand.

Libraries

Overview

- 9.23. Library services are organised by Leicestershire County Council's Libraries, Heritage and Art (LHA) Services.

Existing Provision and Capacity

- 9.24. There are currently six libraries within North West Leicestershire.

	Libraries	Public Space (sq.m)	Non-Public Space (sq.m)**	Total Space (sq.m)	Existing Population 2016	Existing sq.m per 1000 people
Coalville Urban Area	1	667	476	1,143	38,670	29.6
Ashby de la Zouch	1	456	70	526	23,110	22.8
Castle Donington / Kegworth	2	290	76	366	16,456	22.2
Measham	1	125	40	165	10,141	16.3
Ibstock	1	-	-		7,265	n.a
District	6	1,538	662	2,200	95,642	23.0

Table 9.5: Existing Library Provision across NWL

Source: Leicestershire County Council

**Non-public space is generally staffing work areas but in larger libraries might also include meeting rooms

Colour coding is based on an assessment of the level of provision (total space in sq.m) relative to the average across the entire North West Leicestershire District Council and its population in 2016. For example, it can be seen that only Coalville Urban Area has a strong level of provision. (Green = above average provision, Red = below average provision)

- 9.25. An assessment of the total space (sq.m) relative to the total population within each assessment area has been conducted to develop an understanding of the level of provision. It can be seen that only Coalville Urban Area has a strong level of provision with just 34 people per sq.m of library space. Conversely measham has the worst with 61 people per sq.m.
- 9.26. It can be seen that Ashby de la Zouch and Castle Donington / Kegworth provision is slightly higher than the average for the entire North West Leicestershire, however this is marginal and their level of provision is fairly strong.
- 9.27. Total space of Ibstock Library could not be identified in this analysis and therefore capacity information is not available.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 9.28. Table 9.6 below sets out existing library facility projects identified by the district council as currently funded, primarily through grant funding.

Project Name	Project Details
Castle Donington Community library	To operate a community information hub, training centre, meeting place and rural library manned by volunteers - £10,000

Table 9.6: Existing Library Facility Projects

- 9.29. Leicestershire County Council is currently in the process of facilitating the transition of its libraries over to local community groups to manage using volunteers and to become community libraries. This is with continued LCC support in terms of book stock, ICT infrastructure, etc. Individual community managed libraries will develop their own long term strategies in terms of additional development to support the library function.
- 9.30. Coalville Library is the largest within NWL, nearly twice the size of the second largest in Ashby de la Zouch.
- 9.31. Ibstock library is planned to be relocated within Ibstock, however no information is available about the new premise.
- 9.32. LCC however will continue to fully manage its top 16 libraries across the county. These are classed as Major (tier 1) and Shopping Centre (tier 2) libraries. In the case of NW Leicestershire Coalville is a tier 1 library and Ashby a tier 2 library.
- 9.33. Both Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coalville represent considerable growth areas in terms of residential and commercial development that will put pressure on the existing library services provided within those communities. As both areas continue to grow, this could put increased strain on the library provision within both towns.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 9.34. In absence of information related to the future infrastructure requirements to meet planned housing growth, AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review as it relates to library provision. The following assessment will demonstrate the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031 of future facilities (sq.m) requirements to meet growth.

	Metric	Source
sq.m per 1,000 person	30	Arts Council (Previously Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA))

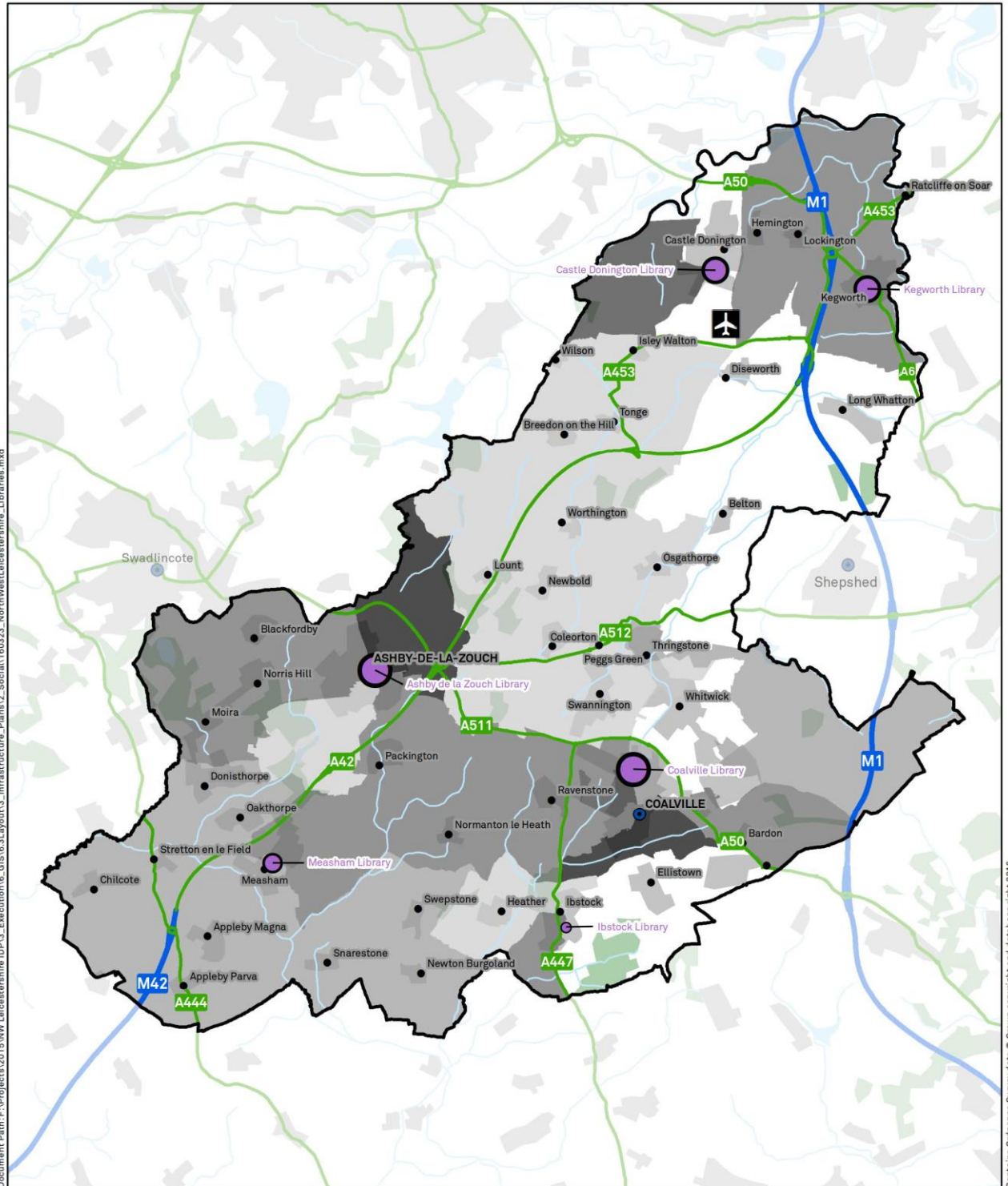
Table 9.7: Benchmark Standards - Library Facilities

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	102	78	52	232	106
Ashby de La Zouch	93	68	43	204	1
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	28	34	24	86	8
Measham	28	14	0	42	1
Ibstock	26	2	0	27	0
North West Leicestershire	278	196	119	592	116

Table 9.8: Potential additional Library Floorspace Requirements from Development (sq.m)

- 9.35. The demand modelling illustrates that 592 sq.m of library floorspace will be required between 2016-2031. The greatest portion being required between 2016-2021 with a need for 278 sq.m of floorspace within the next five years.
- 9.36. The planned growth is currently for the expansion of existing facilities, which will enhance the ability of library service to meet local demand, however this will likely not be sufficient in meeting future housing growth within the local authority.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Libraries



Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Airport	Library - sqm	Total Housing Units by Ward
	Town or Village		Motorway		0 - 6
	Woodland		A Road		7 - 50
	Waterbody				51 - 100
	Town				101 - 500
	Village				501 - 1000
					1001 - 3801

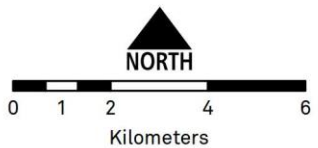


Figure 9.2: Library Facilities across North West Leicestershire

Youth Services

Overview

- 9.37. Youth services in NWL are run by Leicestershire County Council, providing support for young people aged 11-19 (up to 25 for young people with special needs). Youth services work with a range of partners including the voluntary sector, schools, academies, districts and parish councils to deliver services.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 9.38. Within NWLDC there is one youth centre located within Coalville, the Greenhill Youth Centre which has a drop in centre, recording studio, and floodlit playing field.
- 9.39. In addition, there are two youth club's within North West Leicestershire. These are smaller facilities, often self-contained within larger community centres. Both offer a limited amount of youth services, relative to the stand alone youth centre in Coalville Urban Area.

IDP Assessment Area	Youth Centre	Youth Club
Coalville Urban Area	1	0
Ashby de la Zouch	0	0
Castle Donington / Kegworth	0	1
Measham	0	1
Ibstock	0	0
North West Leicestershire District	1	2

Table 9.9: Existing youth Services across NWL

Source: NWLDC, Leicestershire County Council

- 9.40. A review of the current capacity against current demand could not be completed for the infrastructure delivery plan at this stage. Further consultation will take place to refine and assess the current level of provision.

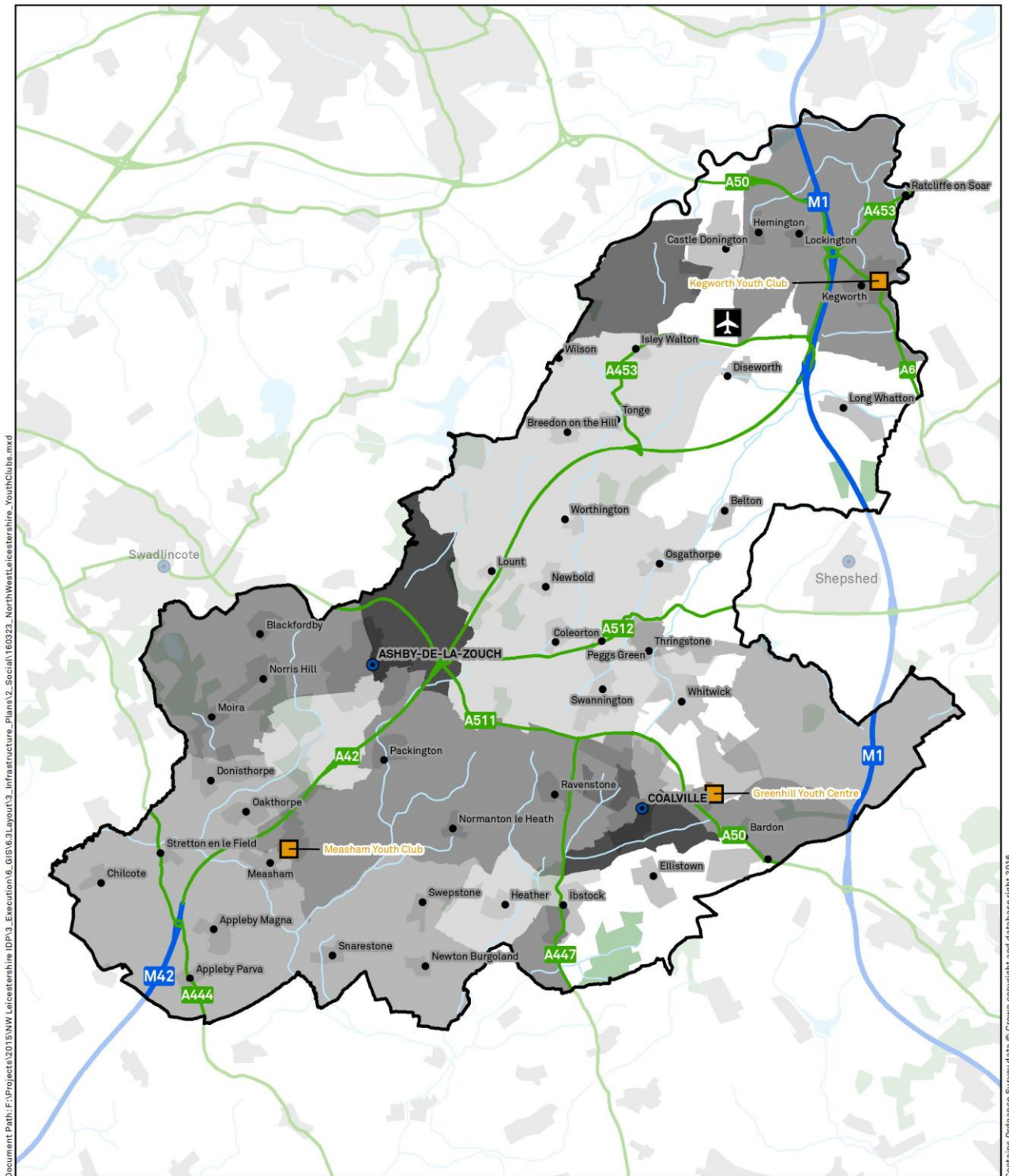
Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 9.41. No additional capacity has been identified through the baseline data gathering and assessment and further investigation will be undertaken in consultation with the relevant stakeholders at the baseline workshop.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 9.42. A review of the planned capacity against future demand could not be completed for the infrastructure delivery plan at this stage. Further consultation will take place to refine and assess the future level of provision.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Youth Clubs



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Legend

- | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|
| | North West Leicestershire | | Airport | Total Housing Units by Ward |
| | Town or Village | | Motorway | 0 - 6 |
| | Woodland | | A Road | 7 - 50 |
| | Waterbody | | Youth Club | 51 - 100 |
| | Town | | | 101 - 500 |
| | Village | | | 501 - 1000 |
| | | | | 1001 - 3801 |

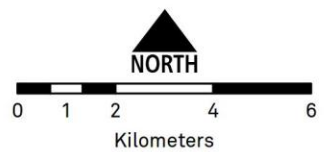


Figure 9.3: Youth Service Facilities across North West Leicestershire

Cemeteries

Overview

- 9.43. Cemeteries are run through a mix of NWLDC and/or Parish Councils and the local church. Currently NWLDC manage four cemeteries, whereas the Parish Councils and local churches run six. Commissioning of future cemetery space is done by NWLDC.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 9.44. Overall there are 11 cemeteries in NWLDC, with an area of approximately 16ha. Four of these are run by NWLDC, which have a total size of 7.7 ha. These are located at Broom Leys and London Road, Coalville, Church Lane, Whitwick, and Station Road, Hugglescote. It should be noted that the cemetery at London Road in Coalville is at full capacity, but the remaining have spare capacity.

	Cemeteries	Area (ha)
Coalville Urban Area	4	8
Ashby de la Zouch	1	2.89
Castle Donington / Kegworth	3	2.3
Measham	2	1.14
Ibstock	1	1.4
North West Leicestershire District	11	15.73

Table 9.10: Existing Cemetery Provision across NWL

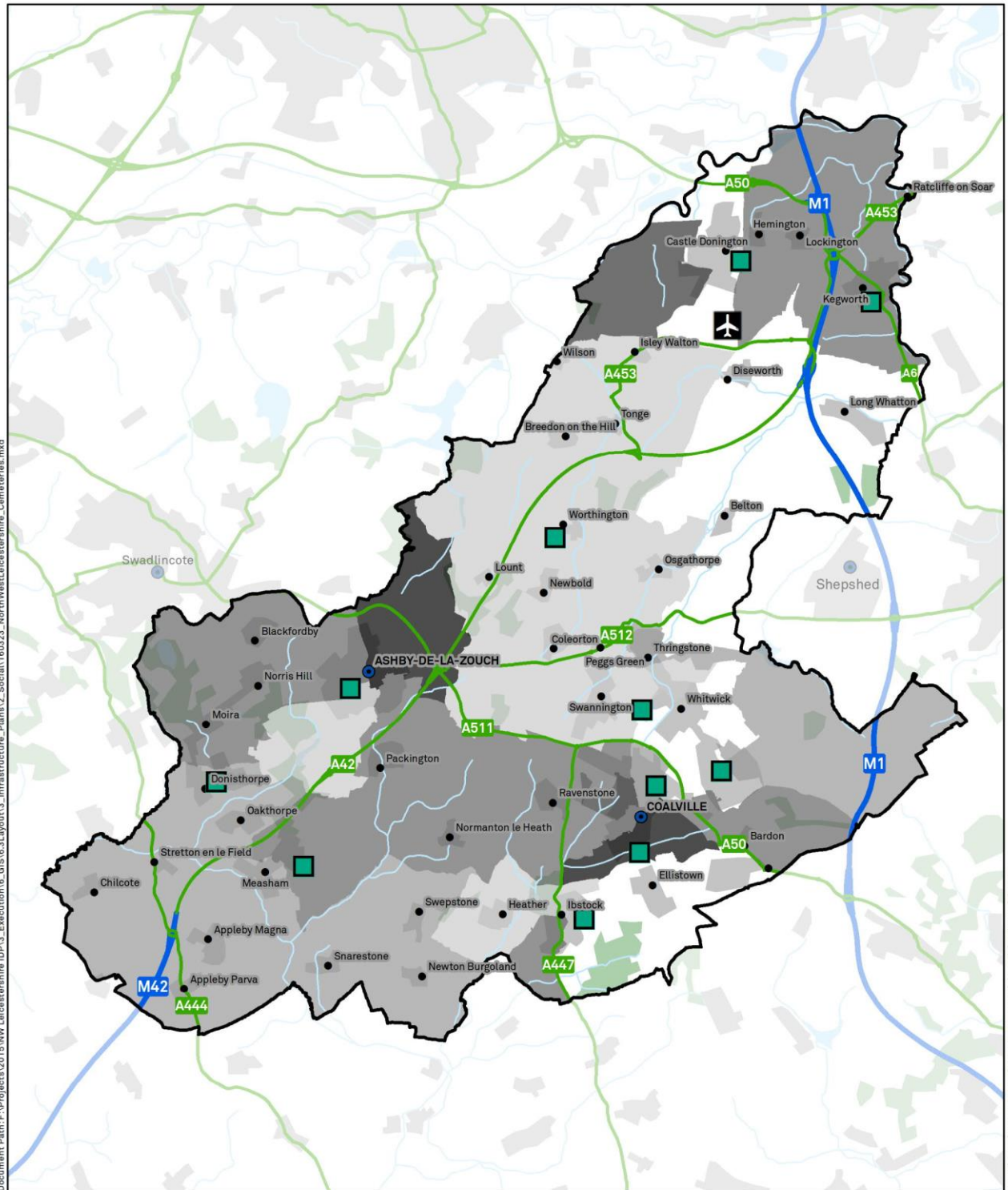
Source: NWLDC

- 9.45. Following consultation with a local cemetery representative from North West Leicestershire District council, it has been determined that there is an existing capacity across each cemetery, with the exception of London Road in Coalville Urban Area.
- 9.46. In 2010, land was purchased at Hugglescote cemetery, in which approximately 7 acres was prepared for future burials, however at the moment this has not taken place.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 9.47. A review of the planned capacity against future demand could not be completed for the infrastructure delivery plan at this stage. Further consultation will take place to refine and assess the future level of provision.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Cemeteries



Legend

North West Leicestershire	Airport	Total Housing Units by Ward
Town or Village	Motorway	0 - 6
Woodland	A Road	7 - 50
Waterbody	Cemetery	51 - 100
Town		101 - 500
Village		501 - 1000
		1001 - 3801

NORTH

0 1 2 4 6
Kilometers

Figure 9.4: Cemetery Space across North West Leicestershire

10. Sports, Open Space and Recreation

Indoor and Built Sports

- 10.1. Leicestershire and Rutland Sports (LRS) is the County Sports Partnership for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland. It is a partnership of the local authorities of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland working together with schools, National Governing Bodies of Sport, club coaches and volunteers to create a legacy for sport and physical activity. Its focus is to ensure the national sport and physical activity resources have a local dimension and the national sport and physical activity policies are delivered or implemented at a local level. It is responsible for the development of sport and physical activity at County level working with partners to increase participation in sport and physical activity.
- 10.2. CSPs have been set up by Sport England as the delivery system for the development of sport and physical activity at a county level, working across the sporting landscape, actively supporting partners to increase participation in sport and physical activity.
- 10.3. Where appropriate, LRS use the national standards and a local evidence base to negotiate for the provision of sports facilities where it is identified that it is required to mitigate the impact of developments on existing sports facilities or provision.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 10.4. Figure 10.1 illustrates the baseline provision of indoor and built sports across North West Leicestershire.
- 10.5. The IDP baseline analysis, as it relates to sports, open space and recreation, is based on Sport England 2015 data. The results have been aligned with the draft 'North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework 2016-2020' (draft NWL 2016-2020 Framework).
- 10.6. The draft framework is being produced using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG). The Guidance provides a recommended approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. The guide will primarily be produced to help local authorities meet the requirements of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework
- 10.7. Therefore, in alignment with the draft framework, the following sports types form the basis of this assessment:
 - Sports halls;
 - Swimming pools;
 - Fitness suites;
 - Indoor bowls;
 - Tennis courts;
 - Squash courts; and
 - Artificial playing pitches.
- 10.8. In addition, the draft 'NWL 2016-2020 Framework' calculates a 'supply/demand balance' for sports halls and swimming pools using the Facilities Planning Model (FPM).
- 10.9. The FPM has been developed as a planning tool by Sport England for the strategic assessment of the community needs. The modelling provides an objective assessment of the balance between the supply of the sports facilities and the demand for them at "peak time", which includes evenings Monday-Friday, and during the daytime at weekends. The FPM assessments take into account key

factors influencing participation at the local level, including; the age profile of residents, levels of deprivation, and car ownership. In relation to the individual facilities, it can take into account the hours actually available to the community and weight the facilities for their attractiveness (usually associated with the age of the facility).

- 10.10. An FPM report was carried out in 2014 for all local authorities in Leicestershire and Rutland that was documented in the Sports Facilities Strategic Framework 2010-13 Update Report for Leicestershire and Rutland Sport. The findings from the FPM report are considered still relevant to this study.

Sports halls

- 10.11. The standard methodology for measuring sports halls is by the number of sports courts (or badminton courts) contained within the floor.
- 10.12. As shown in Table 10.1, there are a total of 39 sports courts across 12 facilities in North West Leicestershire, provided through a range of sites including leisure centres, schools and colleges. The majority of these are located in Coalville (19 courts across 5 facilities), aligning to the highest population densities in the district.
- 10.13. Note that the IDP baseline analysis includes all sports hall sizes whereas the draft 'NWL 2016-2020 Framework' only includes sports halls containing 3+ sports courts given that they are considered to be of greatest value. The framework identified that there are 7 sports hall sites (or 9 sports hall facilities) containing 3+ courts, and in total, the identified sports halls comprise 28.73 publically-accessible courts.
- 10.14. Furthermore, the framework determined that 3 of 9 assessed facilities were rated as poor quality or below average, although 4 of 9 facilities were also rated as being above average.

	Sports Hall Sites (All sizes)	Sports Courts
Coalville Urban Area	5	19
Ashby de la Zouch	3	9
Castle Donington / Kegworth	2	4
Measham	1	2
Ibstock	1	5
North West Leicestershire District	12	39

Table 10.1: Sports hall provision in North West Leicestershire

Source: Sports England 2015

Sports halls: Supply vs demand

- 10.15. According to the draft 'NWL 2016-2020 Framework', the current supply/demand balance of sports hall provision is equivalent to + 2.8 sports courts above the recommended level to support the existing population. This is based in an existing supply of 28.73 courts and a demand of 25.89 courts as required by the Facilities Planning Model (FPM).

Swimming pools

- 10.16. As shown in Table 10.2, there are a total of 8 swimming pool sites across North West Leicestershire, containing 26 swimming pool lanes.
- 10.17. In accordance with the draft 'NWL 2016-2020 Framework', the standard methodology used to measure swimming pools is by square metre of water space. The identified swimming pools comprise a total of 1,965 sqm of waterspace across the district.

- 10.18. In terms of quality assessment, the draft 'NWL 2016-2020 Framework' identifies that 4 of 8 assessed swimming pools were rated as good quality or above average. Only one pool was rated 'poor'.

	Swimming Pool Sites	Swimming Lanes
Coalville Urban Area	2	10
Ashby de la Zouch	3	8
Castle Donington / Kegworth	2	4
Measham	0	0
Ibstock	1	4
North West Leicestershire District	8	26

Table 10.2: Swimming pool provision in North West Leicestershire

Source: Sports England 2015

Swimming pools: Supply vs demand

- 10.19. According to the draft 'NWL 2016-2020 Framework', the current supply/demand balance of swimming pools is equivalent to + 610 sqm of water space above the recommended level to support the existing population. This is based in an existing supply of 1609.4 sqm and a demand of 999.7 sqm as required by the Facilities Planning Model (FPM).

Fitness suites

- 10.20. As shown in Table 10.3, there are a total of 15 health and fitness suites providing 338 health and fitness stations across the district. Of these, 10 are available on a pay and play basis of which 5 are local authority-owned and/or managed sites and 5 are based at commercial centres. There are a further 5 centres that are limited to either 'registered membership use' or 'private use' only.

	Fitness Suite Sites	Fitness Stations
Coalville Urban Area	2	74
Ashby de la Zouch	4	92
Castle Donington / Kegworth	7	139
Measham	1	18
Ibstock	1	15
North West Leicestershire District	15	338

Table 10.3: Provision of fitness suites in North West Leicestershire

Source: Sports England 2015

Fitness suites: Supply vs demand

- 10.21. According to the draft 'NWL 2016-2020 Framework', the Fitness Industry Association (FIA) modelling calculates that there is currently a supply/demand balance which equates to a shortfall of approximately 111 fitness stations.

Indoor Bowls

- 10.22. There are currently no indoor bowls centres provided within North West Leicestershire.

Indoor Tennis

- 10.23. There are currently no indoor tennis courts provided within NW Leicestershire, although as listed in Table 10.4 below, there 5 indoor tennis centres are located within Leicestershire & Rutland.

Facility	Local Authority	No of courts	Access
David Lloyd Club (Leicester Narborough)	Blaby	6	Registered Membership use
Leicester Forest East Tennis Club	Blaby	2	Pay and Play
Loughborough Lawn Tennis Club	Charnwood	2	Pay and Play
Loughborough University	Charnwood	8	Pay and Play
Harborough Leisure Centre	Harborough	3	Pay and Play
Total		21	

Table 10.4: Indoor tennis courts across Leicestershire & Rutland

Source: North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework 2016-2020

Squash courts

- 10.24. As shown in Table 10.5, there are only 2 sites identified as accommodating squash courts in North West Leicestershire There are four courts accommodated at Hermitage Leisure Centre and two courts located at Hood Park Leisure Centre.

	Squash Court Sites	Squash Courts
Coalville Urban Area	1	4
Ashby de la Zouch	1	2
Castle Donington / Kegworth	0	0
Measham	0	0
Ibstock	0	0
North West Leicestershire District	2	6

Table 10.5: Squash provision in North West Leicestershire

Source: Sports England 2015

Artificial grass pitches

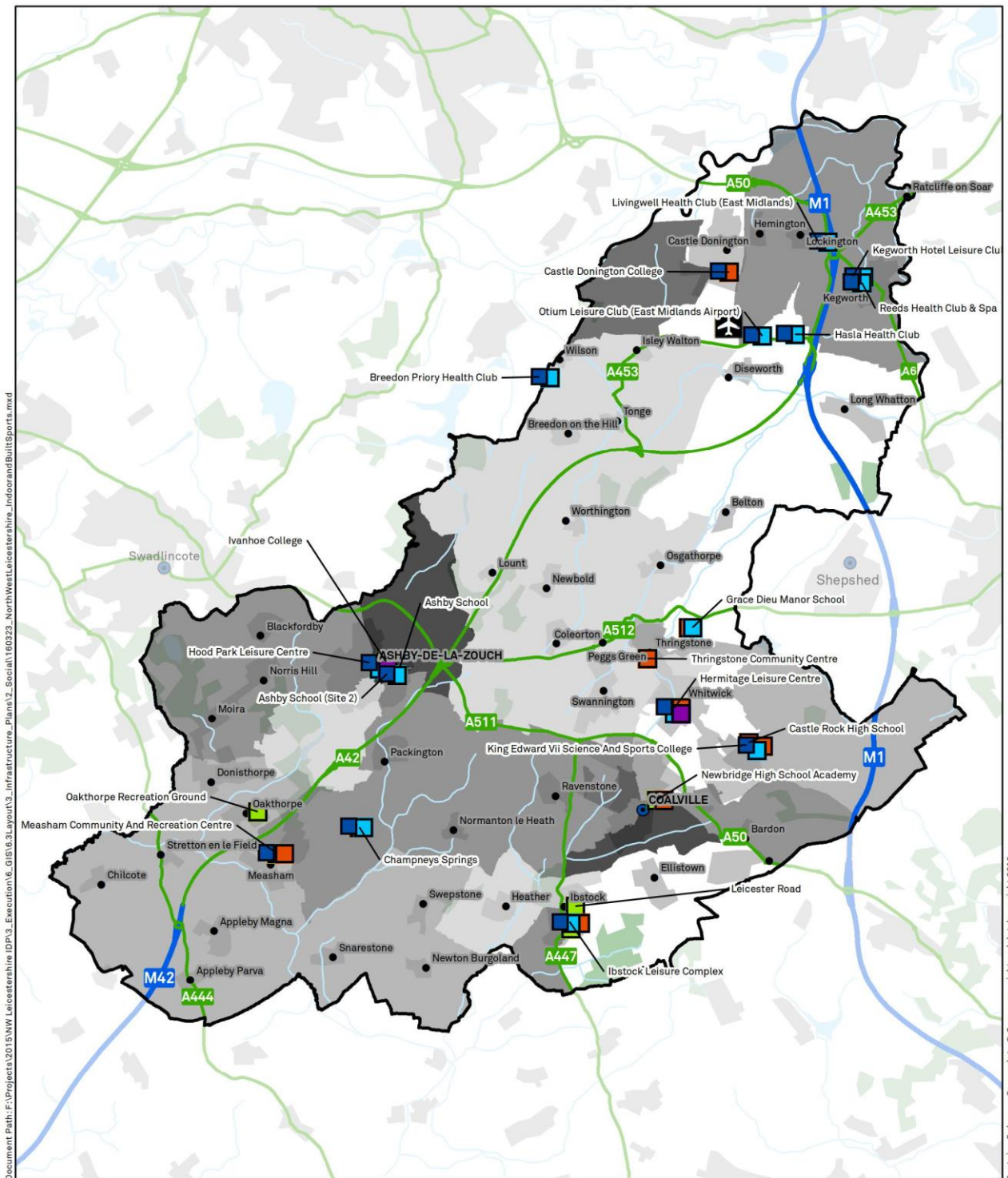
- 10.25. Table 10.6 below sets out the total supply of artificial grass pitches within North West Leicestershire. All 10 sites are available at some level for community use, 9 of which are available for Pay and Play.

	Artificial Grass Pitch Sites	Artificial Playing Pitches
Coalville Urban Area	3	3
Ashby de la Zouch	2	3
Castle Donington / Kegworth	1	2
Measham	2	2
Ibstock	2	2
North West Leicestershire District	10	12

Table 10.6: Provision of artificial grass pitches in North West Leicestershire

Source: Sports England 2015

North West Leicestershire IDP - Indoor and Built Sports



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Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | North West Leicestershire | | Airport | | Total Housing Units by Ward |
| | Town or Village | | Artificial Grass Pitch | | 0 - 6 |
| | Woodland | | Fitness Suite | | 7 - 50 |
| | Waterbody | | Sports Hall | | 51 - 100 |
| | Town | | Swimming Pool | | 101 - 500 |
| | Village | | Squash Court | | 501 - 1000 |
| | Motorway | | | | 1001 - 3801 |
| | A Road | | | | |

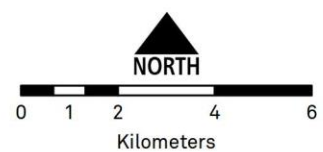


Figure 10.1: Indoor and Built Sports Facilities across North West Leicestershire

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 10.26. As explained earlier, the IDP is largely informed by the 'North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework 2016-2020' which is being produced to inform the future investment decisions for the District Council and its partners about; the sports facility stock, where to support funding applications, and to assist with the delivery of the shared objective of improving health and wellbeing through raising levels of physical activity.
- 10.27. The Framework is intended to also provide the evidence base to inform North West Leicestershire's Local Plan policy development, Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). It has provided analysis and recommendations to inform the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, and will continue to inform future iterations of the IDP.
- 10.28. Appendix 5 includes a summary table of the draft project Action Plan taken directly from the Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework 2016-2020. This includes a number of potential projects which have been identified for further consideration by the council. The action plan includes options to enhance existing facilities and in some case provide additional provision. The draft action plan gives broad estimation of potential costs and timings. For the purposes of the IDP project schedule and cost estimates however, the theoretical facility requirements generated from housing growth as set out in the Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework and set out in the following pages have been used to inform the IDP cost and funding gap analysis. As the IDP is a live document there will be an opportunity to transfer these emerging Action Plan projects into the IDP project schedule as they gain consensus as actual projects.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 10.29. In alignment with the draft 'North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework 2016-2020', AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review for indoor and built sports. The following assessment presents the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031 of future indoor and built sports requirements to meet growth.
- 10.30. It should be noted that the supply and demand balances are based on current supply. If there was a significant change in stock e.g. a school closure, the supply/demand balance would impact the existing infrastructure demand.
- 10.31. Assessment assumptions are set out in Table 10.7 below. Note that modelling for 'Fitness Suites', 'Indoor Tennis' and 'Squash' are yet to be included within this modelling exercise in alignment with the draft 'NWL 2016-2020 Framework'.

	Metric		Source
Sports halls	3,286	People per sports court (badminton court)	Sport England Facility Calculator 2016 (North West Leicestershire Assumptions)
Swimming pools	96	People per sqm waterspace	Sport England Facility Calculator 2016 (North West Leicestershire Assumptions)
Indoor bowls	13,187	People per rink	Sport England Facility Calculator 2016 (North West Leicestershire Assumptions)
Artificial Grass Pitches	35,323	People per pitch	Sport England Facility Calculator 2016 (North West Leicestershire Assumptions)

Table 10.7: Benchmark Standards - Indoor Sports

Sports halls

- 10.32. Table 10.8 sets out the assessment of future requirement for sports courts in North West Leicestershire, identifying the need for 6 sports courts to 2031, with an additional court post 2031. When applied to the current supply/demand balance (+2.84 courts), this reduces the theoretical requirement to 3.18 courts over the IDP period which equates to an additional sport hall for the district as a whole.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	1.0	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.1
Ashby de La Zouch	0.9	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1
Measham	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Ibstock	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
North West Leicestershire	2.8	2.0	1.2	6.0	1.2

Table 10.8: Assessment outputs for sports courts

Swimming pools

- 10.33. Table 10.9 sets out the assessment of future requirement for swimming pools (sqm of water space) in North West Leicestershire, identifying the need for 206 sqm to 2031, with an additional 40 sqm post 2031. When applied to the current supply/demand balance (+610 sqm), this maintains a surplus 404 sqm over the IDP period and suggests no additional facilities are required.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	36	27	18	81	37
Ashby de La Zouch	32	24	15	71	0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	10	12	8	30	3
Measham	10	5	0	15	0
Ibstock	9	1	0	10	0
North West Leicestershire	97	68	41	206	40

Table 10.9: Assessment outputs for swimming pools (sqm of waterspace)

Indoor Bowls

- 10.34. Table 10.10 sets out the assessment of future requirement for indoor bowls rinks.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3
Ashby de La Zouch	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Measham	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ibstock	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
North West Leicestershire	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.3

Table 10.10: Assessment outputs for indoor bowls rinks

- 10.35. This identifies the district wide need for 1.5 rinks in total across the district to 2031, and 0.3 additional rinks post 2031. The district does not currently contain an indoor bowls rink and further consideration is required as to whether the demand identified through this assessment is sufficient to justify a new facility.

[Artificial Grass Pitches](#)

- 10.36. Table 10.11 sets out the assessment of the future requirements for artificial grass pitches in North West Leicestershire, indicating that the demand across the district over the plan period is less than one additional whole AGP.

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Ashby de La Zouch	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Measham	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ibstock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West Leicestershire	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1

Table 10.11: Assessment outputs for artificial grass pitches

Open Space and Recreation

Overview

- 10.37. Figures 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4 illustrate the current provision of open space and recreation across North West Leicestershire.
- 10.38. North West Leicestershire District Council are responsible for the provision of and maintenance of open and recreation spaces, play spaces and allotments across the district in non-parished areas. Parish and Town Councils are responsible for open space and recreation grounds in their areas of jurisdiction.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

Open Space and Recreation

- 10.39. Open space and recreation is categorised across the following types in alignment with the district's Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study (2008):
- District Parks;
 - Local Open Spaces;
 - Recreation Grounds (including playing pitches); and
 - School Grounds (limited to those with some form of public accessibility)
- 10.40. Tables 10.12 to 10.15 below identify the provision of open space and recreation (across the 4 types identified above) within North West Leicestershire, summarised across the five IDP Assessment Areas.

	District Parks	Total Area (ha.)
Coalville Urban Area	2	6.15
District Total	2	6.15

Table 10.12: Open space and recreation across North West Leicestershire

Source: NWLDC

	Local Open Spaces	Total Area (ha.)
Coalville Urban Area	8	10.46
Ashby de la Zouch	8	14.06
Castle Donington / Kegworth	8	5.17
Measham	2	0.68
Ibstock	3	1.77
District Total	29	32.13

Table 10.13: Open space and recreation across North West Leicestershire

Source: NWLDC

	Recreation Ground (including Pitches)	Total Area (ha.)
Coalville Urban Area	12	54.90
Ashby de la Zouch	13	35.05
Castle Donington / Kegworth	9	31.81
Measham	7	19.39
Ibstock	7	18.02
District Total	48	159.17

Table 10.14: Open space and recreation across North West Leicestershire

Source: NWLDC

	Accessible School Grounds	Total Area (ha.)
Coalville Urban Area	9	30.26
Ashby de la Zouch	9	19.62
Castle Donington / Kegworth	6	7.64
Measham	3	3.55
Ibstock	2	3.55
District Total	29	64.62

Table 10.15: Open space and recreation across North West Leicestershire

Source: NWLDC

Open Space and Recreation: Supply vs demand

- 10.41. Table 10.16 below sets out the current supply and demand for open space and recreation in North West Leicestershire – supply is based on all open space types set out in Tables 10.12 to 10.14 (excluding school grounds) and demand is based on the local standard of 1.9 ha of open space and recreation per 1000 people, as set out in the North West Leicestershire Open Space Sport and Recreation Study (2008).
- 10.42. Overall, there is currently a district-wide surplus of 15 ha of open space. Across the IDP Assessment Areas, only Coalville falls below the requirement in accordance with local standards, by a small amount.

IDP Assessment Area	2016 Population	Open space and recreation requirement (based on 1.9 ha per 1,000 people)	Existing provision of open space and recreation (ha.) (Excluding school grounds)
Coalville Urban Area	38,670	73	72
Ashby de la Zouch	23,110	44	49
Castle Donington / Kegworth	16,456	31	37
Measham	10,141	19	20
Ibstock	7,265	14	20
North West Leicestershire District	95,642	182	197

Table 10.16: Existing Supply and Demand for Open space and recreation

Source: NWL Open Space Sport and Recreation Study 2008

Allotments

- 10.43. Table 10.17 below identifies the provision of allotments within North West Leicestershire, summarised across the five IDP Assessment Areas. However this data set only includes those allotments operated by the District Council and does not include the allotments operated across the district by the Parish councils. No centrally held data exists capturing this information and will need to be compiled to inform further revisions of the IDP.

	No. of Allotments	Total Area (ha.)
Coalville Urban Area	3	3.7
Ashby de la Zouch	0	0
Castle Donington / Kegworth	0	0
Measham	0	0
Ibstock	0	0
District Total	3	3.7

Table 10.17 Allotment provision across North West Leicestershire

Source: NWLDC

Allotments: Supply vs demand

- 10.44. Table 10.18 below sets out the current supply and demand for the district's allotments listed in Table 10.17. Given that only 3 allotment sites (providing 3.7 ha) have been identified, there is currently a significant shortage in accordance with standards, which requires some 19 ha. Based on the incomplete data set for allotments this analysis is included as a place holder for future revisions of the IDP where a comprehensive assessment of allotment provision can be incorporated.

IDP Assessment Area	2016 Population	Allotment requirement (based on 0.2 ha per 1,000 people)	Existing provision of allotments (ha.)
Coalville Urban Area	38,670	7.7	3.7
Ashby de la Zouch	23,110	4.6	-
Castle Donington / Kegworth	16,456	3.3	-
Measham	10,141	2.0	-
Ibstock	7,265	1.5	-
North West Leicestershire District	95,642	19.1	3.7

Table 10.18: Existing Supply and Demand for Allotments

Source: NWLDC

Children's Playspace

- 10.45. Table 10.19 identifies the provision of children's playspace within North West Leicestershire, summarised across the five IDP Assessment Areas. A significantly large proportion of this provision is located in Coalville Urban Area.

	No. of Children's Playing Areas	Total Area (ha.)
Coalville Urban Area	40	10.01
Ashby de la Zouch	22	2.58
Castle Donington / Kegworth	6	0.35
Measham	7	4.95
lbstock	7	0.98
District Total	82	18.86

Table 10.19: Provision of children's playspace across North West Leicestershire

Source: NWLDC

Children's Playspace : Supply vs demand

- 10.46. Table 10.20 below sets out the current supply and demand for the districts children's play spaces – supply is based on the play spaces listed in Table 10.19 and demand is based on the local standard of 1.5 ha of play space per 1,000 children, as set out in the North West Leicestershire Open Space Sport and Recreation Study (2008).
- 10.47. It shows that there is currently a surplus of 0.8 ha across North West Leicestershire. Across the IDP Assessment Areas, by far the largest amount of provision is located in Coalville, with 10 ha of playspace despite a requirement for only 7.4 ha. Measham is the only other assessment area which currently provides a surplus of play space in accordance with local standards.

IDP Assessment Area	2016 Child Population (Ages 5-15)	Children's playspace requirement (based on 1.5 ha per 1000 children)	Existing provision of children's playspace (ha.)
Coalville Urban Area	4,940	7.4	10.0
Ashby de la Zouch	2,993	4.5	2.6
Castle Donington / Kegworth	1,857	2.8	0.3
Measham	1,390	2.1	4.9
lbstock	877	1.3	1.0
North West Leicestershire District	12,057	18.1	18.9

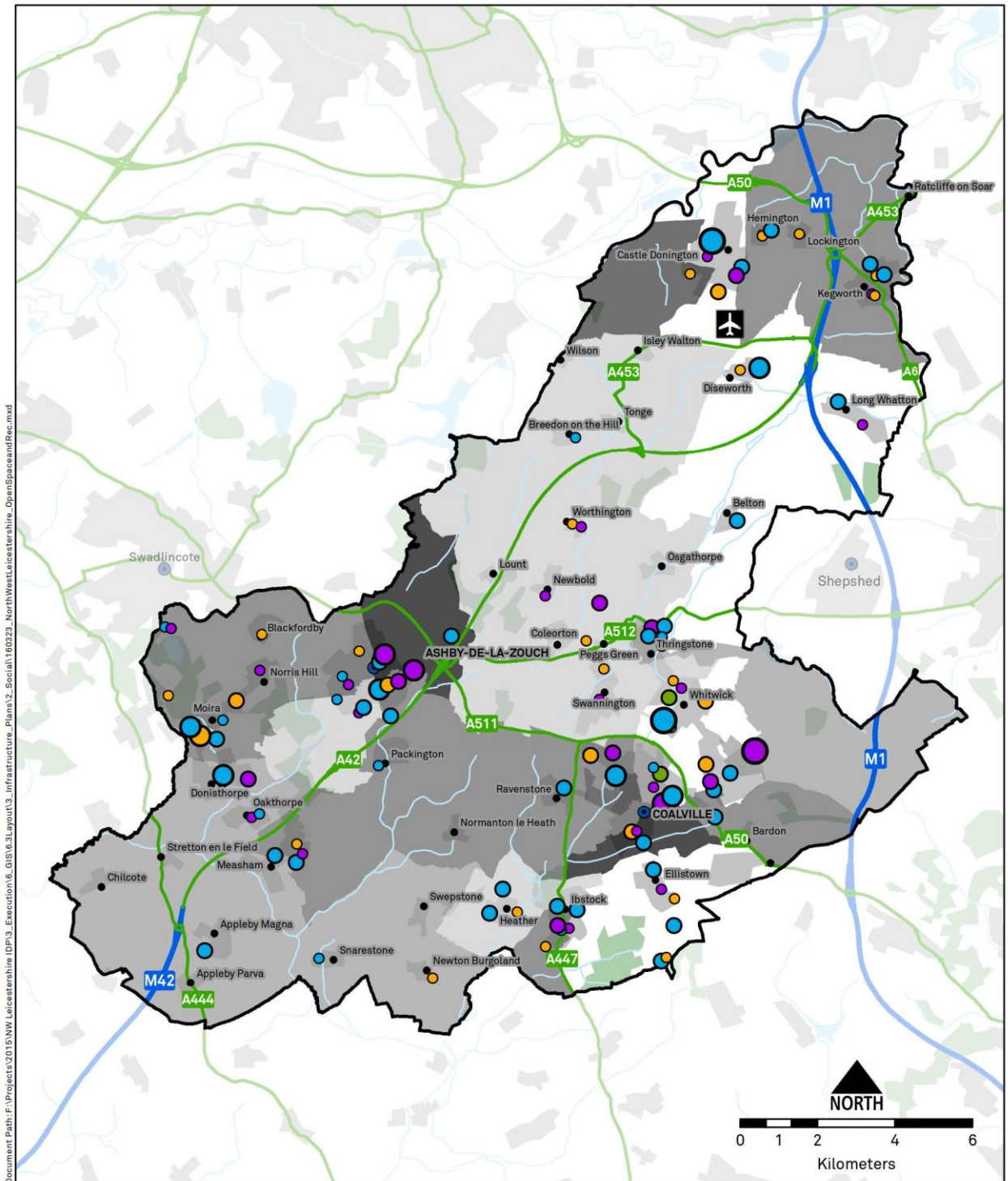
Table 10.20: Existing Supply and Demand for Children's Playspace

Source: NWL Open Space Sport and Recreation Study 2008

Key issues identified by the 2008 NWLDC Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study

- 10.48. According to the 2008 NWLDC Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study the following key issues existed in the district:
- An issue over the distribution of open spaces generally.
 - Provision is bias to the south, both in terms of the quantity and per head.
 - Only Coalville and Measham have more than the average quantity of play space.
 - Some parishes have no recreation and play facilities. (i.e Worthington, Swannington and Coleorton).
 - Sites owned by NWLDC are not well used compared to other local authorities.
 - In terms of open space quality, conclusions from the auditing are that:
 - Sites are generally of a poor standard and require a lot of investment;
 - Some sites, or parts of sites, have been neglected for some time; and
 - Play areas are often lacking in real play value.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Open Space and Recreation



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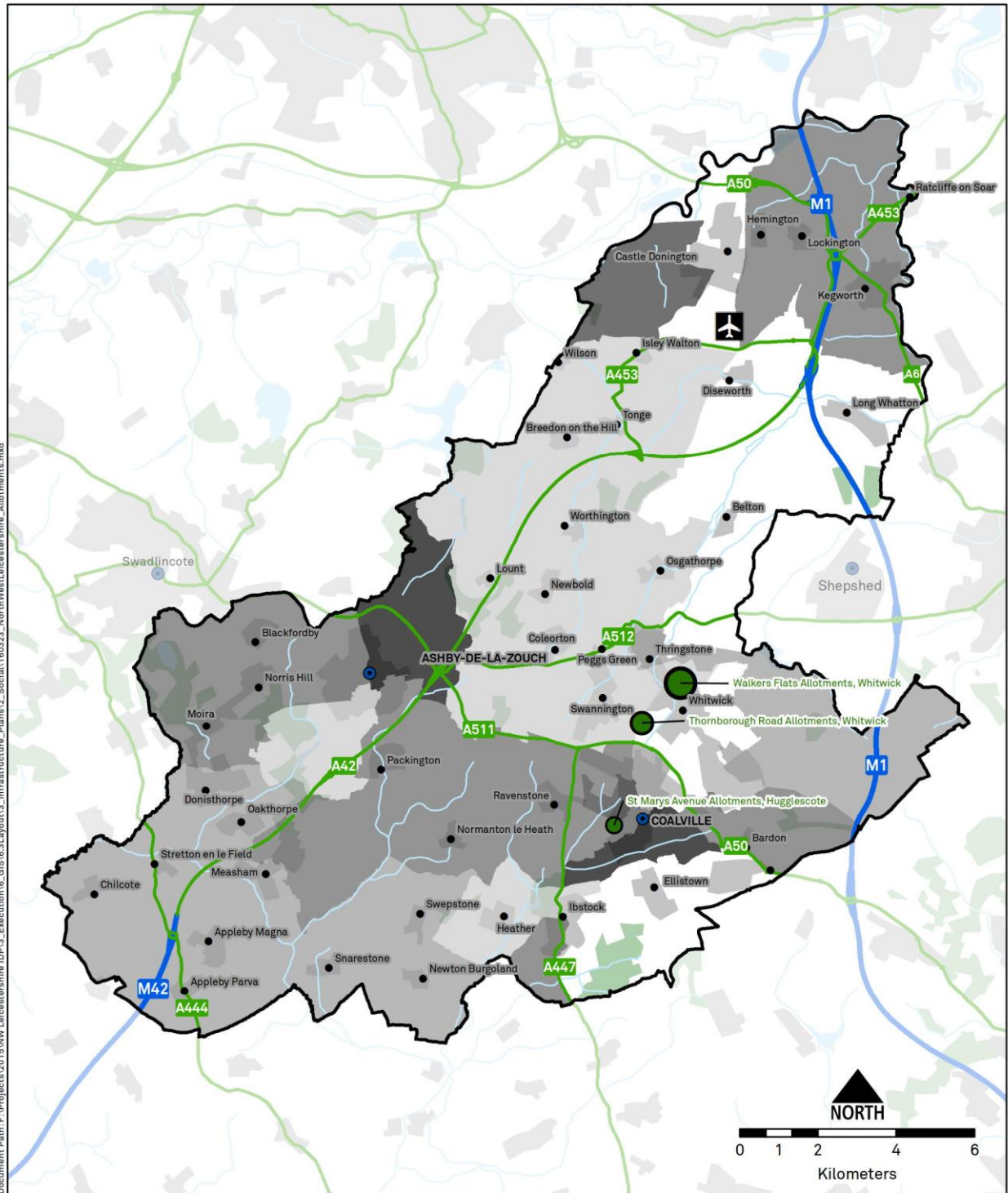
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Legend

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|----------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | North West Leicestershire | | Airport | Type of Open Space | | Area - hectares | | Total Housing Units by Ward |
| | Town or Village | | Motorway | | | 0 - 1.5 | | 0 - 6 |
| | Woodland | | A Road | | | 1.6 - 5 | | 7 - 50 |
| | Waterbody | | | | | 6 - 10 | | 51 - 100 |
| | Town | | | | | | | 101 - 500 |
| | Village | | | | | | | 501 - 1000 |
| | | | | | | | | 1001 - 3801 |

Figure 10.2: Open space and recreation across North West Leicestershire

North West Leicestershire IDP - Allotments



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Figure 10.3: Allotment Provision across North West Leicestershire (restricted to district run allotments only)

North West Leicestershire IDP - Children's Play Space

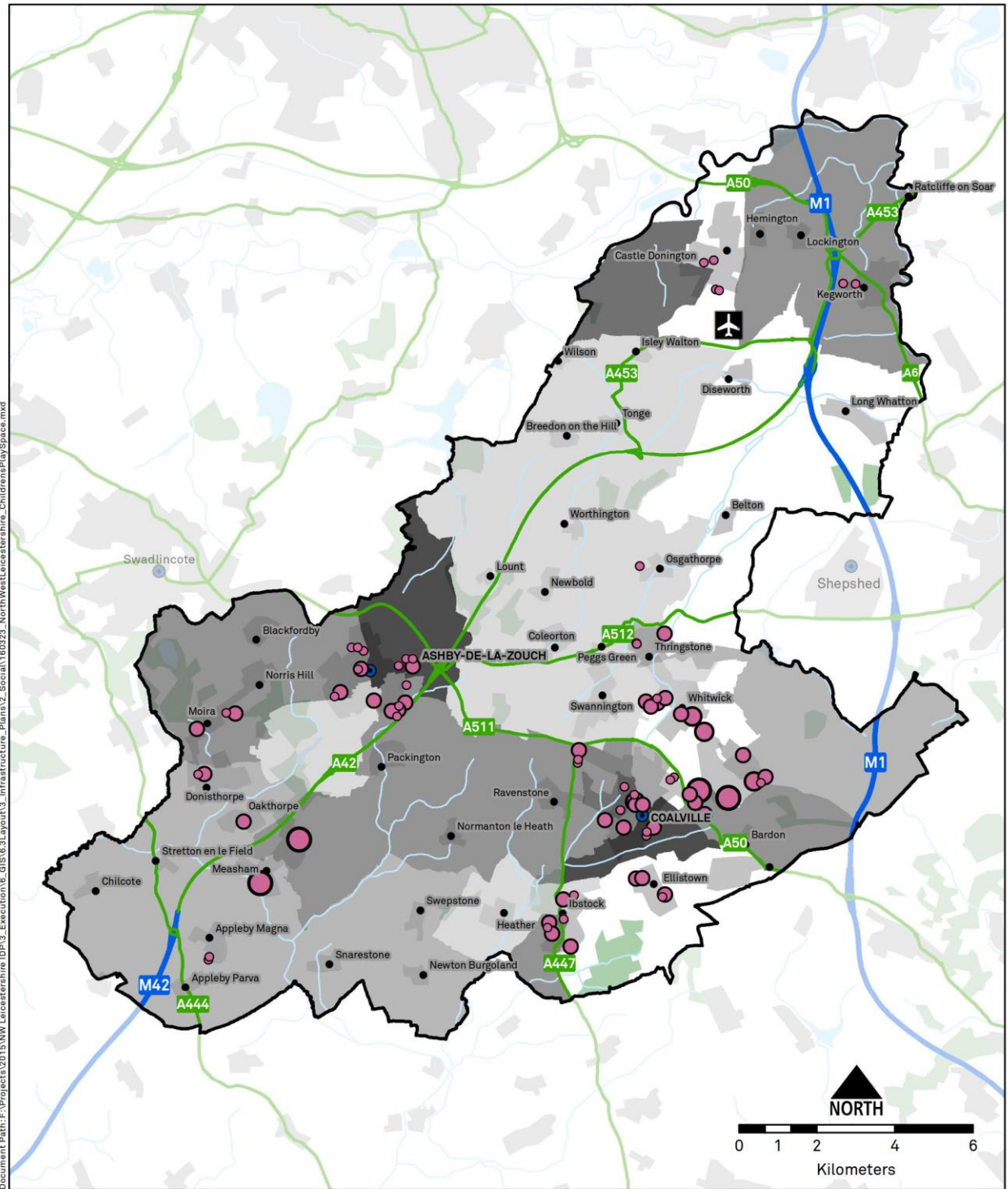


Figure 10.4: Children's Playspace provision across North West Leicestershire

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 10.49. No additional planned capacity has been identified through the baseline data gathering and assessment and further investigation will continue in consultation with the relevant stakeholders. However a number of approved developments will include provision of children’s playspace and/or other recreation provision as part of s106 agreements.
- 10.50. A Playing Pitch Strategy is soon to be commissioned by NWLDC which will include a detailed assessment of playing pitch supply and demand to potentially inform future iterations of the IDP in terms of likely future investment required to support the Local Plan.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 10.51. In accordance with local standards set out in the 2008 Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study, AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review for the above Open Space and Recreation categories. The assessment demonstrates the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031 of open space and recreation requirements to meet growth.

Local Open Space

- 10.52. Tables 10.21 and 10.22 set out the assumptions and assessment of future requirement of local open space in North West Leicestershire, identifying the need for almost 8 ha to 2031, with an additional 1.5 ha post 2031.

	Metric	Source
ha per 1,000 person	0.40	NWLDC - Open Space Sport and Recreation Study 2008

Table 10.21: Benchmark Standards - Local Open Space

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	1.4	1.0	0.7	3.1	1.4
Ashby de La Zouch	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.7	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.1
Measham	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0
Ibstock	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
North West Leicestershire	3.7	2.6	1.6	7.9	1.5

Table 10.22: Assessment outputs for local open space

Outdoor Sports and Recreation

- 10.53. Tables 10.23 and 10.24 set out the assumptions and assessment of future requirement of outdoor sports and recreation in North West Leicestershire, identifying the need for almost 30 ha to 2031, with an additional 6 ha post 2031. It should be noted that the playing pitch strategy will supersede this standard when completed.

	Metric	Source
ha per 1,000 person	1.50	NWLDC - Open Space Sport and Recreation Study 2008

Table 10.23: Benchmark Standards - Outdoor Sports and Rec

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	5.1	3.9	2.6	11.6	5.3
Ashby de La Zouch	4.7	3.4	2.2	10.2	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	1.4	1.7	1.2	4.3	0.4
Measham	1.4	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.1
Ibstock	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0
North West Leicestershire	13.9	9.8	6.0	29.6	5.8

Table 10.24: Assessment assumptions and outputs for outdoor sports and recreation

Allotments

- 10.54. Tables 10.25 and 10.26 set out the assumptions and assessment of future requirement of allotments in North West Leicestershire, identifying the need for a further 3.9 ha to 2031, with an additional 0.8 ha post 2031.

	Metric	Source
ha per 1,000 person	0.20	The National Society of Allotment & Leisure Gardeners

Table 10.25: Benchmark Standards - Allotments

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.7
Ashby de La Zouch	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1
Measham	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Ibstock	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
North West Leicestershire	1.9	1.3	0.8	3.9	0.8

Table 10.26: Assessment assumptions and outputs for provision of allotments

Children's Playspace

- 10.55. Tables 10.27 and 10.28 set out the assumptions and assessment of future requirement of children's playspace in North West Leicestershire, identifying the need for an additional 3.7 ha to 2031, with an additional 0.7 ha post 2031.

	Metric	Source
ha per 1,000 Children aged 5-15	1.50	NWLDC - Open Space Sport and Recreation Study 2008

Table 10.27: Benchmark Standards - Children's Playspace

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.6
Ashby de La Zouch	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.0
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
Measham	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Ilkeston	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
North West Leicestershire	1.7	1.2	0.7	3.7	0.7

Table 10.28: Assessment for provision of children's playspace (hectares)

11. Green Infrastructure

Strategic Green Infrastructure

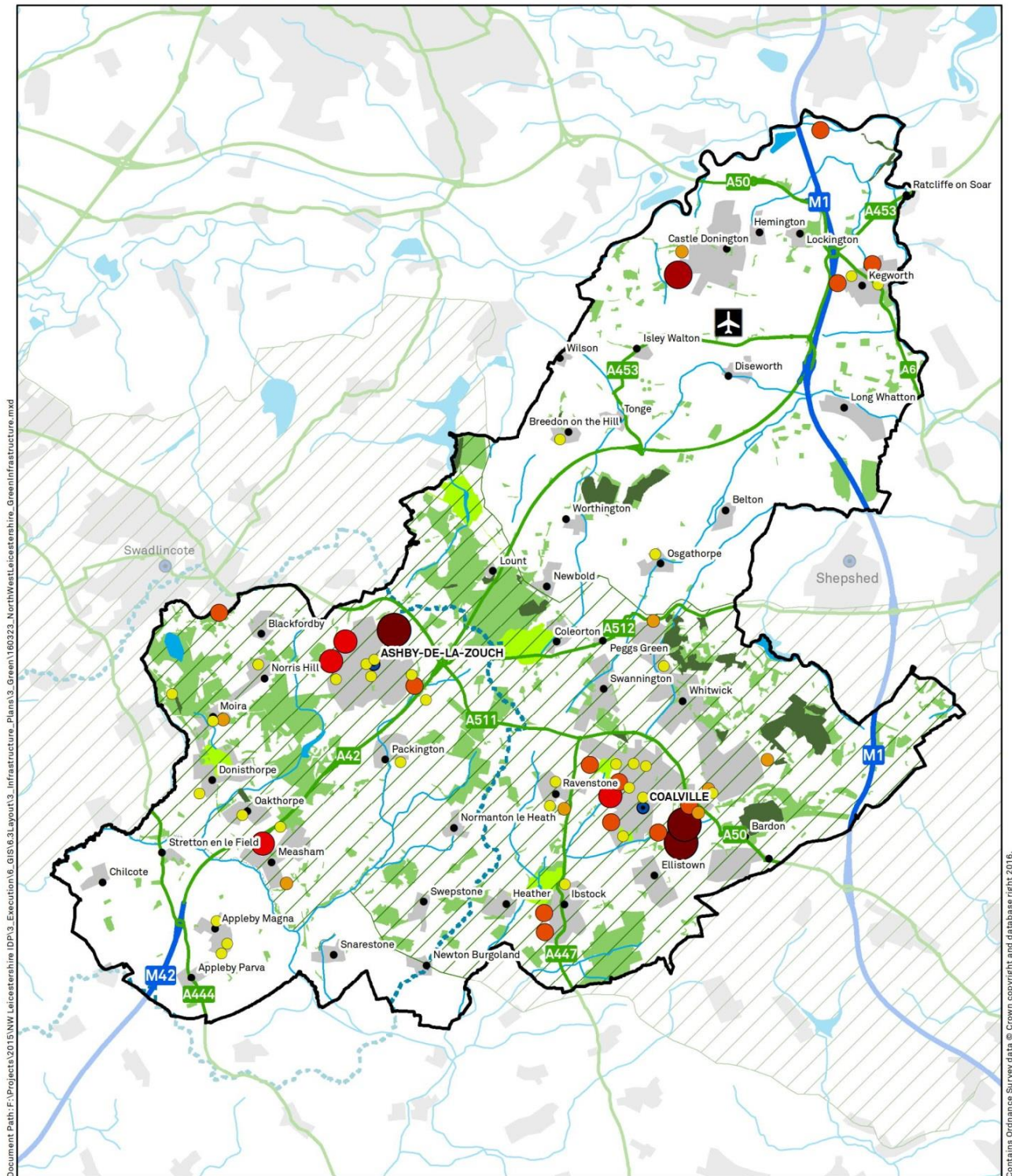
- 11.1. Green Infrastructure incorporates a variety of types of green space: from individual spaces such as parks, gardens and allotments; to natural and semi-natural green spaces such as forests and woodlands; to connective green spaces and green corridors. A crucial aspect of green infrastructure is its *multifunctionality*: pieces of green infrastructure may simultaneously perform a variety of functions, including habitat provision; landscape setting and context; access and movement; recreation and leisure; and flood attenuation and resource management.
- 11.2. Much of the value of the Green Infrastructure network lies in overall landscape quality; the variety of ecosystem and other services it provides; and how multiple parts work together as part of a larger whole. As such, the adequacy of green infrastructure cannot be measured solely in terms of standards of provision. However, there are relevant standards for some aspects of Green Infrastructure, as discussed below.
- 11.3. Some specific types of green space (Allotments, Parks and Gardens, children’s playspace) are covered in other sections, but also form part of the wider Green Infrastructure network.
- 11.4. The overall Green Infrastructure network in North West Leicestershire is shown in Figure 11.1. Around 56% of North West Leicestershire falls within the boundary of the National Forest (a long-term project to create a new multi-functional forest, discussed in more detail below). 3,634 hectares of woodland are included in the National Forest Inventory within North West Leicestershire.
- 11.5. In addition, there are 847 hectares of other woodland; and 323 hectares of parks and gardens. Around 486 hectares are covered by local or national environmental designations. This includes 17 sites of Special Scientific Interest, of which two have other designations: Charnwood Lodge (also a National Nature Reserve) and the River Mease (also a Special Area of Conservation).
- 11.6. Total quantum of existing green infrastructure is shown in table 11.1 below.

IDP Assessment Area	Local and National Designations (ha)	Parks and Gardens (ha)	National Forest Woodland Cover (ha)	Other Woodland (ha)
Coalville Urban Area	7	77	-	238
Ashby de la Zouch	193	135	-	432
Castle Donington / Kegworth	273	34	-	22
Measham		56	-	132
Ibstock	12	21	-	24
North West Leicestershire District	486	323	3,634	847

Table 11.1: Green Infrastructure across North West Leicestershire

Source: NWLDC datasets, Historic England (Parks and Gardens), Natural England (designation), Forestry Commission, and Ordnance Survey

North West Leicestershire IDP - Green Infrastructure



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Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Airport		6 - 50		501 - 1000
	Town or Village		Local and National Designations		51 - 100		1001 - 3500
	Waterbody		Parks and Gardens		101 - 250		
	Town		Woodland		251 - 500		
	Village		National Forest				
	Motorway		River Mease Catchment Area				
	A Road						

NORTH

0 1 2 4 6
Kilometers

Figure 11.1: Green Infrastructure Network across North West Leicestershire

- 11.7. Key organisations active in planning Green Infrastructure in North West Leicestershire include the District Council and the National Forest Company. A Local Nature Partnership across Leicestershire exists although it is understood that it meets infrequently
- 11.8. Specific considerations around the provision of new Green Infrastructure as a result of new development are discussed below: the requirement for Accessible Natural Green Space and the strategic green infrastructure projects of the National Forest and The River Mease Special Area of Conservation.

Accessible Natural Green Space

- 11.9. In absence of information related to the future requirements to meet planned housing growth as it relates to green infrastructure, AECOM have conducted a demand modelling review. This specifically relates to accessible natural space provision based on benchmarks established by Natural England. The following assessment will demonstrate the assumptions and outputs based on the projected growth to 2031 and post-2031.
- 11.10. There are currently no Green Infrastructure projects identified across North West Leicestershire, with the exception of the ongoing strategic projects of the National Forest and River Mease Conservation. Natural England believes that local authorities should consider the provision of natural areas as part of a balanced policy to ensure that local communities have access to an appropriate mix of green-spaces providing for a range of recreational needs, of at least 2 hectares of accessible natural green-space (ANGSt) per 1,000 population
- 11.11. ANGSt is a type of open space that allows visitors the ability to access the site and covers a range of semi-natural greenspaces. The use of ANGSt as a metric of future growth, allows for the local authority to plan for the spatial distribution of natural greenspaces, its accessibility at different size limits and the number of Local Nature Reserves, while ensuring greenspace is close to where people live. ANGSt recommends that people living in towns and cities should have an accessible natural greenspace:
- Of at least 2 ha in size, no more than 300 meters from home
 - At least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home
 - One accessible 100ha site within 5km of home
 - One accessible 500ha site within 10 km of home
- 11.12. Assessment Assumptions:

	Metric	Source
ha. per 1,000 people	2.00	Natural England - ANGSt

Table 11.2: Benchmark Standards - Accessible Natural Space

11.13. Assessment Outputs:

	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2016-2031	Post 2031
Coalville Urban Area	6.8	5.2	3.5	15.5	7.0
Ashby de La Zouch	6.2	4.5	2.9	13.6	0.1
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	1.9	2.3	1.6	5.8	0.5
Measham	1.9	1.0	0.0	2.8	0.1
Ibstock	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0
North West Leicestershire	18.5	13.0	7.9	39.5	7.7

Table 11.3: Assessment of potential demand for Accessible Natural Green Space

11.14. The theoretical assessment of accessible natural space provision has determined that future housing growth will create a demand for 39.5ha of accessible natural space, with 18.5ha required from 2016-2021.

11.15. Currently, there is no specific expansion of accessible natural green space identified and therefore future development will need to consider these expansion guidelines. In particular it is important for North West Leicestershire and Leicestershire County Council to consider the need to strategically assess the spatial distribution of natural green space in order to meet future housing growth.

The National Forest

11.16. The National Forest is a long-term project to create a major new forest across a 56,000 hectare area of Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire – aiming to combine new areas of planting with ancient woodland, fulfilling recreational, ecological and economic functions. The ultimate goal is for one third of all land within the National Forest boundary to be woodland.

11.17. The National Forest boundary includes 56 percent of North West Leicestershire (15,520 hectares), including the majority of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Coalville, Ibstock and Measham areas. In 2016 the percentage of the national Forest boundary within the district with woodland cover stood at around 23 percent (3,634 hectares) compared to an original 4 percent (637 hectares) before the project began.

11.18. The creation of the forest is overseen by the National Forest Company, a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and in accordance with the *National Forest Strategy 2014-2024*. The key goals of the strategy in this period include further increasing forest cover, promoting the National Forest as a brand and visitor destination, and moving toward financial independence from DEFRA.

11.19. The National Forest Company brings forward new woodland through a number of means. The main mechanism is through DEFRA-funded grant schemes for landowners to create new woodland on their land, at no cost to the landholder and while retaining full ownership of land. However, delivery of new woodland through the planning system plays a secondary, but important role.

11.20. The National Forest is well-established in local planning policy. National Forest guidelines stipulate a share of new development to consist of green infrastructure depending on size (set out in table 11.4). Policy also gives guidelines for ensuring “attractive, wooded settings” for new development in keeping with the character of the National Forest.

National Forest Planting Guidelines	
Housing Developments	
Sites under 0.5 ha	Normal landscaping appropriate to the site's setting
Sites between 0.5 ha and 10 ha	20% of the development area to be woodland planting and landscaping
Sites over 10ha	30% of the development area to be woodland planting and landscaping
Industrial commercial and leisure developments	
Sites under 1 ha	Normal landscaping appropriate to the site's setting
Sites between 1 ha and 10 ha	20% of the development area to be woodland planting and landscaping
Sites over 10 ha	30% of the development area to be woodland planting and landscaping
Road schemes	
New road schemes should achieve well wooded settings with planting adjoining the road and off-site. Appropriate landscaping should also accompany road improvements.	

Table 11.4: National Forest Planting Guidelines

Source: National Forest – Guide for Developers and Planners

- 11.21. Where planting cannot be accommodated on site at this scale, shortfalls can be made up through a financial contribution to the National Forest under a Section 106 agreement (at a guideline rate of £20,000 per hectare of forest not provided). This is used to meet the aims of the National Forest Strategy, and may include new planting, land purchase for woodland creation, or measures to provide and improve public access to woodland.

River Mease Special Area of Conservation

- 11.22. The River Mease was designated a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the EC Habitats Directive in 2005, reflecting the presence of the Habitats Directive Annex II species Spined Loach and Bullhead, and deteriorating water quality – primarily high phosphorous levels. New development exacerbates phosphorous content in the river by adding to the load of treated wastewater released from local treatment plants.
- 11.23. To control phosphorous levels, a Developer Contribution Scheme (DCS) was put in place in 2012, which requires contributions from development within its wider catchment area (shown in Figure 11.2) to fund phosphorous-reducing measures, proportional to their effect on increased phosphorous. The DCS is applied in successive “development windows”, each with a total quota of allowed development, to ensure that development does not exceed the capability of phosphorous-reducing measures to offset it.
- 11.24. The first Development Window (DCS1) was set at 700 grams of phosphorous per day, (equivalent to 2,400 3-bed dwellings), at a cost of £914 per gram of phosphorous per day for mitigation measures. This window is now reaching capacity and North West Leicestershire is now consulting on a second development window (DCS2) in response to development allocations within Local Plan. The draft DCS2 would allow 450g of phosphorous per day (equivalent to approximately 1,600 three bedroom dwellings) at a cost of £1,473 per gram of phosphorous per day. This is currently being reviewed.
- 11.25. In total, there is capacity for 3,347 dwellings in housing sites within the River Mease SAC catchment (of which 1,750 are within one large site: land north of Ashby de la Zouch (MoneyHill)). Bringing forward all this housing may require an additional development window beyond DCS2.
- 11.26. The equivalent contributions required according to size of dwelling under DCS1 and the proposed DCS2 are set out in table 11.5.

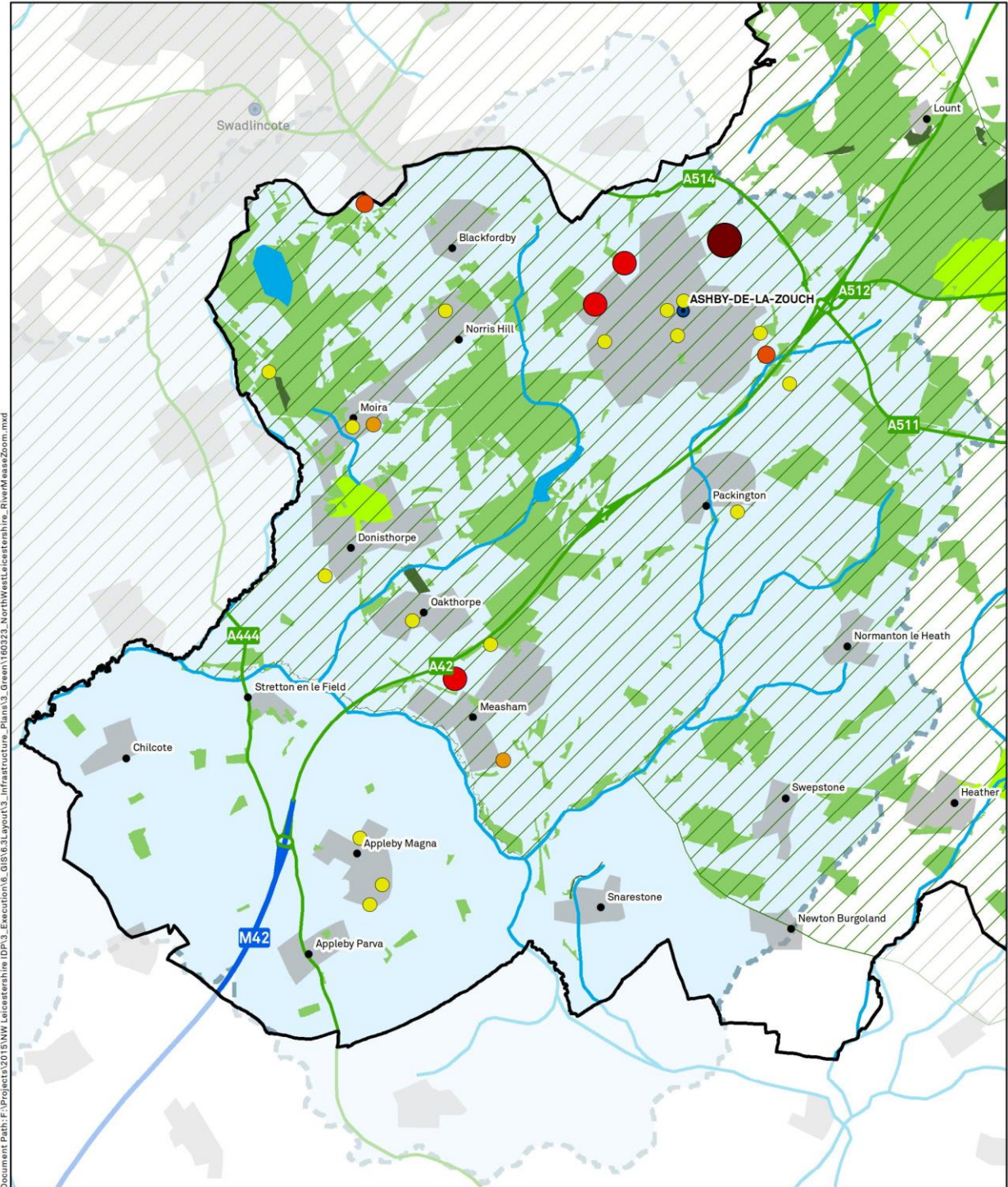
	Average occupancy	DCS1 contribution (£)			DCS 2 contribution (£) –
		Level 1/2 (120 l/h/d)	Level 3/4 (105 l/h/d)	Level 5/6 (80 l/h/d)	
1 bed	1.17	127	112	86	206
2 bed	1.72	187	165	126	303
3 bed	2.32	253	222	169	409
4 bed+	3.24	354	309	236	572

Table 11.5: River Mease Developer Contributions Scheme

Source: North West Leicestershire District Council – River Mease Developer Contributions Scheme and Draft Developer Contribution Scheme 2

- 11.27. Measures funded by the schemes (in accordance with the Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan and Restoration Plan) are as follows:
- Silt traps – Removing phosphorous-holding silt which has the potential to release phosphorous downstream
 - River Restoration Plan schemes which have the potential to increase the river's ability to naturally regulate phosphorous levels; potential projects include improvements to the riparian corridor, wet woodland creation, and re-naturalising bank profile;
- 11.28. Restoration of disused coal pits off Swebstone Road (proposed under the DCS2) and estimated to remove up to 100g of phosphorous per day.

North West Leicestershire IDP - River Mease Catchment Area



Legend

- North West Leicestershire
- Town or Village
- Waterbody
- Town
- Village
- Motorway
- A Road
- Airport
- Local and National Designations
- Parks and Gardens
- Woodland
- National Forest
- River Mease Catchment Area
- Housing Sites - Total Units**
- 6 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 3500

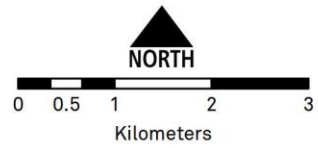


Figure 11.2: River Mease SAC Catchment Area within North West Leicestershire

12. Utilities

Energy – Electricity

Overview

- 12.1. Western Power Distribution (WPD) is responsible for electricity distribution in North West Leicestershire. North West Leicestershire is located within WPD’s East Midlands distribution area, within which they are responsible for 2.6 million customers in a 16,000km² area. WPD assets include a 220,000km long distribution network as well as 189,000 substations. The 132kV and 33kV network plans are available from the WPD Long Term Development Statement (November 2015), see figure 12.1 and show that both networks are mainly radial systems with a mesh network utilised in some instances.

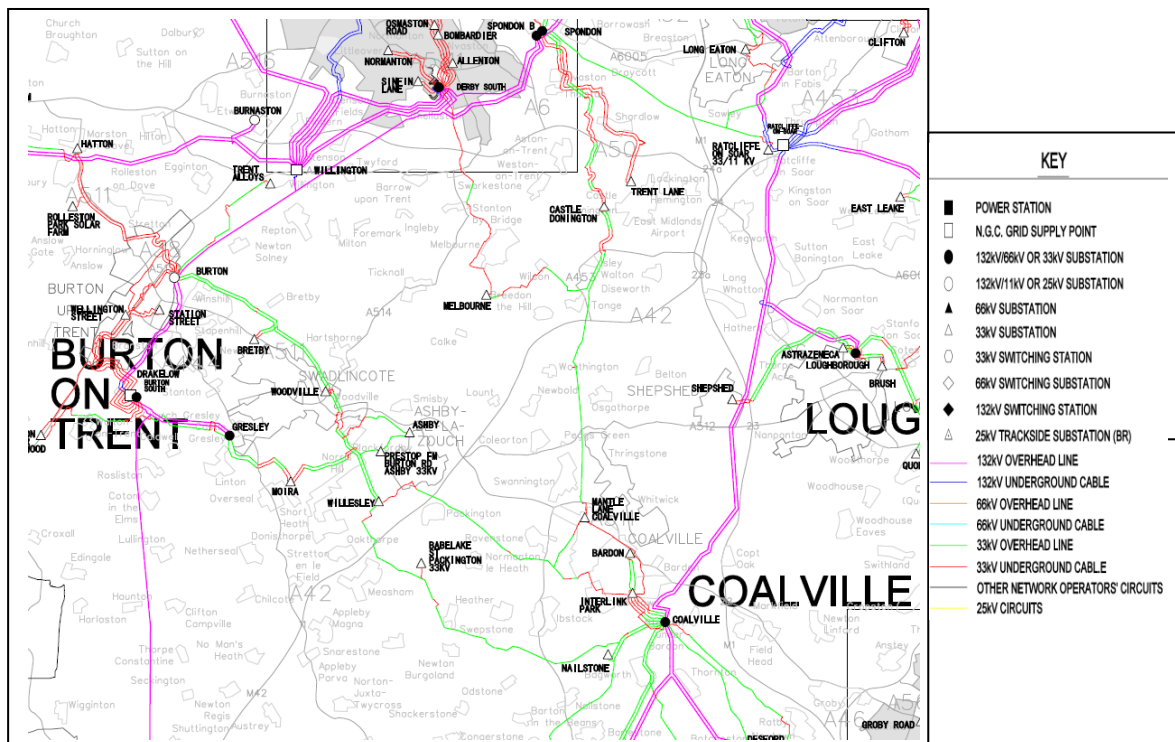


Figure 12.1 – WPD East Midland Geographic Diagram showing the 132kV and 33kV network in the North West Leicestershire area taken from the WPD Long Term Development Statement (November 2015).

Current Demand and Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 12.2. The closest two National Grid Supply Points in the East Midlands are Ratcliffe and Burton-on-Trent. A 132kV network from these supplies the major cities in the area along with other supply points in Toton and Willington. The general North West Leicestershire area is supplied by the 33kV grid that radiates from these substations.
- 12.3. The WPD East Midlands area currently has a peak demand of just over 5,000MW, predicted to rise to approximately 5,300MW by 2022.
- 12.4. A number of constraints have been identified by WPD in the North West Leicestershire area, these include the following and are shown on figure 12.2.
- Coalville – Reverse Power Flow (flow in opposite direction to usual)
 - 33kV supply to Ashby – Thermal Overload (excessive current in network)

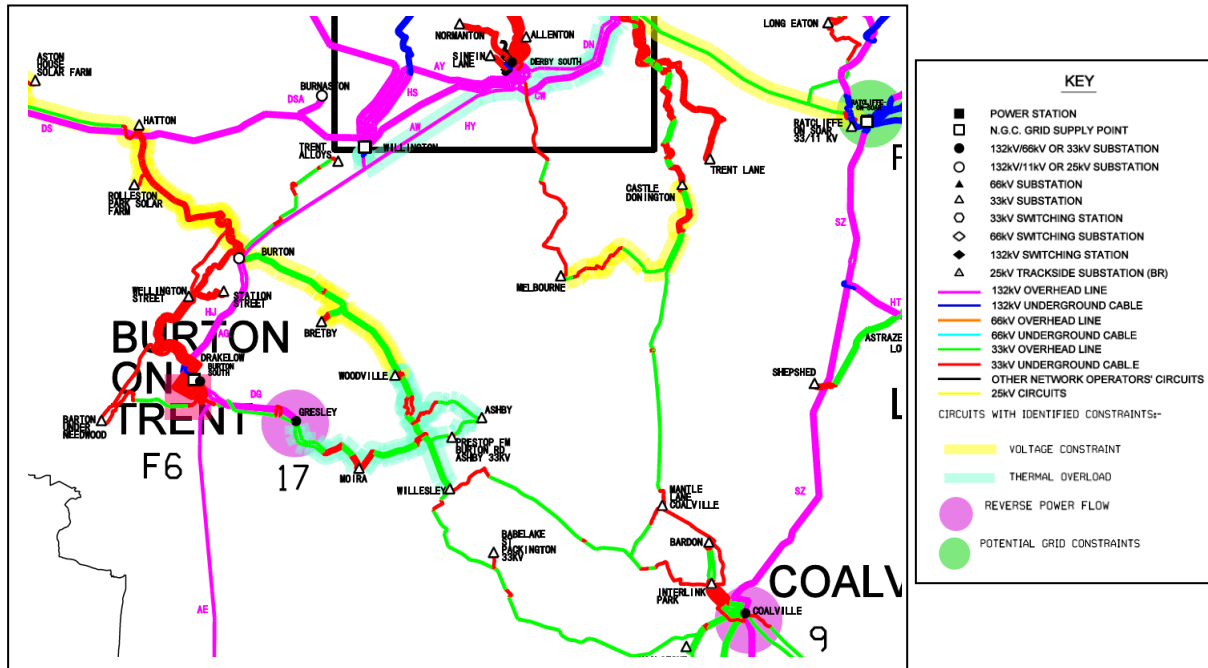


Figure 12.2 - WPD East Midland Distributed Generation Constraint Map in the North West Leicestershire area taken from the WPD Long Term Development Statement (November 2015).

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 12.5. Planned works within the North West Leicestershire district by WPD to upgrade their network and support future growth in the short term are limited and do not include significant reinforcement works. WPD have responded to queries which include long term growth up to 2031.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 12.6. Consultation with WPD has been undertaken with regard to the latest planned growth figures within the North West Leicestershire district from 2016 to 2031. WPD comments refer to larger housing developments as it is generally accepted that smaller sites (<100 dwellings) can usually be accommodated on their existing network (although there may be occasions where local reinforcement or network upgrades are required). It was also noted that where there are clusters of smaller sites in a small geographic area the cumulative effect may have an impact and need to be considered.
- 12.7. Constraints have been identified in the Coalville and Ashby areas. These may impact on proposed future developments within the study area.
- 12.8. WPD confirmed that they are aware of the majority of the development sites and therefore their capacity is already considered. This is either due to connection already having taken place, acceptance of a quotation or a budget quotation having been provided.
- 12.9. There are two large sites to the south-east of Coalville (assumed to be N. of Grange Road) Bardon Grange, Coalville and North and South of Grange Road, Hugglescote) which have had recent enquires submitted and WPD have confirmed that these sites will trigger upstream reinforcement works on the Extra High Voltage network. WPD reported that this is because there is very little remaining capacity left in Coalville and they are unable to support any additional load without undertaking major reinforcement and/or reconfiguration of the upstream network. WPD’s Primary System Design team do not have a firm idea of what the reinforcement will entail and can’t rule out a solution using the 33 kV network or major works involving the 132 kV network at this stage. It is

likely that these sites would need to contribute to the reinforcement costs, and the eventual solution may not be complete until early 2019.

- 12.10. WPD currently believe there is adequate capacity available on the primary substation in Ashby for the Money Hill site (1750 dwellings). However they confirmed that further investigations would be required on the Extra High Voltage network to establish if any upstream reinforcement would be required.
- 12.11. WPD have commented that they cannot assess employment sites at this time in the same way as residential sites. Any assessment would need to be based on the electrical load / power requirements which are not currently available.
- 12.12. There are at least two sites that fall outside the geographical responsibility of the main consultee contacted. Further information from other WPD areas is expected on these development sites. This will be included in the next revision of the report.

Energy – Gas

Overview

- 12.13. National Grid (NG) is responsible for gas distribution in North West Leicestershire. NG operate four of the eight Gas Distribution Networks (GDNs) in the British Isles including the East Midlands area within which North West Leicestershire is located. The GDNs are further split into Local Distribution Zones (LDZ) with the boundary of the East Midlands GDN corresponding to the East Midlands LDZ.
- 12.14. NG are also responsible for operating the entire national transmission system (NTS) which transports gas from supply points to the GDNs. NG has a duty to extend or improve the NTS, where necessary, to ensure an adequate and effective network for the transportation of gas.

Current Demand and Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 12.15. North West Leicestershire is supplied via the NTS from both Theddlethorpe in the East Midlands LDZ and Bacton in the Eastern LDZ, refer to figure 12.5 and 12.6.
- 12.16. There is currently no reported stress in the network.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 12.17. NG estimates that peak demand is likely to reduce by 0.9% on average over the next ten years. This is based on energy efficiency measures in industry and homes as well as emerging technologies such as heat pumps providing alternative heating sources. However future development in North West Leicestershire is inevitably likely to lead to localised increases in demand.

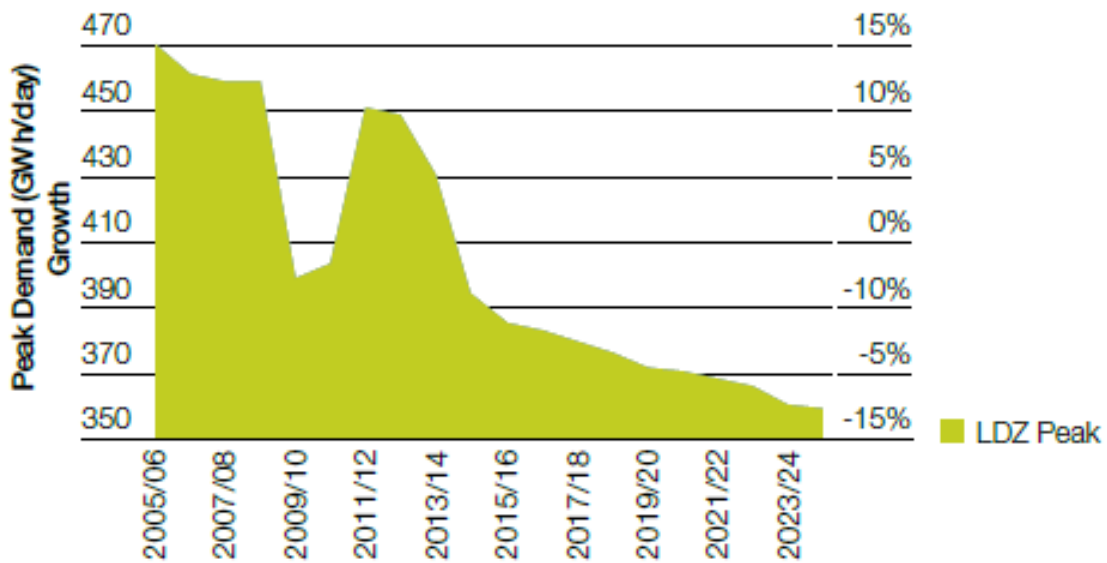


Figure 12.3 – East Midlands Local Distribution Zone Historical and Forecast 1 in 20 Peak Gas Demand Growth from National Grid’s Long Term Development Plan (2015)

- 12.18. Investment within the NG distribution network over the next six years to 2020/21 is split into categories, including HP distribution system, Storage, Reinforcement and Governors, Connections, Other Capex and Replacement. Connections relate to the cost of connecting new gas consumers to the gas supply network and represents approximately 5% of the total capital expenditure to NG over the next six years. The largest proportion of investment, over 75% is proposed in “Replacement” which relates to money invested in replacing ageing pipes.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 12.19. Consultation with NG has been undertaken with regard to the latest planned growth figures within the North West Leicestershire district from 2016 to 2031.
- 12.20. Peak demand is however generally predicted to fall over the next ten years.
- 12.21. NG has assessed the domestic developments on an individual basis and confirmed that no major issues were identified. Network analysis suggested that new governor installations may be required. This would be confirmed when details of the developments are progressed. It should be noted that sites are assessed individually and the cumulative effect may be greater.
- 12.22. NG has not been able to review the employment site demand due to sufficient detail not being available at this stage.

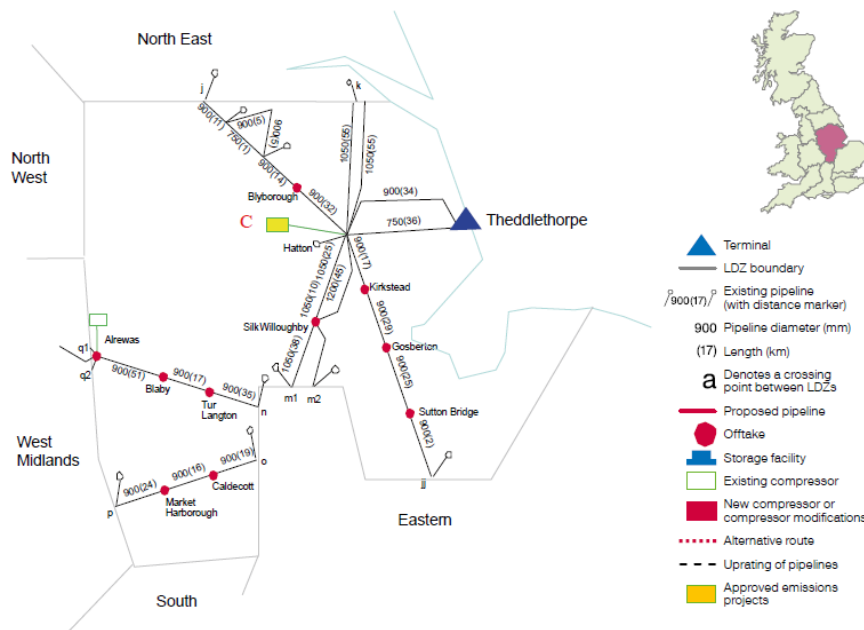


Figure 12.4 –East Midlands Local Distribution Zone from National Grid’s Ten Year Statement (2015)

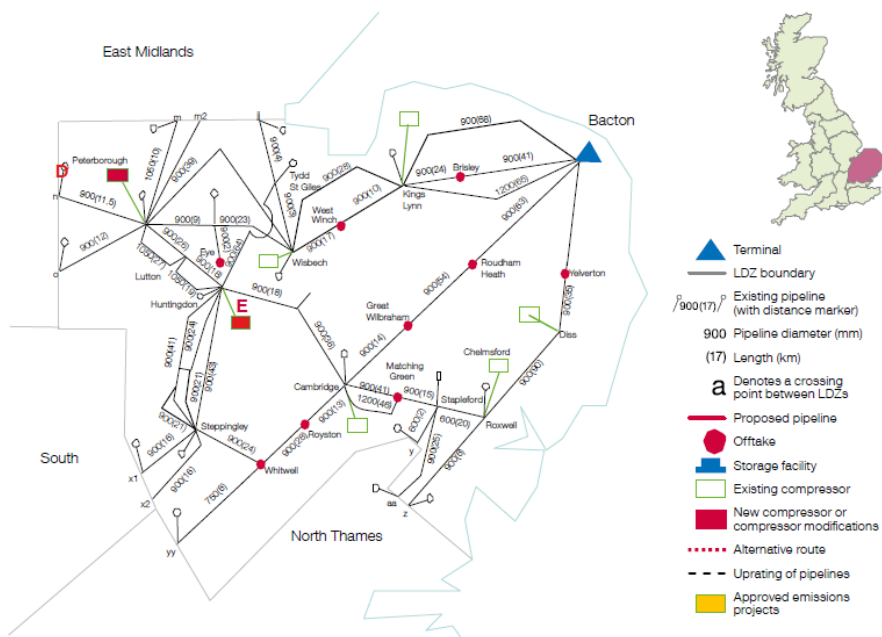


Figure 12.5 –Eastern Local Distribution Zone from National Grid’s Ten Year Statement (2015)

Energy – Renewables

Overview

- 12.23. Distribution and supply of electricity in North West Leicestershire is managed by Western Power Distribution. However renewable energy development will depend largely on the policies and strategies of North West Leicestershire District Council.

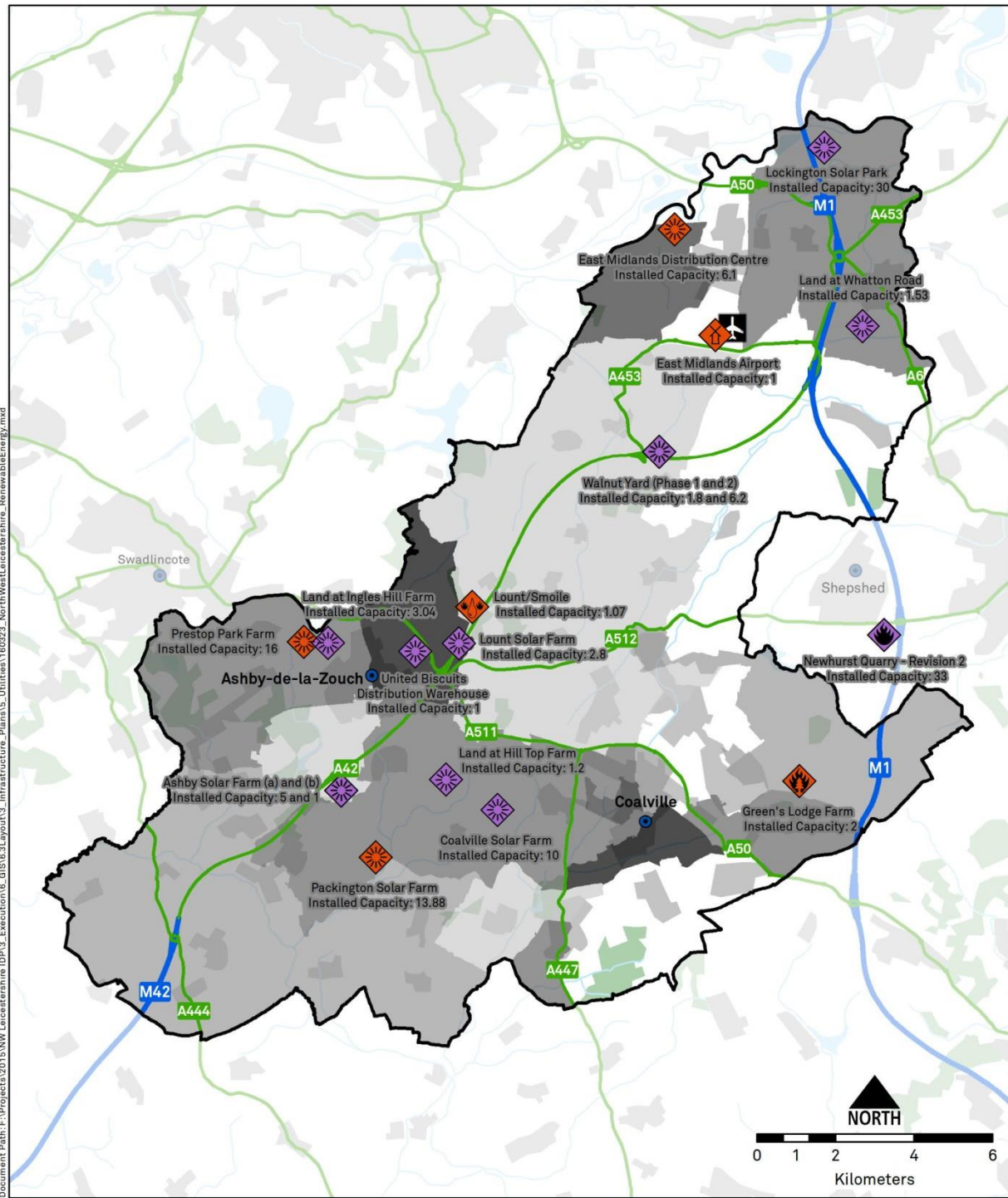
Current Demand and Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 12.24. A review has been undertaken of the Renewable Energy Planning Database (December 2015 version). This reveals that there are 6 operational large scale (>1MW) renewable energy schemes in the district. These are East Midlands Distribution Centre (Solar Power) with a capacity of 6.1MW of electricity, East Midlands Airport (Wind Turbine) with a capacity of 1MW, Lount / Smoile (Landfill gas) with a capacity of 1.07MW of electricity, Prestop Park Farm (Solar Power) with a capacity of 16MW of electricity, Packington Solar Farm (Solar Power) with a capacity of 13.9MW and Green's Lodge Farm, Greenhill (Biomass) with a capacity of 2MW of electricity and 2MW of heat.
- 12.25. There are a number of additional facilities currently under construction or with planning approval. The most significant of these are Lockington Solar Park with a capacity of 30MW, Coalville Solar Farm with a capacity of 10MW and Newhurst Quarry Energy from Waste facility at Charnwood just outside the district with a capacity of 33MW of electricity.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 12.26. Assessments have concluded that there is good potential in the North West Leicestershire district for wind, water and biomass renewable energy. Despite the presence of East Midlands Airport, wind turbines could be installed across the district, although installation would require careful consideration. Proximity to woodland and the district's weather and landscape, making it suitable for energy crops, thus allow biomass to be a significant contributor in the district. Two potential hydro-power sites near Kegworth have been identified as well as some potential for hydropower existing at Sawley Cut near Castle Donington.
- 12.27. The Low carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands 2011, provides a technical review of renewable energy potential for the district for 2020 to 2030. This indicates that there is potential for over 255MW of electricity and 217MW of heat in 2020. This is from all sources, including small scale generation. Compared to some other districts in Leicestershire and Rutland this is a relatively small capacity, due to limited wind resource. The report identifies in the district the greatest potential is from wind energy (up to 80% of total), with solar PV the other main source. For heat the greatest potential (again up to 80% of total) is from heat pumps with solar thermal also playing a role.
- 12.28. Part of North West Leicestershire District Council's core objectives is to prepare for, limiting and adapting to climate change. This policy should lead to a positive effect over the plan period in ensuring renewable energy development in the district. This is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework set out by central government.
- 12.29. There are currently relatively few operational renewable energy sites in North West Leicestershire.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Renewable Energy Facilities



Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Motorway		Landfill Gas	Development Status	Total Housing Units by Ward
	Town or Village		A Road		Solar Photovoltaics		
	Woodland		Biomass (dedicated)		Wind Onshore		7 - 50
	Waterbody		EfW Incineration		Under / Awaiting Construction		51 - 100
	Town						101 - 500
	Airport						501 - 1000
							1001 - 3801

Figure 12.6 – Operational and proposed Renewable Energy Facilities within North West Leicestershire showing installed capacity in MW taken from The UK Renewable Energy Planning Database - December 2015 dataset extract.

Water Supply

Overview

- 12.30. Severn Trent Water (STW) operates as the main Water and Sewerage Company (WaSC) in North West Leicestershire. A small area in the south-west of North West Leicestershire is served by South Staffordshire Water for water supply.
- 12.31. STW provide clean water to 7.7 million people throughout the Midlands and mid-Wales and manage approximately 47,000km of water mains and 126 water treatment works.
- 12.32. South Staffordshire Water provides clean water to approximately 1.3million people over 1,500km². There is predicted to be water surplus between 2016 and 2040 in the supply area and discussions with STW have looked at an export of clean water to the STW supply area. There is however no proposed development, housing or employment in the area of North West Leicestershire served by South Staffordshire Water. Therefore the review of infrastructure focuses on STW.
- 12.33. STW have prepared a Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) for the period 2015 to 2040. This is updated every five years with the latest review completed in 2014. These seek to accommodate the potential increase in demand from new development, manage the existing supply of water and take account of likely future changes due to climate change over the next 25 years to 2040.
- 12.34. North West Leicestershire is located within STW's Strategic Grid water resource zone.

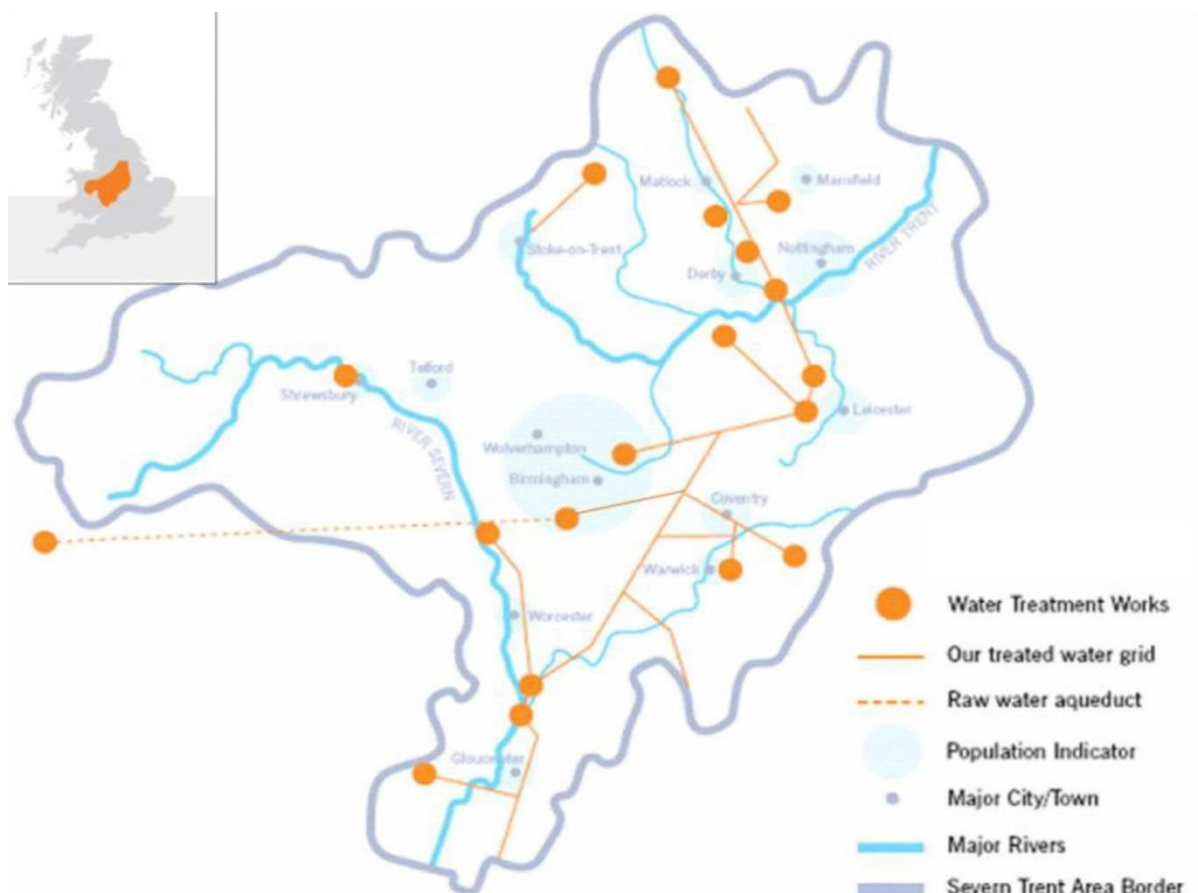
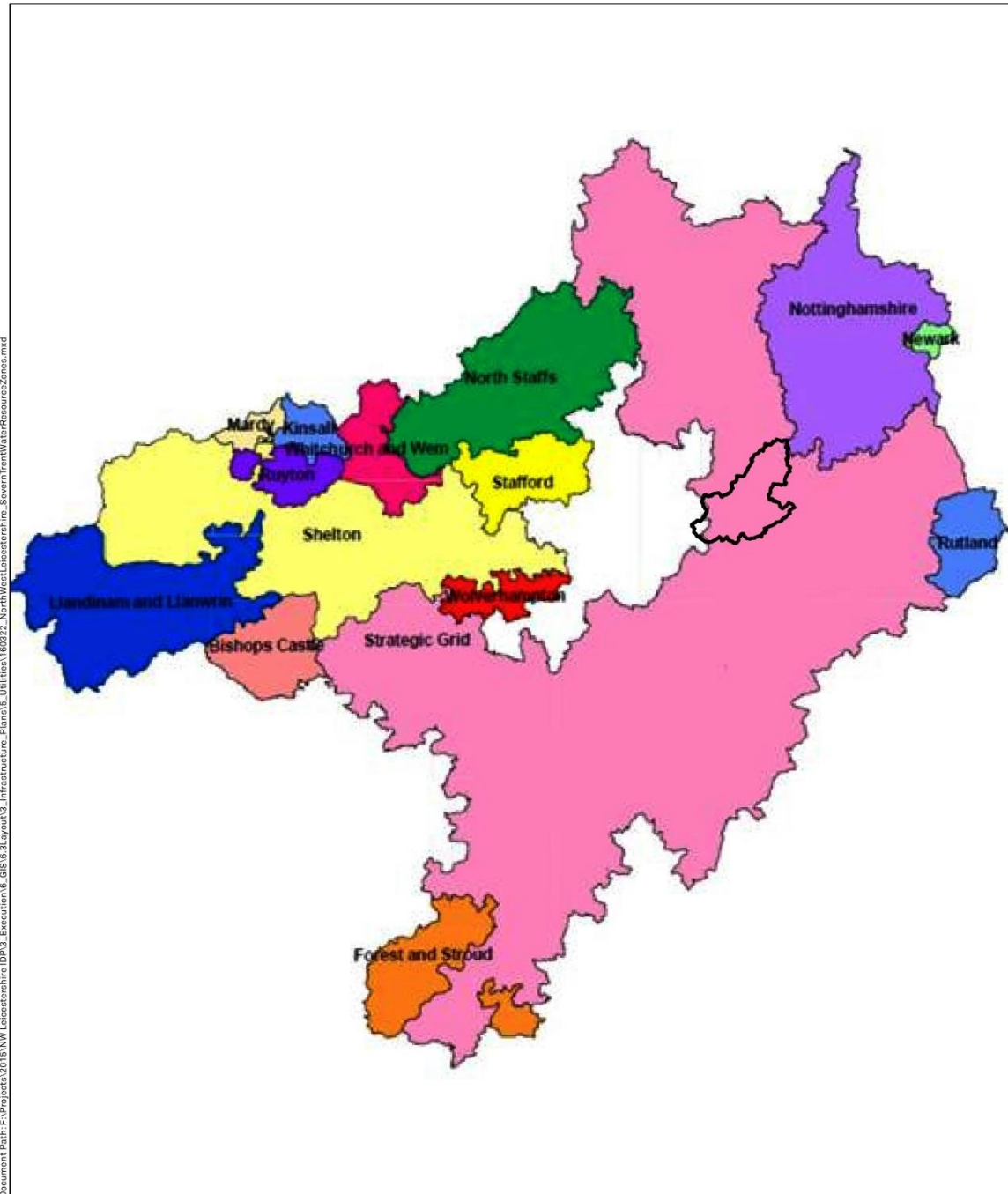


Figure 12.7 – Severn Trent Water's Supply Network from their Water Resource Management Plan (2014)



Legend
 [Outline] North West Leicestershire

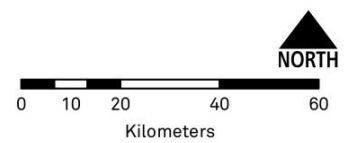


Figure 12.8 – Severn Trent Water’s Resource Zones from their Water Resource Management Plan (2014)

Current Demand and Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 12.35. According to STW's WRMP there are no particular water stresses in North West Leicestershire. The main concern for the Strategic Grid zone is a supply shortfall due to a need to reduce abstractions from unsustainable sources and the impacts of climate change

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 12.36. The current strategy over the next 25 years for STW is to address any shortfalls in water supply by reducing leakage and reducing consumer consumption wherever possible. After existing supplies have been reviewed, STW will provide new sources of supply. STW will consider alternative supplies where current sources are considered to be environmentally unsustainable.

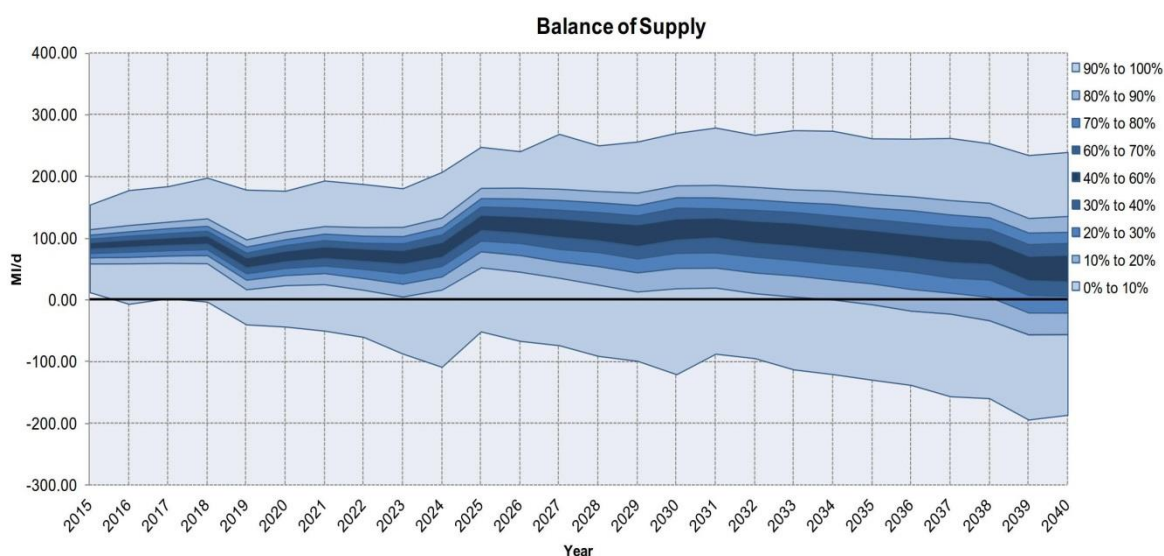


Figure 12.9 – Supply / Demand balance for the Strategic Grid Resource Zone from their Water Resource Management Plan (2014)

- 12.37. STW note that the Strategic Grid zone is likely to require significant future investment mainly due to the need to reduce environmentally unsustainable abstractions and facing the long term challenge of climate change impacts. In particular this water resource zone is impacted by changes required along the River Wye and Elan Valley Reservoir which, along with other reductions required across the zone will reduce the deployable output by 40MI/d in the next 5 years.
- 12.38. STW propose to mitigate this loss by expected changes to commercial demand and leakage reduction plans.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 12.39. STW will have to make future investment in order to reduce environmentally unsustainable water abstractions. The shortfall in deployable output is expected to be mitigated by reductions in leakage and commercial demand.
- 12.40. STW have reviewed network capacity against proposed growth in North West Leicestershire. It has been confirmed that water supply is not envisaged to be a constraint to any growth.

Waste Water

Overview

- 12.41. Severn Trent Water (STW) operates as the only Water and Sewerage Company (WaSC) in North West Leicestershire and provides sewerage services to 8.7million people throughout the Midlands and mid-Wales.
- 12.42. A Water Cycle Study has been completed in 2012 for North West Leicestershire District Council. This includes; investigation for sewage treatment at Packington works to permit development in Ashby / Packington area, examining infrastructure constraints for the provision of improved and / or new infrastructure; a review of feasible options for achieving level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) in water consumption; assessment of the sustainability of preferred options; and development of the water cycle strategy for the district. It is worth noting that CSH is no longer applicable and was withdrawn in March 2015. This was replaced by a new approach using optional building regulations for water efficiency providing a higher standard than the minimum national building regulations.

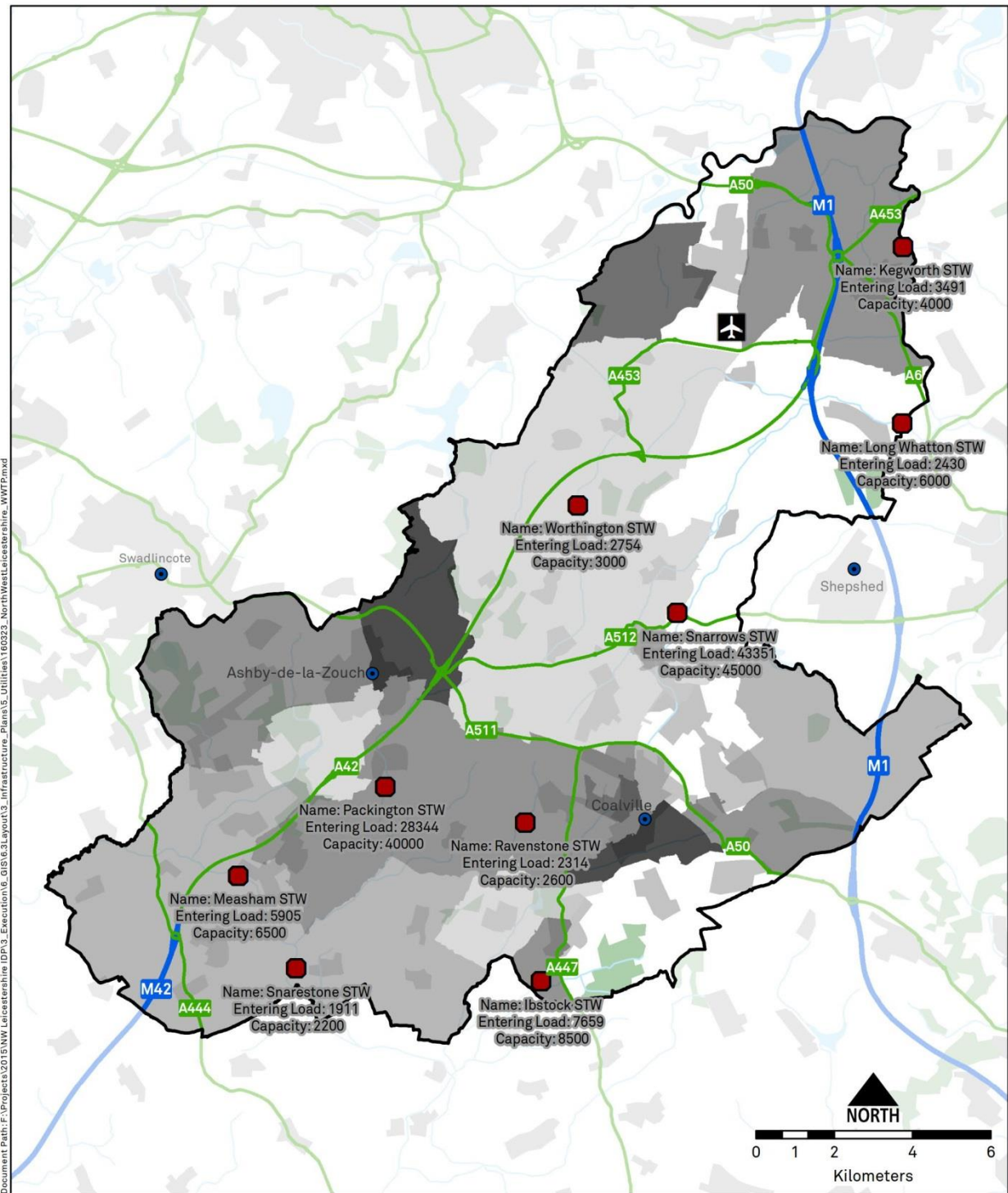
Current Demand and Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 12.43. In North West Leicestershire, a significant issue is water quality of the River Mease, designated as European Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitats Directive. It is currently classified as being "Unfavourable No Change", due to high nutrient / phosphorus levels.
- 12.44. Future works are likely to be required in the Packington (and possibly Measham) Wastewater Treatment Work (WwTW) catchments in order to reduce the phosphate levels in the River Mease down from the previous objective of an annual average of 1mg/l to the Habitats Directive objective of 0.06mg/l.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 12.45. The North West Leicestershire District Council Detailed Water Cycle Study (2012) considered a proposed development target of 9,700 dwellings to be delivered between 2006 and 2031, mainly around Coalville.
- 12.46. In order to allow planned development in Ashby, Packington and Measham areas and not increase phosphorus loading into the River Mease, increased chemical dosing by STW is likely to be required.
- 12.47. Further works such as a programme of works to restore the River Mease to mitigate a phosphate increase as a result of new development was also proposed through the Water Quality Management Plan for the Mease (Environment Agency, 2011). This has resulted in a Developer Contribution Scheme for the River Mease where developers contribute based on a range of factors towards improvements to the river.
- 12.48. The North West Leicestershire District Council Detailed Water Cycle Study (2012) identified that drainage network modelling to assess sewer capacity and improvements required due to proposed growth has been undertaken. This concluded that with minor modifications to the existing infrastructure, there are unlikely to be significant constraints on growth.
- 12.49. The Water Cycle Study also identified that constraints to future development in the form of wastewater treatment are likely to be the capacity at Snarrows WwTW serving Coalville (post 2015) and the works serving Castle Donington (from 2023 onwards). The WwTW serving Ibstock and Kegworth on the other hand were also identified as having Dry Weather Flow capacity for new developments.
- 12.50. STW are currently investigating solutions to reduce the flow of surface water to the Snarrows WwTW which uses up capacity. Feasibility studies had been undertaken to 2012 on works to reduce infiltration which would accommodate the proposed additional dwellings in the area and these works could be carried out to align with future development phasing.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Waste Water Treatment Plants



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Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Motorway	Total Housing Units by Ward 0 - 6 7 - 50 51 - 100 101 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 3801
	Town or Village		A Road	
	Woodland		Airport	
	Waterbody		Waste Water Treatment Plants	
	Town			

Figure 12.10 Wastewater Treatment Works within the North West Leicestershire District.

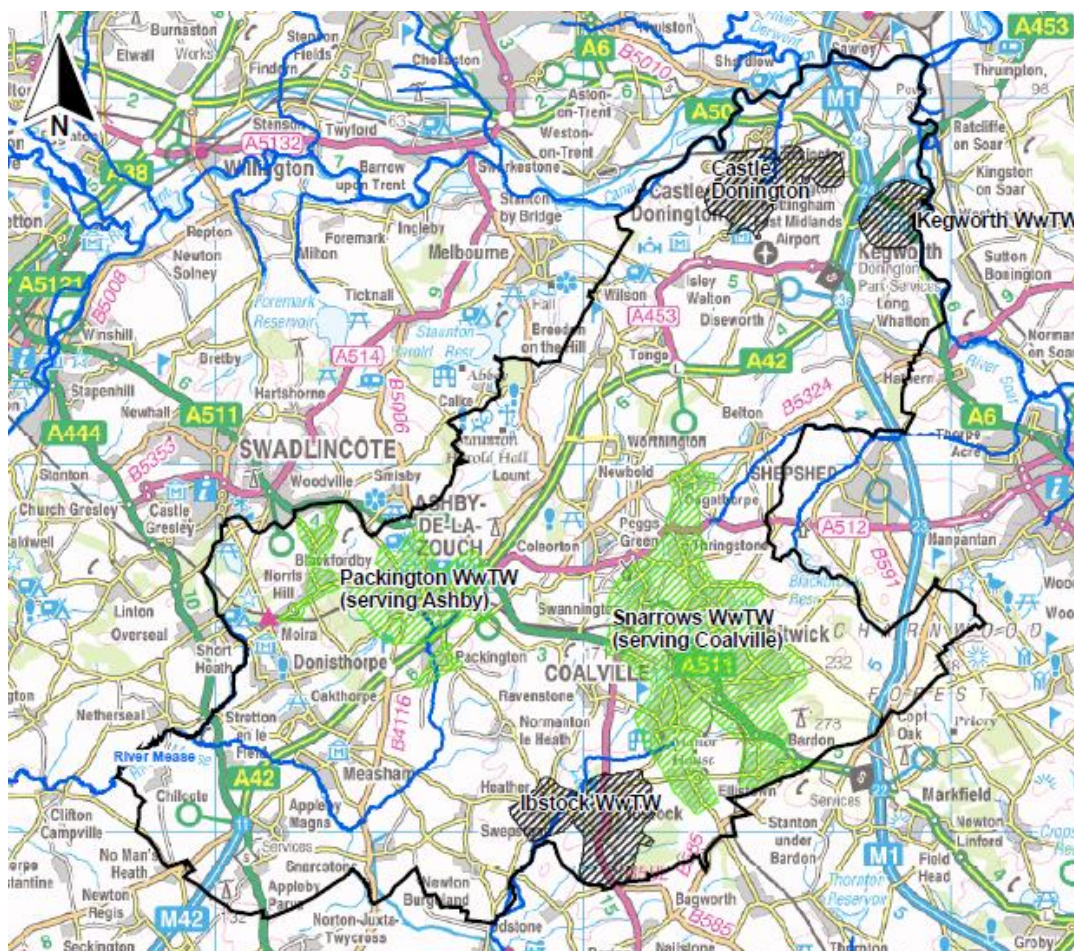


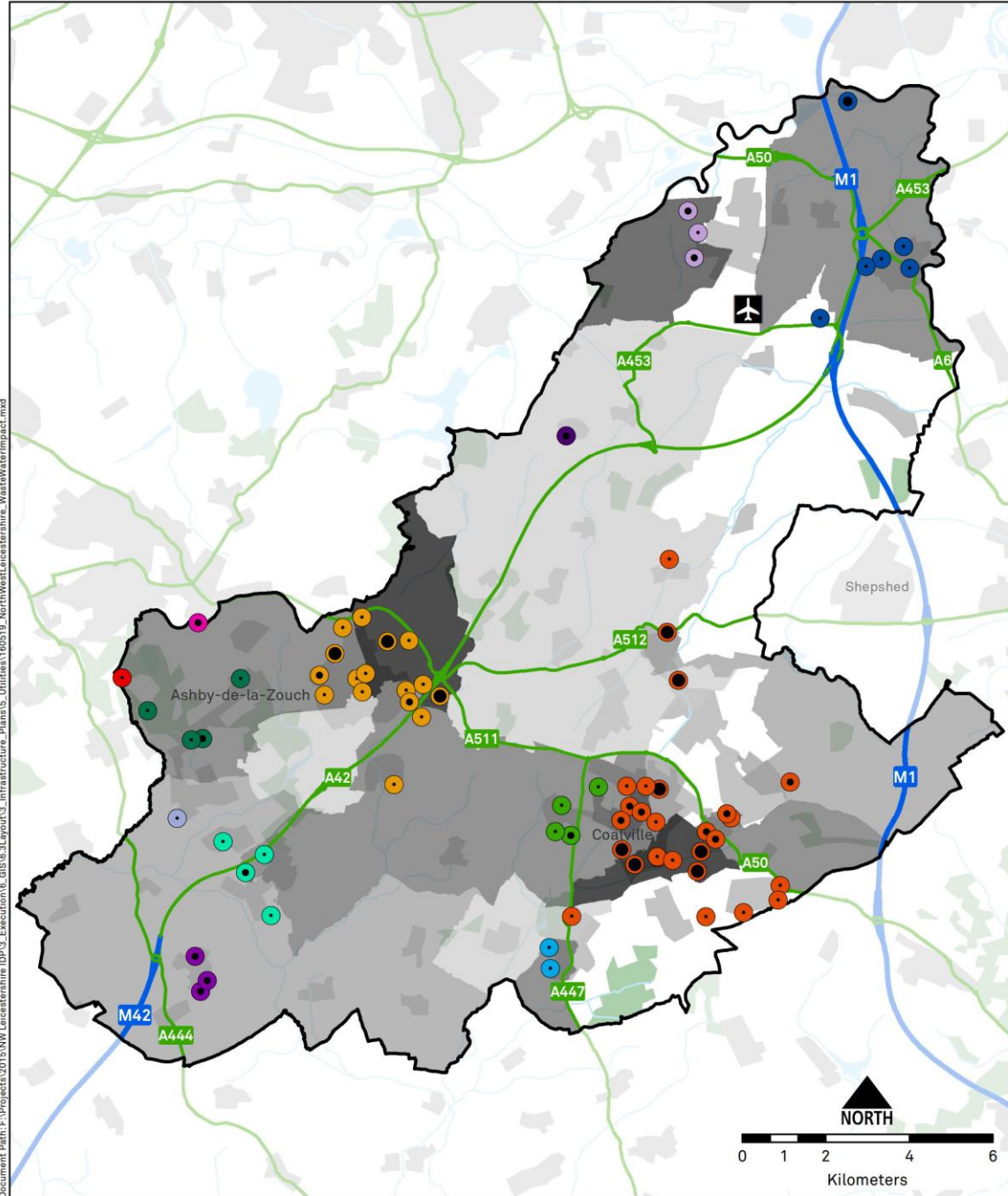
Figure 12.11 Key Wastewater Treatment Works / sewerage network catchments from the Detailed Water Cycle Study (2012).

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 12.51. The Water Cycle Study identified that it has been previously assessed by STW that with minor modifications, the existing infrastructure is likely to have sufficient capacity for future growth which was identified by NWLDC as being 9700 dwellings.
- 12.52. The Water Cycle Study also confirmed future works are likely to be required in the Packington (and possibly Measham) WwTW catchments in order to reduce the phosphate levels in the River Mease. Future developments in the area are likely to exacerbate this hence additional works would be required either at the WwTW or in the form of other improvements to water quality in the River Mease.
- 12.53. Desk studies carried out by STW to inform this IDP have identified the level of potential impact on the existing sewerage infrastructure of the proposed development sites. These are illustrated in Figure 12.12. A number of the existing planning permissions have been identified as having a high impact, these include; the Former Lounge Disposal Point - Ashby, Holywell Spring Farm - Ashby, The Farm, Manor Road - Donington le Heath, Loughborough Road - Thringstone, Frearson Road - Hugglescote, North and South of Grange Road - Hugglescote and (N. of Grange Rd) Bardon Grange - Coalville. The reason for the high impact on the majority of these sites being the existing network being at or over capacity. The remainder of the permissions have been assessed as having a medium or low impact on the sewerage network. In terms of the commitments listed above (i.e. the planning permission and resolutions), these capacity issues have been considered as part of the application process and appropriate conditions have been put in place to mitigate any issues.

12.54. In terms of the proposed allocations at Ashby (Land north of Ashby de la Zouch), this has also been identified as having a high impact on the waste water network and will therefore require further discussion with STW in the short term to ensure necessary infrastructure is identified and put in place to prevent any issues with the delivery of this important site.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Waste Water Impact by Development Site



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Figure 12.12 Impact on sewerage infrastructure of future development as identified by Severn Trent Water

Broadband

Overview

- 12.55. Connection to superfast broadband (defined as speeds of 24Mbps or more) throughout Leicestershire is continuously undertaken via commercial roll-outs by both BT Openreach and Virgin Media. It is estimated that 75% of premises are now connected to superfast broadband through this commercial roll-out.
- 12.56. Leicestershire County Council is currently working in partnership with British Telecom’s Openreach business to connect more remote areas where there is no financial incentive for private companies to provide fibre broadband.

Current Demand and Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 12.57. Leicestershire County Council is currently planning for high speed broadband to be delivered to 95% of homes and businesses by March 2016. At this time it is anticipated that all premises will have broadband speeds of at least 2Mbps.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 12.58. Leicestershire County Council plans for all residential and business properties to benefit from superfast broadband by the end of 2018.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 12.59. It is estimated by Leicestershire County Council that by January 2016, 75% of residential and commercial premises will be connected to superfast broadband and by March 2016 this will increase to 95%. The remaining 5% will have speeds of at least 2Mbps by March 2016 and superfast broadband by the end of 2018.

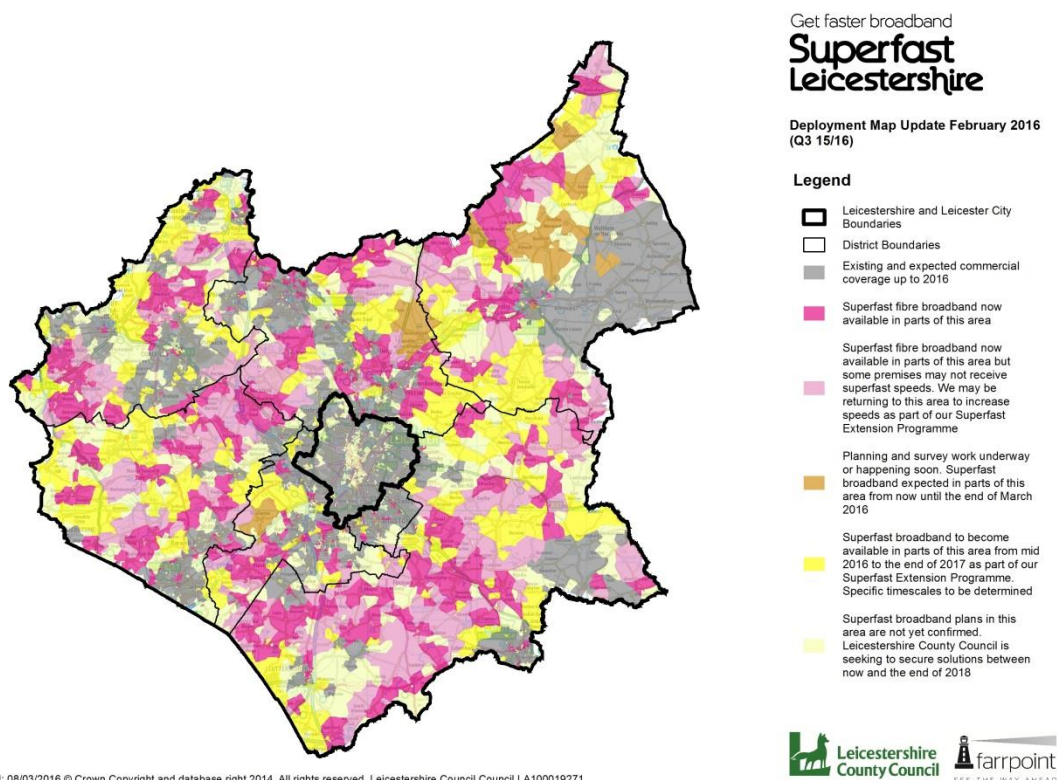
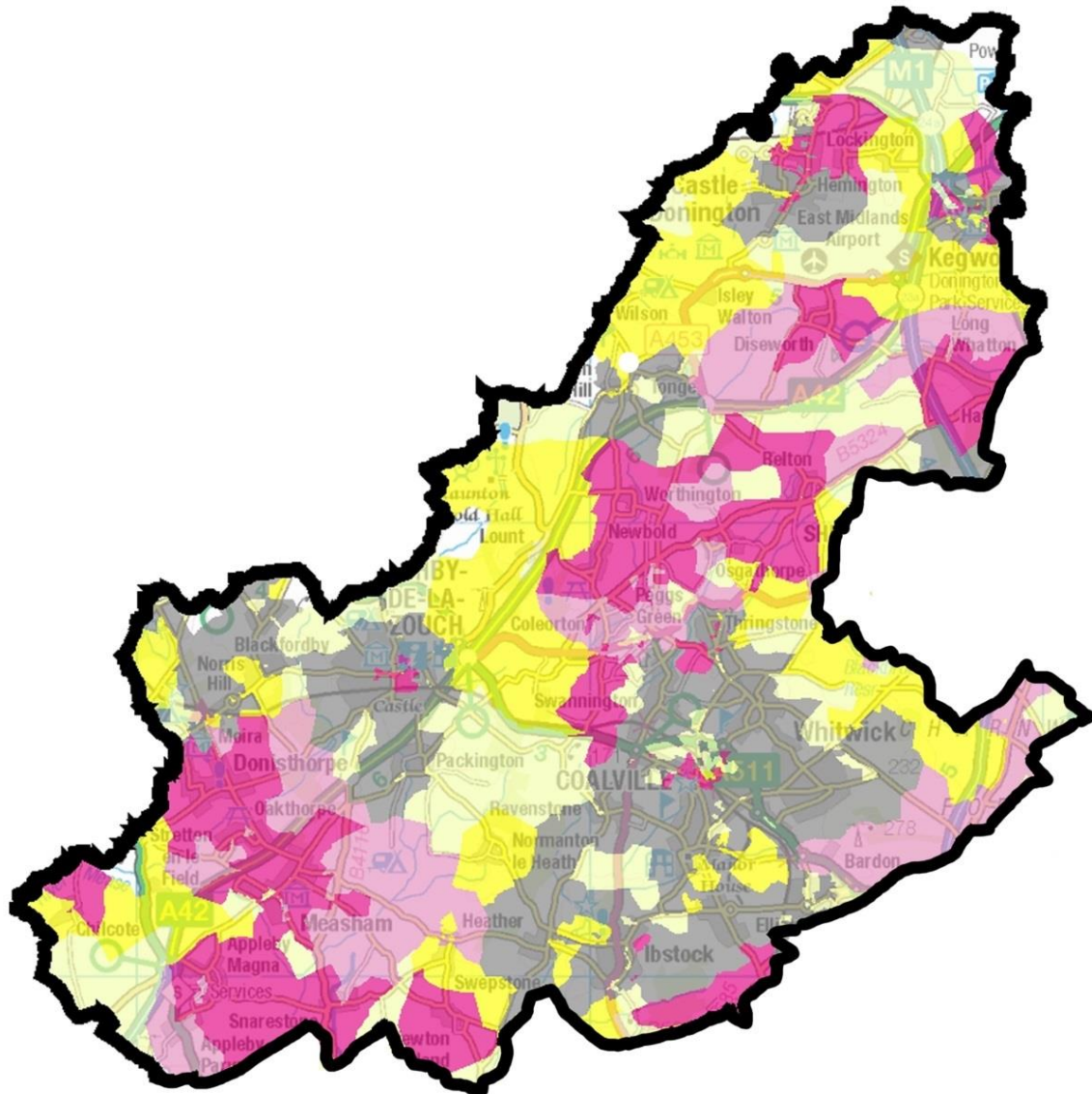


Figure 12.13 – Superfast Broadband map for Leicestershire from Superfast Leicestershire. Expected deployment of fibre broadband by 2018



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Get faster broadband
**Superfast
 Leicestershire**

Deployment Map Update February 2016
 (Q3 15/16)



ATKINS

Legend

- Leicestershire and Leicester City Boundaries
- District Boundaries
- Existing and expected commercial coverage up to 2016
- Superfast fibre broadband now available in parts of this area
- Superfast fibre broadband now available in parts of this area but some premises may not receive superfast speeds. We may be returning to this area to increase speeds as part of our Superfast Extension Programme

Planning and survey work underway or happening soon. Superfast broadband expected in parts of this area from now until the end of March 2016

Superfast broadband to become available in parts of this area from mid 2016 to the end of 2017 as part of our Superfast Extension Programme. Specific timescales to be determined

Superfast broadband plans in this area are not yet confirmed. Leicestershire County Council is seeking to secure solutions between now and the end of 2018

Figure 12.14 – Superfast Broadband map within North West Leicestershire from Superfast Leicestershire. Expected deployment of fibre broadband by 2018

13. Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage

Flood Risk

Overview

- 13.1. North West Leicestershire covers an area of approximately 280 km², and is situated wholly within the River Trent catchment. There is a watershed at Coalville, where the North of the District drains via the River Soar to the Lower River Trent, and the south of the District drains via the River Mease or River Sence to the Upper River Trent.
- 13.2. A summary of the perceived level of flood risk posed by the various sources of flooding in North West Leicestershire is provided in the Table 13.1 below.

Source of flooding	Perceived flood risk across North West Leicestershire
Fluvial	<p>This is the primary source of flood risk in NW Leicestershire. North and East parts of the district are vulnerable from the River Trent and River Soar. South and West parts of the district are vulnerable from the River Mease, River Sense and other tributaries of the River Trent and River Soar, including Grace Dieu Brook and Gilwiskaw Brook.</p> <p>The main urban areas at risk of fluvial flooding are Castle Donington, Hemington, Lockington from River Trent, Kegworth from the River Soar, Diseworth from Whatton Brook, Osgathorpe and Belton from Westmeadow Brook, Thingstone and Whitwick from Grace Dieu Brook, Ashby de la Zouch, Packington from Gilwiskaw Brook and Appleby Magna from a minor ordinary watercourse.</p> <p>Severe fluvial flooding, originating from the River Trent, impacted the area in 1947, resulting in the construction of flood defences. Flood defences of a varying protection standard are also present along other rivers within the region, as described below.</p>
Tidal	North West Leicestershire is remote from the sea and, as such, there is no associated risk of tidal flooding.
Pluvial	There is a localised risk of pluvial flooding in parts of North West Leicestershire where drainage system capacities have been exceeded by sudden periods of high intensity rainfall. Areas identified to be at risk of pluvial flooding include Coalville, Measham, Blackfordby, Appleby Magna, Peggs Green and Castle Donington.
Groundwater	Risk of flooding from groundwater is low within North West Leicestershire but has the potential to exacerbate flooding from fluvial and pluvial sources. There is additionally an increasing susceptibility to groundwater flooding, caused by rising water tables due to closure of coal mines within North West Leicestershire, particularly at Oakthorpe and Donnithorpe.
Sewer	There is an isolated risk of flooding across North West Leicestershire due to burst pipes and leakages. Severn Trent Water is the only operator for water and sewerage systems in the area, and is responsible for rectification of shortcomings in these systems.
Reservoirs and Canals	<p>There are two reservoirs located in North West Leicestershire, the Blackbrook Reservoir and the Staunton Harold Reservoir. These are both subject to regular safety inspections under the Reservoirs Act and, as such, there is a very low residual flood risk due to unexpected failure.</p> <p>There are two navigable canals in North West Leicestershire – Ashby Canal and Grand Union Canal. Flood risk from navigable canals in the North West Leicestershire is considered to be low due to the localised nature of the canal network.</p>

Table 13.1: Summary of Perceived flood risk from various sources in North West Leicestershire (North West Leicestershire SFRA Update, 2015)

- 13.3. The Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for maintenance and operations of the flood defence infrastructure as a whole. On designated 'Main Rivers', the EA has statutory responsibility to manage the flood risk, provide flood warnings and exercise supervision over all flood defence matters. The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), in this case Leicestershire County Council, has a responsibility to manage flood risk from minor watercourses, surface water and groundwater. North West Leicestershire District, as the Local authority, has permissive powers to undertake flood defence works on watercourses that are not designated as 'Main Rivers' by the EA.

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 13.4. Following the severe flooding events of 1947, flood defences were constructed through the River Trent catchment. Flood defence embankments are now in place along the River Trent and River Soar. The defences were in place by the early 1970s and provides protection for up to a 1 in 100 year (1% Annual Event Probability (AEP)) flood event.
- 13.5. The main areas for flood defences are Cavendish Brigde on the River Trent, a large stretch of southbound side of the M1 motorway and Trentlock.
- 13.6. The main areas benefitting from flood defences in North West Leicestershire are Castle Donington, Hemington, Lockington (all along River Trent) and Kegworth (River Soar). A total of approximately 450 properties are protected across these four areas. Throughout North West Leicestershire, other flood defences are in place with varying Standards of Protection (SoP). However, these defences offer little protection against a 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) event. A summary of the main existing flood defences in North West Leicestershire is provided in the Table 13.2 below. It should be noted that this list is not comprehensive, only summarising the defences maintained by the EA.

Location	Watercourse	Type of defence	SoP	Maintenance
Abbott's Oak Drive/ Meadow Lane, Coalville	Grace Dieu Brook	Wall	TBC	EA
The Osiers, Kegworth	River Soar	Wall	10 year	EA
Bridge Fields, Kegworth		Embankment	100 year	EA
New Street, Kegworth		Wall	100 year	EA
Bridge Farm, Kegworth to Trent Confluence, Ratcliffe on Soar		Minor Embankments	10 year	EA
Railway to upstream of Soar confluence, Ratcliffe on Soar		Minor Embankments	10 year	EA
Rainway to Back Lane, Cavendish Bridge	River Trent	Minor Embankments	5 – 10 year	EA/ Private Maintenance

Table 13.2: Summary of primary existing flood defences (North West Leicestershire SFRA Update, 2015)

- 13.7. A map of Areas Benefitting from Flood Defences, as extracted from the local SFRA update is presented in Figure 13.1.

Review of balance of existing infrastructure capacity against current demand

- 13.8. The majority of the North West Leicestershire area is located in Flood Zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooding from rivers. The existing flood defences for North West Leicestershire are provided in Table 13.2 above.
- 13.9. In addition to the flood defences listed above, flood warning services and early warning systems are also in place for areas at risk of flooding along the River Trent, River Soar, Grace Dieu Brook, River Mease and Gilwiskaw Brook. Although the small urbanised catchments in the upstream reaches are difficult to predict due to the flashiness of the catchment, the lower reaches of the watercourses benefit from accurate forecasting, based on upstream water levels.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 13.10. Currently, there are no plans by the Environment Agency to build new flood defence infrastructure or recondition existing flood defences in North West Leicestershire (March 2016). The construction/upgrading of flood defence infrastructure is not deemed to be necessary to facilitate the development currently proposed across North West Leicestershire.

Review of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 13.11. A sequential test has been carried out on the potential allocation sites to assess their suitability for development from a flood risk perspective. The sites located within Flood Zone 1 have been passed, with only the Ashby de la Zouch site awaiting further justification for the proposed development . This suggests that the proposed developments are at sufficiently low risk of flooding with the existing infrastructure.
- 13.12. During discussions with the Environment Agency, it was confirmed that there are no planned reconditioning works or construction of new defences for the duration of the Medium Term Plan. Past the medium term plan interval (2014/15 to 2019/20), the EA is not able to provide projections on any future works to provide new flood defences or the reconditioning of existing defences. However, taking into consideration the sites currently identified for development across North West Leicestershire, there does not seem to be a need to build any additional flood defence infrastructure to support future demand.

Further Considerations

- 13.13. Sequential testing carried out as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment update (June 2015) indicates that of the potential allocation sites assessed in North West Leicestershire, 5 sites are located between Flood Zones 2 and 3, and 3 sites are wholly located in Flood Zone 3, and are therefore at high risk from fluvial flooding. These sites are shown in the map in Figure 13.2.
- 13.14. Climate change is predicted to cause an increase in flood risk in the future, and all future flood protection schemes should consider the effects of climate change. An assessment of the impacts of climate change has been carried out for the River Trent, River Soar, River Mease, Grace Dieu Brook and Gilwiskaw Brook (as a part of the SFRA Update in 2015). The results are summarised briefly in table 13.3.

Watercourse	Assessment method	Anticipated Impact
River Trent	20% allowance included for climate change when assessing the 1 in 100 year flows	No change in flood extent. No change to number of properties at risk. Average increase of 350mm in water levels
River Soar	1 in 1000 year flood outline used to assess the impacts of climate change (no additional modelling undertaken).	Increased flood extent at Kegworth. Up to 100 additional properties at risk.
River Mease	1 in 1000 year flood outline used to assess the impacts of climate change (no additional modelling undertaken).	Increased flooding in Measham. No additional residential properties at risk, but Birds Hill Road and Wordsworth Way are at risk of flooding due to climate change.
Grace Dieu Brook	20% allowance included for climate change when assessing the 1 in 100 year flows	15 additional properties at risk in Whitwick. Maximum increase in water levels of up to 280mm.
Gilwiskaw Brook	1 in 1000 year flood outline used to assess the impacts of climate change (no additional modelling undertaken).	Increased flooding in Ashby de la Zouch town centre

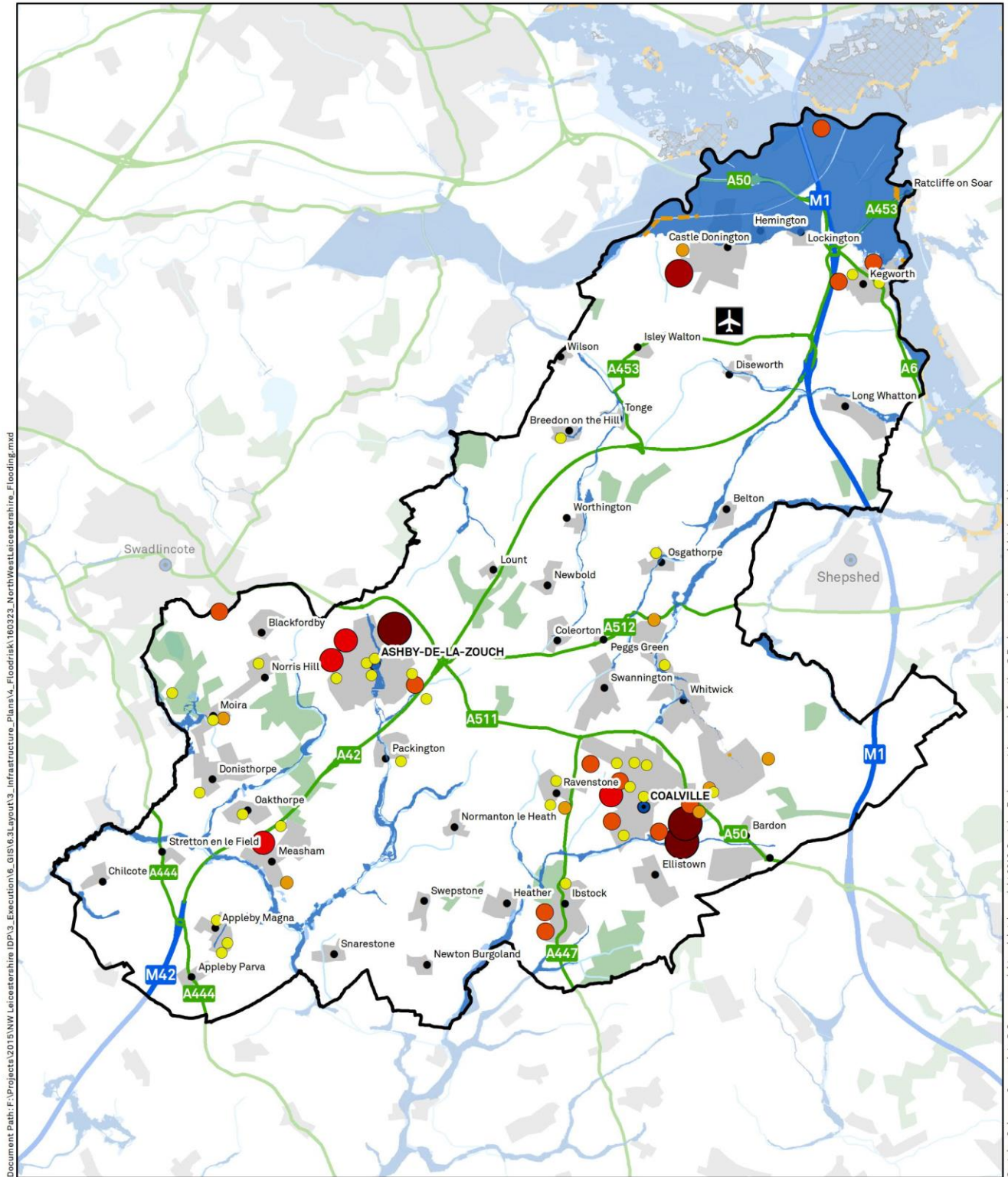
Table 13.3: Summary of impacts from major watercourses in NW Leicestershire due to climate change

- 13.15. It must be noted that the Environment Agency has recently updated their climate change allowance guidance (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances>) and therefore any new development put forward will need to take this into account.

Sustainable Drainage

- 13.16. North West Leicestershire DC (as the Local Authority) is responsible for preparing and implementing planning strategies that help deliver sustainable development, and encouraging developers to incorporate SuDS (Sustainable Drainage Systems) wherever possible. This is supported by the requirements of National Planning Policy.
- 13.17. Under the Flood and Water Management Act (Schedule 3, 2010), Leicestershire DC is a SuDS Approval Body (SAB), with responsibility to approve new/proposed drainage systems and connections.
- 13.18. SuDS measures have been implemented at a localised scale for new developments across the District. Examples of successful SuDS implementation include the Castle Rock School on Meadow Lane and Forest Way in Coalville, where a variety of SuDS mechanisms utilising infiltration and topography have been used to control surface water run-off.
- 13.19. Initial investigations carried out as part of the North West Leicestershire SFRA indicate that soil permeability across North West Leicestershire can be quite varied due to seasonality in soil moisture. Infiltration and attenuation systems are suggested to be appropriate methods of incorporating SuDS within new development. However, the SFRA recommended that site specific assessments should be carried out before implementing SuDS for all developments.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Flooding



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Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | Housing Sites - Total Units | |
| | | | 251 - 500 |
| | | | 501 - 1000 |
| | | | 1001 - 3500 |
| | | | |

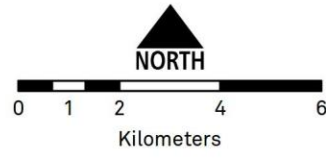


Figure 13.1 – Flood Risk across North West Leicestershire

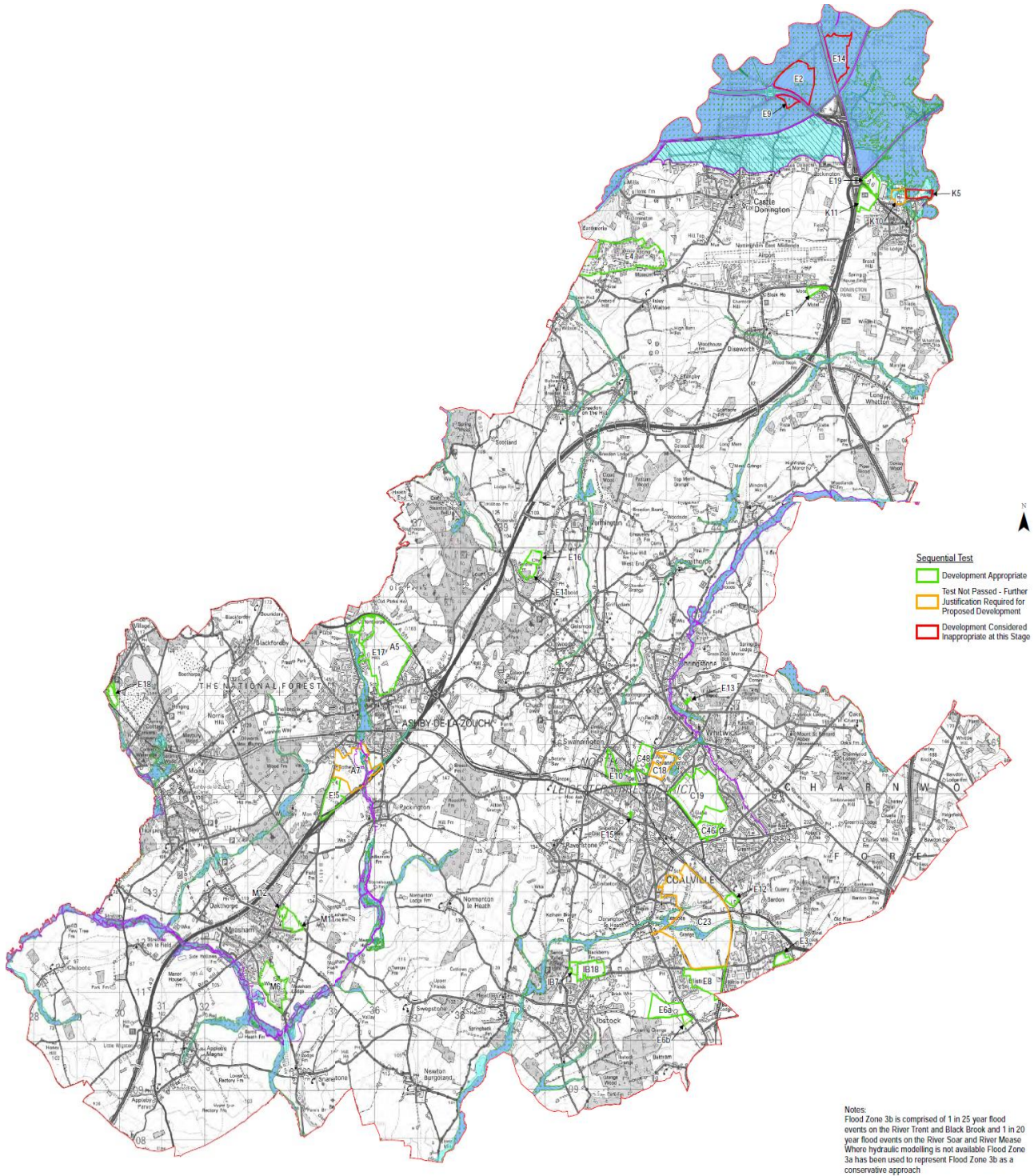


Figure 13.2 – Outcomes of sequential testing for future development (SFRA Update, 2015)

14. Waste

Overview

- 14.1. The operation of waste management within North West Leicestershire is as follows:
- Waste Collection – North West Leicestershire District Council.
 - Waste Disposal – Leicestershire County Council
- 14.2. Leicestershire County Council (LCC) is responsible for minerals and waste planning in North West Leicestershire. The County Council is in the process of reviewing its current planning policies dealing with mineral extraction and waste management. LCC intends to produce a single document, the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, to cover the period until 2030/31.
- 14.3. LCC have produced a Waste Needs Assessment in November 2014 which supports the production of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The Needs Assessment sets out the current capacities and requirements, estimates of waste arisings until 2030/3 and the methods of future management.
- 14.4. LCC plans for the following types of waste streams: agricultural, commercial & industrial, construction & demolition, hazardous, local authority collected and low level radioactive.
- 14.5. According to the district councils Waste Flow data returns to DEFRA, the following key performance indicators have been recorded for North West Leicestershire for 2014/15:
- Total HH Waste Collected in 2014/15: 39,387 tonnes
 - Total HH waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting 2014/15: 18,395 tonnes (46.6%)
 - % of household waste recycled (2014/15): 19.7%
 - % of household waste composted (2014/15): 26.7%
 - Waste Collection Per Head: 410.8 Kg per head

Existing Infrastructure Capacity

- 14.6. Figure 14.1 illustrates the location of existing waste facilities across the district. These are as follow:
- Coalville Recycling and Household Waste Site
 - Lount Recycling and Household Waste Site (north east of Ashby)
 - Lount Composting Facility (north east of Ashby)
 - Coalville Waste Depot
 - New Albion landfill site
 - Lockington Quarry landfill site (no longer accepting waste)
- 14.7. It should however be noted that LCC currently provides 14 Recycling and Household Waste Sites (RHWS) across the County as a whole and residents of North West Leicestershire are likely to also use those facilities close to but outside the district. These would include sites at Shepshed and Loughborough (which also includes a transfer site).
- 14.8. Key Waste Facilities located within the district and the respective operators are set out in table 14.1. It is important to note that this table and the associated operating capacity figures are based solely on the LCC Waste Needs Assessment from November 2014.

Waste Facility	Facility Operator	Operational throughput (tonnes per annum)*
Coalville Recycling and Household Waste Site	LCC	9,360
Lount Recycling and Household Waste Site	LCC	4,980
Lount Composting Facility	SITA	30,480
Coalville Waste Depot	NWLDC	>10,000
New Albion landfill site	operated under contract to LCC by Veolia	85,520
Lockington Quarry landfill site	<i>no longer accepting waste</i>	

Table 14.1: Existing waste facilities, operators and operational capacity

Source: NWLDC , LCC

*Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2012 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Review of balance of existing infrastructure capacity against current demand

- 14.9. Housing growth is increasing at a significant pace with a considerable level of properties being issued with new bins every year since 2013. Waste collection rounds are operating to maximum capacity and are being supplemented with 'incremental back up rounds'. This is pending the outcome of the new Waste Transfer Site.
- 14.10. The Lount facility which receives the garden waste collected by NWLDC has planning permission up to 2020. There is a risk that alternative disposal locations for garden waste may be required ahead of this date if planning permission is not extended.

Planned Infrastructure to Support Growth

- 14.11. Whilst unconfirmed at this point there is the potential that the New Albion Landfill site will cease to operate from July 2016 although this is at this stage unconfirmed and under consideration.
- 14.12. Linked to the potential closure of New Albion landfill site is a potential joint venture between NWLDC and the County Council to create a new Waste Transfer Site within the existing Council run waste depot at Coalville. It should be noted however that at the time of issuing this report the project is on hold pending business case assessments from LCC.

Review of balance of planned infrastructure capacity against future demand

- 14.13. The scale of growth presented within this document has been shared with the district council waste team who have assessed the direct impact of this increase in households on the regular waste collection requirements of the district. This is presented in table 14.2 on the following page. The following assumptions have been employed for this assessment by NWLDC:
- 10,700 extra properties over 15 years
 - Collections remain the same i.e. alternate weekly collections (AWC) of refuse and recycling
 - Current metric of property per rounds the requirements i.e. 1,300 per day per round based on AWC
 - Assessment based on current costs

Infrastructure Item	Annual cost	Notes	Capital Costs
1 Refuse round - Driver plus 2	£140,000	Staff plus vehicle depreciation, maintenance, insurance	Vehicle £180,000 replaced at yr 7 therefore needing 2 vehicles over the period = £360,000
1 Garden waste/cardboard round	£150,000	Staff plus vehicle depreciation, maintenance, insurance *the extra £10k result from more expensive vehicles and additional staff required in summer months to deal with increases in garden waste tonnage.	Vehicle £180,000 replaced at yr 7 therefore needing 2 vehicles over the period = £360,000
1 Recycling round	£140,000	Staff plus vehicle depreciation, maintenance, insurance	Vehicle £180,000 replaced at yr 7 therefore needing 2 vehicles over the period = £360,000
Fuel	£75,000	Based on 25% extra fuel used	-
1 yard staff to process material	£35,000	Includes on costs No extra plant factored in that may be necessary	-
New containers	£71,300	Based on £100 per property Based on linear projection of 713 new properties per annum	Based on 10,592 dwellings at £100 per property for containers then at 3,530 per period x £100 = £353,000 per 5 yr period and max of £1,059,000
Street cleansing sweeping: 2 vehicles plus 2 drivers and fuel	£75,000 staff £75,000 vehicles £15,000 fuel	New footway sweeper and HGV mech sweeper plus two drivers	Vehicle 1 - £160,000 replaced at yr 7 therefore needing 2 vehicles over the period = £320,000
Litter bins 250 extra (Driver plus 1 plus 1 vehicle plus fuel)	£80,000	Litter bin collections litter pick and flytips	Vehicle 2 - £80,000 replaced at yr 7 therefore needing 2 vehicles over the period = £160,000
TOTAL	£856,300		£2,619,000

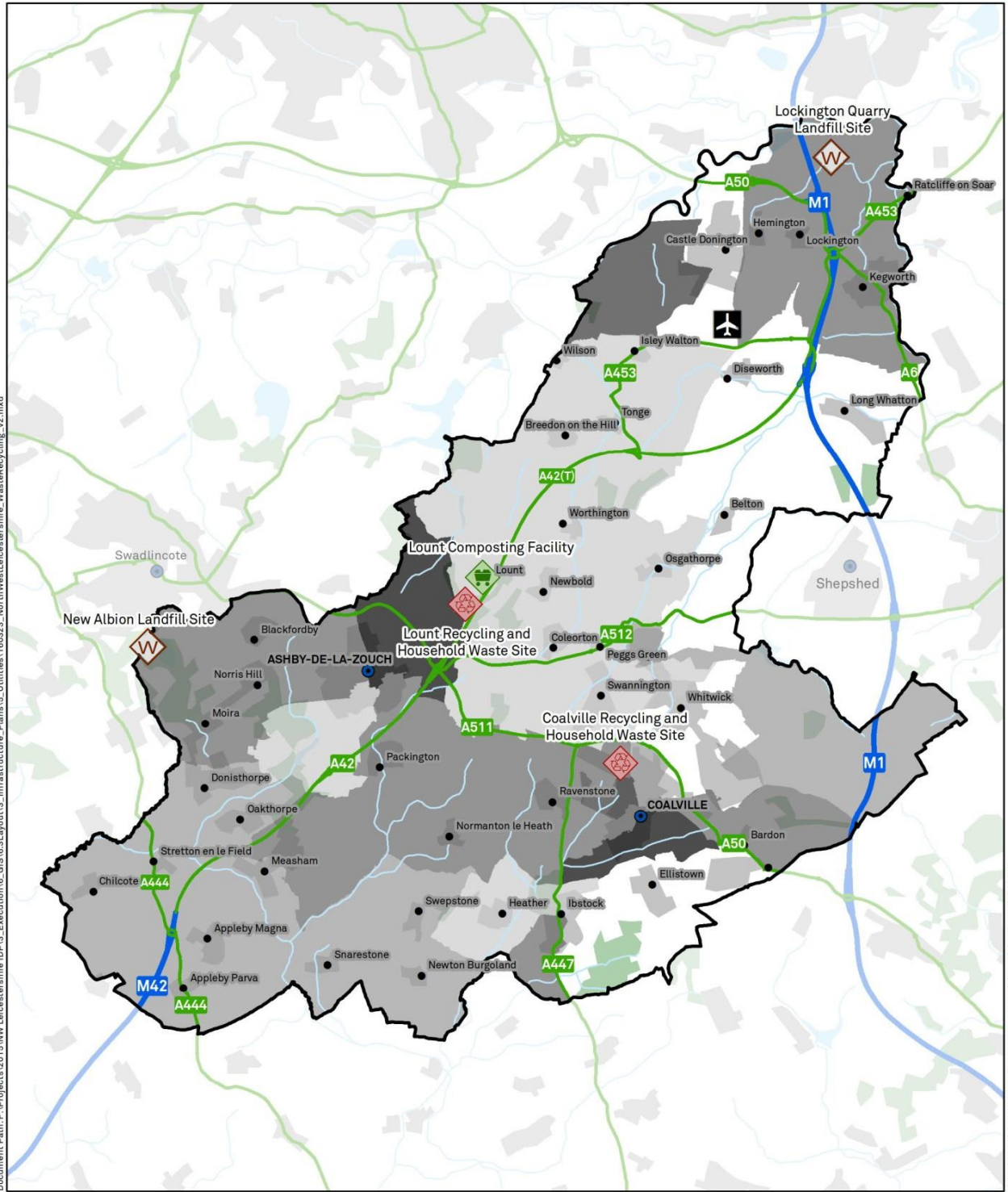
Table 14.2: Waste Infrastructure Requirements to support Forecast growth in households to 2031

Source: NWLDC

Key Issues and further investigations

- 14.14. Food waste disposers offer an excellent opportunity to manage food waste in a sustainable manner. Local Government Association (LGA) and the water industry appear to have reached consensus on circumstances when under the sink food waste disposers can be used. This requires further investigation.
- 14.15. The underground storage of refuse waste may be suitable and factored in to future waste collection methods particularly in areas of high density housing.

North West Leicestershire IDP - Waste and Recycling



Legend

	North West Leicestershire		Airport		Composting Site
	Town or Village		Motorway		Household Waste and Recycling Site
	Woodland		A Road		Landfill
	Waterbody				
	Town				
	Village				

Total Housing Units by Ward

	0 - 6
	7 - 50
	51 - 100
	101 - 500
	501 - 1000
	1001 - 3801

Scale and Orientation

NORTH

0 1 2 4 6
Kilometers

Figure 14.1 – Location of Waste Facilities within North West Leicestershire

15. Infrastructure Project List and Prioritisation Approach

- 15.1. This chapter sets out the approach taken towards the development of an IDP Schedule and the prioritisation of projects.

The IDP Project Schedule

- 15.2. A fundamental output of this IDP is the project schedule. The purpose of this schedule is to collate a comprehensive list of all identified infrastructure investment required to support the local plan housing and employment growth to 2031. The schedule provides the evidence base behind the IDP assessment of infrastructure costs and funding and is included in the report as Appendix 4.
- 15.3. The IDP Schedule collates the following information for each of the infrastructure topics addressed elsewhere in the report and for each of the five IDP assessment areas:
- Project Name
 - Project Location
 - Description of Project
 - Cost Estimate
 - Phase needed / Year needed where possible
 - Prioritisation - Critical / Essential / Policy High Priority / Desirable
 - Delivery Responsibility – i.e Developer, NWLDC, LCC, Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), NHS, Private Sector etc.
 - Secured Funding
 - Potential Funding Sources – i.e S106 Provision, S106 Payment, NWLDC, LCC, CCG, Utility providers, Private Sector, LEP, etc
 - Source for Project Details

The Need to Prioritise Infrastructure

- 15.4. Prioritisation of the Infrastructure Project list as part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan is an essential process for the following reasons:
- A clear approach to prioritisation will aid long term delivery. It is essential that all partners in the delivery of development and infrastructure have a clear understanding of investment priorities, thus establishing positive working relationships with other partners and ensuring development sites do not become unduly stifled or advanced ahead of anticipated timescales. Key sites will be unlocked through a joined up approach between public and private sectors.
 - Prioritisation of infrastructure and timetabling the triggers for infrastructure delivery will provide valuable information for developer cash flow modelling and infrastructure provider investment programmes. It is known that certain projects will have a lag time of investment and require 'pump priming'. Prioritisation will influence future spending and banking of monies and help to mitigate and manage funding gaps.
 - Prioritisation will enable the identification of strategic and local priorities. The former have the potential to unlock multiple smaller scale local priorities. A holistic approach needs to be established both for strategic projects as well as local ones. The relationships between projects are critical.

- Prioritisation of infrastructure will help to identify early viability constraints and help direct early actions.

The approach towards Infrastructure Prioritisation

- 15.5. Establishing a detailed understanding of infrastructure delivery is multi-faceted and requires consideration of a number of inter-dependent factors.

The Development Trajectory

- 15.6. Infrastructure delivery is intrinsically aligned to growth and the necessity to mitigate the impacts arising from development. It is imperative that the phasing of infrastructure represents current development agreements and anticipated trajectories moving forward. This Infrastructure Delivery Plan has been informed by a development trajectory developed by North West Leicestershire District Council to support the Local Plan.

Prioritisation of Infrastructure Projects

- 15.7. Following the identification of all necessary Infrastructure projects the IDP assigns each project a level of priority. This distinguishes those projects critical to enabling development and mitigating infrastructure compared to those that are important to deliver good place making principles, but would be appropriate to deliver at a later date. This process is intrinsically linked to the development trajectory and requires a consideration for the role infrastructure holds in unlocking development sites as well as mitigating the pressures arising from population growth. The priorities will also be directly relates to the aims and ambitions of the local plan.
- 15.8. The categories set out in table 15.1 support the prioritisation process.

Critical Infrastructure	This defines infrastructure that must happen to enable growth. These infrastructure items are known as 'blockers' or 'showstoppers' and are most common in relation to transport and utilities infrastructure. It also includes Essential Services that are required to facilitate growth or be delivered in advance of residential / commercial development, i.e. connection to the potable water and wastewater network.
Essential Infrastructure	This defines infrastructure that is required to mitigate impact arising from the operation of the development. Although a lack of infrastructure in this category is unlikely to prevent development in the short term, failure to invest in it could result in delays in development in the medium term as capacity in available facilities and networks is constrained. These items are most common in relation to trip and population generated by the development. This will largely be secondary infrastructure that is profiled subsequent to Critical Infrastructure.
Policy High Priority Infrastructure	This defines infrastructure that is required to support wider strategic or site specific objectives which are set out in planning policy or is subject to a statutory duty. This type of infrastructure does not have a direct relationship of addition population meaning direct additional need. This type of infrastructure would not necessarily prevent development from occurring.
Desirable Infrastructure	This defines infrastructure that is required for sustainable growth but is unlikely to prevent development in the short to medium term. This is often aligned to placemaking objectives and is infrastructure that does not require previous enabling.

Table 15.1: Infrastructure Prioritisation Categories

15.9. The decision making process that supports this categorisation is detailed in Figure 15.1.

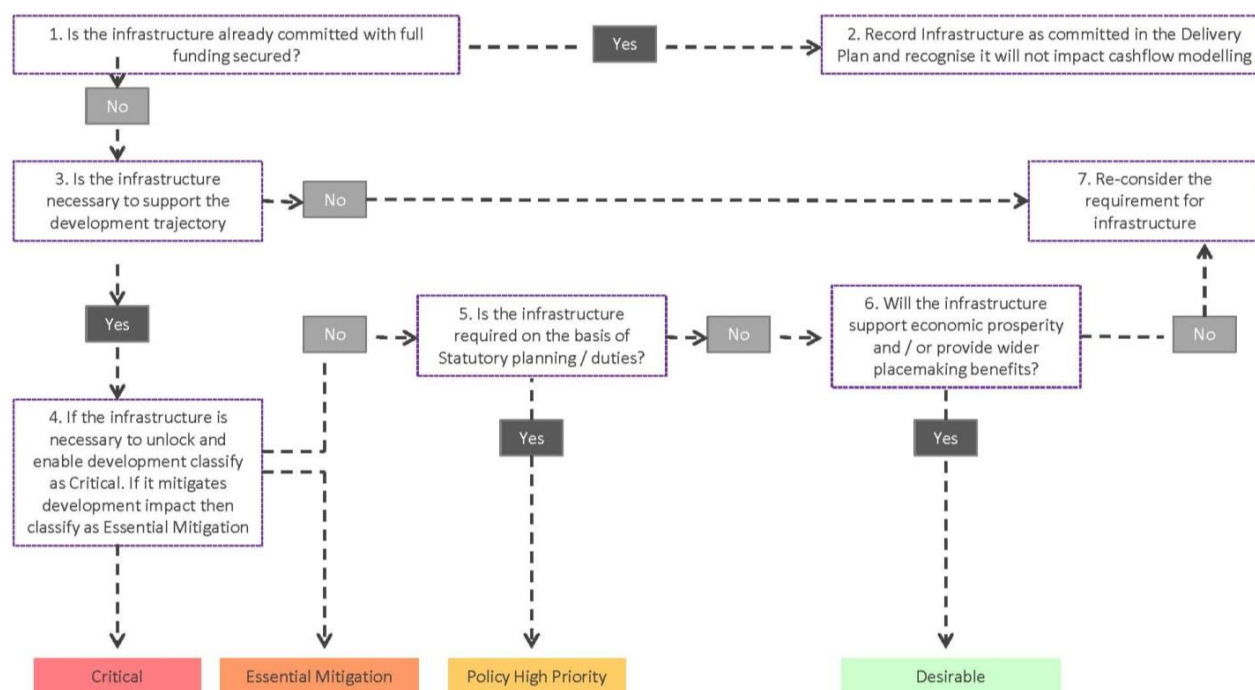


Figure 15.1: Infrastructure Prioritisation Process

Phasing

- 15.10. The final element that supports the prioritisation of infrastructure is to ensure an appreciation of the necessary phasing of infrastructure. It is this stage that is central to the IDP as it represents the primary evidence base for anticipating cashflow from infrastructure spending against the receipt of CIL payments or S106.
- 15.11. The identification of dependencies and parallels that exist between infrastructure projects allows for an appreciation of appropriate delivery timescales. Dependencies are normally aligned to a 'lag' before the project is available, representing the construction or delivery period of the infrastructure. This provides an indication as to when delivery needs to start and the trigger that must be monitored that requires its delivery. For the most part all infrastructure will be assigned a primary trigger aligned to the development trajectory and the anticipated build-out programme to deliver the project from start on site to available for occupation. However, central to the ability to sequentially model infrastructure is the assignment of supporting infrastructure that may be required to proceed prior to the delivery of particular projects.
- 15.12. For example, whilst a health centre will be triggered by a point aligned to population growth of the development trajectory it may not be appropriate to deliver such infrastructure prior to the enhancement of transport networks from which the health centre would be accessed. Similar relationships exist between major road improvement and access/junction arrangements. These relationships need to be understood to develop an appropriate sequential delivery of infrastructure that seeks to ensure development does not become stifled.

Within NWL however this is constrained to some extent through the number of development sites with planning permissions and associated section 106 agreements which may independently determine the triggers for infrastructure, linked to delivery of housing units and not necessarily to best serve a group of developments. The status of these planning permissions would suggest therefore limited flexibility in terms of delivery timescales for this IDP.

Project List Review

- 15.13. Alongside the prioritisation of the infrastructure project list it may be appropriate for some items contained within the draft project list to become updated at a future stage as part of the periodic review of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan by NWLDC and its partners. This may reflect a number of scenarios such as:
- Quantum of development confirmed at a different level to that tested in the IDP
 - Review of co-location potential for compatible infrastructure projects may reduce the physical number of projects needed and/or as well as potential costs
 - Demand could be accommodated within existing facilities through utilisation of previously unavailable/unidentified capacity
 - Project is capable of being delivered in an alternative manner that is considered more appropriate
 - Projects were aspirational and aligned to enhanced placemaking activity and therefore not appropriate at the delivery stage.
 - Projects should / could be delivered by the private sector / alternative source
 - Projects already have funds committed or could be secured from previously unidentified sources

Reviewing Infrastructure against the NPPF and CIL Regulations 2011

- 15.14. An important review of the Project list is also to identify projects that comply with the three legal requirements for planning obligations contained within the NPPF. These set out that obligations must be:
- Necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms
 - Directly related to the proposed development
 - Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development
- 15.15. This review is necessary to identify those projects which a developer contribution could justifiably be expected or has already been collected as opposed to other projects which are not directly related to developments such as strategic motorway projects and therefore will require alternative funding sources.

Site Specific Development costs

- 15.16. Infrastructure assumed to be delivered as standard development costs expected of developers has not been included within the Infrastructure Schedule. These exclusions would include the following:
- SUDS on development sites
 - Broadband and Wifi installation
 - On site highways (not including adoption)
 - On site CCTV
 - On site amenities such as electric charging points

16. Infrastructure Cost and Funding Gap

- 16.1. Having undertaken detailed analysis of the infrastructure requirements to support the Local plan a comprehensive project schedule has been completed which has been shared in full with the project stakeholders for comment. The project schedule is included in this report as Appendix 4. The previous chapter has set out the approach towards prioritising those projects and this then allows a summary of infrastructure costs and funding by priority to be presented in this chapter. Table 16.1 on the following page provides a summary of estimated infrastructure costs.
- 16.2. When reviewing the table, the following points caveats should be noted:
- There are a number of infrastructure sectors and categories where costs have not been included. This includes site specific utility reinforcements and flood risk infrastructure that cannot be determined until detailed assessment has been undertaken. The impact on emergency services has also not been quantified with a capital cost.
 - Strategic road network projects and Local highway schemes are not at a level of design to allow detailed infrastructure costs to be presented. As a result an informed cost estimate range has been provided by Highways England and LCC.
 - Strategic Road Network Projects that are fully funded, primarily through Highways England/Department for Transport but have been included in the table for context but excluded from the total costs.
 - A number of the infrastructure categories do not have tangible infrastructure projects to respond to the future demands from development. As a result AECOM have identified a number of theoretical volumes of provision (whether that is floorspace in a building or land for outdoor activities) which have been costed using benchmark build costs. These are set out in detail within each of the individual infrastructure chapters
- 16.3. Even when the exclusions above are allowed for, the total estimated cost of infrastructure to deliver the local plan economic and housing growth **from 2016 to 2031 amounts to between £198 million and £218 million** (depending on the cost of highways projects) with an associated theoretical infrastructure cost per dwelling of between **£22,340 - £24,600 per dwelling** (based upon 8,853 homes from 2016 to 2031).
- 16.4. A high level review of available public sector funding has been included in the table but this is limited to LCC transport funding and NWLDC capital spending. As this IDP is taken forward a more in-depth review of available funding both within the Council and County Council and wider funding sources will be necessary to refine the estimated funding gap associated with infrastructure delivery. Appendix 1 provides a detailed review of potential funding sources from existing organisations with access to funding, from development contributions and from more innovative alternative funding sources.
- 16.5. Approximately 85% of the proposed Local Plan dwellings will be delivered through existing planning permissions. NWLDC hold a tracker of current estimated developer contributions associated with those planning permissions which has been reviewed and included within Table 16.1. Given that potential contributions from developers has been largely agreed through existing planning permissions the ability to reduce the identified funding gap through further development contributions is limited and will instead need to be addressed through wider public and private sector funding sources as explored in detail in Appendix 1.
- 16.6. Considering the identified public sector and developer contributions against the identified infrastructure costs an identified funding gap has been estimated. Depending on the costs associated with the highway projects the **funding gap ranges from £149.5 million to £168.4 million.**

Topic	Sub Topic	Predominant Priority	Total Cost	Costing Source	Public Funding	Funding Source	Existing Developer Contributions	Potential Gap
Transport	Strategic Road Network	<i>Critical</i>	£362.58m - £687.58m	Highways England (HE) 2016 (Range Provided)	£362.58m - £687.58m	Highways England / LLEP / LCC	-	
	Highways	<i>Critical</i>	£30 - 50m	Leicestershire County Council (LCC) 2016 (Range Provided)	£20,000,000	LCC	£4,172,000	£5.828m - £25,828m
	Public Transport	<i>Essential</i>	£3,850,000	LCC 2016	-		£3,721,000	£129,000
	Pedestrian and Cycling	<i>Policy High</i>	£4,000,000	LCC 2016 (Range from £2m to £4m)	-		£49,000	£3,951,000
Education	Childcare	<i>Policy High</i>	£8,946,000*	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016	-		-	£8,946,000
	Primary School	<i>Essential</i>	£35,650,000*	LCC / AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		£9,889,000	£25,761,000
	Secondary school	<i>Essential</i>	£24,024,000*	LCC / AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		£3,168,000	£20,856,000
	Special School	<i>Essential</i>	£3,108,000*	LCC / AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		-	£3,108,000
	FE and Adult learning	<i>Policy High</i>	£5,133,000*	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016	-		-	£5,133,000
Health and Social Care	Primary Health	<i>Essential</i>	£4,120,000*	WLCCG Benchmark Costs 2016	-		£2,245,000	£1,875,000
	Hospitals	<i>Policy High</i>	£19,819,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		-	£19,819,000
	Mental Healthcare	<i>Policy High</i>	£1,930,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		-	£1,930,000
	Social Care	<i>Policy High</i>	£21,984,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		-	£21,984,000
Emergency Services	Fire Service	<i>Essential</i>	-	No cost data available	-		£915,000	-£915,000
	Police Service	<i>Essential</i>	-	No cost data available	-		£0	
	Ambulance Service	<i>Essential</i>	-	No cost data available	-		£0	
Community and civic	Community Facilities	<i>Desirable</i>	£3,134,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	£690,000	NWLDC	-	£2,444,000
	Public Libraries	<i>Policy High</i>	£965,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	£10,000	NWLDC	£319,000	£636,000
Sport and Recreation	Indoor Sports	<i>Desirable</i>	£7,502,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		£3,512,000	£20,645,000
	Outdoor Sports	<i>Desirable</i>	£11,850,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		£0	
	Children's Play Areas	<i>Desirable</i>	£1,462,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-		£0	

Green Infrastructure & Open Space	Open Space and Recreation	Desirable	£2,474,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-	£0	
	Allotments	Desirable	£869,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-	£0	
	Strategic Green Infrastructure	Policy High	£4,345,000*	AECOM Benchmarks 2016	-	£277,000	£4,068,000
	National Forest	Policy High	-	No cost data available	-	-	
Utilities	Energy - Electricity	Critical	-	No cost data available	-	-	
	Energy - Gas	Critical	-	No cost data available	-	-	
	Renewable Energy	Desirable	-	No cost data available	-	-	
	Water Supply	Critical	-	No cost data available	-	-	
	Waste Water	Critical	-	No cost data available	-	-	
	Broadband	Policy High	-	No cost data available	-	-	
Flood Drainage	Flood and Drainage	Essential	-	No cost data available	-	£156,000	-£156,000
Waste	Waste	Desirable	£2,619,000	NWLDC Waste Team	-	£281,000	£2,338,000
Total			£560.36m – 905.36m		£383.28m - £708.28m	£28,703,000	£149.45m – £169-45m
Total Excluding Strategic Road Network			£197.78m – £217.78m		£20,700,000	£28,703,000	£149.45m – £168-4m

Table 16.1: Summary of Infrastructure Costs and Funding Gap

*** Infrastructure Cost Estimate Note** – The total cost figure included in table 16.1 above represents an estimate only and is based upon the application of benchmark infrastructure capital costs to the theoretical infrastructure requirements that have been forecasts based upon the Local Plan housing trajectory. The infrastructure requirements that form the basis of this are set out in detail within each of the individual infrastructure chapters and are generated through the application of best practice planning standards which may exceed future policy standards. In some cases the delivery of infrastructure to support growth will not necessitate the forecast scale of provision because of changes to methods of delivery and estate planning. The estimated costs should therefore be seen as a maximum forecast and could be reduced as tangible projects are developed to meet the identified needs. It is anticipated that the costs and associated funding estimates will be periodically revised with partners as part of live document process.

Infrastructure Cost and Funding by Prioritisation

- 16.7. Table 16.1 presents the comprehensive picture of infrastructure requirements and currently identified funding sources. The prioritisation process has required each infrastructure project in the IDP project schedule to be assigned a level of priority. This process allows us to then filter the identified costs and funding gap into the various priority categories. Table 16.2 below summaries from the Infrastructure schedule the total infrastructure costs by each level of priority.

	Total Costs	Critical	Essential	Policy High	Desirable
Total	£905,364,000	£737,580,000	£70,753,000	£67,121,000	£29,910,000
Total Excluding Strategic Road Network	£217,784,000	£50,000,000	£70,753,000	£67,121,000	£29,910,000

Table 16.2: Summary of Infrastructure Costs by Prioritisation *Displaying high end of Cost Ranges

- 16.8. When excluding the Strategic Road Network projects, table 16.2 demonstrates the spread of infrastructure costs across the four priority levels with the greatest level of costs associated with the Essential and Policy High categories. It is important also to consider the level of identified funding already available according to those same levels of priority. Policy High and Essential infrastructure projects are seen to draw less developer contributions and subsequently show considerable funding gaps relative to the identified costs.
- 16.9. Table 16.3 below presents the total cost, funding available and resulting funding gap by priority level. This allows the Council to understand the areas of focus with regards to additional fund raising requirements and what this would be required to deliver.
- 16.10. The critical infrastructure funding gap is largely impacted by the potential range in costs of delivering the Highway Transport Schemes set out in the infrastructure schedule. The essential infrastructure funding gap is largely dominated by the education and healthcare projects within the project schedule. It is possible that the LCC capital program will make a greater contribution towards this education funding gap but will need further review with LCC. Similarly, the healthcare infrastructure funding gap will potentially be addressed to some extent from Central government NHS funding such as through the Estates and Technology Transformation Fund.
- 16.11. As stated earlier the estimated developer contributions is limited to information contained within the NWLDC s106 tracker from January 2016 and will not necessarily reflect the latest contribution position. It will also potentially increase in line with the allocated housing sites at Ashby which will potentially generate further developer contributions.

Predominant Priority of Projects	Cost	Public Funding	Existing Developer Contributions	Potential Gap
<i>Critical</i>	£30 - £50 million	£20 million	£4.2 million	£5 - £25.8 million
<i>Essential</i>	£70.8 million		£20.1 million	£50.7 million
<i>Policy High</i>	£67.1 million	£0.01 million	£0.64 million	£66.5 million
<i>Desirable</i>	£29.9 million	£0.69 million	£3.8 million	£25.4 million
Total Excluding Strategic Road Network	£197 - £217.8 million	£20.7 million	£28.7 million	£149.45 - £168.4 million

Table 16.3: Summary of Funding Gap by Infrastructure Priority Level.

17. Governance, Delivery and Recommendations

- 17.1. The effective delivery of the local plan housing and employment growth and its necessary infrastructure will require a joined up partnership approach between NWLDC, the County Council and wider public and private sector organisations. The District Council has an opportunity to lead this process on the back of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the momentum already started through partnership engagement and workshops.

Potential Governance Arrangements

- 17.2. The District Council could potentially create a 'Local Infrastructure Partnership', utilising the existing relationships between the council and key infrastructure partners but also the recent workshops and meetings held to produce this IDP. A number of other local authorities in the country are working closely with infrastructure partners in similar arrangements and historically would have benefited from a similar infrastructure sub group of the Local Strategic Partnership.
- 17.3. There may be opportunities to join with neighbouring local authorities to create a joint infrastructure partnership as the majority of infrastructure partners will be the same for a number of local planning authorities and will help to avoid the duplication of effort and meeting attendance which will be favourable to organisations with limited resource and budget.
- 17.4. These partnership meetings could potentially be held bi-annually and include but not be limited to the following activities:
- Local authority planning team update to partners on local plan progress and strategic sites
 - Updates to the IDP Project schedule with partners including the refining of details, timings, costs and funding positions as part of the live document process
 - Prioritisation review - rolling review of outstanding projects and funding situation against cost estimates
 - Consideration of specific strategic sites which require joined up decision making on particular issues.
 - Consideration of upcoming funding bid opportunities and joint working to submit business plans.

Recommended approach to a Live Document

- 17.5. As has been stated throughout this report and was made clear through the stakeholder workshops and meetings, the IDP is not a one off deliverable but instead a living document that will be regularly reviewed and updated in line with progress on the local plan, strategic development sites and the emergence of new important information relating to infrastructure delivery.
- 17.6. The ability of this first IDP to review, analyse and engage with all service provision and providers was, whilst largely successful, not 100% comprehensive. The project was not for example able to engage with the NHS hospital trusts, the NHS Ambulance trusts or National Grid and these will therefore need to be picked up by NWLDC at an appropriate time.
- 17.7. Likewise, given the scale and breadth of project partners there is an inevitable challenge in aligning forecasts, planning strategies and business plans and therefore some partners have been able to engage to a greater extent than others. For some partners the IDP represents a source of information to feed into their service planning process and to other partners the IDP represents a document into which they wish to feed their service planning decisions.
- 17.8. As a result of this misalignment there are unsurprisingly a number of infrastructure topics which are unable to clearly define the tangible projects required to support growth to 2031. The theoretical

infrastructure requirements that have been included in this IDP therefore represent another area of the living document that will need to be converted into real projects as these are worked up in more detail.

- 17.9. The infrastructure project schedule includes estimated capital costs based in many cases upon benchmark costs from 2016. As the Local Plan is taken forward the costs included in this IDP will need to be periodically revised to account for inflation and any significant changes to the infrastructure requirement or design. The Project schedule also includes a number of transport projects which have been grouped together within a potential cost range to reflect the current uncertainty given their stage in the planning process. Cost ranges and groupings will be refined into singular project costs when possible.
- 17.10. A foundation of the IDP and the Project schedule is the local plan housing trajectory which guides the scale and timing of infrastructure requirements. It is likely that the actual delivery of development will not match the current estimated trajectory and as such the timings associated with infrastructure projects will need to be reviewed in light of any adjustments to the housing trajectory.

18. Appendix 1 - Infrastructure Funding Sources

- 18.1. Funding is the biggest risk to delivering infrastructure. As this document highlights, there are presently gaps in funding of all types of infrastructure across the District. With the shape and level of public sector funding very difficult to predict, North West Leicestershire District Council and their infrastructure partners face significant funding challenges to ensure the delivery of infrastructure to support existing and future residents.
- 18.2. In light of this funding challenge delivery partners must explore every potential avenue of funding as part of the project delivery process. This chapter sets out:
- A. Relevant organisations with access to funding and their respective funding source options which could be relevant to infrastructure delivery.
 - B. A high level analysis of the ability of developer contributions to deliver infrastructure
 - C. Other potential sources of funding.
- 18.3. The funding situation outlined in this chapter reflects current knowledge of approaches to the delivery and funding of infrastructure. However, an important point to note is that over the document time period (to 2031) at least three general elections will take place. This makes it difficult to predict the policy towards various types of infrastructure (health, education, transport etc.) in five years' time, and even in one year's time. To illustrate this point, an education authority working 10 years ago, planning for an additional secondary school forecast as required in 2015 would have been unaware of the creation of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme, the subsequent abolition of that BSF programme, the Academies model and the recent direction towards free schools.
- 18.4. Some of the existing sources of funding will undoubtedly disappear over the plan period but new sources will also emerge. Local authorities can only work with what is currently known which highlights the need for flexibility - essential to accommodate the inevitable changes to delivery and funding over the planning period.

A - Organisation with Access to Funding

Leicestershire County Council (LCC)

- 18.5. LCC is responsible for providing many key local services, responsible for managing public money in the provision of these services including schools, social services, the fire service, roads, libraries, trading standards, land use, transport planning and waste management.
- 18.6. LCC is the transport authority responsible for delivering the majority of the transport-related infrastructure to support development proposals in each local authority within Leicestershire. Transport infrastructure projects are funded through a blend of funding sources including Department for Transport grants, developer contributions and from other sources within LCC.

North West Leicestershire District Council

- 18.7. The main services provided by the majority of local authorities include:
- Planning and Development Control
 - Environmental Health
 - Housing
 - Leisure and Recreation
 - Waste Collection

- 18.8. Sources of finance for local authorities include receipts from Council Tax distributed by Central Government, developer contributions (S106) for specific local level infrastructure and service income. The following additional funding sources are also now available to local authorities to support development growth:
- 18.9. **New Homes Bonus** - this commenced in April 2011, and will match fund 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. It is based on the council tax of additional homes and those brought back into use, with a premium amount for affordable homes, and paid for the following six years.
- 18.10. **Retention of business rates** - A business rates retention scheme was introduced in April 2013. It will provide a direct link between business rates growth and the amount of money councils have to spend on local people and local services. Councils will be able to keep a proportion of the business rates revenue as well as growth on the revenue that is generated in their area.

Highways England

- 18.11. Highways England (formally the Highways Agency) became a publicly owned corporation on 1st April 2015. Highways England reports to the Department for Transport and has responsibility for managing the Strategic Road Network in England. It operates a variety of information services, liaises with other government agencies as well as providing staff to deal with incidents on their roads.
- 18.12. Highways England responsibilities most relevant to the growth plan include undertaking large scale improvements through a programme of major schemes, carrying out routine maintenance of roads, structures and technology to make the network safe, serviceable and reliable and making sure traffic can flow easily on major roads and motorways.
- 18.13. A 'Road investment strategy' (RIS) sets out a long-term programme for UK motorways and major roads. Between 2015 and 2020, the first RIS will see £15.2 billion invested in over 100 major schemes to enhance, renew and improve the network nationwide.

Network Rail

- 18.14. Network Rail owns the infrastructure, including the railway tracks, signals, overhead wires, tunnels, bridges, level crossings and most stations, but not the passenger or commercial freight rolling stock. Although it owns over 2,500 railway stations, it manages only 19 of the biggest and busiest of them, all the other stations being managed by one or other of the various train operating companies.
- 18.15. Track renewal, the ongoing modernisation of the railway network by replacing track and signalling, continues to be carried out by private engineering firms under contract.

Environment Agency

- 18.16. The Environment Agency (EA) is a non-departmental public body, established in 1996 and sponsored by the United Kingdom government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
- 18.17. There are two "policy and process" directorates. One deals with Flood and Coastal Risk Management and the other with Environment and Business. These are backed up by the Evidence directorate. The fourth directorate is a single Operations "delivery" unit, responsible for national services, and line management of all the Regional and Area staff.
- 18.18. As a risk management authority, authorities can apply for an allocation of government funding annually from the Environment Agency (EA). Authorities can use flood and coastal erosion risk management grant in aid (FCERM GiA capital grants) towards the costs of building new flood and coastal erosion defences. The amount of government funding the EA allocates to a project depends on the public benefit it provides. Benefits include reducing flood risk to households, businesses and infrastructure and creating habitat for wildlife.

- 18.19. Authorities would need to apply to the FCERM Programme a year in advance. For example, to apply for an allocation for a project starting in April 2016, Authorities need to submit details in the 2015 submission period.

The National Forest

- 18.20. The National Forest Company was established in April 1995 and is responsible, through partnership working, for the delivery of the Government-approved National Forest Strategy. The Company receives funding to assist in the delivery of the National Forest Strategy from its sponsor department, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
- 18.21. The National Forest Company brings forward new woodland through a number of means. The main mechanism is through DEFRA-funded grant schemes for landowners to create new woodland on their land, at no cost to the landholder and while retaining full ownership of land. The National Forest operates a Programme Development Fund, a small grants programme, available to owners and managers of key strategic sites, organisations, local authorities, companies or individuals within the Forest who have projects that will assist the National Forest Company achieve the outcomes identified within its strategy. Projects that may be suitable for funding include works relating to site development, access and conservation (e.g. orchards and hedgerows), heritage, communities, tourism, partnerships and management. Grants are available throughout the year (subject to funds). However, sufficient time should be allowed for the project to be completed and grant monies claimed within the same financial year
- 18.22. Delivery of new woodland through the planning system plays a secondary, but important role. The National Forest is well-established in local planning policy. National Forest guidelines stipulate a share of new development to consist of green infrastructure depending on size. Policy also gives guidelines for ensuring “attractive, wooded settings” for new development in keeping with the character of the National Forest. Where planting cannot be accommodated on site at this scale, shortfalls can be made up through a financial contribution to the National Forest under a Section 106 agreement (at a guideline rate of £20,000 per hectare of forest not provided). This is used to meet the aims of the National Forest Strategy, and may include new planting, land purchase for woodland creation, or measures to provide and improve public access to woodland.

Natural England

- 18.23. Natural England is the non-departmental public body of the UK government responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment, including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils, are protected and improved. Natural England is promoting the concept of green infrastructure as a way to deliver a wide range of benefits for people and the natural environment together. It believes that green infrastructure should be delivered via the spatial planning system, as an integral part of new development everywhere, and also form a key part of proposals to regenerate existing urban areas.

The Emergency Services

- 18.24. The main source of income for the police force is central government grant made available through the annual Home Office Police Grant Report. Police and Crime Commissioners can also raise additional revenue funding through council tax precepts. All police forces in the UK have been subject to reductions in funding in recent years.
- 18.25. The Government has consulted on proposals for new funding arrangements for police forces in England and Wales. It is generally accepted that the existing formula is no longer appropriate and the Government wants to replace the existing funding formula with a simplified formula. However, following statistical errors having been discovered in the funding proposals, the Government has decided to delay changes to police funding for 2016/17

- 18.26. The Fire and Rescue Service generally provides its services for free, although there are some special services that can be charged for, and some additional services that can be paid for. The service is free to the end user in the case of an emergency. Funding for the fire service comes from two principal sources: a central government grant, and a small levy on the local council tax. This levy is called a precept.
- 18.27. The ambulance service is the emergency response wing of the National Health Service. The ambulance service across the UK has two main functions: an accident and emergency paramedical function, and the Patient Transport Service function which transfers immobile patients to and from their hospital appointments. Accident and emergency services are provided by the East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) across North West Leicestershire. Funding for this organisation is from the National health Service rather than Central Government (in contrast to the other two emergency services) and has experienced reductions in overall funding in recent years.

NHS Commissioning (NHS England and West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group)

- 18.28. NHS commissioning is the process of planning, agreeing and monitoring services. This includes the development of new buildings and health infrastructure. Commissioning is not one action but many, ranging from the health-needs assessment for a population, through the clinically based design of patient pathways, to service specification and contract negotiation or procurement, with continuous quality assessment.
- 18.29. The NHS commissioning system was previously made up of primary care trusts and specialised commissioning groups. Most of the NHS commissioning budget is now managed by 209 clinical commissioning groups (CCGs). These are groups of general practices which come together in each area to commission the best services for their patients and population.
- 18.30. Nationally, NHS England commissions specialised services, primary care, offender healthcare and some services for the armed forces. It has four regional teams but is one single organisation operating to a common model with one board.
- 18.31. The NHS recognise that there is no single geography across which all services should be commissioned: some local services can be designed and secured for a population of a few thousand, while for rare disorders, services need to be considered and secured nationally. In North West Leicestershire however the vast majority of the district is covered by one CCG, the West Leicestershire CCG.
- 18.32. CCGs and NHS England are supported by new commissioning support units (CSUs). The CCGs and NHS England receive direct funding for commissioning from the Government. In some instances they may also be recipients of developer contributions or other sources of local funding

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)

- 18.33. North West Leicestershire is covered by one cross-boundary LEP, the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP).
- 18.34. LEPs are business-led, public/private bodies established to drive economic growth. With constrained public funding, the LEP need to find innovative ways to ensure the funding they receive has the greatest impact, and (where possible) creates future funding opportunities at the same time.
- 18.35. In March 2013, Lord Heseltine published a report on economic growth entitled 'No stone left unturned: in pursuit of growth', which outlined a number of new roles and responsibilities for LEPs.
- 18.36. Since then the Government established the Single Growth Pot, worth £2bn per year, that LEPs can bid into (the Growth Deal). LEPs are also now responsible for overseeing the creation of a European Funding Strategy for 2014-2020 for their individual areas.
- 18.37. With regards to funding, the LEP's role is to:

- Explore new ways of funding infrastructure and enterprise investment
 - Identify the finance gap for innovative SMEs looking to expand
 - Help develop a 2014-2020 European Funding Programme that meets the need of the area
 - Design innovative financial models to make best possible use of Enterprise Zone Business Rates income and Growing Places Fund recycled funds
 - Provide clear guidance on where help, support and finance is available for enterprises
- 18.38. The Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP) aims by 2020 to create 45,000 additional jobs leverage £2.5bn of private investment and increase GVA (Gross Value Added) by £4bn from £19bn to £23bn. In 2014, the LLEP developed a Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) providing the framework for achieving its vision. The LLEP administers funding through the following structures:
- 18.39. *European Structural Investment Fund (ESIF)* – Organisations such as the District Councils can bid for funding under the LLEPs European Structural Investment Fund allocation. The ESIF programme is split into three areas:
- ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) - programmes addressing regional development, economic change, enhanced competitiveness and territorial co-operation throughout the EU. Funding priorities include modernising economic structures, creating sustainable jobs and economic growth, research and innovation, environmental protection and risk prevention.
 - ESF (European Social Fund) - focuses on four key areas: increasing the adaptability of workers and enterprises, enhancing access to employment and participation in the labour market, reinforcing social inclusion by combating discrimination and facilitating access to the labour market for disadvantaged people, and promoting partnership for reform in the fields of employment and inclusion
 - EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development) – is part of a suite of funding opportunities available for agricultural and rural businesses. It is part of the wider Rural Development Programme which runs from 2014-2020. The LLEP will allocate EAFRD resources against the delivery of the Rural Economic Plan, concentrating the EAFRD allocation to generate a more sustainable rural economy and to concentrate resources on rural needs.
- 18.40. *LLEP Open Call* - The Open Call enables the LLEP to capture projects on an ongoing basis from across the City and County which may be eligible for funding opportunities administered by the LLEP. Project owners must complete an Expression of Interest which will then be assessed by the LLEP for strategic fit and relevance to funding streams as they become available. Projects undergo an initial assessment by the LLEP Strategy & Engagement team to consider their strategic fit and potential for funding sources. Projects are then required to complete a Strategic Outline Business Case before progressing further.
- 18.41. Since November 2015 the LLEP has received well over 70 projects from across the City and County through the Open Call process. Following the announcement in the 2016 Budget of the next round of Local Growth Funding it has been agreed that from 22nd April 2016 no further Expressions of Interest will be considered for funding at this time. Project sponsors will now be invited to submit a Business Case for their project. It is anticipated that the next round of funding considerations will be in September 2016.

Relevant Utility Companies

- 18.42. Utilities infrastructure delivery and funding is largely the responsibility of the relevant utility companies with connections to services also funded through site developers. Of importance to this delivery plan however is clarifying the procedure by which these utility companies consider development sites and how these are included within their own investment strategies.
- 18.43. Utility Providers are regulated by OFGEM and OFWAT; in principle, neither regulator supports installing new infrastructure on a speculative basis, rather they are reactive to providing supply to new developers once schemes are consented. However, if a robust business case that gives a good level of certainty that development will take place in a definite timescale is put to the Regulators, advance funding may be approved.

Parish and Town Councils

- 18.44. Parish councils are the first tier of local government. They are elected corporate bodies, have variable tax raising powers, and are responsible for areas known as civil parishes. A parish council serving a town is called a town council, and has the same powers, duties and status as a parish council.
- 18.45. Local Parish and town councils have powers to provide some facilities themselves, or they can contribute towards their provision by others. There are large variations in the services provided by parishes, but they can include the following relevant to this delivery plan:
- Support and encouragement of arts and crafts
 - Provision of village halls
 - Recreation grounds, parks, children's play areas, playing fields and swimming baths
 - Cemeteries and crematoria
 - Public conveniences
 - Provision of cycle and motorcycle parking
 - Acquisition and maintenance of rights of way
- 18.46. Local Parish and town councils also have the power to raise money through taxation, the precept. The precept is the parish council's share of the council tax. The precept demand goes to the billing authority - the local authority - which collects the tax for the Parish Council.
- 18.47. Parish councils and associated neighbourhood forums also now receive a "meaningful proportion" of Community Infrastructure Levy receipts to the neighbourhoods affected by development, typically 15-25%. The scale of this contribution is directly linked to the number of homes developed in the Parish and the existing scale of the parish (in terms of dwellings). The meaningful proportion can be spent on anything to help mitigate the impact the development has on the town or parish. It is the decision of the town or parish council where the money is spent.

B - Funding Infrastructure through Developer Contributions

- 18.48. Developer Contributions include “Section 106 Agreements”, highways contributions known as “Section 278 Agreements” and where adopted, the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Section 106

- 18.49. Planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), commonly known as s106 agreements, are a mechanism which make a development proposal acceptable in planning terms, that would not otherwise be acceptable. They are focused on site specific mitigation of the impact of development. S106 agreements are often referred to as ‘developer contributions’ along with highway contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 18.50. The common uses of planning obligations are to secure affordable housing, and to specify the type and timing of this housing; and to secure financial contributions to provide infrastructure.
- 18.51. The legal tests for when you can use a s106 agreement are set out in regulation 122 and 123 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 as amended. The tests are:
- 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.
- 18.52. The Government viewed S106 as providing only partial and variable response to capturing funding contributions for infrastructure. The introduction of CIL has resulted in a tightening up of the s106 tests. S106 agreements, in terms of developer contributions, should be focused on addressing the specific mitigation required by a new development. CIL has been developed to address the broader impacts of development. There should be no circumstances where a developer is paying CIL and S106 for the same infrastructure in relation to the same development.

Section 278 Agreements – Highways Act 1980 - Developer Funded Improvements Works to the Existing Highway

- 18.53. Where highway objections to proposals can be overcome by improvements to the existing highway, developers can enter an agreement that requires them to pay for or undertake such works. These works may include minor highway realignments, roundabouts, traffic signals, right-turning lanes, passing bays, etc. S278 funds are exempt from CIL pooling restrictions.

Development Viability

- 18.54. A development’s ability to contribute to infrastructure is dependent upon the value it will generate and the costs required to deliver it. This in turn is in part dependent on the value of the land. The “viability” of a scheme will impact on its ability to contribute through Section 106, CIL and other contributions to supporting infrastructure such as highways provision, affordable housing, education and green infrastructure.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 18.55. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) came into force in April 2010. It is a fixed tariff based levy directed at new development to fund infrastructure. The Government considers the CIL to be “fairer, faster and more certain and transparent than the system of planning obligations which causes delay as a result of lengthy negotiations”. Levy rates are set by individual local authorities, subject to consultation with local communities and developers and may vary across each LPA according to local circumstances including differing levels of development viability and infrastructure costs.
- 18.56. The 2014 CIL Statutory Regulations placed additional restrictions on LPA’s use of Section 106 funding. Since 6th April 2015 local authorities can no longer pool more than five s106 obligations together (dating back to March 2010) to pay for a single infrastructure project or type of

infrastructure (however Section 278 agreements are unaffected). While this will not stop the use of S106 altogether, it now means that LPA's must be clearer on what projects specific developments will be contributing to and restricts the ability of the county council to fund projects using S106 contributions.

Review of Section 106 Funding secured across North West Leicestershire

- 18.57. As has been set out earlier in this document, the vast majority of housing development comprising the local plan housing trajectory has been granted planning permission. As part of that permission process a number of section 106 agreements have been established which will ensure an agreed level of funding in accordance with the delivery of that development. NWLDC hold a tracker/database of these agreements which have been reviewed at a high level to understand the scale of funding available from this source. This is set out in table 16.1
- 18.58. The figures presented in table 16.1 on the following page represent an extract of the NWLDC S106 tracker only and will not be 100% comprehensive, nor accurately reflect any ongoing negotiations or potential re-negotiations. The table has been included to provide an indication of the relative scale of developer contributions likely to be achieved over the plan period given that approximately 85% of the local plan housing proposals are made up of planning permissions.

Infrastructure Topic	Sub Topic	Combined Contributions
Transport	Highways (inc Car parking)	£4,172,266
	Public Transport	£3,721,000
	Pedestrian and Cycling	£48,500
Education	Childcare	-
	Primary School	£9,889,288
	Secondary school	£3,168,169
	Special School	-
	FE and Adult learning	-
Health and Social Care	Primary Health	£2,245,265
	Hospitals	-
	Mental Healthcare	-
	Social Care	-
Emergency Services	Fire Service	£914,555
	Police Service	
	Ambulance Service	
Community and civic	Community Facilities	-
	Public Libraries	£318,594
	Youth Services	-
	Cemeteries	-
Sport and Recreation	Indoor Sports	£3,511,576
	Outdoor Sports	
	Children's Play Areas	
Green Infrastructure & Open Space	Open Space and Recreation	£276,740
	Allotments	
	Strategic Green Infrastructure	
	National Forest	
Utilities	Energy - Electricity	-
	Energy - Gas	-
	Renewable Energy	-
	Water Supply	-
	Waste Water	-
	Communications / Broadband	-
Flood Risk and Drainage	Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage	£155,548
Waste	Waste	£281,164
Other & Unassigned Education		£2,081,646
Total S106 Contributions (2011-2031)		£30,784,310

Table 16.1: Existing Developer Contribution's according to Section 106 Agreements.

Source: NWLDC

C - Other Potential Sources of Funding

- 18.59. Given the limitations of traditional funding sources to deliver infrastructure, consideration must be given to wider and more innovative funding mechanisms that are being developed by the public and private sectors.
- 18.60. The market is in an economy where development investment finance is less freely available and risk is under greater scrutiny. This is coupled with an austerity budget position in the public sector resulting in lower availability of funding to support infrastructure projects.
- 18.61. Service providers need to look across their full range of funding streams when considering delivery and prioritisation of infrastructure requirements. The flexibility to mix funding sources at a local level enables providers to be more efficient in delivering outcomes. Funding sources change over time with emerging priorities and changes in regime either at local, regional or national level. In addition, other partners and stakeholders may be able to play a part.
- 18.62. The following options reflect current possibilities for funding. They reflect a wide range of options based on proposals across the country, experience of the developer/ financier community and existing and emerging sources of public sector funding.
- 18.63. The analysis has focused on four categories:
1. Cash and Funds – funding from sources of ‘investment capital’, including grant funding and commercial finance, potentially delivered through a joint venture mechanism;
 2. Assets – funding sources that arise from capturing an increase in land value;
 3. Fiscal – funding that comes from the application of main stream fiscal tools (e.g. business rates); and
 4. Other potential funding sources – thinking creatively and learning from other forward thinking authorities.

1) Cash and Funds

Prudential Borrowing (Public Works Loan Board or ‘PWLb’)

- 18.64. This is the main direct funding source for local authorities and is still perceived as a cheap form of financing. It is also arguably an efficient option to implement as the obligations fall predominantly on the local authority to ensure it has properly assessed affordability.
- 18.65. Under the PWLB option, NWLDC would have to assess its own level of borrowing commitment at the time the capital is needed. Effectively, the Local Authority would have to assess the level of income it would generate against repayments it has to make, or whether wider council resources will be required.
- 18.66. It has the benefit of being a relatively reliable source of finance, not being subject to commercial market appraisals in the way that a bank financed project would be. However, it does place NWLDC in a position of risk in terms of repaying the whole value of infrastructure from resources, if revenue or value through the schemes to come forward cannot be captured.
- 18.67. The PWLB has tended to offer an interest rate only 0.15-0.20% above the government’s borrowing costs, but in October 2010 this differential was raised to 1%. As a result, a number of larger local authorities began to investigate whether a bond issue could achieve a more favourable interest rate. However, in the 2012 Budget, the Government introduced a discount for borrowing from the PWLB for local authorities which provided information requested on long-term borrowing and capital spending. This took the form of a new ‘certainty rate’, a discount from 1% to 0.80%, available from 1 November 2012. A further discount to 0.60% for borrowing regarding an infrastructure project nominated by a Local Enterprise Partnership was introduced in November 2013.

European Funding

- 18.68. This information is included for reference purposes to explain how previous funding sources have evolved into the current available funds. JESSICA funds (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas) were initially set up using European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) money. The JESSICA structure was focused around an Urban Development Fund (UDF), which held the ERDF money, and made either loans, equity or guarantee investments into projects. ERDF funding allocations were divided by the nine English regions in accordance with the former Regional Development Agency regions. The last round of funding was to last until 2013.
- 18.69. The UK Government has since brought the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF) and part of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) together into a single 'EU Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) Growth Programme' and made it available to Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) on a competitive basis.
- 18.70. The large majority of the funds in the ESIF Growth Programme are allocated to LEP areas where LEPs work with local partners, to set out their priorities for the EU Growth Programme Funds in their area through an investment strategy. This has been covered earlier within this chapter under the review of the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP).

2) Assets

- 18.71. The increase in land value has been a mainstay of economic development financing over recent years. Utilising a range of tools, such as development agreements, local asset backed vehicles or other joint ventures, local authorities have been able to secure large amounts of infrastructure from improvements to land values. This has needed to be combined with careful use of planning consents and S106 agreements, but with the restrictions on pooling of S106 contributions moving forward then the ability to use this option may narrow.

Local Asset Backed Vehicle (LABV)

- 18.72. The rewards or benefits of a Local Asset Backed Vehicle (LABV) in certain circumstances outweigh the costs although the financial implications of setting up a LABV are significant. Procurement, preparing and agreeing legal documentation, to include specialist property and financial advice require significant Officer and external advisor time. Once in place, on-going management and due diligence needs to be considered, along with post procurement advice and support to the authority. If such costs were sought to be recovered through the vehicle it would in effect become a reduction of the land costs.

Strategic Asset Management

- 18.73. There are a range of approaches to ensuring public sector assets are managed to maximise efficiencies. A number of innovative approaches to asset management, co-location of services and provision of infrastructure are underway across the county. For example, Cambridgeshire County Council have an initiative called Making Assets Count (MAC) which brings together the County Council, all of the Cambridgeshire District Councils, as well as Fire, Police and Health Authorities have formally signed up to the Project. MAC aims to reduce the size of the public estate by removing poor quality, inefficient and incorrectly located buildings from the property portfolio, making better use of the remaining property assets and investing in new assets where these are required. New assets will have a focus on providing joined-up services to the communities they serve and providing spaces for local groups to use.

3) Fiscal

Business Rate Retention – The Local Government Finance Act 2012

- 18.74. Business rate retention and Tax Increment Financing represent a real opportunity to bridge the infrastructure funding gap. It has required the enactment of new legislation which received Royal Assent in October 2012 and produced the Local Government Finance Act 2012. The Act introduced

local retention of business rates, as well as powers for the Secretary of State to introduce Tax Increment Financing to allow councils to borrow against future increases in income.

- 18.75. The Act allows local authorities to now retain a proportion of future non-domestic rates (business rates) growth, subject to various checks and balances. This is called the Business Rates Retention Scheme (BRRS). A proportion of the business rates collected by billing authorities will be paid into a central pool (the central share) with the remaining proportion retained by the authority (the local share). Under the act, authorities will now get a 50% slice of business rates and then retain any new business levies generated in their areas over seven years. The previous regime saw all business rates returned to the Treasury for redistribution according to a formula.
- 18.76. This is intended to provide local authorities with a strong financial incentive to promote local economic growth. This is intended to give local authorities increased financial autonomy, the flexibility to design schemes which reflect local priorities and a greater financial stake in the economic future of their area, while providing continuation of council tax support for the most vulnerable in society, including pensioners.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

- 18.77. Tax Increment Financing allows local authorities to capture the value of uplifts in local taxes (business rates) that occur as a result of infrastructure investment. Tax Increment Financing allows that uplift to take place by borrowing against the value of the future uplift to deliver the necessary infrastructure. Local retention of business rates removes the most important historic barrier to Tax Increment Financing schemes, namely that local authorities were not permitted to retain any of their business rates and therefore could not borrow against any predicted increase in their business rates.
- 18.78. Borrowing for Tax Increment Financing schemes therefore falls under the prudential system, allowing local authorities to borrow for capital projects against future predicted increases in business rates growth, provided that they can afford to service the borrowing costs out of revenue resources. However, such borrowing can only take place if local authorities and developers have a degree of certainty about the future tax revenue streams and whether there are sufficient guarantees that they will be retained within the authority.
- 18.79. The Local Government Finance Act includes two options for TIF. Option one would see local authorities, within the existing prudential borrowing rules, able to borrow against their income within the business rate retention scheme. Option two would allow a limited number of Tax Increment financing schemes to be permitted in which the business rates growth would not be subject to the levy or reset for a defined period of time.

Private Finance 2 (PF2)

- 18.80. In December 2012, the Government concluded its review of PFI and published full details of a new approach to public private partnerships, Private Finance 2 (PF2). The Government remains committed to private sector involvement in delivering infrastructure and services, but has recognised the need to address the widespread concerns with Private Finance Initiative and the recent changes in the economic context.
- 18.81. The key reforms are as follows:
- Public sector equity - The public sector will take an equity stake in projects and have a seat on the boards of project companies, ensuring taxpayers receive a share of the profits generated by the deal.
 - Encouraging more investors with long-term investment horizons - The use of funding competitions will be introduced to encourage institutional investors such as, Pension Funds to compete to take equity in a PF2 project after the design stage. Pension Funds are unlikely however to invest in projects that are insufficiently developed.

- Greater transparency - Companies will have to disclose actual and forecast annual profits from deals. The new PF2 structure will curb gains to be made from refinancing and un-utilised funds in lifecycle reserves.
- More efficient delivery - An 18-month limit on procurement will be introduced. Failure to meet this limit will see the respective public sector body lose funding.
- Future debt finance - the tender process will require bidders to develop a long-term financing solution where bank debt does not provide the majority of the financing requirement. Institutional investment will, therefore, become an important source of finance for PF2.

18.82. The first confirmed programme to which PF2 has been applied is the £1.75 billion privately financed element of the Priority Schools Building Programme (PSBP). While the immediate PF2 pipeline is focused on accommodation projects, an asset class which has been a particular focus of the PFI reforms, the Government wants to ensure that all suitable projects take advantage of the benefits of PF2. Looking forward the Treasury will work with departments to assess which future projects are eligible for PF2.

4) Other Potential Sources

18.83. There is the option to think 'creatively and bigger' and consider a range of further public and private sector sources, including but not limited to the following:

Revolving Investment Funds (RIFS)

18.84. The pooling of investments to create a regional fund for economic investment. These Revolving Investment Funds (RIF) provide access to a flexible source of capital that can be used to finance projects. Importantly this finance is provided as a loan, not a grant or subsidy. They will not provide quick fix solutions but have the potential to provide a vehicle for local investment that allows more entrepreneurship and experimentation than grant funding models.

18.85. There is on the ground experience to draw on in establishing RIFs, for example the Evergreen North West Fund, London Green Fund and the Cambridgeshire Horizon's rolling fund, but the model is new and will require ongoing evaluation to ensure that ventures are supported that realise the best returns. In the face of major cuts to grant funding a number of local authorities are considering the creation of similar schemes for regeneration and infrastructure.

Pension Funds

18.86. The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is a funded, statutory, public service pension scheme. DCLG is responsible for the scheme's stewardship and maintaining its regulatory framework. It is administered and managed by local pension fund authorities. At the end of March 2013, the market value of the 81 funds in England was £167 billion.

18.87. A number of recent studies have looked at whether there is more scope for LGPS funds to do more to invest for wider social and economic benefit. A study by the Smith Institute in 2012 summarised the key barriers to developing impact investments (particularly for infrastructure funds) were managing reputational risks associated with new investments and potential conflicts of interest, especially where local infrastructure schemes were concerned. Despite these perceptions, investment for wider impact was certainly much higher up the agenda of all the funds interviewed. Its recommendations for change included better guidance for local funds, changes to restrictions on investments in the Investment Regulations and the creation of an enabling platform or clearing house. Another report published in 2012, by Localis, said that local authorities should be prepared to see an additional 8.5% of LGPS funds invested in domestic infrastructure.

18.88. In 2012, DCLG carried out a consultation on possible changes to the Investment Regulations. It proposed two options for overcoming perceived barriers to investing in infrastructure. As a result of the consultation, it amended the investment regulations to increase the proportion of the capital

value of a fund that could be invested in partnerships. The CLG said the change would give funds more scope to “invest in infrastructure projects subject to a full risk assessment and satisfying themselves there is no conflict of interests”.

Local Authority Bonds / Municipal Bonds Agency

- 18.89. Local authorities have always had the power to issue bonds. Municipal bonds were used regularly throughout the early and mid-20th century, but fell into disuse during the 1970s and 1980s, as central government introduced controls over capital finance. The Public Works Loan Board became the main source of borrowing during this period. Bonds allow local authorities to raise substantial sums of capital immediately, on the basis of promises to repay the capital with interest at a specified point in the future.
- 18.90. It would be possible for a local authority to issue bonds as part of a TIF process. Money would be obtained up-front by selling the bonds (instead of approaching financial institutions), and they could be repaid by the additional tax revenues resulting from the public investment. TIF takes this form in many cities in the USA. If the future tax revenues do not materialise and the local authority is thus unable to repay the bonds, this will of course cause financial problems for the local authority.
- 18.91. Local authorities’ borrowing limits will be related to the revenue streams available to them, which influence their ability to repay the debt. Local authorities are prevented by law from using their property as collateral for loans. The only recent instance of bonds being issued is that of the Greater London Authority (GLA), which issued £600 million of bonds to raise funds for Crossrail. The GLA however has access to substantial revenue streams compared to most local authorities (such as fare revenue from Transport for London), and its borrowing capacity will therefore be proportionately larger.
- 18.92. The LGA produced a report in mid-2012 proposing to create a collective bond issuing agency. Participation would not be compulsory, but would be attractive to smaller authorities which might not be able to obtain the best price in the conventional bond market. The agency would also obviate the need for the participating councils to have a credit rating, though they would be required to supply financial information to allow investors to judge the agency’s collective creditworthiness. Participating authorities would also be required to supply a small proportion of their desired loan in capital.
- 18.93. The business case assumed at least tacit support from government. Such support is critical in order for financial markets and bond investors to have confidence in the proposed agency. Securing and maintaining the necessary government support is a considerable risk as it appears that some parts of central government may be sceptical to the prospect of such an agency being created at this point.
- 18.94. Interest in this project was rekindled in late 2013, when the LGA management board voted to press ahead with the creation of such an agency. At least eighteen local authorities have expressed interest in participating in the new agency. LGA Modelling work suggests that a Municipal Bonds Agency would allow councils to raise funds at a significantly lower rate than those offered by the PWLB.
- 18.95. The model showed that a council borrowing £100 million over 20 years would stand to save as much as £4.7 million compared to a PWLB loan.

Crowd Funding

- 18.96. Crowdfunding is the practice of funding a project or venture by raising monetary contributions from a large number of people, typically via the internet. The crowdfunding model is fuelled by three types of actors: the project initiator who proposes the idea and/or project to be funded; individuals or groups who support the idea; and a moderating organization (the “platform”) that brings the parties together to launch the idea. There are two primary types of crowdfunding:

- Rewards Crowdfunding: entrepreneurs pre-sell a product or service to launch a concept without incurring debt or sacrificing equity/shares.
- Equity Crowdfunding: the backer receives shares of a company/project, usually in its early stages, in exchange for the money pledged. The company/project's success is determined by how successfully it can demonstrate its viability

18.97. A variety of crowd funding platforms have emerged to allow ordinary web users to support specific philanthropic projects without the need for large amounts of money. 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 City Council's Mayor's Fund – crowdfunding grants for local charities and social enterprises in as part of its 'Mayor's Fund'. The grants for 2013/14 will fund work with disadvantaged young people and children in Bristol.
- Mansfield District Council - Mansfield District Council successfully used the crowd sourcing platform Spacehive to raise over £36,000 to install free public WiFi across Mansfield.

18.98. There are limitations however, most projects are highly local, limiting the size of the community that might support and financially invest in an idea. Typical campaigns have generated funding around the tens-of-thousands mark. This would not be enough to support larger projects that local government is involved with, such as transport infrastructure and educational projects. This leaves the question of whether locally backed projects can raise enough money to support larger initiatives. It may be the case that crowd funding represents a potential funding stream for the smaller social infrastructure and desirable local level projects that can often be overlooked when allocating limited funding across a range of infrastructure requirements.

Social Investment

- 18.99. Social problems transfer from one community to the next, from one generation to another. By investing repayable and recyclable capital into tackling social problems, two types of returns are generated: financial returns to investors, but social returns to investors and to society more generally. This is empowering, efficient and necessary.
- 18.100. Social impact investment is the provision and use of capital with the aim of generating social as well as financial returns. This type of investment carries an expectation of repayment of some or all of the finance. It can cover loans, equity, bonds, and is sometimes used alongside other instruments, such as guarantees or underwriting. As with any other investments, where the investee business performs well, returns generated may be principally reinvested in the business, as well as offering a limited proportion of these to investors.
- 18.101. Investors in social outcomes weigh up the balance between the social and financial returns which they expect from an investment, according to their own priorities. They may accept lower financial returns in order to generate greater social impact.

19. Appendix 2 - References

19.1. The following documents have been utilised within this Baseline Progress Report:

Highways

- London to Scotland East Route Strategy Evidence Reports, Highways Agency (April 2014)
- North and East Midlands Route Strategy Evidence Report, Highways Agency (April 2014)
- South Midlands Route Strategy Evidence Report, Highways Agency (April 2014)
- London to Scotland East Route Strategy, Highways England (April 2015)
- North and East Midlands Route Strategy, Highways England (April 2015)
- South Midlands Route Strategy, Highways England (April 2015)
- Local Transport Plan 3, Leicestershire County Council (2011)
- LTP3: Implementation Plan 2015-16
- Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (March 2014)
- Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership Local Growth Deal (agreed July 2014, expanded January 2015)
- A453 Widening: Non-Technical Summary, Highways England (January 2009)

Rail

- HS2 Investing in Britain's Future Phase 2 (January 2013)
- HS2 Phase Two: from the West Midlands to Leeds and Manchester (2014)
- HS2 Plan & Profile Maps: Tonge to Long Eaton and Birchmoor to Tonge
- Ivanhoe Line Stage II Scheme Re-Appraisal (April 2009)
- Connecting Communities Expanding Access to the Rail Network (June 2009)

Walking & Cycling

- NWL Cycling Strategy: Part 1 Coalville / Part 2 Ashby (April 2012)
- PRoW Map, LCC

Air Travel

- East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan: Economy and Surface Access (2015)
- DfT Aviation Forecasts (January 2013)
- Aviation Policy Framework (March 2013)

Other transport Sources

- 2011 Air Quality Detailed Assessment of Coalville AQMA
- NWL Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2015)
- Leicester and Leicestershire Distribution Study (2014)

- Leicestershire County Council: Annual Performance Report (2015)
- State of the District Survey Report, NWLDC (July 2015)
- Census 2011 Statistics, Office of National Statistics (various)

Social Infrastructure

- North west Leicestershire baseline datasets provided to AECOM at Inception
- Dentist: Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2014/15, published August 20, 2015
- GP Practices: Health and Social Care Information Centre, November 27, 2015
- GP Patients/GTE GPs: MyNHS
- Hospitals: NHS England PLACE Data 2014
- Hospitals: Patient Information Leaflet, Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust
- Hospitals: Ashby and District Hospital Update, West Leicestershire CCG, 2014
- Social Care: A Blueprint for Health and Social Care in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland 2014-2019
- Social Care: Adult Safeguarding Policy and Procedures, November 2013
- Social Care: Cost Effective Care Policy for Adult Social Care, 2014
- Social Care: Leicestershire Adults and Communities, Leicestershire Extra Care Housing Service Standards, Leicestershire County Council, 2010-2015
- Social Care: Leicestershire Housing Related Support Strategy, 2010-2015
- Social Care: Mapping the Adult Social Care market in Leicestershire, May 2013, Leicester County Council
- Social Care: www.carehomes.co.uk
- Emergency Services – Fire: Integrated Risk Management Plan 2013-2016
- Emergency Services – Fire: <http://www.leicestershire-fire.gov.uk/>
- Emergency Services – Police: Growth Infrastructure Assessment, Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities, 2009
- Emergency Services – Ambulance: Growth Infrastructure Assessment, Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities, 2009
- Emergency Services – Ambulance: East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust Annual Report, 2015
- Early Years - Leicestershire Market Position Statement (December 2015) - Leicestershire County Council
- Primary and Secondary Schools - In the right place - A strategy for the organisation of school and other learning places in Leicestershire 2014 / 2018 - Leicestershire County Council
- Indoor Sports - North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework (2016 – 2020) (DRAFT) - Leicestershire and Rutland Sport (LRS) in partnership with North West Leicestershire District Council
- Open Space and Recreation - North West Leicestershire Open Space Audit (July 2008)

Green Infrastructure

- National Forest Guide for Developers & Planners
(http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/national_forest_guide_for_planners_and_developers_november_2012/National%20Forest%20Guide%20for%20Planners%20and%20Developers%20-%20November%202012.pdf)
- National Forest Strategy 2014-2024
http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/national_forest_strategy_2014_2024/Strategy_2014_2024_Web_Version.pdf
- Charnwood Forest Landscape and Settlement Character Assessment
http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/charnwood_forest_landscape_character_assessment_october_2008/Charnwood%20Forest%20Landscape%20Character%20Assessment%20-%20October%202008.pdf
- Revised Vision Statement for a Charnwood Forest Regional Park
http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/revised_vision_statement_for_a_charnwood_forest_regional_park_june_2009/Revised%20Vision%20Statement%20for%20a%20Charnwood%20Forest%20Regional%20Park%20-%20June%202009.pdf
- 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (And supporting documentation)
http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/6_cs_gi_strategy_volume_1_sub_regional_strategic_framework_july_2010/6C%27s%20GI%20Strategy%20Volume%201%20-%20Sub-Regional%20Strategic%20Framework%20-%20July%202010.pdf
- River Mease Restoration Plan
http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/river_mease_sac_restoration_plan_may_2012/River%20Mease%20SAC%20Restoration%20Plan%20-%20May%202012.pdf
- River Mease Developer Contributions Scheme (DCS1 and DCS2)
http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/river_mease_developer_contributions_scheme_october_2012/River%20Mease%20Developer%20Contributions%20Scheme%20-%20October%202012.pdf
- River Mease Developer Contributions Scheme (DCS1 and DCS2)+ Appendix
(http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/river_mease_dcs_appendix_1/River%20Mease%20DCS%20-%20Appendix%201.pdf)

Utilities

- Long Term Development Statement for Western Power Distribution (East Midlands) plc's Electricity Distribution System Part 1, Western Power Distribution (November 2015)
- Long Term Development Statement for Western Power Distribution (East Midlands) plc's Electricity Distribution System Part 2, Western Power Distribution (November 2015)
- Long Term Development Plan - National Grid Gas Distribution, National Grid (2015)
- Gas Ten Year Statement, National Grid (2015)
- Climate Change Viability Assessment for North West Leicestershire District Council Final Report, Midland Energy Services Ltd. (December 2010)
- Sustainability Appraisal of the North West Leicestershire Core Strategy Submission version, Peter Brett Associates LLP (May 2012)

- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the North West Leicestershire Local Plan (draft), AECOM Ltd. (July 2015)
- North West Leicestershire Sustainable Communities Strategy Central Strategy 2008 – 2040, Partnership for Improving North West Leicestershire (July 2008)
- North West Leicestershire Sustainability Appraisal including Strategic Environmental Assessment - Scoping Report, Peter Brett Associates LLP (June 2014)
- The UK Renewable Energy Planning Database - December 2015 dataset extract (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/renewable-energy-planning-data>)
- European Environment Agency Urban Waste Water Treatment Works dataset (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/waterbase-uwwtd-urban-waste-water-treatment-directive-4>)
- Final Water Resources Management Plan, Severn Trent Water (2014)
- Severn Trent Water Business Plan 2015–20, Severn Trent Water (December 2013)
- North West Leicestershire District Council Detailed Water Cycle Study Final Report, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited (May 2012)
- Superfast Leicestershire website (<http://www.superfastleicestershire.org.uk/>)

Waste

- Waste Needs Assessment - Leicestershire County Council (November 2014)
- Mapping of Waste Facilities - Leicestershire County Council
- Waste Interrogator Files – DEFRA (2014)
- Waste Data Flow National Performance Indicators Report - Leicestershire County Council (2014/15)

Flood Risk and Drainage

- North West Leicestershire SFRA – SFRA Report (2015 Update) (June 2015)
- North West Leicestershire DC SFRA – Final Report (May 2008)
- Local Flood Risk Management strategy – Leicestershire County Council – (October 2014)
- North West Leicestershire DC – Council Delivery Plan 2015/16
- River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (December 2010)
- Flood and Water Management Act : schedule 3 (2010) - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/schedule/3>
- North West Leicestershire Local Plan : Local Development Scheme 2015 - 2018 (July 2015)
- SuDS case studies from [Susdrain](http://www.susdrain.org/case-studies/case_studies) : http://www.susdrain.org/case-studies/case_studies

20. Appendix 3 – Stakeholder Details

- 20.1. This IDP has been prepared in consultation with a number of partners within the District Council, the County Council and wider infrastructure providers. A project workshop was held in April 2016 and a further follow up meeting held in May 2016. The table below sets out details of those partners engaged as part of this process to enable the continuation of this process and a live IDP document.

Topic	Organisation	Contact Person
Growth and Economy		
Demography/Forecasting	LCC	Alex Lea
Economy	NWLDC	Barrie Walford
	LLEP	Corin Crane LLEP Director
	Economic Strategy Manager (Place)	Andy Rose Economic Strategy Manager (Place)
Transport Infrastructure		
Strategic Road Network	Highways England	Steve Turvey
Highways	LCC	Andy Yeomanson
Public Transport	LCC	Janna Walker
Pedestrian and cycling	LCC	Via Andy Yeomanson
Utility Infrastructure		
Electricity Distribution	Western Power Distribution	Jamie Allan
Gas distribution	National Grid	n.a
Water supply and waste	Severn Trent Water	Paul Hurcombe
Communications	LCC	Helen Harris
	Openreach	Joe Walsh
	BT	kassam Hussain
Flood Defence & drainage	LCC	Josh Wilce, Senior Engineer, Flood Risk Management Team
	Environment Agency	David Turnbull
	Environment Agency	Becky Stewart
Waste	LCC	Paul McMorran, Senior Waste Officer
	NWLDC	Paul Coates, Waste Collection
Social Infrastructure		
Childcare	LCC	Jo Fisher Team Manager Childcare & Sufficiency Business Support
Primary & secondary school	LCC	Julie Muddimer
FE and Adult learning	LCC	Paul Flemming
Primary Health	West Leicestershire CCG	Melanie Burdett
	West Leicestershire CCG	Ruth Waddington
Acute & Mental Health	University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust	Steve Woodier

Topic	Organisation	Contact Person
Social Care	LCC	Amanda Price
Community Facilities	NWLDC	Wendy May
Public Libraries	LCC	Steve Kettle, Resource Manager, Adults & Communities
Indoor leisure	Leicestershire & Rutland Sports	Harry Venning
Cemeteries	NWLDC	Clare Proudfoot
Fire Service	Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service	Hiren Patel, Social Researcher at LFRS
Police Service	Leicestershire Police	Michael Lambert, Growth and Design Officer
Ambulance Service	East Midlands Ambulance Service	Chris Newton, Estates Manager
Green Infrastructure		
Greenspace networks	Leicestershire Local Nature Partnership	Graham Walley
National Forest planting	National Forest	Phil Metcalf, Green Infrastructure & Planning Officer
Outdoor Sports and Rec	NWLDC	Jason Knight
Playing pitches	NWLDC	Jason Knight
Allotments	NWLDC	Jason Knight

21. Appendix 4 – Detailed Infrastructure Project Schedule

IDP Area	Topic	Sub Topic	Project Name	Project Description	Location	Major Site (If Any)	Delivery Responsibility
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J24 - J25 Smart Motorway	Smart Motorway	M1 J24 - J25	N/A	Highways England
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J23A - J24 Smart Motorway	Smart Motorway	M1 J23A - J24	N/A	Highways England
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J19 - J23A Smart Motorway	Smart Motorway	M1 J19 - J23A	N/A	Highways England
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J24 - J24A	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	M1 J24 - J24A	East Midlands Gateway	Roxhill
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J22 / A42 J13	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	M1 J22 / A42 J13	Jackson Street, South E	Leicestershire County Council
District Wide	Transport	Highways	Package of Highways Measures including:	see Highway projects below	see Highway projects below	see Highway projects below	see Highway projects below
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	Bardon Link Road	New Link	Bardon	Bardon Grange	Bardon Grange Developer(s)
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	I - Hugglescote Crossroads	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	Hugglescote	Bardon Grange	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	A - Flying Horse (Stanton Lane) Roundabout	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	North of Stanton under Bardon	South East Coalville	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	B - Beveridge Lane Roudabout	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	East of Bardon Hill	South East Coalville	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	C - Birch Tree Roundabout	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	North of Bardon Hill	South East Coalville	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	D - Bardon Road Roundabout	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	East of Coalville	Frearson Road, Standa	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	E - Broom Leys Road Crossroads	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	East of Coalville	Bardon Grange	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	F - Whitwick Road Roundabout	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	North of Coalville	South East Coalville	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	G - Thornborough Road Roundabout	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	North of Coalville	South East Coalville	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	H - Hoo Ash (Swannington Road) Roundabout	Junction Upgrade / Alteration	West of Coalville	South East Coalville	Leicestershire County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Public Transport	Coalville to Leicester bus service	Bus Service Improvement	Coalville	Bardon Grange, South E	Commercial Bus Operators
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Public Transport	Ibstock to Coalville bus service	Bus Service Improvement	Coalville	South East Coalville	Commercial Bus Operators
District Wide	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Package of Sustainable Transport Measures (see below)	see Sustainable Transport projects below	see Sustainable Transport projects below	see Sustainable Transp	see Sustainable Transport projects below
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Sus transport Measures 1 - Coalville Cycling Strategy	Cycling Improvements	Coalville	N/A	North West Leicestershire District Cour
Ashby de La Zouch	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Sus transport Measures 2 - Ashby-de-la-Zouch Cycling Strategy	Cycling Improvements	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	N/A	North West Leicestershire District Cour
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total sqm requirement of early years 2016-2031: 210 places (631 sq.m)	Coalville Urban Area		LCC / Private Operator
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total sqm requirement of early years 2016-2031: 200 places (600 sq.m)	Ashby de La Zouch		LCC / Private Operator
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total sqm requirement of early years 2016-2031: 81 places (243 sq.m)	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		LCC / Private Operator
Measham	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total sqm requirement of early years 2016-2031: 39 places (118 sq.m)	Measham		LCC / Private Operator
Ibstock	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total sqm requirement of early years 2016-2031: 28 places (85 sq.m)	Ibstock		LCC / Private Operator
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	Coalville All Saints	4 classrooms and support spaces - 105 additional places	Coalville All Saints		LCC
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	Ashby Willesley Primary	2 classrooms and studio	Ashby Willesley Primary		LCC
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	Ashby Hill Top Primary	1 classroom and Hall ext	Ashby Hill Top Primary		LCC
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Ibstock Infant School	5 classrooms	Ibstock Infant School		LCC
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Ibstock Junior School	4 classrooms	Ibstock Junior School		LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	New School Bardon Grange Phase I	420 places - 2 FE	Bardon Grange	Bardon Grange	LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	New School South East Coalville	420 places - 2 FE	South East Coalville	South East Coalville	LCC
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	New School - Asby Holywell Spring Farm	210 places - 1 FE	Ashby Holwell Spring Farm - Ashby M	Ashby Holwell Spring Fa	LCC
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Primary	New School - Castle Donington	210 places - 1 FE	Castle Donington Park Lane	Castle Donington Park	LCC
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	Total requirement of Primary 2016-2031 minus existing proposals to 2026: 438 places (2.1 FE)	Ashby de La Zouch		LCC
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	Total requirement of Primary 2016-2031 minus existing proposals to 2026: 74 places (0.4 FE) ac	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		LCC
Measham	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	Total requirement of Primary 2016-2031 minus existing proposals to 2026: 142 places (0.7 FE)	Measham		LCC
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	Total requirement of Primary 2016-2031 minus existing proposals to 2026:: 83 places (0.4 FE)	Ibstock		LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of secondary 2016-2031: 540 places (3.6 FE)	Coalville Urban Area		LCC
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of secondary 2016-2031: 450places (3.0 FE)	Ashby de La Zouch		LCC
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of secondary 2016-2031: 197 places (1.3 FE)	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		LCC
Measham	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of secondary 2016-2031: 99 places (0.7 FE)	Measham		LCC
Ibstock	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of secondary 2016-2031: 57 places (0.4 FE)	Ibstock		LCC
District Wide	Education	Special Schools	Theoretical expansion of Forest Way Special School	Total requirement of special school places 2016-2031: 14 primary aged and 28 secondary aged	Coalville Urban Area		LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of Post 16 2016-2031: 107 places	Coalville Urban Area		LCC / College Heads
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of Post 16 2016-2031: 89 places	Ashby de La Zouch		LCC / College Heads
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of Post 16 2016-2031: 39 places	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		LCC / College Heads
Measham	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of Post 16 2016-2031: 20 places	Measham		LCC / College Heads
Ibstock	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Total requirement of Post 16 2016-2031: 11 places	Ibstock		LCC / College Heads
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	GPs required by 2031: 710 sq.m	Coalville Urban Area		West Leicestershire CCG
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	GPs required by 2031: 623 sq.m	Ashby de La Zouch		West Leicestershire CCG
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	GPs required by 2031: 264 sq.m	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		West Leicestershire CCG
Measham	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	GPs required by 2031: 29 sq.m	Measham		West Leicestershire CCG
Ibstock	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	GPs required by 2031: 84 sq.m	Ibstock		West Leicestershire CCG
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Dentists required by 2031: 4.4 (220 sq.m)	Coalville Urban Area		West Leicestershire CCG
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Dentists required by 2031: 3.9 (193 sq.m)	Ashby de La Zouch		West Leicestershire CCG
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Dentists required by 2031: 1.6 (82 sq.m)	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		West Leicestershire CCG
Measham	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Dentists required by 2031: 0.8 (40 sq.m)	Measham		West Leicestershire CCG
Ibstock	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Dentists required by 2031: 0.5 (26 sq.m)	Ibstock		West Leicestershire CCG
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 15 (2,429 sq.m)	Coalville Urban Area		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 13 (,132 sq.m)	Ashby de La Zouch		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 6 (903 sq.m)	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Measham	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 3 (443 sq.m)	Measham		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Ibstock	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 2 (286 sq.m)	Ibstock		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 3 (266 sq.m)	Coalville Urban Area		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 3 (233 sq.m)	Ashby de La Zouch		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 1 (99 sq.m)	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Measham	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 1 (48 sq.m)	Measham		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Ibstock	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 0.4 (31 sq.m)	Ibstock		West Leicestershire CCG / NHS Trusts
Ashby de la Zouch	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Extra Care Scheme in Ashby de la Zouch	Outline planning permission has been granted for an affordable extra care scheme within Ashby de la Zouch which will improve the health and well-being of the community. The scheme provides integrated mental health, learning disability and community health services. This decision has not been			LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Mill Lodge	proposed to replace an improved purpose built unit in Stafford Road, provides integrated mental health, learning disability and community health services. This decision has not been			LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 35 (1,925 sq.m)	Coalville Urban Area		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 33 (1,810 sq.m)	Ashby de La Zouch		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 13 (710 sq.m)	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Measham	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 6 (333 sq.m)	Measham		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 3 (175 sq.m)	Ibstock		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 50 (2,781 sq.m)	Coalville Urban Area		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 47 (2,615 sq.m)	Ashby de La Zouch		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 18 (1,026 sq.m)	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Measham	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 9 (481 sq.m)	Measham		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 5 (263 sq.m)	Ibstock		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS

IDP Area	Topic	Sub Topic	Project Name	IDP Prioritisation	Delivery Period	Project Costs				Costing Source
						Cost 2016-21	Cost 2021-26	Cost 2026-31	Total Cost	
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J24 - J25 Smart Motorway	Critical Infrastructure	February 2017 - March 2018	£100,000,000			£100,000,000	Highways England (Range £50m to £100m)
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J23A - J24 Smart Motorway	Critical Infrastructure	February 2017 - March 2018	£50,000,000			£50,000,000	Highways England (Range £25m to £50m)
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J19 - J23A Smart Motorway	Critical Infrastructure	April 2020 - March 2024		£500,000,000		£500,000,000	Highways England (Range £250m to £500m)
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J24 - J24A	Critical Infrastructure	February 2017 - March 2018	£31,000,000			£31,000,000	Highways England
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J22 / A42 J13	Critical Infrastructure	2016 - 2018	£6,580,000			£6,580,000	LCC
District Wide	Transport	Highways	Package of Highways Measures including: Bardon Link Road	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	£16,666,667	£16,666,667	£16,666,667	£50,000,000	LCC - Range (£30-50 million) Worst Case assumed
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	I - Hugglescote Crossroads	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	A - Flying Horse (Stanton Lane) Roundabout	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	B - Beveridge Lane Roundabout	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	C - Birch Tree Roundabout	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	D - Bardon Road Roundabout	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	E - Broom Leys Road Crossroads	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	F - Whitwick Road Roundabout	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	G - Thornborough Road Roundabout	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	H - Hoo Ash (Swannington Road) Roundabout	Critical Infrastructure	TBC by LCC Study - Assume Plan Period	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Public Transport	Coalville to Leicester bus service	Essential Infrastructure	Subject to development sites	£916,667	£916,667	£916,667	£2,750,000	LCC - Although cost limited to running service
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Public Transport	Ibstock to Coalville bus service	Essential Infrastructure	Subject to development sites	£366,667	£366,667	£366,667	£1,100,000	LCC - Although cost limited to running service
District Wide	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Package of Sustainable Transport Measures (see below)	Policy High Infrastructure	Ongoing	£1,333,333	£1,333,333	£1,333,333	£4,000,000	LCC - Range (£2-4 million) Worst Case assumed
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Sus transport Measures 1 - Coalville Cycling Strategy	Policy High Infrastructure	Ongoing	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Ashby de La Zouch	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Sus transport Measures 2 - Ashby-de-la-Zouch Cycling Strategy	Policy High Infrastructure	Ongoing	inc above	inc above	inc above	inc above	
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,482,151	£1,130,454	£753,636	£3,366,240	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,460,840	£1,060,454	£677,656	£3,198,949	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£427,016	£511,614	£357,525	£1,296,155	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£418,208	£213,164	£0	£631,372	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£425,841	£27,077	£0	£452,917	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	Coalville All Saints	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2021	£1,704,000			£1,704,000	LCC County Council
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	Ashby Willesley Primary	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2021	£858,000			£858,000	LCC County Council
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	Ashby Hill Top Primary	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2021	£393,000			£393,000	LCC County Council
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Ibstock Infant School	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2021	£2,162,000			£2,162,000	LCC County Council
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Ibstock Junior School	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2021	£265,650			£265,650	LCC County Council
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	New School Bardon Grange Phase I	Essential Infrastructure	2015-2020		£6,641,000		£6,641,000	LCC County Council Benchmark Costs
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	New School South East Coalville	Essential Infrastructure	2020-2025		£6,641,000		£6,641,000	LCC County Council Benchmark Costs
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	New School - Asby Holywell Spring Farm	Essential Infrastructure	2020-2025		£4,035,000		£4,035,000	LCC County Council Benchmark Costs
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Primary	New School - Castle Donington	Essential Infrastructure	2015-2020		£4,035,000		£4,035,000	LCC County Council Benchmark Costs
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	Essential Infrastructure	2021-2031	-	-	£5,303,040	£5,303,040	LCC County Council Benchmark Costs
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	Essential Infrastructure	2021-2031	-	-	£893,952	£893,952	LCC County Council Benchmark Costs
Measham	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	Essential Infrastructure	2021-2031	-	-	£1,719,936	£1,719,936	LCC County Council Benchmark Costs
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	Essential Infrastructure	2021-2031	-	-	£998,894	£998,894	LCC County Council Benchmark Costs
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£4,248,605	£3,240,462	£2,160,308	£9,649,375	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£3,676,861	£2,669,109	£1,705,626	£8,051,595	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,162,488	£1,392,792	£973,309	£3,528,588	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2026	£1,170,934	£596,835	£0	£1,767,769	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2026	£965,547	£61,393	£0	£1,026,940	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
District Wide	Education	Special Schools	Theoretical expansion of Forest Way Special School	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2026	£1,449,434	£1,030,544	£628,509	£3,108,487	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£907,691	£692,307	£461,538	£2,061,535	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£785,541	£570,240	£364,397	£1,720,179	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£248,359	£297,562	£207,942	£753,863	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£250,163	£127,511	£0	£377,674	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£206,284	£13,116	£0	£219,400	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£564,342	£430,430	£286,954	£1,281,726	AECOM Modelling with West Leicestershire CCG Stand
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£513,837	£373,005	£238,359	£1,125,201	AECOM Modelling with West Leicestershire CCG Stand
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£157,007	£188,112	£131,457	£476,576	AECOM Modelling with West Leicestershire CCG Stand
Measham	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2026	£154,822	£78,914	£0	£233,737	AECOM Modelling with West Leicestershire CCG Stand
Ibstock	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2021	£141,755	£9,013	£0	£150,769	AECOM Modelling with West Leicestershire CCG Stand
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£147,076	£112,177	£74,784	£334,037	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£133,914	£97,211	£62,120	£293,244	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2031	£40,918	£49,025	£34,260	£124,203	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2026	£40,349	£20,566	£0	£60,915	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	Essential Infrastructure	2016-2026	£36,944	£2,349	£0	£39,293	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£3,422,462	£2,610,352	£1,740,235	£7,773,048	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£3,116,172	£2,262,094	£1,445,533	£6,823,800	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£952,173	£1,140,811	£797,221	£2,890,205	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£938,923	£478,577	£0	£1,417,501	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£859,679	£54,662	£0	£914,340	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£333,302	£254,213	£169,475	£756,990	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£303,473	£220,297	£140,775	£664,546	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£92,729	£111,100	£77,639	£281,467	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£91,438	£46,607	£0	£138,045	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£83,721	£5,323	£0	£89,044	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de la Zouch	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Extra Care Scheme in Asby de la Zouch	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2021					
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Mill Lodge	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2021					
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,347,039	£1,027,403	£684,935	£3,059,377	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,313,495	£953,493	£609,305	£2,876,293	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£371,773	£445,426	£311,272	£1,128,470	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£350,232	£178,516	£0	£528,748	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£261,859	£16,650	£0	£278,510	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,224,496	£933,937	£622,625	£2,781,058	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,194,003	£866,751	£553,875	£2,614,629	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£337,951	£404,904	£282,955	£1,025,810	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£318,370	£162,276	£0	£480,647	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£238,037	£15,135	£0	£253,173	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016

IDP Area	Topic	Sub Topic	Project Name	Potential Funding						Source	
				Total Funding	Funding Sources	Secured	PublicSector	Developer	PrivateSector		Potential Gap
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J24 - J25 Smart Motorway	£100,000,000	Highway England	Yes	£100,000,000	£0	£0	£0	Highways England
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J23A - J24 Smart Motorway	£50,000,000	Highway England	Yes	£50,000,000	£0	£0	£0	Highways England
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J19 - J23A Smart Motorway	£500,000,000	Highway England	Yes	£500,000,000	£0	£0	£0	Highways England
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J24 - J24A	£31,000,000	Highway England	Yes	£0	£31,000,000	£0	£0	The East Midlands Gateway Rail Freight Interchange: Examining Authority's Report of
District Wide	Transport	Motorways	M1 J22 / A42 J13	£6,580,000	LLEP (£4.7m) LCC (£1.88m)	Yes	£6,580,000	£0	£0	£0	Leicester and Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership Growth Deal
District Wide	Transport	Highways	Package of Highways Measures including:	£20,000,000	LCC		£20,000,000			£30,000,000	Cost and Funding Gap Range provided by LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	Bardon Link Road	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	I - Hugglescote Crossroads	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	A - Flying Horse (Stanton Lane) Roundabout	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	B - Beveridge Lane Roudabout	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	C - Birch Tree Roundabout	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	D - Bardon Road Roundabout	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	E - Broom Leys Road Crossroads	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	F - Whitwick Road Roundabout	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	G - Thornborough Road Roundabout	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Highways	H - Hoo Ash (Swannington Road) Roundabout	inc above						inc above	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Public Transport	Coalville to Leicester bus service	£2,750,000	Developer Contributions	Yes		£2,750,000		£0	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Public Transport	Ibstock to Coalville bus service	£1,100,000	Developer Contributions	Yes		£1,100,000		£0	NWLDC / LCC
District Wide	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Package of Sustainable Transport Measures (see below)	£0						£4,000,000	NWLDC / LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Sus transport Measures 1 - Coalville Cycling Strategy	inc above						inc above	North West Leicestershire Cycling Strategy, Part 1: Coalville (April 2012)
Ashby de La Zouch	Transport	Walking / Cycling	Sus transport Measures 2 - Ashby-de-la-Zouch Cycling Strategy	inc above						inc above	North West Leicestershire Cycling Strategy, Part 2: Ashby (draft)
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£3,366,240	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£3,198,949	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£1,296,155	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£631,372	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Education	Early Years	Additional Early Year Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£452,917	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	Coalville All Saints	£0						£1,704,000	Leicestershire County Council February Capital Projects 2016
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	Ashby Willesley Primary	£0						£858,000	Leicestershire County Council February Capital Projects 2016
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	Ashby Hill Top Primary	£0						£393,000	Leicestershire County Council February Capital Projects 2016
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Ibstock Infant School	£0						£2,162,000	Leicestershire County Council February Capital Projects 2016
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Ibstock Junior School	£0						£265,650	Leicestershire County Council February Capital Projects 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	New School Bardon Grange Phase I	£0						£6,641,000	Leicestershire County Council February 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Primary	New School South East Coalville	£0						£6,641,000	Leicestershire County Council February 2016
Ashby de la Zouch	Education	Primary	New School - Asby Holywell Spring Farm	£0						£4,035,000	Leicestershire County Council February 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Primary	New School - Castle Donington	£0						£4,035,000	Leicestershire County Council February 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	£0						£5,303,040	AECOM theoretical Modelling exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	£0						£893,952	AECOM theoretical Modelling exercise
Measham	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	£0						£1,719,936	AECOM theoretical Modelling exercise
Ibstock	Education	Primary	Additional Primary Pupil Places - Theoretical places post 2026	£0						£998,894	AECOM theoretical Modelling exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£9,649,375	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£8,051,595	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£3,528,588	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£1,767,769	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Education	Secondary	Additional Secondary Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£1,026,940	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
District Wide	Education	Special Schools	Theoretical expansion of Forest Way Special School	£0						£3,108,487	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£2,061,535	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£1,720,179	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£753,863	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£377,674	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Education	Post 16	Additional Post 16 Pupil Places - Theoretical Places	£0						£219,400	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	£0						£1,281,726	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	£0						£1,125,201	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	£0						£476,576	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	£0						£233,737	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Healthcare	GP	Additional GP Requirements - Theoretical GP Floorspace	£0						£150,769	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	£0						£334,037	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	£0						£293,244	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	£0						£124,203	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	£0						£60,915	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Healthcare	Dentist	Additional Dentist Requirements - Theoretical Dentists	£0						£39,293	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£7,773,048	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£6,823,800	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£2,890,205	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£1,417,501	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Healthcare	Acute Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£914,340	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£756,990	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£664,546	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£281,467	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£138,045	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Healthcare	Mental Healthcare	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£89,044	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de la Zouch	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Extra Care Scheme in Asby de la Zouch	£0						£0	Client feedback
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Mill Lodge	£0						£0	Online research
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£3,059,377	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£2,876,293	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£1,128,470	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£528,748	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Nursing Home	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£278,510	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£2,781,058	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£2,614,629	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£1,025,810	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£480,647	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Residential Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£253,173	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise

IDP Area	Topic	Sub Topic	Project Name	Project Description	Location	Major Site (If Any)	Delivery Responsibility
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 19 (1,702 sq.m)	Coalville Urban Area		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 18 (1,600 sq.m)	Ashby de La Zouch		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 7 (628 sq.m)	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Measham	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 3 (294 sq.m)	Measham		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	bed space required by 2031: 2 (155 sq.m)	Ibstock		LCC / West Leicestershire CCG / NHS
District Wide	Emergency Services	Fire	Expansion of Coalville Fire Station	Coalville will see an expansion of its existing infrastructure by 2031 with one new fire engine crewed by whole time fire fighters and one tactical response unit crewed by on call fire fighters			Fire and Rescue Service
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	Ashby Castle Lawn Tennis Club	Transformation of the tennis club including reception area, lounge, changing room and disabled toilet			NWLDC / Parish Councils
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Community Facility	Castle Donington 3G Multi-Use Facility	Provision of a 3G multi sports recreational community facility with floodlights and associated parking			NWLDC / Parish Councils
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	St Helens Community Heritage Centre and Churchyard in Ashby	Extension of existing building to provide a state of the art community and heritage venue with associated works to the churchyard			NWLDC / Parish Councils
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	Oakthorpe Centre Multi Media Room	Development of a community multi media room within Oakthorpe Community Leisure Centre			NWLDC / Parish Councils
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Community Facility	The Storey Arms (Orsathorpe)	successfully obtained £20,000 for Seven awards scheme to repair and modernise the Storey Arms as a hub for village life			NWLDC / Parish Councils
Coalville Urban Area	Community	Community Facility	Building Confidence in Coalville Project	Also known as Coalville Project the initial scope involves: improvement to public realm, phase 2 of	Coalville Town Centre Area		NWLDC / Parish Councils
Coalville Urban Area	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Culture and Art requirement in sq.m	Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Councils
Ashby de La Zouch	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Culture and Art requirement in sq.m	Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Councils
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Culture and Art requirement in sq.m	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Councils
Measham	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Culture and Art requirement in sq.m	Measham		NWLDC / Parish Councils
Ibstock	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Culture and Art requirement in sq.m	Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Councils
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Libraries	Libraries	Castle Donington Community Library	To operate a community information hub, training centre, meeting place and rural library manned by volunteers			LCC
Ibstock	Libraries	Libraries	Ibstock Library Relocation	Relocation of Ibstock library within ibstock however no information is available about this as of yet			LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Library requirement in sq.m to 2031: 232sq.m	Coalville Urban Area		LCC
Ashby de La Zouch	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Library requirement in sq.m to 2031: 204 sq.m	Ashby de La Zouch		LCC
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Library requirement in sq.m to 2031: 86 sq.m	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		LCC
Measham	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Library requirement in sq.m to 2031: 42 sq.m	Measham		LCC
Ibstock	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Library requirement in sq.m to 2031: 27 sq.m	Ibstock		LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls		Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls		Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls		Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Measham	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls		Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls		Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools		Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools		Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools		Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Measham	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools		Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools		Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor Bowls		Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor Bowls		Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor Bowls		Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Measham	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor Bowls		Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor Bowls		Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Open Space modelling exercise	Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # of artificial pitches		Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # of artificial pitches		Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # of artificial pitches		Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # of artificial pitches		Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # of artificial pitches		Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council / Private Oper
Coalville Urban Area	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council
Ashby de La Zouch	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council
Measham	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council
Ibstock	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council
Coalville Urban Area	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Coalville Urban Area		NWLDC / Parish Council
Ashby de La Zouch	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Ashby de La Zouch		NWLDC / Parish Council
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Castle Donington/ Kegworth		NWLDC / Parish Council
Measham	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Measham		NWLDC / Parish Council
Ibstock	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Theoretical Green Infrastructure Projects	Ibstock		NWLDC / Parish Council
District Wide	Water	Water	Future investment upgrades to the Strategic Grid zone	District Wide			Severn Trent Water
District Wide	Waste Water	Waste Water	Future investment upgrades to Specific STW as set out in IDP R	District Wide			Severn Trent Water
Ashby de la Zouch	Waste Water	Waste Water	Control of phosphate levels in the River Mease	Future works are likely to be required in the Packerington (and possibly Measham) WWTF			Severn Trent Water
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Energy	Renewable	Hydro Power	Potential for hydro power sites near Kegworth and near Sawley Cut (close to Castle Donington)	Kegworth and near Sawley Cut (close to Castle Donington)		To be Confirmed
District Wide	Energy	Gas	Investment in the national grid distribution network over the next six years including: HP distribution system, storage	Connections relate to the cost of connecting new gas consumers to the gas supply network and represent approximately 5% of the total capital expenditure to NG over the next six years. The Superfast broadband connection to remaining 5% of premises by end of 2018	District Wide		
District Wide	Broadband	Broadband	Superfast Broadband				LCC / BT Openreach / Virgin Media.
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	Waste Transfer Site	Potential WTS within waste depot at Coalville, potential need of a WTS linked to the potential closure of the depot	Coalville		Joint Venture - NWLDC and LCC
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	Waste collection vehicles	Capital cost of three waste vehicles depreciated over 7 years thus requiring 6 in total over the period			NWLDC
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	1 HGV mech sweeper	capital cost of HGV mechanical sweeper depreciated over 7 years thus requiring 2 in total over the period			NWLDC
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	1 LGV mech sweeper	capital cost of LGV mech footway sweeper depreciated over 7 years thus requiring 2 in total over the period			NWLDC
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	waste containers	for 3,530 household per yr to max of 10,590			NWLDC

IDP Area	Topic	Sub Topic	Project Name	IDP Prioritisation	Delivery Period	Project Costs				Costing Source
						Cost 2016-21	Cost 2021-26	Cost 2026-31	Total Cost	
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,190,626	£908,105	£605,403	£2,704,134	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,160,977	£842,777	£538,555	£2,542,309	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£328,604	£393,705	£275,128	£997,437	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£309,564	£157,788	£0	£467,352	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£231,453	£14,717	£0	£246,170	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
District Wide	Emergency Services	Fire	Expansion of Coalville Fire Station	Essential Infrastructure	2020					Fire Service Response
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	Ashby Castle Lawn Tennis Club	Desirable Infrastructure					£20,000	NWLDC
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Community Facility	Castle Donington 3G Multi-Use Facility	Desirable Infrastructure					£20,000	NWLDC
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	St Helens Community Heritage Centre and Churchyard in Ashby	Desirable Infrastructure					£20,000	NWLDC
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	Oakthorpe Centre Multi Media Room	Desirable Infrastructure					£10,000	NWLDC
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Community Facility	The Storey Arms (Orsatorpe)	Desirable Infrastructure					£20,000	NWLDC
Coalville Urban Area	Community	Community Facility	Building Confidence in Coalville Project	Desirable Infrastructure					£600,000	NWLDC
Coalville Urban Area	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	422,044.0	321,898.0	214,598.7	958,540.7	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	384,273.7	278,952.2	178,257.3	841,483.2	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	117,418.1	140,680.2	98,310.0	356,408.3	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	115,784.2	59,016.2	0.0	174,800.4	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	106,012.1	6,740.7	0.0	112,752.7	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Libraries	Libraries	Castle Donington Community Library	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2021					
Ibstock	Libraries	Libraries	Ibstock Library Relocation	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2021					
Coalville Urban Area	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£166,567	£127,042	£84,695	£378,304	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£151,660	£110,093	£70,352	£332,105	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£46,341	£55,522	£38,800	£140,662	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£45,696	£23,292	£0	£68,988	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£41,839	£2,660	£0	£44,500	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£683,106	£546,485	£341,553	£1,571,143	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£615,772	£478,934	£273,676	£1,368,382	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£216,025	£216,025	£144,017	£576,066	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£212,929	£70,976	£0	£283,905	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£183,431	£0	£0	£183,431	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£539,183	£404,387	£269,592	£1,213,162	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£476,214	£357,161	£223,225	£1,056,600	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£148,270	£177,924	£118,616	£444,810	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£146,145	£73,073	£0	£219,218	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£127,473	£14,164	£0	£141,637	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£87,465	£58,310	£29,155	£174,929	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£60,942	£60,942	£30,471	£152,354	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£21,379	£21,379	£21,379	£64,138	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2021	£31,610	£0	£0	£31,610	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2021	£20,423	£0	£0	£20,423	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£341,046	£260,120	£173,413	£774,578	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£310,524	£225,416	£144,046	£679,986	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£94,883	£113,681	£79,442	£288,007	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£93,563	£47,690	£0	£141,253	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£85,666	£5,447	£0	£91,113	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£2,046,274	£1,560,718	£1,040,478	£4,647,470	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£1,863,145	£1,352,496	£864,278	£4,079,918	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£569,300	£682,086	£476,655	£1,728,040	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£561,378	£286,139	£0	£847,517	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£513,998	£32,682	£0	£546,680	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£242,494	£184,953	£123,302	£550,750	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£232,630	£168,871	£107,913	£509,414	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£69,699	£83,508	£58,357	£211,563	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£69,587	£35,469	£0	£105,057	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£80,556	£5,122	£0	£85,678	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # o	Desirable Infrastructure	2021-2026	£98,455	£98,455	£0	£196,910	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # o	Desirable Infrastructure	2021-2026	£85,749	£85,749	£0	£171,498	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # o	Desirable Infrastructure	2021-2026	£30,942	£41,256	£0	£72,198	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # o	Desirable Infrastructure	-	£35,582	-	-	£35,582	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # o	Desirable Infrastructure	-	£22,989	-	-	£22,989	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£150,060	£114,453	£76,302	£340,814	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£136,631	£99,183	£63,380	£299,194	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£41,749	£50,020	£34,955	£126,723	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£41,168	£20,984	£0	£62,151	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2026	£37,693	£2,397	£0	£40,090	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Coalville Urban Area	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£750,300	£572,263	£381,509	£1,704,072	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ashby de La Zouch	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£683,153	£495,915	£316,902	£1,495,970	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2031	£208,743	£250,098	£174,773	£633,615	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Measham	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£205,839	£104,918	£0	£310,756	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
Ibstock	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green Space	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2026	£188,466	£11,983	£0	£200,449	AECOM Benchmark costing 2016
District Wide	Water	Water	Future investment upgrades to the Strategic Grid zone	Critical Infrastructure						
District Wide	Waste Water	Waste Water	Future investment upgrades to Specific STW as set out in IDP R	Critical Infrastructure						
Ashby de la Zouch	Waste Water	Waste Water	Control of phosphate levels in the River Mease	Critical Infrastructure						
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Energy	Renewable	Hydro Power	Desirable Infrastructure						
District Wide	Energy	Gas	Investment in the national grid distribution network over the next six years including: HP distribution system, storage	Critical Infrastructure						
District Wide	Broadband	Broadband	Superfast Broadband	Policy High Infrastructure	2016-2018					
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	Waste Transfer Site	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2021					
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	Waste collection vehicles	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£540,000	£540,000	£0	£1,080,000	NWLDC Waste Lead
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	1 HGV mech sweeper	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£160,000	£160,000	£0	£320,000	NWLDC Waste Lead
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	1 LGV mech sweeper	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£80,000	£80,000	£0	£160,000	NWLDC Waste Lead
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	waste containers	Desirable Infrastructure	2016-2031	£353,000	£353,000	£353,000	£1,059,000	NWLDC Waste Lead

				Potential Funding							
IDP Area	Topic	Sub Topic	Project Name	Total Funding	Funding Sources	Secured	PublicSector	Developer	PrivateSector	Potential Gap	Source
Coalville Urban Area	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£2,704,134	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£2,542,309	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£997,437	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£467,352	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Adult Social Care	Extra Care	Additional bed Requirements - Theoretical beds	£0						£246,170	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
District Wide	Emergency Services	Fire	Expansion of Coalville Fire Station	£0						£0	
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	Ashby Castle Lawn Tennis Club	£20,000	NWLDC Funding	Yes		£20,000		£0	North West Leicestershire Website
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Community Facility	Castle Donington 3G Multi-Use Facility	£20,000	NWLDC Funding	Yes		£20,000		£0	North West Leicestershire Website
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	St Helens Community Heritage Centre and Churchyard in Ashby	£20,000	NWLDC Funding	Yes		£20,000		£0	North West Leicestershire Website
Ashby de la Zouch	Community	Community Facility	Oakthorpe Centre Multi Media Room	£10,000	NWLDC Funding	Yes		£10,000		£0	North West Leicestershire Website
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Community Facility	The Storey Arms (Orsathorpe)	£20,000	NWLDC Funding	Yes		£20,000		£0	North West Leicestershire Website
Coalville Urban Area	Community	Community Facility	Building Confidence in Coalville Project	£600,000	NWLDC Funding	Yes		£600,000		£0	Consultation discussion
Coalville Urban Area	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0				£0		£958,541	AECOM theoretical Assessment
Ashby de La Zouch	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0				£0		£841,483	AECOM theoretical Assessment
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0				£0		£356,408	AECOM theoretical Assessment
Measham	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0				£0		£174,800	AECOM theoretical Assessment
Ibstock	Community	Art and Culture Spa	Additional Culture and Art space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0				£0		£112,753	AECOM theoretical Assessment
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Libraries	Libraries	Castle Donington Community Library	£10,000	NWLDC Funding	Yes		£10,000		-£10,000	
Ibstock	Libraries	Libraries	Ibstock Library Relocation	£0						£0	
Coalville Urban Area	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0						£378,304	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0						£332,105	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0						£140,662	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0						£68,988	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Libraries	Libraries	Additional library space Requirements - Theoretical sq.m	£0						£44,500	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	£0						£1,571,143	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	£0						£1,368,382	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	£0						£576,066	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Measham	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	£0						£283,905	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Sports Halls	Additional Indoor Sport Requirement - Theoretical # of halls	£0						£183,431	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	£0						£1,213,162	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	£0						£1,056,600	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	£0						£444,810	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Measham	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	£0						£219,218	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Swimming Pools	Additional Swimming Pool Requirement - Theoretical # of pools	£0						£141,637	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Coalville Urban Area	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	£0						£174,929	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Ashby de La Zouch	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	£0						£152,354	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	£0						£64,138	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Measham	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	£0						£31,610	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Ibstock	Indoor Sports	Indoor Bowls	Additional Indoor Bowls Requirement - Theoretical # of Indoor B	£0						£20,423	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£774,578	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£679,986	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£288,007	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£141,253	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Local Open Space	Local open Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£91,113	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	£0						£4,647,470	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	£0						£4,079,918	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	£0						£1,728,040	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	£0						£847,517	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec	Outdoor Sport and Rec Space Requirements - Theoretical hecta	£0						£546,680	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£550,750	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£509,414	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£211,563	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£105,057	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Children Playspace	Children playspace Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£85,678	AECOM Theoretical Modelling Exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # c	£0						£196,910	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Ashby de La Zouch	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # c	£0						£171,498	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # c	£0						£72,198	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Measham	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # c	£0						£35,582	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Ibstock	Open Space & Rec	Artificial Grass Pitch	Additional Artificial Grass Pitches Requirements - Theoretical # c	£0						£22,989	North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Fac
Coalville Urban Area	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£340,814	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£299,194	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£126,723	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Measham	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£62,151	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Ibstock	Green Infrastructure	Allotments	Allotment Space Requirements - Theoretical hectares	£0						£40,090	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Coalville Urban Area	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	£0						£1,704,072	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Ashby de La Zouch	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	£0						£1,495,970	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	£0						£633,615	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Measham	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	£0						£310,756	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
Ibstock	Green Infrastructure	Accessible Natural Green	Accessible Natural Green Space Space Requirements - Theoret	£0						£200,449	AECOM Theoretical Modelling exercise
District Wide	Water	Water	Future investment upgrades to the Strategic Grid zone	£0						£0	
District Wide	Waste Water	Waste Water	Future investment upgrades to Specific STW as set out in IDP R	£0						£0	
Ashby de la Zouch	Waste Water	Waste Water	Control of phosphate levels in the River Mease	£0						£0	
Castle Donington / Kegworth	Energy	Renewable	Hydro Power	£0						£0	
District Wide	Energy	Gas	Investment in the national grid distribution network over the next six years including: HV distribution system, storage	£0						£0	
District Wide	Broadband	Broadband	Superfast Broadband	£0						£0	
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	Waste Transfer Site	£0						£0	NWLDC Waste Lead
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	Waste collection vehicles	£0						£1,080,000	NWLDC Waste Lead
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	1 HGV mech sweeper	£0						£320,000	NWLDC Waste Lead
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	1 LGV mech sweeper	£0						£160,000	NWLDC Waste Lead
Coalville Urban Area	Waste	Waste	waste containers	£0						£1,059,000	NWLDC Waste Lead

22. Appendix 5 – Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework 2016-2020 - Draft Project Action Plan

North West Leicestershire Indoor and Built Sports and Recreation and Community Facilities Framework 2016-2020 - Draft Project Action Plan

Analysis Area	Project Name	Description	Ownership / Management	Partners	Priority	Timescales	Cost	Objective
Coalville	Hermitage Leisure Centre - Project 1	Sports Hall - Over capacity. Additional new provision may be needed within the Coalville Analysis Area if any	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / Sport England	Medium Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Provide
Coalville	Hermitage Leisure Centre - Project 2	Swimming Pool - Further analysis needed into swimming pool usage	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / Sport England	Medium Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Coalville	Hermitage Leisure Centre - Project 3	AGP - If usage continues to increase, consideration may be needed for additional new provision within the	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / Sport England	Medium Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Provide
Coalville	Newbridge High School - Project 1	Sports Hall - Monitor capacity. Additional new sports hall provision may be needed within the Coalville	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School / NWLDC	Low - Medium Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Provide
Coalville	Newbridge High School - Project 2	Other - Support School with external funding applications for capital grants	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School / NWLDC	Low - Medium Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Provide
Coalville	Stephenson College - Project 1	Health & Fitness - Potential to open up for longer if there is the demand to justify it.	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School / External funders	Low - Medium Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Provide
Coalville	Stephenson College - Project 2	Other -Support College with its aspirations	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School / External funders	Low - Medium Priority	2016-2021		Provide
Ashby de la Zouch	Ashby School - Project 1	Sports Hall - Close to capacity. Additional new provision may be needed within Ashby de la Zouch Analysis	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School / NWLDC	Low-Medium	2016-2021	>£500,000	Enhance
Ashby de la Zouch	Ashby School - Project 2	Swimming Pool - Qualitative improvements needed to swimming pool / Potential for greater community use	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School / NWLDC	Low-Medium	2016-2021	£100,000 - £500,000	Enhance
Ashby de la Zouch	Ashby School - Project 3	Health & Fitness - Qualitative improvements needed to Health & Fitness	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School / NWLDC	Low-Medium	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Ashby de la Zouch	Hood Park Leisure Centre - Project 1	Sports Hall - Qualitative improvements needed for sports hall. Sports Hall is close to capacity. Additional	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	£100,000 - £500,000	Enhance
Ashby de la Zouch	Hood Park Leisure Centre - Project 2	Swimming Pool - Further analysis needed into swimming pool usage	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Provide
Ashby de la Zouch	Hood Park Leisure Centre - Project 3	Other - Support relocation of NHS clinical services to the leisure centre. Facility development taking place to	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Provide
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	Castle Donington College - Project 1	Sports Hall - Consider increasing the size of the sports hall, which in turn increases its capacity and ability to	Academies / School/ College/ University (in house)	School / CDPC / NWLDC	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Provide
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	Castle Donington College - Project 2	AGP - Consider option to refurbish or replace AGP	Academies / School/ College/ University (in house)	School / CDPC / NWLDC	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Enhance/ Provide
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	Castle Donington College - Project 3	Health & Fitness - Consider refurbishing facility and replacing equipment	Academies / School/ College/ University (in house)	School / CDPC / NWLDC	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Castle Donington/ Kegworth	Castle Donington College - Project 4	Swimming Pool - Assess future options for condemned outdoor pool	Academies / School/ College/ University (in house)	School / CDPC / NWLDC	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Enhance
Measham	Measham Leisure Centre - Project 1	Sports Hall - Address quality issues	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / External Funders	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Measham	Measham Leisure Centre - Project 2	Health & Fitness - Quotations already been sourced for extension. Funding needed for the facility	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / External Funders	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Provide
Measham	Measham Leisure Centre - Project 3	AGP - Explore opportunities to increase weekend usage	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / External Funders	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Measham	Ivanhoe Specialist Technology Academy - Project 1	Sports Hall - Further feasibility work into new sports hall at the site in short term.	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	>£500,000	Provide
Measham	Ivanhoe Specialist Technology Academy - Project 2	AGP - Refurbish AGP to bring up to good quality	Academies / School/College/University (in house)	School	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Ibstock	Ibstock Leisure Complex - Project 1	Sports Hall - Qualitative improvements needed for sports hall, Monitor capacity as usage continues to	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / School	Low - Medium Priority	2016-2021	£100,000 - £500,000	Enhance
Ibstock	Ibstock Leisure Complex - Project 2	Swimming Pool - Monitor capacity as usage continues to increase	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / School	Low - Medium Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	?
Ibstock	Ibstock Leisure Complex - Project 3	Health & Fitness - Consider option of permanent fit for purpose facility, replacement stations needed.	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / School	Low - Medium Priority	2016-2021	£100,000 - £500,000	Enhance
Ibstock	Ibstock Leisure Complex - Project 4	AGP - Refurbish AGP.	NWLDC / In house	NWLDC / School	Low - Medium Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Ibstock	King Edward VII Science and Sports College - Project 1	Sports Hall - Refurbish the sports hall with the main priority being the floor, Usage may organically increase	Community School / School/College/University (in house)	NWLDC / School	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	£100,000 - £500,000	Enhance
Ibstock	King Edward VII Science and Sports College - Project 2	Swimming Pool - Explore option to increase community use hours at weekend.	Community School / School/College/University (in house)	NWLDC / School	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Ibstock	King Edward VII Science and Sports College - Project 3	AGP - Monitor AGP for quality decline. Refurbishment will likely incur external investment.	Community School / School/College/University (in house)	NWLDC / School	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance
Ibstock	King Edward VII Science and Sports College - Project 4	Health & Fitness - Replace H&F equipment	Community School / School/College/University (in house)	NWLDC / School	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Provide
Ibstock	King Edward VII Science and Sports College - Project 5	Other - Consultation indicates greater marketing of the Schools facilities could lead to increased usage	Community School / School/College/University (in house)	NWLDC / School	Medium-High Priority	2016-2021	<£100,000	Enhance