Melton Borough Council
Infrastructure Delivery Plan

V6 – Stage 1 Final | 20 October 2016

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1 Introduction

1.1 Infrastructure Delivery Plan

This report provides the findings of an infrastructure audit and presents an infrastructure delivery plan (IDP) for the Borough of Melton. The audit provides a review of existing provision and future requirements for physical, social and green infrastructure. This is based on planned growth of the borough as set out in the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan (November 2016) The IDP identifies infrastructure requirements of the borough over the plan period to 2036.

1.2 Background

Melton Borough Council is in the process of preparing a new Local Plan. The new Local Plan when adopted will set out the development strategy and policies to guide development in the borough up to 2036. The plan will help ensure sustainable growth in the borough and would set out the level of housing, employment growth and infrastructure the borough expects to deliver.

Public consultation on the Emerging Options Draft Local Plan ended in April 2016. The Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan version will be published in November 2016 and the Submission version is intended to be deposited for examination in February 2017.

The Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan contains:

1) Numbers of housing to be built in the borough;

2) Distribution of housing; and

3) Delivery of key infrastructure, including the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road.

Further information on the emerging Melton Local Plan is available on the council's website: http://www.melton.gov.uk/localplan/site/

1.3 Infrastructure Planning Principles

In order to satisfy the growth objectives for Melton to 2036 as set out in the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan, proposed growth must be supported by infrastructure improvements.

Infrastructure planning is an essential element in the plan making process, helping to ensure that the Local Plan is robust, deliverable and sound. Providing infrastructure enables and supports development. It enhances economic growth by increasing housing and employment opportunities through the availability of additional land for commercial, industrial and retail development.

Funding for infrastructure will be met by a variety of sources including, where appropriate, developer contributions which can help leverage additional funding from public, private and not for profit sources.

The NPPF in paragraph 162 requires local planning authorities to 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"*

The IDP is a key evidence base document that supports the Melton Borough Local Plan. The plan will also serve to inform decisions on developer contributions, and will assist with the decision making process for planning applications in the borough.

This version of the IDP presents a revision of the one submitted in January 2016 to support the Emerging Options Draft Local Plan. This IDP has been prepared on the basis of information received from key stakeholders and infrastructure providers, in addition to desk based research. The IDP should be read in the context of the following caveats:

- This IDP has been prepared on the basis of 6,125 new homes being built and an employment land requirement of 31ha over the plan period 2011 – 2036.

- The IDP is a high level assessment of infrastructure need and is based on the information received from stakeholders, research and benchmark indices.

- It has not always been possible to ascertain the details for all of the infrastructure projects e.g. regarding costing or sources of funding. In instances where we have not received actual project information from infrastructure providers or have been unable to obtain this from our research, costs have been estimated using industry standards and comparable project information.

- The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule contained within the appendices of the IDP identifies projects and specific types of infrastructure required to meet the projected growth set out in the Local Plan. There are likely to be other projects which have not been identified in the schedule which may come forward from future discussions with infrastructure providers.

The IDP is intended to be a 'live' document which will be updated throughout the course of the Local Plan period to take into account any changes to location or scale of proposed development and/or any changes to infrastructure provision.

Further work, including additional discussions with infrastructure providers and developers, will be required to gain a better understanding of infrastructure requirements.

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2   Methodology

2.1   Scope

The National Planning Policy Framework identifies infrastructure under three broad categories: physical, social and green infrastructure. On the basis of these categories, it was agreed with Melton Borough Council that the scope of infrastructure considered in this study will include:

- Physical infrastructure – This includes transport and utilities infrastructure: transport and highways; electricity; gas; water and waste water; waste; telecommunications and broadband.

- Social infrastructure – This includes education; healthcare; emergency services; sports facilities; and community facilities (including community centres/village halls and libraries).

- Green infrastructure – This includes open spaces (informal and formal); play areas; playing pitches; allotments; drainage and flood risk.

The Council's approach to infrastructure planning has been to identify a series of process stages as described below.

2.2   The Infrastructure Planning Process

There are a wide variety of infrastructure types (utilities, transport, village halls, open space) however a common element between them is that they have some relationship to the local population that uses them. As the Local Plan proposes more housing, the underlying assumption is that there will be more people consuming services provided by infrastructure. The infrastructure delivery planning process is therefore structured around gaining an understanding of how infrastructure services will need to respond to growth in a sustainable manner. The process is set out in stages described below.

2.2.1   Stage 1: Demographics

This stage seeks to identify the population arising from growth which will be consuming infrastructure services. This analysis takes account of how phasing over the life of the Local Plan is likely to affect infrastructure need as each house is expected to deliver fewer people later in the plan period as household size is expected to diminish. Household composition is also expected to change with more older people and fewer young people.

2.2.2   Stage 2: Infrastructure Service Demand

This stage involves translating population and or housing growth into a unit of infrastructure (such as a square metre of building or a hectare of land). This is achieved by using standards relating a unit of infrastructure to a quantum of population or households (e.g. hectares of open space per thousand population).

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These standards are either taken from guidance issued by relevant public or professional bodies.

2.2.3   Stage 3: Existing Area Capacities

This stage involves identifying any possible infrastructure service delivery capacity that might exist in the area. Some facilities may be under-used as a result of changes in the underlying demography of the area meaning that new requirements could be met without resorting to the level of investment normally associated with totally new infrastructure. Capacity is however often stressed in many public services and available headroom may be in the wrong place in relation to where the new demand is expected to arise. Some types of infrastructure do not follow a simple linear relationship between growth in need and new investment. This is particularly the case with utility networks where new requirements might be met through management of the wider network including facilities outside the local authority boundary.

2.2.4   Stage 4: Costing

Having established the level of need arising from growth in the Local Plan and how much of this growth could be met from within existing facilities, calculations are made on the level of cost associated with net provision (i.e. costs after allowing for existing capacity). Costs are either derived by drawing on existing reports/ studies (e.g. business cases) or using cost benchmarks representative of the type of infrastructure required. Bespoke costs are used in preference to cost benchmarks where available.

2.2.5   Stage 5: Funding

This stage considers the possible means of funding the costs associated with provision which may be a developer requirement to be met through S.106/ S.278 or form part of a wider infrastructure requirement to be met through other forms of funding including a potential CIL or prudential borrowing.

Population also provides a rationale for employment land allocations which also generates specific infrastructure requirements especially in relation to transport and utilities. These are identified where the evidence base allows separate identification at this stage.

2.3   Evidence Base

The evidence base for the Infrastructure Delivery Plan has been taken from a wide range of sources, namely engagement with stakeholders and secondary research. The key documents used as part of the evidence base are listed at the start of each infrastructure chapter. The evidence base has mostly consisted of:

- Engagement with infrastructure providers, including the key stakeholder workshop held on 30th August 2016;

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- Existing evidence base documents including the Emerging Options Draft Local Plan (2016) and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2016);

- Infrastructure Asset Management Plans, long term strategies and business plans;

- Population forecasts;

- Household forecasts; and

- Housing growth projections.

The evidence base has helped to identify existing provision, future requirements and planned or committed investment for the various types of infrastructure.

2.4 Infrastructure Prioritisation

Melton Borough Council aims to deliver all of the infrastructure requirements needed to support the proposed growth. However, it is likely that at least in the early part of the plan period that the resources available to fund infrastructure will be inadequate to deliver all of the identified requirements. It is therefore necessary to prioritise the identified infrastructure. This will allow for flexibility in the delivery of development, whilst at the same time ensuring that infrastructure critical to any additional growth or development can be delivered.

In order to assist in prioritising identified infrastructure, projects within the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule have been categorised into either one of the following:

- **Essential** – Projects and infrastructure elements which are critical for the development to progress.

- **Desirable** – Projects and infrastructure elements necessary to support new development but with the precise timing and phasing of when they are delivered being less critical as development can begin without them having to be in place.

2.5 Stakeholder Engagement

Engagement with key stakeholders and infrastructure providers forms a key part of the evidence base of the IDP.

A workshop was held on 30th August 2016 at Melton Borough Council's offices for stakeholders. The purpose of this workshop was to present the growth context for the borough, the Local Plan timetable and our initial findings in relation to specific types of infrastructure. Attendees included:

- Western Power Distribution;

- Leicestershire County Council;

- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service; and

- East Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group.

A copy of the meeting minutes are provided in Appendix C.

Since the meeting, further contact has been made with key infrastructure providers in order to ascertain existing and predicted levels of provision. There are some instances where contact has not been possible (e.g. due to sickness or absence). As the IDP is intended to be a 'live' document, it should be updated and reviewed on the basis of further discussions with infrastructure providers.

2.6 Demographics

2.6.1 Households, Housing and Population

This report has used projections produced by the Office of National Statistics concerning sub national population and household projections to establish how household size is expected to change over the plan period. The projections suggest that household size will fall from 2.31 to 2.26 between 2016 and 2036 as such houses built later in the plan period could reasonably be expected to generate fewer people needing infrastructure services. Table 1 shows the level of population attributable to housing growth based upon phased growth.

Table 1: Population attributable to growth

Location	Housing growth	Population equivalent (rounded)
Melton Mowbray		
Melton Mowbray South Sustainable Neighbourhood	2,000 (of which 1,700 delivered over the plan period)	4,600 (of which 3,910 persons are associated with housing delivered over the plan period)
Melton Mowbray North Sustainable Neighbourhood	1,500	3,400
Melton Mowbray Town	481	1,100
Total (Melton Mowbray)	3,981	9,100
Service Centres		
Asfordby	181	400
Bottesford	427	1,000

Location	Housing growth	Population equivalent (rounded)
Croxton Kerrial	76	200
Harby	99	200
Hose	57	100
Long Clawson	127	300
Old Dalby	35	100
Scalford	0	0
Somerby	49	100
Stathern	57	100
Waltham	91	200
Wymondham	68	200
Rural Hubs		
Ab Kettleby	9	0
Asfordby Hill	70	200
Easthorpe	20	50
Frisby on the Wreake	78	200
Gaddesby	50	100
Great Dalby	0	0
Thorpe Arnold	20	50
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites		
Rural Settlements and Windfall	630	1,400

Location	Housing growth	Population equivalent (rounded)
Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)		
Total	6,125	14,000

This analysis has been used to inform an understanding of infrastructure need over the plan period across a number of infrastructure sectors especially where bespoke projects have yet to be developed.

Due to considerations concerning the scale of infrastructure provision, it is not realistic to assume infrastructure would be delivered at the same location of the housing. Infrastructure could be provided outside but serving a specific community whilst also serving a number of other communities at the same time. These considerations are best considered in the context of specific sites, infrastructure operational requirements and accessibility. The report assesses need occurring at each level of settlement hierarchy but without prejudging delivery location which will be based on a more detailed assessment.

The infrastructure needed to support sustainable development may require the development of road networks or facilities to accommodate the needs of housing growth extending beyond the plan period. Technical and economic delivery considerations make it impractical to scale infrastructure delivery precisely to the housing arising during the plan period rather provision is scaled to meet the total anticipated need arising from a completed development e.g. a functional sustainable neighbourhood with a useable road network and viable social infrastructure. This approach also allows for any changes in phasing required over the plan period.

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3   Melton Local Plan and Spatial Strategy

3.1   Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan

Melton Borough Council is currently in the process of preparing a new Local Plan to replace saved policies of the adopted 1999 Melton Local Plan, in accordance with the requirements of the Localism Act (2011) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012). The preparation of the new Local Plan has been a staged process, with a number of consultation exercises undertaken to gather the views of local people.

Work on the new Melton Local Plan commenced in April 2013 following the withdrawal of the Melton Core Strategy on receipt of preliminary conclusions from the Planning Inspector. In October 2014, an Issues and Options Plan[1] was released for consultation, detailing the key issues and opportunities facing the borough. In January 2016, the Emerging Options Draft Plan was released for consultation. The Emerging Options Plan[2] elaborated on the delivery of growth in the borough and sets out the preferred development strategy and draft policies to guide development in the borough up to 2036 taking into account previous consultation responses.

An Infrastructure Delivery Plan[3] was published in September 2014, to support the Issues and Options Local Plan and again in January 2016 to support the Emerging Options Draft Plan. These iterations of the IDP were the first stages in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan process and identified infrastructure required to support the emerging plan. In June 2014, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities commissioned GL Hearn to undertake a Strategic Housing Market Area Assessment (SHMA)[4], to assess and identify the future housing need of the area. Melton Borough Council seeks to deliver a housing target of 6,125 new homes and an employment land requirement of 31ha over the period 2011 – 2036.

The Melton Local Plan sets out the level of housing and employment growth up to 2036. The purpose of the Local Plan is to explain what type of place the borough is today, the future aspirations and to provide a framework to help manage change and development until 2036.

The new Local Plan will:

- Set the spatial strategy describing the distribution of development across Melton Mowbray and the surrounding area;

- Provide a set of development management policies which provide a framework for development;

- Set out the land use allocations to guide and manage development.

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[1] Melton Local Plan Issues and Options September 2014
[2] Melton Local Plan Emerging Options (Draft Plan) January 2016
[3] Melton Local Plan Issues and Options: Infrastructure Delivery Plan (September 2014)
[4] Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment June 2014

3.2   Spatial Strategy

This study is based on an assessment of infrastructure requirements relating to the delivery of the spatial strategy proposed in the Local Plan. The Pre-submission Draft Local Plan identifies a total housing figure of 6,125 over the plan period. The settlement hierarchy consists of 'Main Urban Area [Melton Mowbray]', 'Service Centres', 'Rural Hubs' and 'Rural Settlements'. Table 1 and Figure 1 show the allocated housing growth for each settlement. Development in the rural areas will be centred on the 'Service Centres' and 'Rural Hubs', leading to the allocation of specific sites in the Local Plan. A report on the new hierarchy was tabled at a Full Council Meeting on 1st September 2016.[5]

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[5] Full Council Meeting, 1st September 2016 [Online], Available: http://docs.melton.gov.uk:8080/WAM/showCaseFile.do;jsessionid=6D07C7490E53E7CFFCA81 D2956A821E5?action=show&appType=committeepapers&appNumber=COU010916
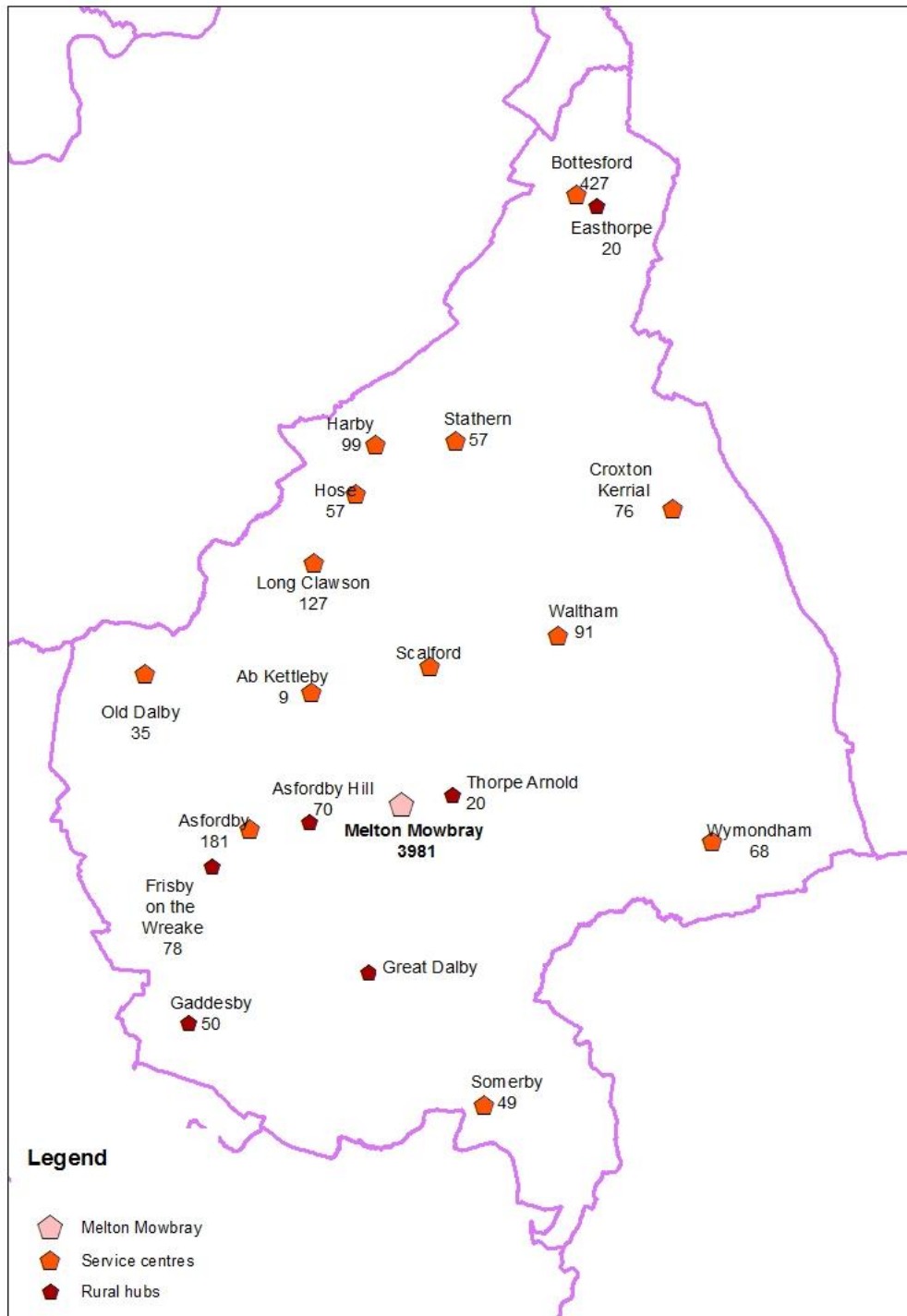
Figure 1: Proposed housing growth

Table 2 shows the proposed housing growth figures split between the Melton Mowbray urban area and the rural areas.

Table 2: Housing requirements

	Requirement (2011 – 2036)	Windfall	Residual Amount
Melton Mowbray	3,981	200 (5%)	3,781
Rural Areas	2,144	322 (15%)	1,822
Borough Total	**6,125**	**522 (9%)**	**5,603**

The majority of development is directed to Melton Mowbray, with the two planned extensions to the town: the North Sustainable Neighbourhood (NSN) and the South Sustainable Neighbourhood (SSN). The NSN will take 1,500 dwellings with the SSN taking 1,700 of the 2,000 during the plan period. The rest of the residual requirement will come from other allocations or committed sites in the town.

The Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan also sets out the employment requirements for the borough over the Local Plan period as shown in Table 3. Employment land is allocated in Policy EC1: Employment Growth in Melton Mowbray. The Council will provide new employment land at the following locations:

- 10 hectares adjacent to Asfordby Business Park for class B employment uses;
- 20 hectares of employment land, located off Leicester Road, as part of the sustainable urban extension to the south of Melton Mowbray; and
- 1 hectares of employment land for B1(a) office space within or adjacent to Melton Mowbray town centre and / or including Pera Business Park.

Table 3: Employment requirements

	Requirements 2011 – 2036	Completions 2011 - 2015	Commitments as at 1st April 2015	Residual 2015 - 2036
Employment land (hectares)	50.75ha	7.5ha	19.5ha	23.75ha

3.2.1   Melton Mowbray North Sustainable Neighbourhood

The NSN is a strategic allocation identified in Policy SS5 of the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan. The sustainable neighbourhood will provide:

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- 1,700 homes (of which 1,500 will be delivered before 2036);

- New primary school;

- New local centre;

- Strategic link road forming part of the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road.

91 dwellings have been competed on the NSN to date. In March 2015, a full planning application was granted for 77 dwellings on land to the east of Scalford Road (highlighted blue in Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Melton North Sustainable Development (Source: MBC Emerging Options Draft Local Plan January 2016 / Ordinance Survey)

3.2.2   Melton Mowbray South Sustainable Neighbourhood

The SSN is a strategic allocation identified in Policy SS4 of the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan. The sustainable neighbourhood will provide:

- 2,000 homes (of which 1,700 will be delivered before 2036);
- 20 hectares of employment land for B1 (business), B2 (general industrial) and B8 (storage and distribution) uses to expand and enhance the existing Leicester Road Business Park;
- New primary school; and
- Local centre.

In July 2016, an outline planning application was submitted for up to 1,500 dwellings on a significant part of the SSN. The proposal includes:

- Demolition of depot buildings;
- Provision of up to 1,500 dwellings;
- New local centre;
- New primary school;

- Areas of public open space including childrens' play space;
- Storm water balancing; and
- New link roads between Burton Road and Dalby Road and Kirby Lane and Leicester Road (forming part of the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road).
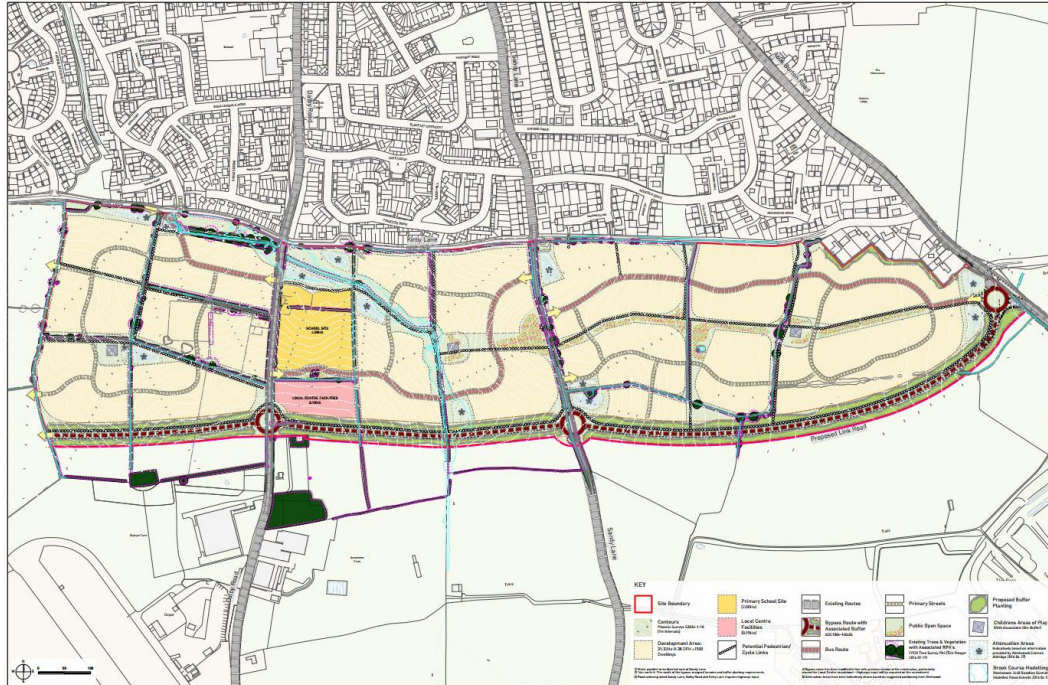
Figure 3: Masterplan for the proposed development - Melton Mowbray South Sustainable Neighbourhood (Source: Pegasus Design / MBC Public Access)

3.3 Leicester & Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan

Melton Borough sits within the Leicester & Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP) along with Charnwood, North West Leicestershire, Hinckley & Bosworth, Blaby, Oadby & Wigston, Harborough and Leicester City. The Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) sets out the ambition for the LLEP area up to the year 2020 which includes the creation of 45,000 new jobs, 14,000 new homes and a £4bn increase to GVA.

The SEP identifies the Cattle Market and Food Enterprise Centre as a key strand of economic activity in Melton Mowbray and prioritises the redevelopment of the buildings and grounds as a means of supporting the rural economy. Furthermore, the SEP identifies Melton Mowbray as a location for key investment opportunities for food and drink manufacturing. The SEP Growth Deal is linked to a Local Growth Fund Programme which will provide the resources to deliver key infrastructure, identifying 34 priority projects and programmes which include improvements to the Cattle Market and the implementation of the Managed Workplace Programme to encourage commercial and industrial investment in Leicestershire, including the Melton area.

4 Transport and Utilities Infrastructure

4.1 Highways and transport

Highways and Transport	Description
Overview	This section details highways and transport infrastructure. This infrastructure is strategically significant to the borough to provide connections within the borough between homes, jobs and opportunities for leisure and recreation. It also provides important links to wider regional and national destinations. Strategic transport infrastructure includes the borough's road networks, bus routes, rail interchanges and walking and cycling network.
Supporting infrastructure	• Highways and rail lines • Footways and cycleways • Street lights • Bridges • Commercial and supported bus and rail routes
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• Local Highway Authority (Leicestershire County Council) • Highways England • Bus operators (Arriva, Centrebus) • Network Rail • Train operating companies (East Midlands Trains and Cross Country)
Evidence base	• Leicestershire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026) • Melton Mowbray Distributor Road Option Appraisal Report (2016) • Melton Mowbray Transport and New Development Position Statement (2015) • Melton Mowbray Cumulative Development Impact Study (2014)

	• Leicestershire County Council website – Public Rights of Way in Leicestershire, Melton Mowbray Area Guide (Buses)
Relevant Local Plan policies and Strategic Priorities	• Accessibility and Transport Priorities ATP 3 – 4 • Communities Development Priorities 13 • Policy IN1 – Transport & Strategic Transport Infrastructure • Policy IN2 – Infrastructure Contributions • Policy C9 – Healthy Communities • Policy SS2 – Development Strategy • Policy SS4 – Melton Mowbray South Sustainable Neighbourhood • Policy SS5 – Melton Mowbray North Sustainable Neighbourhood • Policy EN8 – Climate Change
Funding	Government funding, developer contributions/provision, Highways England

4.1.1 Highways and transport infrastructure management and delivery

4.1.1.1 Road

The main statute governing roads is the Highways Act 1980. The Act sets out the role of Local Highway Authorities and the role of the Secretary of State in relation to the strategic (motorway) and trunk road (some 'A' roads) networks. The principle powers the Act confers on Local Highway Authorities include:

- Create new highways and footways;

- Maintenance and improvement of highways;

- Stop up and divert highways;

- Acquisition of land for highway works;

- Introduction of Section 38 agreements for the adoption of highways by Local Highway Authorities; and

- Introduction of Section 278 agreements allowing developers to carry out works on the public highway.

Leicestershire County Council (LCC) is the local highway authority for the Borough and is responsible for securing funding for operation, maintenance and improvements of core road networks as well as walking routes and cycleways.

LCC sets out its transport priorities through the Leicestershire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3).

4.1.1.2   Footways and cycleways

Footways and cycle routes are the responsibility of the Highway Authority Leicestershire County Council.

The Leicestershire Local Access Forum represents the interests of everyone concerned with public access in Leicestershire. The Forum also promotes the use of rights of way, country parks and open access for recreational use as well as for commuting.

4.1.1.3   Bus services

The bus services in Leicestershire broadly operate in one of two ways. Commercial services operate without any direct subsidy but they do receive concessionary travel reimbursement and Bus Service Operators Grant (both from the Government). A proportion of the Melton Town bus network is currently supported by Leicestershire County Council through a 'de minimis' agreement. The main bus service operators within Melton include Arriva, Centrebus, and Kinchbus.

The Leicestershire Community Bus Partnership are responsible for monitoring of bus services along with looking at opportunities to promote, adjust and improve the service in order to meet local needs. The partnership was introduced in 2014 as a measure to help the county save money, and to increase the number of people using bus services and therefore the amount of subsidy required.

There are also community transport projects within the borough that provide accessible transport services for people who, because of age, disability or rural isolation, cannot use conventional public transport or have problems doing so. These projects are delivered in partnership with voluntary sector providers as part of a service agreement with Leicestershire County Council. Community transport includes social car schemes and community bus services. Social car schemes involve volunteers using their own cars to provide door-to-door transport. Community bus services use wheelchair-accessible minibuses to provide travel from home to common destinations such as town or shopping centres. Community transport in Melton is mainly provided by Voluntary Action Melton.

The Central Leicestershire Dial-a-Ride also provides accessible transport for people in Leicestershire.

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4.1.1.4   Rail

Melton Mowbray and Bottesford railway stations are managed by East Midlands Trains. Network Rail is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of the rail network in Leicestershire.

4.1.2   Forward planning

The transport priorities for Leicestershire are set out in the Leicestershire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3).[6] LTP3 identifies the Leicestershire strategic transport goals as follows:

- A transport system that supports a prosperous economy and provides successfully for population growth;

- An efficient, resilient and sustainable transport system that is well managed and maintained;

- A transport system that helps reduce the carbon footprint of Leicestershire;

- An accessible and integrated transport system that helps promote equality of opportunity for all residents;

- A transport system that improves the safety, health and security of residents; and

- A transport system that helps to improve the quality of life for residents and makes Leicestershire a more attractive place to live, work and visit.

The Leicester and Leicestershire Rail Strategy (March 2016)[7] sets out the rail priorities for the county as follows:

- To maximise the benefit from the Midland Main Line services - The recently announced plans include a phased electrification through Leicestershire in the period 2019-23;

- To achieve the best result from the implementation of HS2 Phase 2;

- To radically improve direct fast connectivity to key regional and national destinations; and

- To ensure that rail access and economic development are planned together.

The Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan (November 2016) includes Policy IN1: Transport and Strategic Transport Infrastructure. The policy highlights the Council's aspiration to support and promote an efficient and safe transport network that offers a range of transport choices, reduces the need to travel and encourages use of alternatives such as walking, cycling and public transport.

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[6] Leicestershire County Council (2011) *Leicestershire Local Transport Plan 3* [Online], Available: http://www.leics.gov.uk/ltp3v1-3.pdf
[7] SLC Rail (2016) *Leicester and Leicestershire Rail Strategy* [Online], Available: https://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/180873/leicester-and-leicestershire-rail-strategy.pdf

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The policy sets out a number of criteria that all new developments are required to have regard to where possible including maximising sustainable transport modes, minimising additional travel demand, provision of appropriate and effective parking, and avoiding adverse impact on the safety and movement of traffic on the highway network.

New development in Melton Mowbray will be expected to contribute towards and/or deliver parts of a number of town wide strategic transport infrastructure including:

- The Melton Mowbray Distributor Road (MMDR) – linking from the A607 Leicester Rd Road to the A606 Nottingham Road, comprising:

- (i)Northern and Southern Distributor Roads forming parts of the MMDR required to deliver the Northern and Southern Sustainable Neighbourhoods; and

  (ii) A distributor road from the A606 Burton Rd to Melton Spinney road, connecting Northern and Southern Distributor Roads described at (i) above.

- Improvements to sustainable transport networks including walking, cycling and public transport.

4.1.3   Assessment of existing and future provision

4.1.3.1   Road network

Strategic routes within the borough include the A606 Nottingham to Oakham road and the A607 Leicester to Grantham road. The A52 Nottingham to Grantham road runs through the northern edge of the borough. The M1 motorway is about 25 minutes' drive time to the west of Melton Mowbray and the A1 Trunk road is about 30 minutes' drive time to the east.
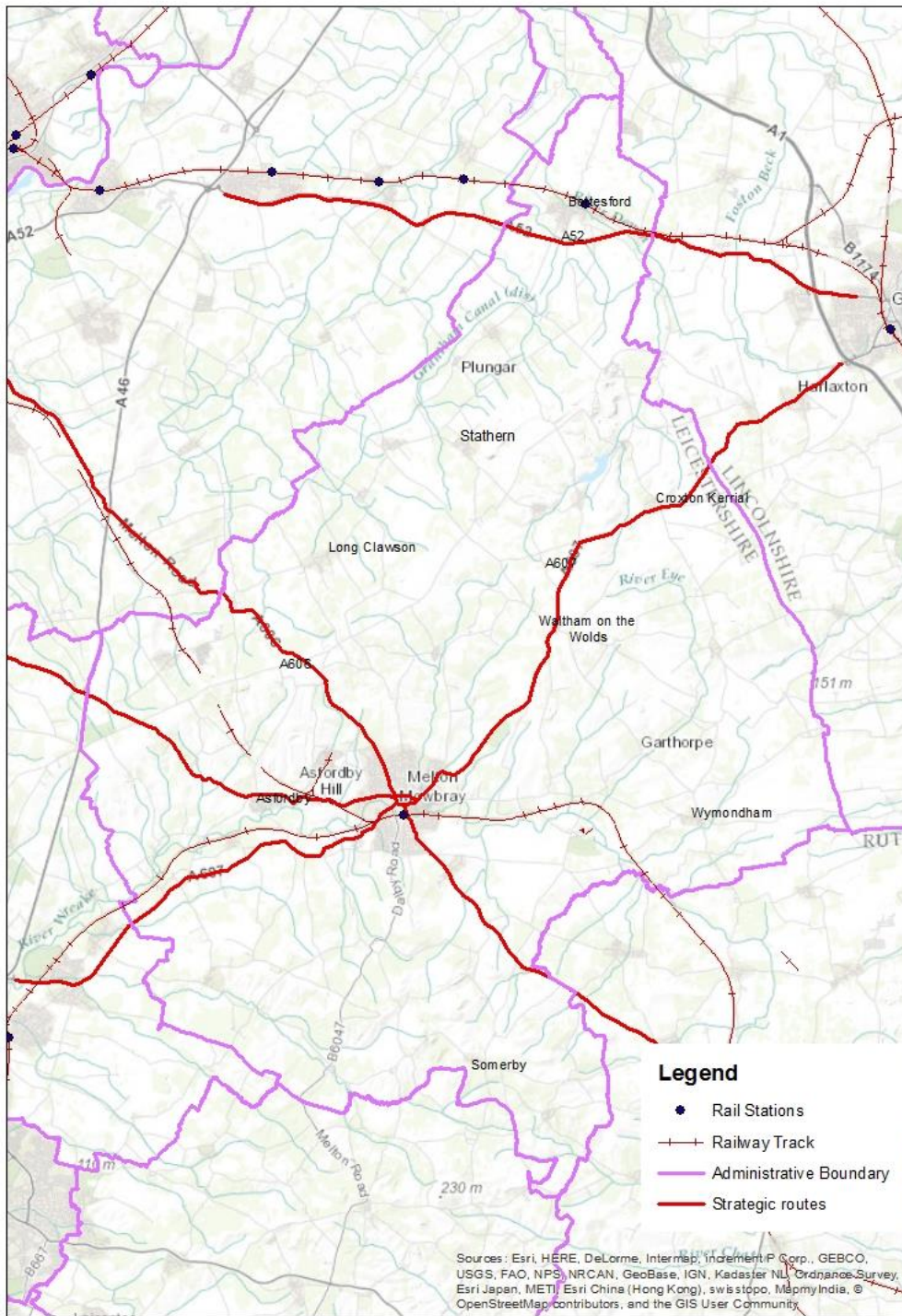
Figure 4: Existing strategic transport infrastructure

A suite of transport studies funded jointly by Leicestershire County Council and Melton Borough Council has aided the understanding of the causes of current traffic problems in Melton Mowbray, the likely impacts of future growth and the general magnitude of the transport measures required to address these issues.

The Cumulative Development Impacts work undertaken by Jacobs in 2015[8], notes that traffic flows in both north-south direction (on A606 Nottingham Road and Melton Road) and east-west direction (on Thorpe/Saxby Road and Asfordby/ Leicester Road) are restricted by the current network capacity, resulting in highly significant levels of congestion at almost all junctions in Melton Town Centre in both the AM and PM peaks. This leads to high levels of delay, for all users either accessing, or passing through or across the town, with high congestion levels especially on a delay per mile basis. Indeed, they are greater on a per mile basis than any other area of the County.

Further evidence from the Melton Transport Strategy Evidence Base (Phase 1 & Phase 2 Reports), that forms the evidence base for option identification and appraisal for key interventions in the town, demonstrates that through traffic within the town is a particular issue, especially north-south, with a requirement for an intervention to cross the river/ rail line in the town to both mitigate current congestion and traffic pinch points in the town, and to unlock significant further growth in the town.

Melton Borough Council and Leicestershire County Council have been working closely together developing the evidence base for the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road (MMDR) working up from the need for it via consideration of strategic options (inner or outer relief road) up to the latest study.

The Northern and Southern Distributor Roads are required to support the North Sustainable Neighbourhood (NSN) and the South Sustainable Neighbourhood (SSN) respectively and will be funded through the development of these neighbourhoods. These roads could be linked by either a Western Distributor Road or Eastern Distributor Road or both to form the MMDR.

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[8] Jacobs (2014) *Melton Mowbray Cumulative Development Transport Impact Study* [Online], Available:
http://www.melton.gov.uk/downloads/file/1843/melton_mowbray_cumulative_development_transport_impact_study_-_final_version_201014pdf
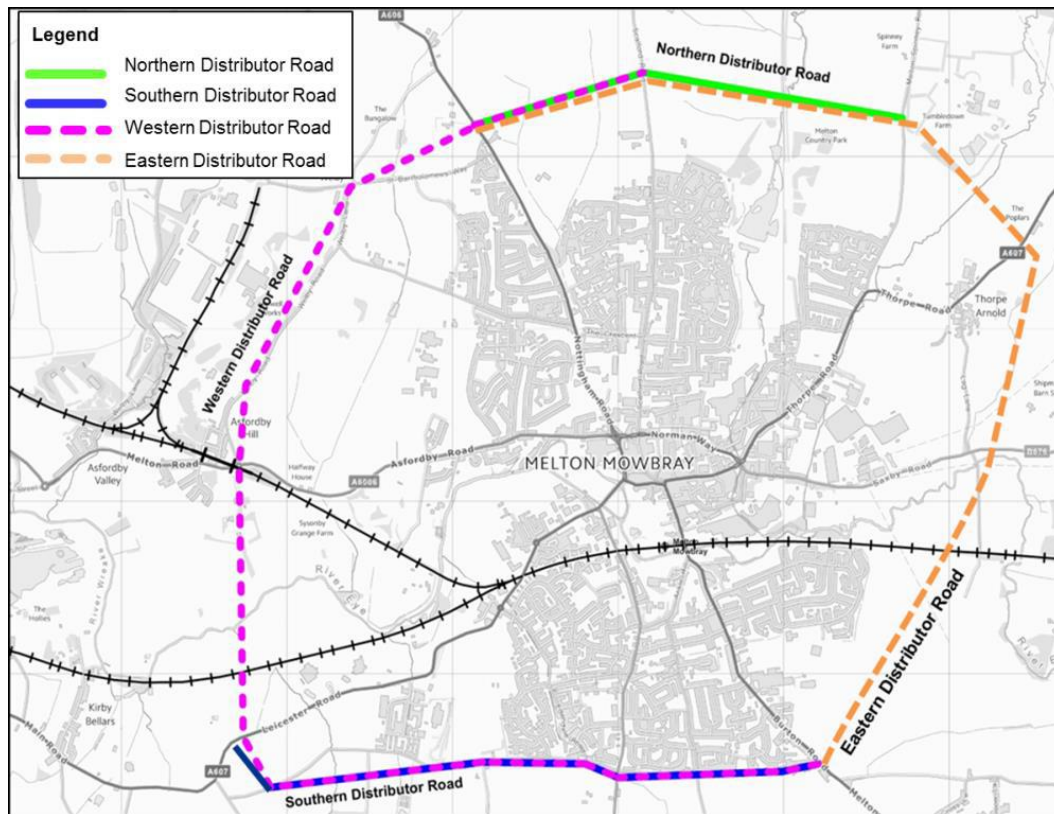
Figure 5: Potential distributor road options[9]

There had previously been an expectation that the Western Distributor Road would be the best option but as a result of the latest assessments and the issues associated with MoD land needed for the Western option this is no longer necessarily the case, even though this is what is shown in the Melton Emerging Options Draft Local Plan (2016).

The latest assessment, the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road Option Appraisal Report 2016 by Jacobs, was published in July 2016. This assessment considered traffic and outline economic aspects in particular but also took account of local non-monetised criteria. This assessment showed that an Eastern Distributor Road with a BCR of 1.2- 2.1 was preferred over a Western Distributor Road with a BCR of 0.4- 0.8[10]. Both distributor roads would be linked to the Northern and Southern Distributor Roads. This major new infrastructure would reduce north/ south through trips and also internal trips through the centre of Melton. The provision of this strategic level infrastructure would help to solve existing congestion issues in the Town and would accommodate significant levels of growth coming forward.

The Council have been kept appraised of the changing merits of the Western and the Eastern Distributor Roads and recognise there are sensitive consultations to be carried out with parts of the local business community.

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[9] Jacobs (2016) *Melton Mowbray Distributor Road Option Appraisal Report* [Online], Available: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2016/5/9/Melton_Mowbray_report.pdf

[10] Jacobs (2016) Melton Mowbray Distributor Road Option Assessment Report, B1977901, July 2016

4.1.3.2 Footways and cycleway

There are a number of different walking routes and paths throughout Melton as shown in Figure 6. These footpaths, cycleways, bridleways and byways help walkers, cyclists and equestrians access the countryside and also provide local paths that link communities and give access to schools, shops, work places and other facilities.

Figure 6: Footpaths and cycleway in Melton[11]

LTP 3 places an emphasis on encouraging walking and cycling in tackling congestion and helping to reduce carbon emissions.

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[11] Leicestershire County Council (2016) *Public Rights of Way in Leicestershire* [Online], Available: http://www.leics.gov.uk/pathsmap

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4.1.3.3   Bus services

The bus network in Melton provides local bus services run within and between settlements. The bus network in Melton Mowbray is fairly comprehensive with about 13 local bus services[12] from Melton Mowbray that generally operate at frequencies of 20 minutes – 2 hours throughout the day (Monday to Saturday). Within Melton Mowbray there are approximately 80[13] bus stops.

However, the rural nature of the borough and the dispersed pattern of villages, has meant that some settlements are served by less frequently scheduled bus services or the community transport services.

Bus operators are responsible for decisions about the running of commercial services. LCC has an extensive network of subsidised bus services where passenger numbers are too low for a commercial service. For example, in February 2016, bus operator Centrebus made significant changes to its Melton Town services due to low passenger numbers and a review of its network. This was undertaken in partnership with LCC which provided funding for continuation of a Saturday service in the Town Centre.

The Leicestershire Community Bus Partnership notes in their response to the Issues and Options consultation that the bus network is not likely to increase its coverage and any public transport required will need to be funded through S106 contributions. It is noted that a proportion of the bus network is currently supported by LCC but continued pressures on the County Council's budgets will potentially make it even more challenging to provide 'conventional' public transport that serves the area particularly the more rural and remote parts of Leicestershire. The likely scenario is that the planned growth will significantly contract the bus network in and around Melton. It is suggested that a potentially better option will be to concentrate on walking and cycling trips and maybe ensure road layouts allow for in/out scenarios that enable ease of bus route diversions so that bus services may be able to run without extra resource with a little rescheduling.

4.1.3.4   Rail

There are two railway stations within the borough:

- Melton Mowbray railway station lies on the Syston to Peterborough line. Cross Country operate the majority of services as part of their Birmingham to Stansted route. These services tend to run hourly in each direction at best and can suffer from severe overcrowding[14]. Other services include the infrequent East Midlands Trains, Nottingham to Norwich (one per day in the early morning) and Derby to London services (two per day).

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[12] Leicestershire County Council (2016) *Melton Mowbray Bus Map and Guide* [Online], Available: https://leicscc.axlr8.uk/.../Melton%20Area%20Guide%20May%2013.pdf
[13] Transport Points [Online], Available: http://transport-points.co.uk/pointsearch.asp?Loc=MEL0130&Loc2=Melton%20Mowbray&op=7
[14] Leicestershire County Council (2011) *Leicestershire Local Transport Plan 3* [Online], Available: http://www.leics.gov.uk/ltp3v1-3.pdf

- Bottesford railway station lies on the Nottingham to Grantham line. East Midlands Trains provide services to Nottingham, Grantham and Skegness on a 2 hourly frequency.

The Leicester and Leicestershire Rail Strategy includes an option to provide an additional hourly service from Birmingham to Norwich, giving an improved half-hourly frequency to Melton Mowbray, Oakham and Peterborough[15].

4.1.4 Planned and committed investment

4.1.4.1 The Melton Mowbray Distributor Road (MMDR)

The preferred option for the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road has yet to be finally agreed. The Jacobs Distributor Road Option Appraisal Report identifies the Eastern Distributor road as the preferred option. However, the feedback from LCC at the IDP stakeholder workshop indicates that the Western option has not been discounted and may still come forward. The Western option is constrained by gas pipelines that run under the west route leading to larger cost implications and is also situated on MoD land and there is concern that there may be less public support for this option.

The Jacobs Report indicates the costs of this strategic infrastructure at £50 – 100m over and above the costs of the NDR and SDR which are required to develop the NSN and SSN and will support the MMDR. The MMDR will also be supported by developer contributions for housing and employment across the town.

Policies SS4 (Melton Mowbray South Sustainable Neighbourhood) and SS5 (Melton Mowbray North Sustainable Neighbourhood) of the emerging Local Plan requires the proposals to provide a comprehensive package of transport improvements.

There is the potential for further contributions from development opportunities that will arise as a result of this strategic infrastructure.

The positive Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) provides the opportunity to seek Government/ regional funding and to this end a joint bid for funding for the development of a full business case has been made to the DfT. The full business case will consider both the Eastern and the Western options given that there are significant stakeholders supporting the Western option and arrive at a preferred scheme taking a wide range of factors into account.

Announcements on this funding round will follow the Treasury's autumn statement. It will be important for the town that the opportunities provided by this level of strategic infrastructure upgrade are taken to maximise the benefits for walking, cycling and public transport within the town and that opportunities to create a more pedestrian friendly town centre are realised.

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[15] SLC Rail (2016) *Leicester and Leicestershire Rail Strategy* [Online], Available: https://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/180873/leicester-and-leicestershire-rail-strategy.pdf

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4.1.5 Conclusion

The MMDR is the most important infrastructure element that will affect Melton and has the potential to not only support the major growth of the town but also to enhance the town centre environment by enabling traffic and heavy goods vehicles to avoid running through the heart of the town. The MORR has the potential to create a more pedestrian and cycle friendly environment in the town centre.

The future focus for Melton Borough Council and the Highway Authority is to identify the preferred route of the MMDR, either to the west or the east side of the town, and to promote the preferred option and to ensure the town is able to realise the consequential opportunities that will arise to improve sustainable transport options and create a better town centre.

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4.2 Water and wastewater

Water	Description
Overview	This section considers the provision for water supply and waste water across the borough. Severn Trent Water provide the majority of the water and wastewater infrastructure in the borough with Anglian Water also covering a small area.
Supporting infrastructure	• 14 sewage treatment works within the borough • Water treatment plants • Water supply pipelines, including booster pumping stations • Sewer networks, including pumping stations and pipelines • Boreholes for ground water abstraction
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• Severn Trent Water • Anglian Water • Environment Agency • Water Services Regulation Authority (Ofwat)
Evidence base	• Correspondence with Severn Trent Water • Severn Trent Water (2014) Severn Trent Water: Final Water Resources Management Plan 2014 • Anglian Water (2015) Water Resource Management Plan
Relevant Local Plan policies and Strategic Priorities	• Community Development Priorities – CDP 12 & 14 • Environment Objectives – 19, 21, 22 & 24 • Policy EN8 – Climate Change • Policy EN9 – Ensuring Energy Efficient and Low Carbon Development • Policy EN10 – Energy Generation from Renewable Sources

	• Policy EN11 – Minimising the Risk of Flooding • Policy IN2 – Infrastructure Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy
Funding	The water company's Asset Management Planning (AMP) process, developer funded

4.2.1 Water infrastructure management and delivery

Water supply and waste water treatment in the borough is primarily the responsibility of Severn Trent Water as the statutory undertaker as set out in the Water Industry Act (1991). Anglian Water also has some coverage towards the north of the district.

Severn Trent Water serves a population of approximately 8.7 million people across the Midlands and mid-Wales. Anglian Water serves over 6 million customers including 16,318 households across Rutland and Melton.

The Environment Agency has a responsibility to monitor and regulate the water company's environmental related activities. This includes the issuing of Environmental Permits for waste water discharge from sewage works, discharge of trade effluent, the supply of drinking water and monitoring of water quality.

4.2.2 Assessment of existing provision

4.2.2.1 Water supply and waste water

Leicestershire is within Severn Trent Water's Strategic Grid Water Resource Zone which is the largest water resource zone of the 15 zones.

Waste water within Melton Borough is treated at a series of sewage treatment works (STWs), all of which are owned and operated by Severn Trent Water. The main STW in the area is Melton Mowbray STW, which is located to the west of the down, and discharges treated final effluent to the River Eye. Within the borough there are a further thirteen STWs, these are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Sewage Treatment Works

Sewage Treatment Works	Owner	Location
Bottesford STW	Severn Trent Water	Normanton Lane, Bottesford
Branston STW		Main Street, Branston
Burrough on the Hill STW		Off Newbold Lane,

		Burrough on the Hill
Freeby STW		Main Street, Freeby
Garthorpe STW		Wymondham Road, Garthorpe
Harby STW		Colston Lane, Harby
Melton Mowbray STW		Sysonby Grange Road, Melton Mowbray
Pickwell STW		Main Street, Pickwell
Ragdale STW		Hoby Road, Ragdale
Redmile STW		Church Lane, Redmile
Saxby STW		Garthorpe Road, Saxby
Somerby STW		Burrough Road, Somerby
Waltham on the Wolds STW		Goadby Road, Waltham on the Wolds
Wymondham STW		Nurses Lane, Wymondham

Source: Mineral and Waste Safeguarding (Melton Borough) Document S5/2014 - Leicestershire County Council (October 2014)

4.2.3 Forward planning

Severn Trent Water and Anglian Water are required to publish Water Resource Management Plans which detail the predicted demand and requirements from population growth over the next 25 years. The delivery of, and investment in strategic infrastructure is identified within Asset Management Plans (AMPs), which are produced by the water companies every five years and approved by OFWAT. The current working period is AMP6 which covers 2015 – 2020.

Severn Trent Water's, Water Resource Management Plan (2014) seeks to address the potential impacts of climate change and population growth. Severn Trent Water propose to reduce the overall demand for water and to make the best use of existing water resources by:

- reducing waste by lowering leakage;

- helping customers to become more water efficient;

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- using water trading to make more efficient use of resources and improve resilience;

- developing new sources of water when required; and

- using proactive catchment management measures to protect the drinking water supply from pollution risks.[16]

Across the Anglian Water region there are significant challenges to maintain the demand supply balance. The Anglian Water Resource Management Plan (2015) states that these are mainly caused by high population density and relatively low rainfall which classes the region in severe water stress.[17] Anglian Water has proposed a number of cost-effective options for maintaining this demand supply balance, including:

- reducing leakage;

- installing smart household meters; and

- undertaking water efficiency audits with free fitting of water saving devices.

4.2.4   Planned and committed investment for waste water and water supply

Between 2015 and 2020, Anglian Water plan to spend £15.2 million improving services for Rutland and Melton. This investment will be spent on essential maintenance, new equipment and improving levels of customer service.[18]

4.2.5   Future requirements

The estimated daily water and foul water demand associated with the proposed growth are shown in Table 5.

Average daily water consumption is calculated based on multiplying the anticipated population for each use type by a corresponding l/person/day rate. Foul water is typically estimated to be equivalent to 95% of the daily water demand. It should be noted that this calculates a daily consumption and the actual flow will vary throughout the day. Peak flow is calculated using peaking factors which vary for water and foul.

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[16] Severn Trent Water (2014) *Severn Trent Water: Final Water Resources Management Plan 2014* [Online], Available: https://www.severntrent.com/future/plans-and-strategy/water-resources-management-plan

[17] Anglian Water (2015) *Water Resource Management Plan* [Online], Available: http://www.anglianwater.co.uk/_assets/media/WRMP_2015.pdf

[18] Anglian Water (2015) *Anglian Water and you* [Online], Available: http://www.anglianwater.co.uk/_assets/media/RUTLAND_AND_MELTON.pdf

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Table 5: Future water and foul water demand[19]

Location	Proposed housing	Proposed employment (ha)	Daily water demand (m3/day)	Daily foul demand (m3/day)
Melton NSN	1,500	10ha	618.7	587.7
Melton SSN	1,700	20ha	646.7	614.3
Melton Mowbray	581	1ha	187.4	178.1
Service Centres	1,267*		364.9	346.7
Rural Hubs	247*		71.1	67.6
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	322		92.7	88.1
Total	**5,617**	**31ha**	**1,981.5**	**1,882.5**

*Adjusted to account for completions and small commitments

Severn Trent Water has confirmed that they will complete any necessary improvements to provide additional capacity only once they have sufficient confidence that a development will go ahead. They have indicated that they would be able to provide further details when they know the exact locations for the proposed housing growth (i.e. site allocations).

Regarding water supply, Severn Trent Water does not anticipate that there would be any capacity problems within the urban areas of their network and any issues could be addressed through reinforcing the network. They have stated however that their ability to support significant development in the rural areas is likely to have a greater impact and likely to require greater reinforcement to accommodate greater demands.

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[19] It should be noted that the figures are estimates only for the purpose of initial liaison with utility providers to understand capacity available on the existing networks to serve the developments and the budget costs for connections and any network reinforcements required.

Conversation with Anglian Water is required to understand current capacity and future requirements.

4.2.6 Delivery and funding

Upgrade works will usually be funded through the water company's Asset Management Planning (AMP) process. Additional funding can also be sought from Ofwat, the water industry and sewerage regulator.

New infrastructure works or connections to existing networks will often be funded partly or fully by the developer. The cost and extent of any required network improvements are considered by the water company on approach by a developer.

4.2.7 Conclusion

Severn Trent Water has indicated that the growth in urban areas (i.e. Melton Mowbray's initial growth) can be met through the existing network. However additional development in rural areas may have a greater impact on water supply and correspondence is required with Anglian Water to confirm capacity and future requirements.

4.3   Gas distribution

Gas	Description
Overview	This section details gas distribution and provision in Melton Borough. Suppliers use the National Grid gas network to deliver gas to customers. As with waste, there is a trend for decreasing usage.
Supporting infrastructure	• National Transmission System (National Grid) • Gas distribution networks (National Grid)
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• National Grid • Office for Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)
Evidence base	• National Grid (2015) Long Term Development Plan
Relevant Local Plan policies and Strategic Priorities	• Environment Objectives – 21, 22 & 24 • Policy EN8 – Climate Change • Policy EN9 – Ensuring Energy Efficient and Low Carbon Development • Policy EN10 – Energy Generation from Renewable Sources • Policy IN2 – Infrastructure Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy
Funding	National Grid, connection charges from developers

4.3.1   Gas infrastructure management and delivery

Gas is provided nationally through the National Transmission System (NTS) which is managed by National Grid. Gas is distributed locally by National Grid which owns and operate the local gas distribution network covering the East Midlands.

National Grid Gas Distribution manages the development, operation and maintenance of the High Pressure and below 7barg[20] Distribution Networks. These Networks extend from the Inlet Valves of the Pressure Regulating

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[20] 7 barg refers to 7 times ambient pressure (pressure in the pipeline).

Installations at the National Transmission System (NTS) interface to the outlet of the consumers' Emergency Control Valves in the North West, East Midlands, West Midlands, East Anglia and North London local distribution zones.

The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) monitor and regulate the gas transmission and distribution networks.

4.3.2   Forward planning

The Long Term Development Plan[21] published annually by National Grid sets out an assessment of the future demand for National Grid Gas Distribution. The plan considers demand forecasting, system reinforcement projects and actual demands for the previous year.

4.3.3   Future requirements

Assuming all properties will be gas heated, it is predicted that maximum gas demand associated with the proposed growth will be 45.85MW.

Maximum gas demands is typically calculated by multiplying the gross floor area (GFA) for each use type by a corresponding W/m^2 value. Maximum demand will not occur in every building of the same use type simultaneously and the rates given in the Table 6 include for this.

Table 6: Future gas demand[22]

Location	Proposed housing	Proposed employment (ha)	Max. gas demand (MW)
Melton NSN	1,500	10ha	14.63
Melton SSN	1,700	20ha	21.4
Melton Mowbray	581	1ha	3.1
Service Centres	1,267		4.62
Rural Hubs	247		0.90
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural	322		1.2

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[21] National Grid (2015) *Long Term Development Plan* [Online], Available: http://www2.nationalgrid.com/UK/Industry-information/Developing-our-network/Gas-Distribution-Long-Term-Development-Plan/

[22] It should be noted that the figures are estimates only for the purpose of initial liaison with utility providers to understand capacity available on the existing networks to serve the developments and the budget costs for connections and any network reinforcements required.

Hubs)			
Total	**5,617**	**31ha**	**45.85 MW**

4.3.4   Planned and committed investment

The Long Term Development Plan explains that although overall demand for gas is decreasing, there is still a need to invest to add existing capacity. This is because of possible local constraints within the networks from new developments.

There are a number of significant distribution pipeline projects and below 7barg projects under consideration; however none of these are within the Melton Borough area.

As with electricity, it is likely that any site specific issues such as network connections will be dealt with at the planning application stage.

4.3.5   Delivery and funding

Gas providers have a statutory duty to charge developers and customers to fund improvements required. In cases where wider infrastructure improvement is required, National Grid will undertake a cost benefit analysis on a case by case basis. National Grid may fund wider infrastructure improvements as part of their Long Term Development Plan.

4.3.6   Conclusion

It is difficult to definitively conclude an assessment of predicted gas requirements associated with planned growth as the current trend is for a decrease in gas use. Consultation with National Grid is required to discuss provision and capacity at specific allocated sites when they come forward.

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4.4 Electricity

Electricity	Description
Overview	This section covers the provision of electricity through the Western Power Distribution networks. Renewable energy, e.g. from solar farms, has become an alternative to more traditional forms of electricity provision.
Supporting infrastructure	• Western Power Distribution high voltage network (11kV) • Western Power Distribution low voltage network (400V / 230V)
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• Western Power Distribution (WPD) • Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)
Evidence base	• Western Power Distribution Business Plan (2015-2023) • Comments from Western Power at the IDP Workshop (30/08/16)
Relevant Local Plan policies and Strategic Priorities	• Community Development Priorities – CDP14 • Environment Objectives – 21, 22 & 24 • Policy EN8 – Climate Change • Policy EN9 – Ensuring Energy Efficient and Low Carbon Development • Policy EN10 – Energy Generation from Renewable Sources • Policy IN2 – Infrastructure Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy
Funding	Developer funded

4.4.1 Electricity infrastructure management and delivery

The regional distribution network operator for the borough is Western Power Distribution (WPD). They are responsible for maintaining, repairing and reinforcing the electricity network.

4.4.2   Forward planning

The current Western Power Distribution Business Plan details the delivery plan for the period 2015-2023. The eight year period aligns with the next the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) regulatory price control review period.[23] WPD will be investing £2 billion during this period. This includes expenditure to maintain, extend and reinforce their network.[24] Most of the projects involve maintenance of existing assets, rather than projects which seek to increase capacity.

4.4.3   Future requirements

It is predicted that maximum electricity demand associated with the proposed growth will be 23.73MW.

Maximum electricity demands is typically calculated by multiplying the gross floor area (GFA) of each building by a W/m^2 or kW/unit value applicable to its use type (e.g. residential, commercial, retail etc.). Maximum demand will not occur in every building of the same use type simultaneously and the rates given in the Table 7 includes for this.

Table 7: Future electricity demand[25]

Location	Proposed housing	Proposed employment (ha)	Max. electricity demand (MW)
Melton NSN	1,500	10ha	7.3
Melton SSN	1,700	20ha	9.6
Melton Mowbray	581	1ha	1.52
Service Centres	1,267		2.28
Rural Hubs	247		0.44
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural	322		0.57

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[23] Western Power Distribution (2013) *RIIO-ED1 Business Plan* [Online], Available: https://www.westernpower.co.uk/docs/About-us/Stakeholder-information/Our-future-business-plan/Seperate-documents/Overview-document.aspx

[24] Western Power Distribution (2013) *WPD East Midlands Business Plan Summary* [Online], Available: https://www.westernpower.co.uk/docs/About-us/Stakeholder-information/Our-future-business-plan/Single-page-summaries/East-Midlands-single-page-summary.aspx

[25] It should be noted that the figures are estimates only for the purpose of initial liaison with utility providers to understand capacity available on the existing networks to serve the developments and the budget costs for connections and any network reinforcements required.

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Hubs)			
Total	**6,125**	**31ha**	**21.71MW**

Discussions with WPD have highlighted capacity issues to support any proposed development. According to WPD, proposed new housing could be serviced for up to three years; however any new commercial or industrial development (such as the new 20ha employment site at South Melton) would require upgrade work and, most likely, a new primary substation. There will be significant costs associated with this substation. In order for this to progress then a planning application will need to be submitted. Particular issues also surround the management of future distributed generation on the network.

There is currently one primary substation in the north of Melton, at Holwell, and two primary substations on the eastern side of Melton Mowbray, at Tuxbury Road and Regent Street. WPD report that there is some capacity at the Regent Street primary substation but there is an issue getting the cables out as the site is landlocked and crossed by the railway and the river (the switchboard is on the other side of the river). Any work here would likely cause significant traffic impacts and disruption for the public.

Western Power advised that any increased demand would not be met through renewable generation as they are already experiencing capacity issues in this sector.

4.4.4   Delivery and funding

Delivery of new electrical infrastructure associated with proposed development is normally funded by the developer. As our contact with Western Power confirmed, any new electricity infrastructure provision is normally determined at the planning application stage.

4.4.5   Conclusion

The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule makes for the provision of one new primary substation to serve the new 20ha employment site at Melton, in addition to noting that further electricity infrastructure may be required over the plan period. It is acknowledged that whilst capacity is currently available for residential development, this is only in the short term and a further assessment of the options at each of the allocated sites is required.

4.5   Alternative approaches

There are a number of alternative approaches to utilities provision and management which could be considered as part of new development.

4.5.1   Multi-User Service Company (MUSCo)

A Multi-User Service Company (MUSCo) could be considered as an alternative approach to using the utility companies that would normally provide individual services to a development site. A MUSCo is able to act as an umbrella organisation and provide multiple utilities to the same site, offering cost and programme savings and acting as a single point of contact when planning works. Decentralising this management of utilities can provide a number of local benefits to an area, such as the potential to improve energy security, generating a financial return and raising the environmental performance of a new development.

The use of MUSCo's in the UK is a relatively new concept, however this approach is gaining more interest due to the increased cost of utility connections, deregulation of utilities and greater opportunities for returns. The MUSCo's work would be carried out in partnership with developers to provide reliability of supply to an area.

A MUSCo would need to be created to manage this process. The MUSCo is often a partnership of developers and interested bodies such as local councils. The MUSCo then employs energy specialists to advise and assist as required. The use of these specialists is often what gives the MUSCo a competitive edge over the standard procurement route through the statutory utility providers. This enables local supply in collaboration with regional energy companies.

There may be opportunities as part of the urban expansion of Melton Mowbray to create a MUSCo and to explore how this could be implemented and what benefits it could bring.

4.5.2   Energy centres and district heating

One option to provide heat and power to Melton Mowbray would be to install a centralized energy centre, with a District Heating pipe network built around the site, with connections into each building. Boilers in the energy centre are traditionally driven by oil or gas, although biomass is increasingly being used. These systems are commonplace in continental Europe, but less so in the UK, although they are becoming more widely used.

The system works by transferring hot water (or steam) along highly insulated pipework from the energy centre into the buildings on site, as required. This hot water then enters a heat exchange within the building from where the power is distributed around the building as needed. This allows each building, and each property within the building to be metered separately.

Such an installation can increase efficiency and therefore potentially reduce costs, and any excess energy created can be sold back to the wider grid network. A

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District Heating network could form part of the utility network provided by an appointed MUSCo.

4.6   Waste

Water	Description
Overview	This section considers waste management infrastructure in the borough. Although waste generation is decreasing nationally, infrastructure will still be required to address the needs of a range of different types of waste across the borough: domestic, commercial, industrial, construction related, hazardous and agricultural waste.
Supporting infrastructure	• Energy from Waste (EfW) plants • Waste transfer stations • Household waste and recycling sites (HWRs) • Landfill
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• Leicestershire County Council • Melton Borough Council • Commercial waste operators • Environment Agency
Evidence base	• EU Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2008) • National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) • Leicestershire County Council (2016) Minerals and Waste Local Plan Pre-Submission 2016 • Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy • Correspondence with Leicestershire County Council – Waste team
Relevant Local Plan policies and Strategic Priorities	• Environment Objective - 25 • Policy EN9 – Ensuring Energy Efficient and Low Carbon Development • Policy D1 – Raising the Standard of Design
Funding	Private Finance Initiatives, waste charging at HWRs, developer funded

4.6.1 Waste infrastructure management and delivery

Melton Borough Council is the Waste Collection Authority for the Melton Borough area. As such it is responsible for the collection of municipal solid waste.

Leicestershire County Council (LCC) is the statutory Waste Disposal Authority for its area and is responsible for the management and disposal of waste. It is also the waste planning authority and is responsible of preparing planning policies for waste and determining planning applications for waste development.

4.6.2 Assessment of existing provision

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) (i.e. household and domestic waste) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) wastes are managed similarly in Leicestershire and facilities deal with both waste streams.

For Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste, the intent is to allow for the continuation of the currently attained recycling rate of 52%, with predictions that there will be no growth in arisings there is sufficient capacity currently.[26]

Hazardous waste is produced within all three major waste streams (LACW, C&I and C&D) and can include everyday items such as batteries alongside substances like asbestos. Data from the Environment Agency shows more hazardous waste being created than managed in Leicestershire – the County is a net exporter and LCC are considering solutions to this to move towards self-sufficiency.

Most agricultural waste is animal and plant waste which is dealt with on site therefore only a small amount needs to be transferred to a specialist waste facility. Although there is an estimated shortfall, the tonnes required are too small in scale to justify the creation of a new specialised facility.

Within Melton Borough, there are three household waste and recycling sites (HWRs):

- Lake Terrace (Melton Mowbray HWR);
- Normanton Lane (Bottesford HWR); and
- Knossington Road (Somerby HWR).

The HWR in Melton Mowbray is the largest HWR. There is also a materials recovery facility (MRF) at Melton.

Approximately 50% of waste in Leicestershire goes to landfill and 50% to third party waste transfer stations. This then goes onto an Energy from Waste facility or is disposed of in another way. LCC has a desire to move waste up the waste hierarchy and reduce the amount that is disposed to landfill.

LCC have stated that capacity at HWRs is a key area of concern. Melton Mowbray HWR received 4,669 tonnes per annum (tpa) of waste in 2014/15. At

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[26] Leicestershire County Council (2016) *Minerals and Waste Local Plan Pre-Submission 2016* [Online], Available: http://www.leics.gov.uk/minerals_and_waste_local_plan_pre-submission_2016.pdf

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peak times, the site has been around 12% over capacity. The lack of staffing at the HWR site could also be contributing to the over capacity problem.

4.6.3   Forward planning

Waste management policy and guidance indicates that all local planning authorities, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, should look to drive waste up the 'waste hierarchy'. The EU Waste Framework Directive[27] introduced the 'Waste Hierarchy' as shown in Figure 7.
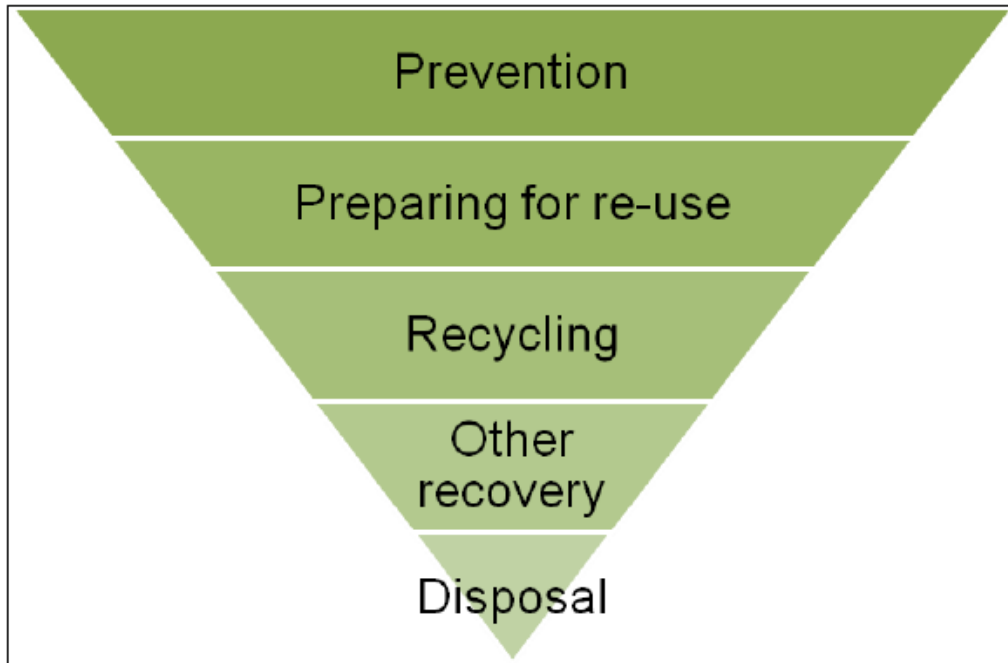
Figure 7: Waste hierarchy[28]

LCC is the minerals and waste planning authority for the area (outside of the Leicester City area). It is currently consulting on its Minerals and Waste Local Plan which covers the period up to 2031.[29] The plan aims to:

- Enable the delivery of sufficient new waste management capacity equal to the waste arising in Leicestershire;

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[27] Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 [Online], Available:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/218586/l_31220081122en00030030.pdf

[28] Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) *National Planning Policy for Waste* [Online], Available:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

[29] Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 [Online], Available:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/218586/l_31220081122en00030030.pdf

- Support the delivery of the Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (LMWMS) targets; and

- Allow waste management in the county to move greater amounts of waste away from disposal.

LCC has consulted on various changes to the HWRs in Leicestershire in order to help them make significant financial savings. These include making people who live outside Leicestershire pay to use this service, making organisations pay to use the service (e.g. charities and parish councils), making householders pay in situations where they wish to get rid of items that aren't household waste (e.g. large bits of wood) and reducing the opening times of the sites.[30]

4.6.4   Assessment of future requirements

Table 8 considers the household waste forecast in line with the proposed housing growth in the borough over the plan period, up to 2036.

Table 8: Household waste forecast

Total waste in Melton 2014/15	20,134
Calculated waste per household 2015	0.894
Calculated waste 2036	24,690
Calculated waste 2036, accounting for waste reduction trend	15,638

DEFRA data[31] was used to find out how much waste is currently generated in Melton per year. A sensitivity check was undertaken to take account of changes in waste generation per capita. In the borough, there is a 2.2% reduction each year. Taking into consideration the waste reduction trend to the predicted total in 2036, the revised total is expected to be 15,638 tonnes.

4.6.5   Planned and committed investment

LCC is currently considering ways of increasing household waste infrastructure capacity. It mentions that there could be some viability in technical solutions such as more efficient skip arrangements and collections or elevating parts of the site so that skips can be stored on top of one another. However this is seen as a temporary solution and ultimately there is a requirement for at least one new site, potentially one large site for all of Melton Borough.

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[30] Leicestershire County Council (2015) *Household waste consultation: 2015* [Online], Available: http://www.leics.gov.uk/lcc_rhws_consultation_easy_read_2015.pdf

[31] DEFRA (2016) *Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics* [Online], Available: https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local_authority_collected_waste_management_statistics/datapackage.zip

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Based on the assessment of future demand and conversations with LCC, the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule includes the provision of new HWR facilities which could be delivered on either a single site or through expansion of existing facilities (this is subject to further work with LCC). The estimated capital cost for this is £6m. At the moment there are no further waste infrastructure projects planned for the borough.

4.6.6 Delivery and funding

Strategic waste infrastructure is often privately funded, for example through Private Finance Initiatives (PFIs) or met through existing municipal waste contracts. LCC has been exploring a number of other funding methods. LCC's experience of waste charging at HWRs has been moderately successful and has helped to generate steady income as well as decrease the amount of waste received, and to a degree help alleviate capacity issues. However the amount of income is not sufficient to fund a new HWR and there is a limit to how much charging LCC can apply.

When considering planning applications, developer contributions are sought if the nearest HWR has no capacity. LCC will consider the cost of the particular HWR site and divide that cost according to the number of households that use that site as the contribution required per household. The identified rate for the Melton site is £88 per household.

CIL regulations do not allow LCC to collect developer contributions into a single pot for contribution to a new HWR project or similar waste related infrastructure.

4.6.7 Conclusion

It is expected that the relevant Waste Planning Authorities (Leicestershire County Council) will continue to assess the requirements for waste management, covering the Melton Borough Local Plan period to 2036. The key area of concern is around household and recycling waste sites which are already operating over capacity. It is however acknowledged that the trend in waste generation per capita is the major factor in defining the amount of waste likely to be generated in 2036.

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4.7 Telecommunications and broadband

Telecoms	Description
Overview	This section covers provision of mobile and broadband services to residents and businesses in Melton Borough. There is a desire to promote decent mobile phone coverage and high speed fibre broadband across the county to serve existing and proposed developments.
Supporting infrastructure	- Existing Telecoms Networks - Current High Speed Broadband provision in the area - Telephone masts
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	- BT - Other Broadband Providers (Virgin Media etc.) - Superfast Leicestershire
Evidence base	- Correspondence with Superfast Leicestershire - Superfast Leicestershire's website - Annual Network Update Plans
Relevant Local Plan Policy and Strategic Priorities	- Community Development Priorities – CDP12 & 13 - Policy IN3: Broadband
Funding	Privately funded, government supported projects (e.g. Superfast Leicestershire to promote the implementation of Superfast Broadband across the county)

4.7.1 Telecommunications and broadband infrastructure management and delivery

Telecoms services are provided across the UK by a range of internet service providers; however the majority of residential and business subscribers are served by one of the five major providers – BT, Sky, Virgin Media, Talk Talk or EE. BT

Openreach own most of the underlying telecoms cables and equipment which the other intent providers 'rent' from them.

2G, 3G and 4G mobile services are offered nationally by four UK mobile phone operators: EE, O2, 3 and Vodafone, who each own their own infrastructure of masts and cables.

Broadband services within Leicestershire are mainly delivered by BT and Virgin Media.

4.7.2 Assessment of existing provision and future requirements

Given the rural nature of the borough, mobile phone service and access to superfast broadband can be an issue.

High speed fibre broadband is now considered an essential part of any new development. Comments from Leicestershire County Council (Superfast Leicestershire) revealed that the requirement for superfast broadband connectivity to new developments is likely to be an issue given that developers cannot be mandated to supply fibre solution via S106 agreements.

4.7.3 Forward planning

Mobile phone providers produce Annual Network Update Plans which identify areas where they plan to improve their networks and mobile phone coverage.

Superfast Leicestershire is a £33 million project, led by Leicestershire County Council and a number of other organisations and authorities, including Melton Borough Council, set up to promote superfast fibre broadband for homes and businesses across the county.

4.7.4 Delivery and funding

Telecommunications and broadband infrastructure is normally privately funded. However broadband initiatives are sometimes partly funded by government and other bodies. Superfast Leicestershire has received funding from Leicestershire County Council; district and borough councils; the Government; the European Union Development Fund; the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership; and BT.[32]

4.7.5 Conclusion

It is difficult to plan for the borough's broadband and telecommunication requirements over the plan period because technology is constantly changing and developing. No new broadband or telecommunications infrastructure has been identified in addition to the Superfast Leicestershire programme. Further consultation with mobile and broadband providers is required to discuss provision at allocated sites when they come forward.

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[32] Superfast Leicestershire (2016) *FAQs* [Online], Available: www.superfastleicestershire.org.uk

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5 Social Infrastructure

5.1 Healthcare

Healthcare	Description
Overview	This section includes primary and secondary healthcare infrastructure and adult social care infrastructure. Primary healthcare infrastructure includes general practice surgeries (GPS) and dental facilities. Secondary infrastructure includes hospitals and acute care. The Health and Social Care Act made a number of changes to healthcare provision and created Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) to replace Primary Care Trusts (PCTs). CCGs manage a large proportion of the NHS budget and operate by commissioning healthcare services such as hospital care and rehabilitation care.
Supporting infrastructure	• Hospitals • General Practice Surgeries (GPS) • Dental facilities
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• East Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group (ELR CCG) • South West Lincolnshire CCG • Leicester County Council Public Health • The Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust
Evidence base	• Valuation Office Agency Data • NHS Choices • Health and Social Care Information Centre (2016) General Practice Workforce Census – General and Personal Medical Services, England • Correspondence with ELR CCG
Relevant Local Plan policies	• Policy C9: Healthy Communities • Policy IN2: Infrastructure Contributions & Community Infrastructure Levy

	• Community Development Priorities CDP12 - 15
Funding	NHS, developer contributions

5.1.1　Healthcare infrastructure management and delivery

The Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) were abolished by the Health and Social Care Act in April 2013 and the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) came into statutory form. CCGs have the responsibility for managing NHS budget and monitoring contract performance of the services they commission.

The East Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group (ELR CCG) has the responsibility for commissioning healthcare services for residents in Blaby, Lutterworth, Market Harborough, Rutland, Oadby and Wigston, Melton and the surrounding areas. The ELR CCG is formed of GPs from 32 practices in the south and east of Leicestershire and Rutland serving around 315,000 patients.

Two surgeries in Bottesford and Croxton Kerrial are part of the South West Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group. This CCG is made up of a group of 19 GP practices in Grantham, Sleaford and the surrounding villages.

The Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust is responsible for providing integrated mental health, learning disability and community health services in Leicestershire. The adult mental health and adult learning disability services range from acute inpatient care, acute assessment and home treatment, day care, psychological therapies, community-based mental health care and assertive outreach, day care and prison healthcare, along with locality-based learning disability teams, short break homes, specialist inpatient care, autism and outreach services. The Trust also provides mental health services for families, young people and children which includes mental health services for children and young people, health visiting, school nursing, paediatric medicine, health promotion, sexual health and nutrition services. The community health service provided by the trust includes adult nursing and therapy services, general and stroke rehabilitation, end of life care, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, podiatry, falls prevention, and mental health services for older people.

The framework through which health services are managed and delivered in the area are set out in some of the following key documents:

- East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG 5-year strategy, Primary Care Transformation Plan, Better Care Fund plan and operational plan;

- Leicestershire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan and Better Care Fund;

- Better Care Together 5-Year Strategic Plan;

- Leicestershire Communities Strategy; and

- Leicestershire Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

5.1.2   Forward planning

The Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan (November 2016) Policy C9: Healthy Communities, emphasises the importance of health and wellbeing in the delivery of sustainable development. The policy requires all development proposals to make a positive contribution to promoters of health and wellbeing including:

- Good quality, accessible green spaces, public realm, sports and recreational facilities close to where people live and work;

- Safe, convenient and attractive network of streets, paths and cycleways integrated with public transport which connect homes, workplaces, shops, schools, healthcare, leisure and other services and facilities to encourage active travel and prevents social isolation;

- High quality local food growing spaces, including green roofs, edible landscaping, garden plots, community gardens, allotments and local markets, in order to provide access to fresh, healthy and affordable food;

- Good local air quality, with new development in an air quality management area to be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Air Quality Action Plan, providing an air quality assessment where appropriate.

The policy requires that proposals for new health care facilities relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling route and be accessible to all sectors of the community. It also states that opportunities for the multi-use and co-location of health facilities with other services and facilities should be considered to provide co-ordinated care and a community focus.

The strategic priorities set out the aspiration for what the borough would look like following the implementation of the Local Plan. The Community Development Priorities (CDP) provide the strategic priorities relating to health and wellbeing. The following CDPs are relevant to healthcare:

- CDP12 – Improves facilities for all the community;

- CDP13 – Improves access to services and facilities, including health, social care, jobs, recreation, sport and education, broadband;

- CDP14 – Promotes sustainable communities; and

- CDP15 – Improve the health of the Borough and reduce health inequalities within the community.

5.1.3   Assessment of existing provision

5.1.3.1   Hospitals

St Mary's Hospital is the only hospital in the borough, and is located in Melton Mowbray. It provides about 17 different departments and services including urgent care, cardiology, dermatology, general surgery, and orthopaedics. St

Mary's Birthing Centre located within Melton Mowbray Hospital provides maternity services.

There are also a number of local hospitals outside the borough where residents of Melton can be referred to depending on their local needs and location. These include Loughborough Hospital, Leicester Royal Infirmary, Market Harborough District Hospital, and Rutland Memorial Hospital.

5.1.3.2   Dentists

There are six dental practices within the borough as set out in Table 9 below. Dental provision can fluctuate in volume according to the demand for private services. Due to this setup, it is difficult to determine where spare capacity is located and which practices could support population growth. It is judged that demand for dentist care is met partly by the private market.

Table 9: Existing dentist facilities within Melton[33]

Name	Location
Bottesford Dental Practice	12 Albert Street, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0AJ
Oasis Dental Clinic	16 Asfordby Road, Melton Mowbray Leics, LE13 0HR
High Street Dental Care	12 High Street, Melton Mowbray LE13 0TR
Park Road Dental Practice	20 Park Road, Melton Mowbray LE13 1TY
The White House Dental Practice	79 Scalford Road, Melton Mowbray LE13 1JZ
Melton Orthodontics	3 Nottingham Street, Melton Mowbray LE13 1NN

5.1.3.3   General Practice Surgeries

There are seven General Practice surgeries (GPs) located within Melton Borough (see Table 10). However some of these are branch surgeries and have been grouped together in Table 10 below. There are approximately 40 general practitioners (GP) working in these practices serving a total of approximately 52,030[34] registered patients. This figure also includes people living outside the borough as the catchment area of some of the practices extends into areas beyond the local authority boundary. Likewise, there are GP surgeries located outside of the Melton area with catchment areas that extend into the borough. Almost all of the catchment areas of each GP surgery overlap thereby providing a choice of surgeries to residents. Table 10 provides detail on the GP surgeries within the borough.

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[33] Valuation Office Agency (2016) Valuation Office Agency Data [Online], Available: http://www.2010.voa.gov.uk/rli/en/advanced/assessment-history/

[34] NHS Choices (2016) GP in Melton Mowbray [Online], Available: http://www.nhs.uk/service-search/GP/Melton-Mowbray/Results/4/-0.887/52.766/4/14194?distance=25&ResultsOnPageValue=10&isNational=0&totalItems=472&currentPage=2

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Table 10: Existing GPS within Melton

Surgery	No. of registered patients	Catchment area	No. of GPs
The Waltham Surgery and Bottesford Surgery	4,653	Long Clawson; Hose; Stathern; Harby; Belvoir; Croxton Kerrial; Knipton; Scalford; Redmile; Plungar; Eastwell; Waltham on the Wolds; Freeby; Wymondham; Bakestone; Buckminster; Garthorpe; Coston; Sproxton; Saltby; Wyville; Harlaxton; Barrowby; Allington; Foston;Long Bennington; Alverton; Orston; Aslocton; Whatton; Langar; Barnstone	3
Market Overton and Somerby Surgeries	3,721	Wymondham; Saxby; Garthorpe; Stapleford; Leesthorpe; Little Dalby; Thorpe Satchville; John O'Gaunt; Somerby; Pickwell; Cold Overton; Knossington; Oakham; Brooke; Greetham; Exton; Whitewell; South Witham; Whissendine; Langham; Launde Abbey	9
Latham House Medical Practice and Asfordby Surgery	35,600	Ab Kettleby, Asfordby, Asfordby Hill, Ashby Folville, Ashwell, Barsby, Bescaby, Branston, Brentingby, Brooksby, Buckminster, Burrough on the Hill, Burton Lazars, Chadwell, Cold Overton, Coston, Eastwell, Eaton, Edmondthorpe, Freeby, Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Gaddesby, Garthorpe, Goadby Marwood, Great Dalby, Grimston, Harby, Hoby, Holwell, Hose, John O'Gaunt, Kirby Bellars, Langham, Little Dalby, Long Clawson, Lowesby, Marefield, Nether Broughton, Old Dalby, Owston, Pickwell, Ragdale, Rotherby, Saltby, Saxby, Saxelby, Scalford, Shoby, Six Hills, Somerby, South Croxton, Sproxton, Stapelford, Stathern, Stonesby, Teigh, Thorpe Arnold, Thorpe Satchville, Thrussington, Twyford, Waltham, Wartnaby, Welby, Whissendine, Wycomb, Wyfordby, Wymondham.	20
Long Clawson	6,358	Barkestone; Plungar; Stathern; Harby; Eaton; Eastwell; Long Clawson; Hose; Goadby Marwood; Wycomb; Scalford; Ab Kettleby; Old Dalby; Nether Broughton; Upper Broughton; Colston Bassett; Kinoulton; Hickling	8
Stackyard Surgery	1,697	Muston; Redmile; Bakerstone; Belvoir; Sthathern; Eastwell; Eaton; Branston; Knipton; Harston; Croxton Kerrial; Goadby Marwood;	8

Surgery	No. of registered patients	Catchment area	No. of GPs
		Wycomb; Brentingby; Waltham on the Wolds; Stonesby; Sproxton; Chadwell; Freeby; Brentingby; Wyfordby; Stapleford; Garthorpe; Wymondham; Coston; Buckminster; Sewstern; Stainby; Wyville	

Figure 8 identifies the existing healthcare facilities (GP surgeries, dentists and hospital) within the borough.
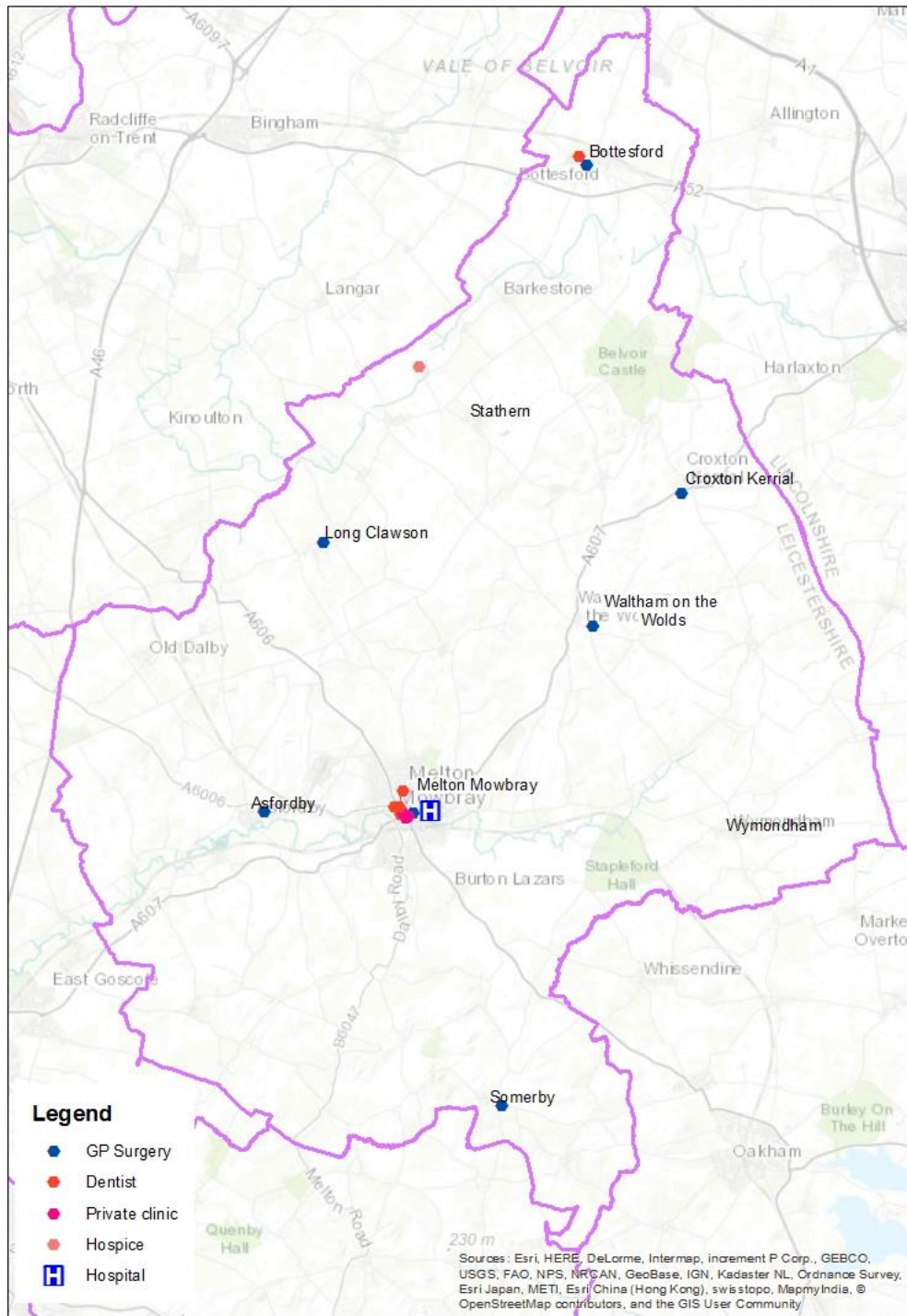
Figure 8: Existing healthcare facilities

In addition to the GP surgeries identified above, there are a number of practices outside the borough with catchment areas extending into the borough. This includes:

- Woolsthorpe Surgery

- Oakham Medical Practice

- Market Overton Surgery (& Somerby)

- The County Practice Syston

- The Jubilee Medical Practice

All of the general practice surgeries within the borough are currently accepting new patients. This suggests that there is some capacity in the existing provision to accommodate some of the planned growth. Further clarification is required from the NHS to confirm whether this potential capacity to accommodate growth can be converted to actual capacity especially given the threats to existing capacity from consolidations/ reorganisations

Table 11 provides a broad indication of the existing standard of provision in Melton based on the total number of GPS in the area and the combined number of registered patients.

Table 11: Existing healthcare standards of provision

Area	Surgeries serving the area	Total no of GP	Number of patients	Standard of provision (GP per 10,000 population)
Melton	The Waltham Surgery and Bottesford Surgery; Market Overton and Somerby Surgeries; Latham House Medical Practice and Asfordby Surgery; Long Clawson and Stackyard Surgery	40	52,030	7.68

5.1.4 Assessment of future requirements

Estimated cost and demand for healthcare facilities (GP surgeries and dental practices) based on planned population growth are provided in the tables below. Estimated costs have been rounded and are approximates. Chapter 2 and Appendix A provide further details of the methodology used and the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule sets out a number of cost assumptions that have been made.

5.1.4.1 General Practice Surgeries

In order to assess the estimated demand for GP surgeries based upon growth in the borough, the national average GP per population benchmark, and the planned population growth in each area have been considered. Table 12 below summarises this analysis.

Although the number of GPs per population in England varies from region to region, and there is no set recommended GP per patient ratio due to the differing

needs of registered patients, data from the General Practice Workforce Census indicates that the average number of full time equivalent (FTE) GPs per 10,000 population in England is 6.55[35]**.** The standard of provision of GP per population in Melton is 7.68, which is above the national average of 6.55. However this may in reality become lower given the current NHS reorganisation and national shortage of GPs. Nevertheless this average has been used as a benchmark, assuming that any threshold below this is below the national average.

The capital cost of delivering surgeries is based on a standard of 150m² per GP. Table 12 gives an indication of the estimated capital cost for future growth in Melton.

Table 12: Estimated cost for demand for GP services

Location	Population forecast	Estimated m² of GP surgery required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	718	£1,395,000
Service Centres	2,894	233	£453,000
Rural Hubs	564	48	£93,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	114	£222,000
Total	**13,974**	**1,113**	**£2,163,000**

5.1.4.2   Dentists

The capital cost of delivering dental practices is based on a standard of 130m² per dentist. It is assumed that one dental practice is needed per 1,900 population.

Table 13: Estimated cost for demand for dental practices

Location	Population forecast	Estimated m² of dental practice required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	623	£1,000,000
Service Centres	2,894	202	£325,000
Rural Hubs	564	42	£68,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	99	£159,000

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[35] Health and Social Care Information Centre (2016) *General Practice Workforce Census – General and Personal Medical Services, England* 30 September 2015, Provisional Experimental Statistics [Online], Available: http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB20503/nhs-staf-2005-2015-gene-prac-rep.pdf

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Total	13,974	966	£1,552,000

5.1.5   Healthcare infrastructure planning issues

The above assessment provides an indication of the potential need required to support the planned growth. However, the CCG advises that although the IDP should consider the need for healthcare, it would be difficult to accurately establish the funding and delivery mechanisms for healthcare infrastructure as the NHS is undergoing reorganisation.

The ELR CCG notes that there is a national shortage of GP surgeries across the country and on-going issues with recruitment. There have been GP closures in the wider health community (specifically in Leicester City) which might have a knock on effect on the GP per population provision in the borough.

5.1.6   Planned and committed investment

The Melton Issues and Options Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2014) highlighted that the now abolished PCT advised that the community health services required for development would be provided by mobile clinical staff based at St Mary's Hospital. Additional space for GP consulting rooms would also be needed to support the housing growth. The former PCT also advised the only feasible solution to providing this space would be an extension to the existing multidisciplinary health facility in Melton Mowbray, Latham House.

Latham House Medical Practice in Melton Mowbray are currently in discussions with local commissioners, Melton Borough Council, and NHS England regarding the planned growth in the area and about which other services should be provided from Latham House potentially within a multi-specialty contract. The Practice considers that the current sites have the capacity (space) for expansion to support the proposed development in the area. The practice will be submitting an application for S106 funding.

There are no plans for additional dental facilities however our assessment indicates that this could potentially be required. Although this is subject to further discussions with the relevant stakeholders, we have accounted for the provision of dental facilities in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule.

5.1.7   Conclusion

The above assessment indicates that the standard of provision of GP per population in Melton is 7.68, which is above the national average of 6.55. This suggests that there is some capacity within existing GP surgeries to absorb some of the planned growth. However, the CCG highlights the national shortage of GPs in the country and the potential implications to Melton.

It is clear that the forecasted population growth would have an impact on healthcare provision in the borough and additional healthcare provision would be required. However at this stage, there is no concrete mechanism on funding and delivery. Further discussions and engagement is required with healthcare providers.

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5.2   Education

Education	Description
Overview	This section considers education infrastructure which includes early years, primary and secondary education and special schools. Leicestershire County Council as the local education authority undertakes modelling work to assess the available capacity of schools in the borough. The advice from the modelling is used to inform the requirements for primary and secondary school places along with the cost provision of these requirements.
Supporting infrastructure	16 Day Nurseries 25 Primary schools 4 Secondary schools 1 Special school (there is a unit for pupils with moderate learning difficulties attached to Sherard Primary School) 16 Nurseries
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	- Leicestershire County Council - Academy trusts - Private day care nurseries
Evidence base	- Education Act (1996) - Valuation Office Agency Data - Leicestershire County Council (2014) In the right place - A strategy for the organisation of school and other learning places in Leicestershire 2014/2018 - Leicestershire Market Position Statement (2016) - Leicestershire County Council (2014) Planning Obligations Policy - Correspondence with Leicestershire County Council – Education Department

Relevant Local Plan policies	• Policy C7 – Rural Services • Policy IN2: Infrastructure Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy • CDP12 (Community Development Priority – Improve facilities for all the community) • CDP13 (Community Development Priority – Improve access to services and facilities) • CDP14 (Community Development Priority – Promote sustainable communities)
Funding	Government funding, local authority, developer contributions, privately funded

5.2.1   Education infrastructure management and delivery

The Education Act gives county councils statutory responsibility to ensure that there is adequate education provision for children and young people.

"A local authority shall (so far as their powers enable them to do so) contribute towards the spiritual, moral, mental and physical development of the community by securing that efficient primary education, secondary education and, in the case of a local authority in England, further education, are available to meet the needs of the population in their area"[36]

Leicestershire County Council (LCC) has a statutory responsibility for education provision in the county for children between the ages 5 and 19 years.

The County have a duty to secure sufficient supply of school places in buildings that are fit for purpose and located in the right area. The NPPF requires local authorities to take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting the education requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education.

Subsequent legislation (Academies Act 2010) has created a platform for the development of a more diverse and more locally accountable school system, supported by a wider range of providers than in the past particularly by academy trusts and sponsors. Academies and free schools operate under a contract with the Secretary of State for Education rather than being maintained by the local authority.

There are approximately 20 schools within Melton that have academy status.

However, regardless of whether schools have academy status, are free schools, county schools or others, LCC remains the responsible authority for ensuring that there are sufficient school places available to meet the educational needs of the population.

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[36] Department of Education (1996) *Education Act - Section 13* [Online], Available: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/contents

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The education strategy for the county is set out in the following key documents:

- Leicestershire County Council – In the right place 2014/18: This document sets out a strategy for the organisation of school and other learning places in Leicestershire.

- Leicestershire Market Position Statement (June 2016).

5.2.2   Forward planning

The LCC Strategy 'In the Right Place 2014/2018'[37] sets out the county's vision and strategic ambition for the next four years and also the key priorities it seeks to deliver to meet its statutory duty to have a strong supply of high quality school places, in buildings that are fit for purpose. The priorities are set out below:

- To provide the additional primary school places required and to identify the capital budget necessary to meet this need before allocating any other expenditure.

- To ensure there is a good supply of secondary places in each locality, offered through well planned, sustainable and viable solutions, underpinned by robust funding arrangements.

- To identify sufficient capital funding to fulfil our commitment to the programme of Area Special School development, completing the final development in Wigston.

- To ensure that basic need capital allocated to the LA is targeted towards meeting the need for additional places arising from increased births and general demographic change.

- To seek to support opportunities to address structural change to the pattern of education, where this can be linked to basic need requirements in the locality, and where there is a robust case for change.

- To seek to support opportunities to remove the 10+ system in the four remaining areas of Leicestershire, to enable the retention of year 6 pupils in primary schools, where; there is local demand from parents for change, there is a partnership approach, the change is affordable, and leads to a sustainable solution for schools and improved outcomes.

- To work with each District, housing developers, maintained schools and Academies to ensure; that appropriate contributions are received for new school places, proportionate to the scale of development, and used in a way which provides for the best educational solution.

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[37] Leicestershire County Council (2014) *In the right place - A strategy for the organisation of school and other learning places in Leicestershire 2014/2018* [Online], Available: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2016/1/21/In-the-right-place-school-places-strategy.pdf

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- To support the development of a vibrant and sustainable mixed market approach to the provision of school and other learning places in Leicestershire, so as to promote the best possible choice and diversity.

- To further develop strong arrangements for the management of our assets, and strengthen our relationship with Academies, to ensure all school buildings (irrespective of their designation and howsoever funded) are maintained fit for purpose.

5.2.3   Assessment of existing and future provision

5.2.3.1   Early years education

The government provides Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) funding for all three and four year olds from the start of the pre-determined term dates set out by the DfE. The FEEE provides up to 15 hours of flexible provision per week over 38 weeks of the year. Delivery can be through a range of providers including pre-schools, nurseries, child-minders, nursery classes and nursery schools all of which can offer access to FEEE funding. In Leicestershire 99.98% of the FEEE is delivered through the PVI (Private, Voluntary and Independent sector) and the remainder through an LA maintained nursery provision.

LCC administers the funding on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE) and implements an Early Years Single Funding Formula (EYSFF) to calculate an individual hourly rate for each early year's provider.

The FEEE is also available for targeted two year olds. Around 40% of two year olds are entitled to 570 hours of FEEE with a maximum of 15 hours available per week.

The Leicestershire Market Position Statement states that there is a downward trend in the number of childcare providers in Leicestershire.

There are currently 16 day nurseries within the borough as identified in Table 14.

Table 14: Existing day nurseries in Melton[38]

Address
Riverbank Day Nursery, Asfordby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 0HN
The Woodlands At Asfordby Road Sports Ground, Asfordby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 OHN
Grnds Of Belvoir High School, Barkestone Lane, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0AL
Day Nursery At King Edward 7th Upper School, Burton Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 1DR
Early Years Nursery At Swallowdale School, Dalby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 0BJ
The Melton Mowbray Nursery School 34, Dalby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 0BH

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[38] Valuation Office Agency (2016) Valuation Office Agency Data [Online], Available:
http://www.2010.voa.gov.uk/rli/en/advanced/assessment-history/

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Brunts Farmhouse 9, East End, Long Clawson, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4NG
Old Dalby Pre School, Main Road, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 3LR
Montessori Nursery School At Manor Farm 31, Main Street, Branston, Grantham, Lincs, NG32 1RU
James Barney Childcare Centre, Norman Way, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 1JE
Lara House Unit 6, Normanton Lane, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0EL
Unit 7 The Dairy 47, North Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 1NL
Rosebuds Pre-School At The Melton Kyokushin Dogi Building, Saxby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 1BW
Asfordby Pre School At Asfordby Primary School, Saxelby Road, Asfordby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 3TU
2, St Johns Drive, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 1JX
80, Welby Lane, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 0TD

5.2.3.2   School education

The education facilities in Melton Borough comprises of:

- 25 primary schools;
- 3 secondary/high schools;
- 2 further education colleges
- 2 special schools.

Within this provision there are 20 academies, five voluntary controlled, two community schools and one Local Authority maintained school.
There is a varying pattern of secondary education within Leicestershire. Some schools have an age range of 11 – 16 years or 11-19 years and others retain an age range of 11-14 years and 14-19 years.

Primary education is forecasted over 5 years. Appendix B provides an overview of primary school forecast for Melton Borough. There are six primary schools in Melton Mowbray and 16 in village locations. Appendix B demonstrates that there is currently capacity in some schools but possibly not in the near future.

LCC notes that the smallest school in the borough has capacity for 49 pupils. The largest has capacity for 593 pupils. Currently, there are four schools with less than 50 pupils on roll. Six schools are forecast to have a deficit of places within the next five years, of these three schools are in Melton Mowbray, and a number of solutions are being explored to provide the additional places. The other three are in rural village locations, in the case of Bottesford and Long Clawson this growth is largely attributable to housing in these locations. Bottesford Primary has already been extended by one classroom to cope with the additional numbers, and further work may be required in the future.

Whilst there is considerable in and out catchment movement across the majority of schools in the district, the area is also a net loser of children to other districts and this has helped mitigate the impact of the rising birth rates, in recent years.

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Table 15: Secondary school provision

Name	Type	Net capacity	No. of pupils	Surplus/ deficit
John Fernley College	Academies	1,100	1,101	-1
Long Field Academy	Academies	800	537	263
Belvoir High School and Melton Vale Post 16 Centre	Academies	1,290	1,021	269
Total		**3,190**	**2,659**	**531**

LCC notes that the secondary schools in Melton are unlikely to be able to cater to the North and South Sustainable Neighbourhoods as new homes in the area have taken capacity.
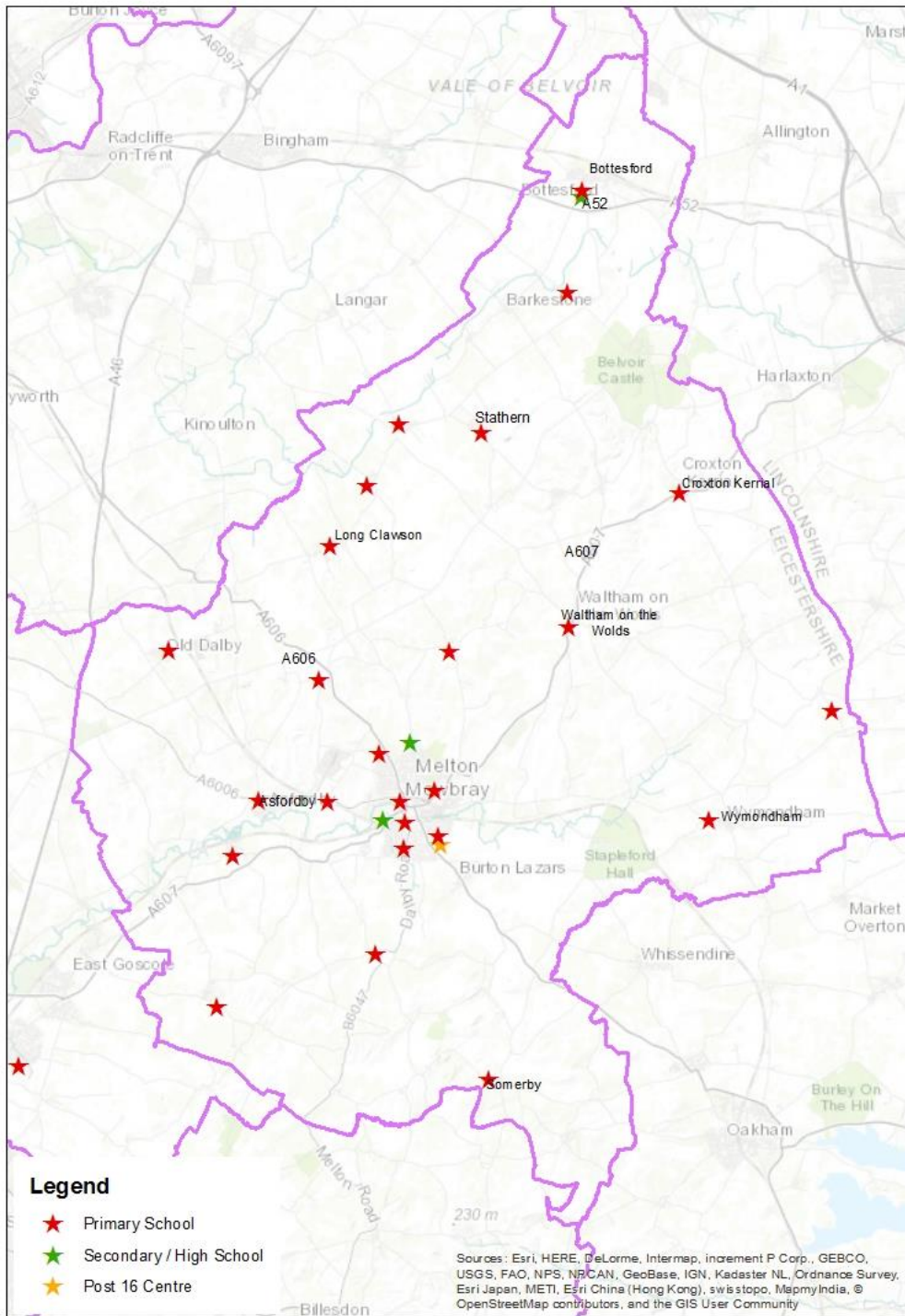
Figure 9: Location of primary and secondary schools

There are two further education colleges in Melton – Brooksby (which is not under LCC remit) and Melton Vale Academy.

5.2.4   Assessment of future requirements

The predicted school demand in Melton by 2036 and the estimated cost has been calculated based upon the proportion of housing development allocated by the Local Plan across the borough. The standard Leicestershire pupil yield rate in Table 16[39] has been applied to estimate the number of new pupils in each growth area. Table 17[40] shows the cost multiplier used to calculate the likely cost for the required school places.

Table 16: Leicestershire pupil yield rate

	Yield rate per 100 homes of 2 or more bedrooms
Primary age pupils (4-11)	24.0
Either 11 – 16 years	16.7
Post 16 years	3.3
Or 11 – 14 years	10.0
14 – 19 years	10.0
	Yield Rate per 100 flats or apartments with 2 or more bedrooms
Primary age pupils (4-11)	4.3
Either 11 – 16 years	1.67
Post 16 years	0.33
Or 11 – 14 years	1
14 – 19 years	1

Table 17: LCC Cost Multiplier

Sector	DFE amount per pupil
Primary	£12,099.01
11 – 14 years	£17,876.17
11 – 16 years	£17,876.17
11 – 19 years	£18,290.95
Post 16	£19,327

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[39] Leicestershire County Council (2014) *Planning Obligations Policy* [Online], Available: http://www.leics.gov.uk/lpop_version_4_final.pdf

[40] Leicestershire County Council (2014) *Planning Obligations Policy* [Online], Available: http://www.leics.gov.uk/lpop_version_4_final.pdf

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Table 18: Estimated school demand and cost

	Housing figures	Pupil yield rate Primary	Pupil yield rate Secondary (11-16)	Pupil yield Secondary (Post 16)	Estimated Cost (£) Primary	Estimated Cost Secondary School (£) (11 - 16)	Estimated Cost (£) Post 16
Melton Mowbray Urban Extensions							
South Melton Urban Extension	2000	480	334	66	£5,807,525	£5,970,641	£1,275,582
North Melton Urban Extension	1500	360	250.5	49.5	£4,355,644	£4,477,981	£956,687
Melton Town	481	115.4	80.3	15.9	£1,396,710	£1,435,939	£306,778
	3981	955.4	664.8	131.4	£11,559,878	£11,884,560	£2,539,046
Service Centres							
Asfordby	181	43.4	30.2	6.0	£525,581	£540,343	£115,440
Bottesford	427	102.5	71.3	14.1	£1,239,907	£1,274,732	£272,337
Croxton Kerrial	76	18.2	12.7	2.5	£220,686	£226,884	£48,472
Harby	99	23.8	16.5	3.3	£287,473	£295,547	£63,141
Hose	57	13.7	9.5	1.9	£165,515	£170,163	£36,354
Long Clawson	127	30.5	21.2	4.2	£368,778	£379,136	£81,000
Old Dalby	35	8.4	5.9	1.2	£101,632	£104,486	£22,323
Scalford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerby	49	11.8	8.2	1.6	£142,284	£146,281	£31,252

	Housing figures	Pupil yield rate Primary	Pupil yield rate Secondary (11-16)	Pupil yield Secondary (Post 16)	Estimated Cost (£) Primary	Estimated Cost Secondary School (£) (11 - 16)	Estimated Cost (£) Post 16
Stathern	57	13.7	9.519	1.9	£165,515	£170,163	£36,354
Waltham	91	21.8	15.197	3.0	£264,242	£271,664	£58,039
Wymondham	68	16.3	11.356	2.2	£197,456	£203,002	£43,370
	1267	304.1	211.589	41.8	£3,679,067	£3,782,401	£808,081
Rural Hubs							
Ab Kettleby	9	2.2	1.5	0.3	£26,134	£26,868	£5,740
Asfordby Hill	70	16.8	11.7	2.3	£203,263	£208,972	£44,645
Easthorpe	20	4.8	3.3	0.7	£58,075	£59,706	£12,756
Frisby on the Wreake	78	18.7	13.0	2.6	£226,494	£232,855	£49,748
Gaddesby	50	12	8.4	1.7	£145,188	£149,266	£31,890
Great Dalby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thorpe Arnold	20	4.8	3.3	0.7	£58,075	£59,706	£12,756
	247	59.3	41.3	8.2	£717,229	£737,374	£157,534
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	**630**	151.2	105.2	20.8	£1,829,370	£1,880,752	£401,808
Borough total	6,125	1,470	1022.9	202.1	£17,785,545	£18,285,087	£3,906,470

5.2.5   Education infrastructure issues

Additional infrastructure is required to cater for the planned growth in the borough and whilst there is capacity in some schools at the moment there is unlikely to be capacity in the future based on the July 2016 forecasts provided by LCC. Furthermore the two secondary schools in the borough do not have the capacity to absorb the planned growth.

Feedback from LCC at the stakeholder workshop on 30th August was that S106 won't deliver all of the additional spaces required. New schools cost more and require acquisition of land. There is also the issue of management and enforcement - if an academy decides not to expand, the county cannot enforce this.

The Leicestershire Early Years Market Position Statement highlights the need to continue to work collaboratively with all local providers to address challenges in early year's provisions. The key challenges identified include:

- further places are required across the county for two year olds who have not yet taken up a place,;
- providers have indicated that the impact on sufficiency with the Government's new proposal for the expansion of 15 hours to 30 hours of FEEE for working parents/carers from September 2017 will have an impact on places available;
- parents/carers with children who have special educational needs find it difficult to access early learning and childcare places, after school care and holiday places; and
- parents find wraparound care as well as holiday care difficult to access.

5.2.6   Planned and committed investment

5.2.6.1   Early years

Apart from the capital funding to develop additional places for disadvantaged two year olds there is currently no dedicated capital funding stream to support either new provision, or the strategic maintenance of existing Early Learning and Childcare. Early learning and childcare providers previously benefited from the Childcare Quality and Access capital funding for Early Years, provided by the DfE. This fund is no longer available. While there are currently no on-going capital funding streams from central government, LCC states that they will seek to ensure that they meet its statutory responsibilities for provision for two, three and four years olds and will look carefully at available funding sources to achieve this[41].

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[41] Leicestershire County Council (2014) *In the right place - A strategy for the organisation of school and other learning places in Leicestershire 2014/2018* [Online], Available: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2016/1/21/In-the-right-place-school-places-strategy.pdf

5.2.6.2   Primary schools

The North and South Sustainable Neighbourhoods would each deliver a new 420 place primary school (£6.7 million[42]). The 2016 planning application (planning ref: 16/00515/OUT) within the south sustainable neighbourhood includes the provision of a new primary school.

In addition to the above, a number of projects were identified in the 2014 version of IDS as being planned or committed. Further discussion has taken place with the Local Education Authority regarding these projects. The current situation is set out below and in the 2016 version of the IDS:

- 115 additional places for Melton Mowbray to be delivered through extensions to existing schools costing approximately £1.4 million.

- In respect of other areas where school capacity is likely to be an issue, further investigations/feasibility work will be needed in order to identify appropriate solutions, their feasibility and overall costs. Until such work is completed no specific costs will be identified. Leicestershire County Council, in their role as the Local Education Authority, are content for developers to devise suitable solutions that can be put forward for their (the LEA's) consideration, if these are felt necessary to ensure the early release of their development proposals.

5.2.6.3   Secondary School

Planned and committed investment includes:

- 168 additional secondary school places delivered through an extension to Belvoir High School which would cost an estimate of £3 million.

- 600 place secondary school requested by the Local Education Authority to be delivered in the south of Melton Mowbray costing approximately £17 million. This would serve the town and villages within the catchment, approximately 4,250 houses.

5.2.7   Conclusion

In summary, additional school places are required to cater for the predicted population growth in the borough. The 2 new 420 place primary schools to be provided by the North and South Sustainable Neighbourhood would cater for the planned growth in Melton Mowbray. However, as indicated in Table 18 above, additional school places are required to cater for the service centres, rural hubs and rural settlements. Furthermore, there isn't sufficient capacity within existing secondary schools to cater to planned growth. The Local Education Authority have therefore requested that a new secondary school site be reserved in the south of Melton to serve the wider town and villages within catchment.

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[42] This provision has been calculated based on a benchmark for primary schools of 1 form entry (210 pupils plus 26 nursery places, area assumed following Education Funding Agency recommendations of $4.1m^2$ per pupil plus $350m^2$) = $1,320m^2$.

There is a need to plan for the requirement for additional school places at both a primary and secondary school level, in addition to considering the need for further education and early years.

5.3   Community facilities

Community facilities	Description
Overview	This section focuses on the provision of community facilities within Melton Borough. They are defined in this section as community centres, village halls and libraries.
Supporting infrastructure	- Cultural facilities - Community centres - Village halls - Libraries
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	- Leicestershire County Council - Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Partnership (LLEP) - Arts Council England
Evidence base	- Roger Tym & Partners (2009) Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment - Arts Council England (2014) Rural library services in England: exploring recent changes and possible futures - Leicestershire County Council and Arts Council England websites - Sport England (2001) Village and Community Halls Design Guidance Note
Relevant Local Plan policies	- Policy SS4 – Melton Mowbray South Sustainable Neighbourhood - Policy C7 – Rural Services - Policy C9 – Healthy Communities - Policy IN2 – Infrastructure Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy - Community Development Priorities – CDP12 to 15
Funding	Grants, lottery, local authority, charities, developer

	contributions

5.3.1   Community facilities management and delivery

National Planning Policy states that local planning authorities should promote the retention and development of village services and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship. A core planning principle of the NPPF concerns the delivery of sufficient community and cultural facilities to 'meet local needs'[43]. Furthermore, Leicestershire County Council has a statutory responsibility under the terms of the 1964 Public Libraries and Museums Act, to provide 'a comprehensive and efficient library service'.

Studies have revealed that the definition of community infrastructure is considered to be very wide by local authority representatives and facilities such as shops, pubs, places of worship and post offices are privately-owned and delivery rely on spatial planning allocations[44]. As such, this section will focus on cultural facilities, community centres, village halls and libraries as these elements of social infrastructure relate to statutory planning requirements.

A community centre or village hall can be defined as a meeting place used by members of a community for social, cultural, or recreational activities and generally management is the responsibility of respective communities as a result of local needs[45].

Library provision is managed by Leicestershire County Council.

5.3.2   Assessment of existing and future provision

Figure 10 shows the location of existing community centres, village halls and libraries within the borough.

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[43] Communities and Local Government (2016) *National Planning Policy Framework* [Online], Available:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf
[44] Roger Tym & Partners (2009) *Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment* [Online], Available:
https://www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=3240
[45] *Ibid*
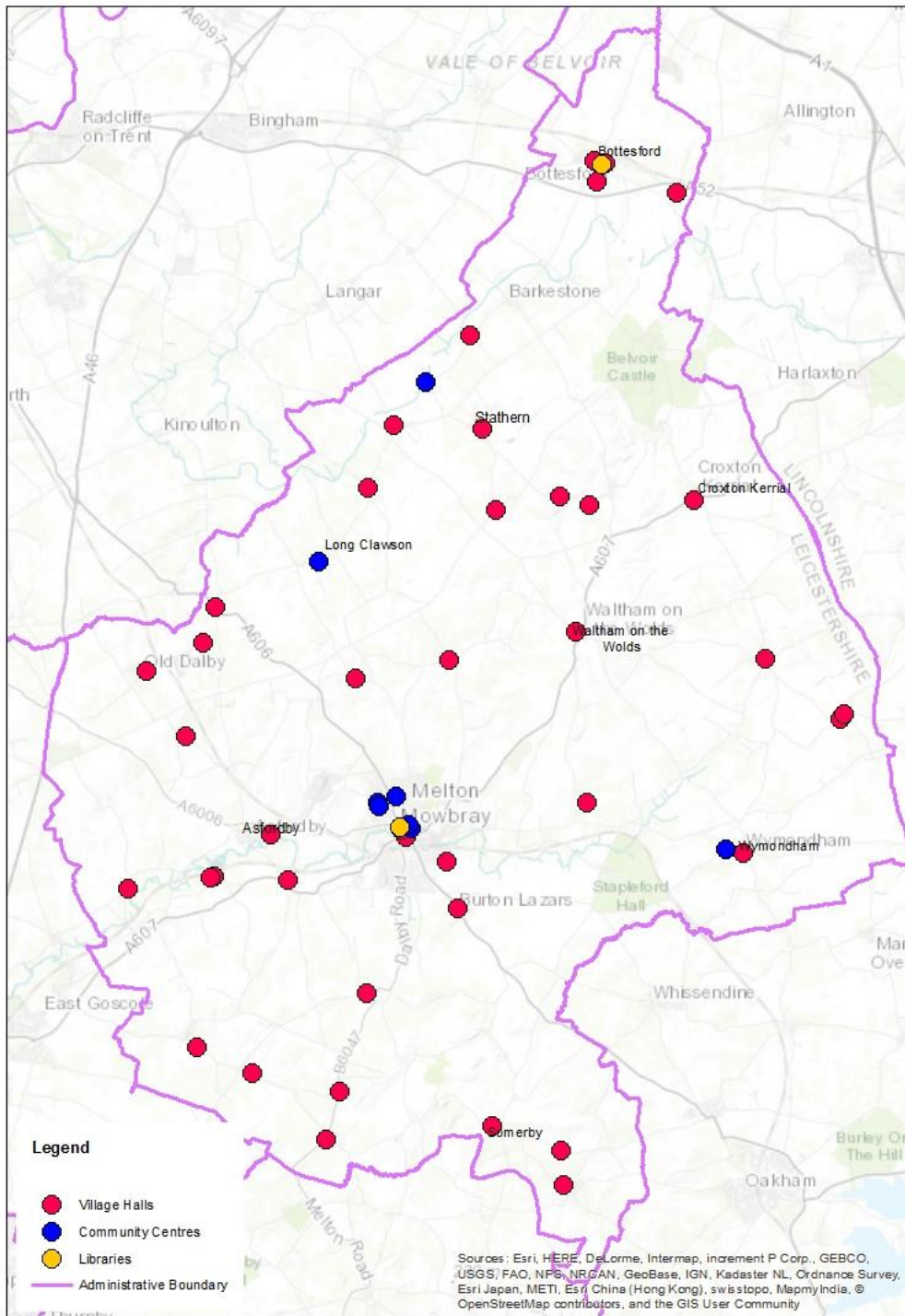
Figure 10: Existing community facilities

5.3.2.1   Cultural facilities

The main cultural facility in Melton Borough is the Melton Theatre, located in Melton Mowbray. It is part of the Brooksby Melton College family of subsidiary

companies which are responsible for the facility[46]. The theatre hosts community ventures, touring productions and artists and features a stage with optional orchestra pit, full counter weight flying and an adaptable lighting and sound system. The facility is accessible via public transport serving the town centre and the Melton Mowbray railway station.

5.3.2.2   Community facilities

There are eight community centres in Melton Mowbray and 42 community halls in the rest of the borough, totalling 50 community venues throughout the borough. These are set out in Table 19. In the rural areas of the borough, studies indicate that village and parish halls make a valuable contribution to the local residents and there is a positive consensus among stakeholders in Leicestershire for the need to provide community centres as part of the infrastructure requirements[47].

Table 19: Existing community facilities within Melton Borough

Community Centres	
Village Hall, Back Lane, Long Clawson, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4NA	Tearoom & Charity Shop, Canal Lane, Stathern, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4EX
Melton Mowbray Mencap & Gateway, Chapel Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 1LZ	The Edge Surestart Childrens And Community Centre, Dalby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 0BQ
62-64, Drummond Walk, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 1JF	Community Centre, Glebe Road, Wymondham, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2AF
Gloucester House 3, Norman Way, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 1JE	Egerton Community Centre, Sysonby Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 0LP

Village Halls	
1st Bottesford Scout Group, Albert Street, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0AJ	Bottesford Village Hall, Belvoir Road, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0BG
Village Hall, Chapel Lane, Nether Broughton, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 3EN	Frisby Pre School Old School House, Church Lane, Frisby On The Wreake, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2NQ
Village Hall, Church Lane, Wymondham, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2AB	Village Hall, Folville Street, Ashby Folville, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2TE
Village Hall, Frog Lane, Plungar, Nottingham, NG13 0JE	Village Hall, Goadby Road, Waltham On The Wolds, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4AG
Parish Room Old Primary School, Grantham Road, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0DF	The Fuller Room Old Primary School, Grantham Road, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0DF
Hose Village Hall 2, Harby Lane, Hose, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4JR	Somerby Memorial Hall, High Street, Somerby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2PZ

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[46] Brooksby Melton College (2016) *Brooksby Melton College* [Online], Available: http://www.brooksbymelton.ac.uk/commercial/melton-theatre/

[47] Roger Tym & Partners (2009) *Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment* [Online], Available: https://www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?aIId=3240

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Village Halls	
Village Hall, Lings Close, Eaton, Grantham, Lincs, NG32 1SJ	School House, Main Road, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 3LR
24 Main Street, Asfordby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 3SA	Village Hall, Main Street, Branston, Grantham, Lincs, NG32 1RU
Buckminster Village Hall, Buckminster Yard, Main Street, Buckminster, Grantham, Lincs, NG33 5SA	Village Hall, Main Street, Croxton Kerrial, Grantham, Lincs, NG32 1QF
Old Village Hall, Main Street, Eastwell, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4EH	Village Hall, Main Street, Freeby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2RY
Village Hall, Main Street, Grimston, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 3BZ	Village Hall, Main Street, Hoby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 3DT
Holwell Village Hall, Main Street, Holwell, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4SZ	Village Hall, Main Street, Kirby Bellars, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2EA
Old School 4, Main Street, Muston, Nottingham, NG13 0FB	Village Hall, Main Street, Sewstern, Grantham, Lincs, NG33 5SA
Stathern War Memorial Institute, Main Street, Stathern, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4HW	Village Hall, Main Street, Thorpe Satchville, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2DQ
Village Hall, Main Street, Twyford, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2HU	Village Hall Committee, Melton Road, Burton Lazars, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2UR
Village Hall, Nether End, Gaddesby, Leicester, LE7 4WF	Penman Spicer Community Hall, Park Lane, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 0PT
Scalford Youth Club, Sandy Lane, Scalford, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4DS	Village Hall, School Hill, Sproxton, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4RB
Village Hall Committee, School Lane, Harby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 4BZ	Village Hall, Somerby Road, Knossington, Oakham, LE15 8LY
Village Hall, Somerby Road, Pickwell, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2RD	1st Old Dalby Scout Group, The Queensway, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 3QH
Village Hall, Top End, Great Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2HA	Village Hall, Water Lane, Frisby On The Wreake, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE14 2NP
4th Melton Mowbray Scouts, Wilton Road, Melton Mowbray, Leics, LE13 0UJ	

The presence of community facilities in each of the settlements identified by the Local Plan indicates that the provision and accessibility of community facilities are sufficient. As community facilities are typically managed and operated by residents in the local area, residential growth is likely to strengthen management and operation of community facilities through an increase in local population able to fulfil these roles.

Research reveals that community facilities provision is measured through floorspace, for example: '0.4sqm of community facility per household'[48]. However, issues surrounding the nature of locally-sourced management establish a scenario in which strategic spatial planning has scope to use housing growth as a

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[48] Roger Tym & Partners (2009) *Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment* [Online], Available: https://www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=3240

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tool for supporting community facilities in terms of enhanced asset usage and management. As such, the requirement for additional community facilities evades qualitative analysis, however, figures for growth based on the above methodology have been prepared and costs illustrated in Table 21.

5.3.2.3   Libraries

There are a total of three libraries in the borough, one in Melton Mowbray, one in Bottlesford and a mobile library which stops at various locations across the borough[49], these are outlined in Table 20.

Table 20: Existing library provision

Libraries
Melton Mowbray Library, Wilton Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE13 0UJ
Bottesford Library, Old Primary School, Grantham Road, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0DF
Mobile Library (Visits various locations in the borough)

5.3.3   Assessment of future requirements

Appendix A provides details of the methodology and assumptions used for estimating costs for demand for community facilities. Estimated costs have been rounded up or down as appropriate and are approximates. Chapter 2 provides further details of the methodology undertaken for estimating population forecast.

5.3.3.1   Village and community halls

The Village and Community Halls Design Guidance Note (Sport England, 2001)[50] sets out a number of standard floor plans for different sizes of hall. A space standard of one community centre per 4,000 population has been used to work out the estimated cost for demand for community facilities shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Estimated cost for demand for community facilities

Location	Population forecast	Estimated m² of community facility required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	1,465	£2,840,000
Service Centres	2,894	471	£920,000
Rural Hubs	564	94	£200,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	232	£450,000

[49] Leicestershire County Council (2016) *Libraries* [Online], Available: http://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/libraries
[50] Sport England (2001) *Village and Community Halls Design Guidance Note* [Online], Available: https://www.sportengland.org/media/4336/village-and-community-halls.pdf

| Total | 13,974 | 2,262 | £4,410,000 |

5.3.3.2   Libraries

Previously, a space standard of 30 square metres per 1,000 residents was used as a benchmark for local authorities[51], however, there are no statutory requirements for this level of provision.

Table 22: Estimated cost for demand for libraries

Location	Population forecast	Estimated m² of library required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	272	£604,000
Service Centres	2,894	87	£193,000
Rural Hubs	564	17	£38,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	43	£95,000
Total	13,974	419	£930,000

5.3.4   Forward planning

Policy C7: Rural Services of the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan supports proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing community services and facilities or that lead to the provision of additional assets that improve community cohesion and well-being. The policy specifies that change of use for community facilities are not permitted unless an alternate facility is available or the facility is no longer viable. Furthermore, development proposals must give consideration to community facilities regarding reusing premises and the impact of closure.

5.3.5   Planned and committed investment

A new local centre is planned for both the Melton South and North Sustainable Neighbourhoods. The South Sustainable Neighbourhood will include community hall provision and the need from the population growth at the NSN and SSN will be met. Based on a space standard of one community centre per 4,000 population, and taking away Melton Mowbray's future population growth, it is estimated that one community hall may be needed. However this is subject to further discussion with developers and key stakeholders. The estimated cost for demand for community facilities has been accounted for in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule.

It is considered that future requirements for library space could be met within existing provision e.g. there could be options for an extension of the mobile

[51] Museums Libraries & Archives (2016)
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110802101741/http://mla.gov.uk/

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library service. This is however difficult to estimate and would need to be agreed later during the plan period based on demand. The estimated cost for demand for library services is included in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule.

5.3.6 Delivery and funding

Capital funding for cultural facilities tends to be predominantly from grant sources such as East Midlands Tourism, Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Partnership (LLEP), Heritage Lottery, Arts Council England, various charities and mainstream local authority funding[52].

Most community centres rely on external funding in the form of grants or developer contributions to support the capital cost of providing the infrastructure and for major extensions / repairs. Grants used include Lottery, Charities, local authority grants administered via the Rural Community Councils and Landfill Grants[53]. Library funding is managed by Leicestershire County Council[54]. The Arts Council England provides support, initiatives and funding programmes to public libraries which can assist in building resilience[55].

5.3.7 Conclusion

As community facilities are typically managed and operated by residents in the local area and are dependent on local needs, spatial planning will need to be considered to ensure that residential development benefits community assets[56].

The changing nature of public libraries into multi-functional community assets[57] makes per population infrastructure requirements a complex issue. There are currently no statutory requirements for library provision although funding can be gained through developer contributions[58] and Arts Council England where an identified need exists.

Further discussions are required with key community facility providers to ascertain details of planned and committed investment to account for future growth.

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[52] Roger Tym & Partners (2009) *Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment* [Online], Available:
https://www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=3240
[53] *Ibid*
[54] *Ibid*
[55] Arts Council England (2016) *Supporting libraries* [Online], Available:
http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/supporting-arts-and-culture/supporting-libraries
[56] Roger Tym & Partners (2009) *Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment* [Online], Available:
https://www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=3240
[57] OPM /Arts Council England (2014) *Rural library services in England: exploring recent changes and possible futures* [Online], Available:
http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/download-file/Rural%20library%20services%20in%20England%20-%20exploring%20recent%20changes%20and%20possible%20futures.pdf
[58] Roger Tym & Partners (2009) *Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment* [Online], Available:
https://www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=3240

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5.4　　Sports facilities

Sports	Description
Overview	This section discusses a range of formal outdoor spaces and indoor and outdoor recreational facilities necessary to support housing growth across the borough.
Supporting infrastructure	• Playing pitches • Sports halls
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• Sport England • Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) • Leicestershire County Council • Melton Mowbray Town Estate
Evidence base	• Melton Playing Pitch Strategy (2014) • Melton Playing Pitch Strategy Assessment (2014) • Roger Tym & Partners (2009) Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment • RPT Consulting (2015) Melton Sports & Leisure Village - Detailed Business Case • Correspondence with Melton Borough Council - Leisure and Culture
Relevant Local Plan policies and Strategic Priorities	• Policy EN7 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation • Policy C9 – Healthy Communities • Policy IN2 – Infrastructure Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy. • Community Development Priorities – CDP12 to 15
Funding	Developer contributions, National Governing Bodies grants (e.g. Sport England), lottery funding

5.4.1　　Sport infrastructure management and delivery

Local authorities are required to provide planning policies based on robust and up-to-date assessments which determine the existing level of sport and recreation

provision as well as required provision.[59] The Melton Playing Pitch Assessment (2014) and Playing Pitch Strategy (2014) provides the evidence to support the protection and enhancement of existing facilities and the provision of new facilities.

5.4.1.1 Outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities

Outdoor recreation facilities are owned and managed by a wide variety of agencies in Melton, including Melton Borough Council, Leicestershire County Council (LCC), Melton Mowbray Town Estate and a large number of parish councils[60]. Melton Mowbray Town Estate is a charitable, non-profit organisation and is a key provider of outdoor sports facilities in the borough, specifically Asfordby Road Sports Ground, Egerton Park and Wilton Park (formerly known as Leicester Road Sports Ground) which are predominately in the town centre.

5.4.1.2 Indoor sports provision

In terms of indoor sports halls, much of this is delivered by the secondary school sites and in the rural area, whereas village halls and other community facilities often provide the space required for recreational facilities which make a useful contribution towards meeting local demands.[61]

5.4.2 Forward planning

5.4.2.1 Planning context

The Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan (2016) includes Policy EN7: Open Space, Sport and Recreation which states that where there are identified local deficiencies in open space, new residential development of 10 dwellings or over will be required to contribute towards provision or enhancement, in accordance with the open space standards paper.

Policy EN7 states that:

- New development proposals will be supported where they protect sports facilities and strategically important sites and key centres as identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy,

- The strategic sport and recreation needs of the borough during the plan period will be met by working in partnership to deliver the redevelopment of King Edward VII community sports centre to a multi-sports hub, in accordance with the emerging Melton Indoor Facilities Assessment.

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[59] Department for Communities and Local Government (2016) *National Planning Policy Framework* [Online], Available:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf
[60] Roger Tym & Partners (2009) *Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment* [Online], Available:
https://www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=3240
[61] *Ibid*

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Furthermore, Policy C9: Healthy Communities emphasises the importance of health and wellbeing. The policy requires all development proposals to make a positive contribution to health and wellbeing including 'good quality, accessible green spaces, public realm, sports and recreational facilities'[62].

5.4.2.2   Melton Leisure Vision

Melton Borough Council is currently seeking to develop a leisure vision for the borough. The development of the leisure vision has resulted in consultation with the public and with relevant stakeholders as well as the development of a new Playing Pitch Strategy and emerging Indoor Facilities Assessment.[63]

The business case for the leisure vision outlines existing sports facilities in the borough and sets out the case for the need to deliver a sports village, known as Melton Sports Village (MSV) at the King Edward VII Sports Centre to cater for local sports clubs and sporting needs.[64]

5.4.3   Assessment of existing and future provision

5.4.3.1   Playing pitches

Table 23 identifies existing and future playing pitch provision across the borough, taken from the Playing Pitch Strategy.[65]

Table 23: Playing pitch provision

Pitch type	Existing and future provision
Football	There are a total of 17 sites across the Borough providing a total of 33 football pitches. These are generally evenly distributed with most provision centralised around Melton and Asfordby. There are no football pitches in the West area of the Borough, although this corresponds with the rural nature of the area. In general, the majority of football pitches in the Borough are considered to be of high quality. Grass: • Lack of sites with appropriate ancillary facilities to service high level teams/clubs (i.e. above Step 7 of National League System) • Three out of the four poor quality pitches in Melton are located on Council sites identified as having issues of unofficial use and litter. • An overall decline in adult 11v11 football which has resulted in a surplus of

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[63] RPT Consulting (2015) *Melton Sports & Leisure Village - Detailed Business Case* [Online], Available: http://docs.melton.gov.uk:8080/WAM/doc/Appendix-771049.pdf?extension=.pdf&id=771049&location=volume1&appid=2030&contentType=application/pdf&pageCount=1

[64] *Ibid*

[65] Melton Borough Council (2014) *Playing Pitch Strategy* [Online], Available: http://www.melton.gov.uk/downloads/download/806/playing_pitch_strategy_assessment_sept_2014

Pitch type	Existing and future provision
	adult pitches across Melton. • Overplay occurring on two pitches at the Saxby Road site. • Future shortfall of youth pitches (1 in total) and as such any current spare capacity should be retained on youth pitches. • Future shortfall of mini pitches (2 in total) and as such any current spare capacity should be retained on mini pitches. 3G: • The FA model suggests that there is a need for an additional 1.5 full size 3G pitches to service the number of football clubs in Melton. • Development of a 3G AGP at Brooksby College due to open in early 2015. However, extent of community use is currently unclear.
Cricket	The Borough provides 16 cricket pitches and 20 clubs which are generally comprised of senior and a small number of junior cricket teams. Mapping completed as part of playing pitch assessment indicates a good distribution of cricket pitches across the Borough, with many settlements serviced by provision. Upper Broughton Cricket Club is located just outside of the Borough and is considered to serve Melton. • Five sites are overplayed by a total of 51 match sessions per season. However, in reality overplay at three sites is minimal and should be able to be absorbed by pitches in their current state. • Most overplay occurs at the All England Sports Ground (19 matches) and Thorpe Arnold Cricket club (18 matches). • There are 12 sites with potential spare capacity but only six have actual spare capacity. No actual spare capacity is shown in West Melton; where overplay (two squares/grounds) and unmet demand (one square/ground) is expressed. • Further investigate whether actual spare capacity in North, Central and East Melton can help meet overplay in Central, East and West Melton. Or whether new pitches are required to accommodate overplay and/or unmet demand. • Lack of affordable indoor practice nets within Melton.
Rugby	There are 4 rugby pitches in the Melton Borough. The distribution of rugby pitches is concentrated in the Central and North analysis areas, there is no rugby provision in the West and East of the Borough. • There is minimal spare capacity (0.5 pitches) in the peak period at King Edward VII Community Sports Centre (Melton RFC) to accommodate current demand. • Spare capacity is identified at Belvoir High School (one pitch) and Long Field Academy (three pitches). • However, club demand is for floodlit training facilities. • The current training floodlit pitch at King Edward VII Community Sports Centre is overplayed by 15 matches per week (equivalent of three good

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Pitch type	Existing and future provision
	quality pitches).
	• Concerns any loss of training pitch will result in training being displaced onto match pitches leading to overplay occurring.
AGPs / Hockey	The Borough provides one, full sized, floodlit, sand based artificial turf pitch located at King Edward VIII Sports Centre, Melton which is suitable for competitive hockey. There are two grass hockey pitches in the Borough located at Longfield and Belvoir schools.
	• Only provision is full sized sand filled AGP at King Edward VII Community Sports Centre. Refurbished in 2007 the AGP will require replacing in the near future (carpet of an AGP usually lasts for circa 10 years).
	• Adequate current supply of AGPs to service current and future provision for hockey in Melton.
Golf	There are 4 golf courses in Melton; Asfordby Road Sports Ground, Six Hills, Melton Mowbray and Stapleford Park Hotel & Golf Course. Asfordby Road Sports Ground is owned and managed by Melton Town Estate. All greens provide 18-hole courses. There are three driving ranges located at; Stapleford Park Hotel & Golf Course, Six Hills and Melton Mowbray Golf Club.
	• No changing provision is available at Six Hills Golf Course (municipal site).
	• All Melton residents are serviced by a golf course within a 20 minute drive time. There is considered to be a sufficient amount of supply for current and future demand.
Tennis	There are 30 tennis courts in Melton, including 15 courts which are located at school sites. There are two tennis clubs located in the Borough; Hamilton and Belvoir. Hamilton is Clubmark accredited. The majority of tennis courts are considered to be of good quality by recent assessments of playing pitches and there is no identified latent demand for additional outdoor courts. This would suggest that demand can be satisfied by existing provision. However, recent assessments have highlighted a lack of indoor courts in the County, particularly the lack of a permanent bubble structure.
	• Three sites (equivalent of eight courts) are rated as poor quality.
	• Priority for improvements at poor quality courts should link to availability of courts for public/community use.
Bowling greens	• Lack of junior participation to sustain future demand.
	• Addressing spare capacity and maximising use of bowling greens, particularly for pay and play opportunities.
	• Where demand exists, ensuring that quality is sustained.
	• Notwithstanding that there may be additional demand for bowling greens in the future; there is an approximate current theoretical oversupply of two greens in Melton based on a membership capacity analysis.
	• However, it is not feasible (due to the rural nature of Melton and the spread

Pitch type	Existing and future provision
	of greens) to expect clubs to consolidate onto less greens.

5.4.3.2   Indoor sports provision

Indoor sports provision can be defined as:

- Sports halls,
- Swimming pools,
- Health and fitness facilities and;
- Indoor bowls.

Sports halls

Indoor multi-sport sports halls are one of the prime sports facilities for community sport because they are able to provide a venue for many different activities.

Table 24: Sports hall provision

Sports hall
Asfordby Amateurs Sports Club
Belvoir High School & Community Centre
Frisby Village Hall
Hose Village Hall
John Ferneley College
King Edward VII Community Sports Centre
Longfield Academy
Brooksby Melton College

The documents reviewed as part of the evidence base suggest that there are enough main sports halls to meet the demand of residents in Melton borough, however, all sports halls are used to their peak capacity on weekday evenings. There is a small amount of additional capacity at weekends at Belvoir High School.

The majority of Melton's sports hall provision is located on school sites, with the exception of at King Edward VII Community Sports Centre. Melton Borough Council support the requirement for a strategic sports hub at King Edward VII Community Sports Centre which should accommodate an indoor sports hall of sufficient quality and size for wheelchair basketball, additional health and fitness facilities and a new swimming pool[66].

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[66] RPT Consulting (2015) *Melton Sports & Leisure Village - Detailed Business Case* [Online], Available: http://docs.melton.gov.uk:8080/WAM/doc/Appendix-771049.pdf?extension=.pdf&id=771049&location=volume1&appid=2030&contentType=application/pdf&pageCount=1

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Belvoir High School and Community Centre is a key facility for residents in the north of the borough who would otherwise have to travel a significant distance to access facilities. Community access at weekends needs to be secured to meet community requirements in the North. It is predicted that the popularity of badminton will grow, due to recent investment by the governing body into participation programmes in the area.

The closure of Melton Leisure Centre (Melton Brooksby College) and the urgent need for clubs to find alternative accommodation resulted in some clubs travelling to facilities outside of the borough.

Swimming pools

There are a total of four swimming pools in the borough.

Table 25: Swimming pool provision

Swimming pool	Type	Access policy	Lanes
Ragdale Hall Health Hydro and Thermal Spa	Main/General	Registered Membership use	0
Stapleford Lifestyles	Main/General	Registered Membership use	0
Waterfield Leisure Centre	Main/General	Pay and Play	5
Waterfield Leisure Centre	Teaching Pool	Pay and Play	0

Health and fitness facilities

Health and fitness suites are defined as venues containing a minimum of 20 stations (pieces of static fitness equipment). There are seven facilities in the borough. The largest of these is Waterfield Leisure Centre with 75 stations.

Table 26: Health and fitness facilities

Health and fitness facilities	Stations
Belvoir High School & Community Centre	20
Bodyworx Gym	32
Goodlife	45
King Edward VII Community Sports Centre	42
Ragdale Hall Health Hydro and Thermal Spa	28
Stapleford Lifestyles	36
Waterfield Leisure Centre	75

Indoor bowls

An indoor bowls facility is defined as a purpose built bowls centre or dedicated bowls area within a sports facility. There is one indoor bowls centre in Melton. This is Melton Indoor and District Bowls Club, based in Melton Mowbray. There are eight rinks at the facility.

Site	Rinks
Melton & District Indoor Bowls Club	8

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Housing development in the borough is likely to produce an increased demand for sport and recreation facilities[67]. To ensure that access to sport and recreation facilities is met throughout the plan period, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing pitches, will be protected from change of use in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and better utilised. Studies will be used to provide a number of playing space standards for inclusion in the Local Plan which residential development will have to provide to meet future needs[68].

5.4.4   Assessment of future requirements

Estimated cost and demand for sports facilities based on planned population growth are provided in the tables below. Estimated costs have been rounded up or down as necessary and are approximates. Chapter 2 provides further details of the methodology used and the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule sets out a number of cost assumptions that have been made. Appendix A sets out the methodology and assumptions used to calculate estimated cost for demand for sports facilities.

5.4.4.1   Sports halls

It is predicted that 670m² of sports hall space will be required. It is assumed that a typical floor area for a four court sports hall is minimum 700m². As it is just under the threshold, this demand could be catered for in the new MSV at King Edward VII Community Sports Centre as this will include the provision for a sports hall facility.

Table 27: Estimated cost for demand for sports halls

Location	Population forecast	Estimated m² of sports hall required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	435	£717,000
Service Centres	2,894	139	£229,000
Rural Hubs	564	27	£44,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	69	£114,000
Total	**13,974**	**670**	**£1,104,000**

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[67] Roger Tym & Partners (2009) *Leicester & Leicestershire HMA Authorities Growth Infrastructure Assessment* [Online], Available:
https://www.blaby.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=3240
[68] Melton Borough Council (2016) *Emerging Options Draft Local Plan* [Online], Available:
http://www.melton.gov.uk/localplan/site/index.php

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5.4.4.2   Swimming pools

It is assumed that a typical swimming pool would take up 1,000m² of building space. Similar to estimated demand for sports halls, additional demand for swimming pools could be catered to by the new MSV.

Table 28: Estimated cost for demand for swimming pools

Location	Population forecast	Estimated m² of swimming pool required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	403	£1,168,000
Service Centres	2,894	128	£371,000
Rural Hubs	564	25	£72,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	64	£185,000
Total	**13,974**	**620**	**£1,796,000**

5.4.4.3   Playing pitches

Demand for playing pitches is calculated using the benchmarks of 1ha playing pitch provision per 850 population with an estimated capital cost based on £114,500/ha. Further assessment is needed as to what types of pitches these could be, as there is capacity available for some sports pitches (as mentioned above).

Table 29: Estimated cost for demand for playing pitches

Location	Population forecast	Estimated ha of playing pitch required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	10.7	£1,225,000
Service Centres	2,894	3.47	£397,000
Rural Hubs	564	0.69	£79,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	1.7	£195,000
Total	**13,974**	**16.56**	**£1,896,000**

5.4.4.4   Outdoor sports provision

The assessment of need for outdoor sports space is based on a standard of 1ha per 2,500 population with an estimated capital cost based on £875,000/ha. Further assessment is needed as to what types of outdoor sports provision (as mentioned above).

Table 30: Estimated cost for demand for outdoor sports provision

Location	Population forecast	Estimated ha of outdoor sports provision required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	3.64	£3,185,000
Service Centres	2,894	1.23	£1,076,000
Rural Hubs	564	0.25	£219,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	0.58	£508,000
Total	**13,974**	**5.7**	**£4,988,000**

5.4.5　Planned and committed investment

The two planned projects for the borough relating to sports are:

- Melton Country Park – New sports pavilion; and

- Melton Leisure Vision / Sports Village (MSV) - King Edward VII Community Sports Centre.

The plans for Melton Country Park are to demolish the existing facility and build a new modern facility. The pavilion has been used as changing rooms for football teams however it has fallen into disrepair in recent times. Plans are currently being considered and discussed.

The strategic sports hub is mentioned earlier in the chapter. The development will include main pitches; grass pitches; clubhouse and stand; eight court sports hall; and other facilities including provision of other sports on site and playgrounds to enable informal recreation use.[69]

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[69] RPT Consulting (2015) *Melton Sports & Leisure Village - Detailed Business Case* [Online], Available: http://docs.melton.gov.uk:8080/WAM/doc/Appendix-771049.pdf?extension=.pdf&id=771049&location=volume1&appid=2030&contentType=application/pdf&pageCount=1

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5.4.6   Delivery and funding

Funding for sports provision will mostly come from National Governing Bodies and developer contributions (S106, Community Infrastructure Levy, on-site provision).

Correspondence with the Leisure and Culture department at Melton Borough Council provided information on the funding for sports facilities. Both the Iconic Facilities Fund and the Inspired Facilities Fund are two principal sources of funding for Sport England which are currently on hold.

Table 31: Available grants/funding for sports facilities

Organisation	Total available	Total applied for to date
Iconic Facilities Fund	on hold at least until the end of August	
Inspired Facilities Fund	on hold at least until the end of August	
Football Association	1.5 million	
Rugby Football Union	500k	
Football Foundation Stadia Improvement Fund	£100k	£50k

5.4.7   Conclusion

Currently, playing pitches and leisure centre provision meets demand in the borough. By adopting reasonable space standards and monitoring existing provision, future provision can be funded through developer contributions and spatial planning strategies. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule includes estimated cost for demand for future sports halls, swimming pools, playing pitches and outdoor sports provision, should this be required.

5.5   Emergency services

Emergency services	Description
Overview	This section covers emergency services. This relates to the provision of 'blue light services' which includes police, ambulance and fire services. They have a statutory duty to promote safety and respond to emergencies.
Supporting infrastructure	• Police stations • Air ambulance bases • Emergency Operations Centres • Fire and rescue stations
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• Leicestershire Police and Local Policing Teams (LPTs) • Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Leicestershire • East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust • Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
Evidence base	• East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust (2016) Annual Plan 2016-17 and Our Quality Improvement Plan • Leicestershire Police (2016) Blueprint 2020 • Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (2016) Management of the Fire Service; Efficiency Plan; Corporate and Integrated Risk Management Plan; and Council Tax 2016 • Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities and Leicestershire County Council: Claims for S106 Contributions by Leicestershire Police – Landmark Chambers Legal Opinion 25th July 2014 • Correspondence with Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service; previous correspondence with East Midlands Air Ambulance Service and Leicestershire Police
Relevant Local Plan policies and Strategic Priorities	• SPP5 - Strategic Priority – To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime • Policy IN2 - Infrastructure Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy

	• Policy D1 - Raising the Standard of Design
Funding	Government grants, local authority funds, developer contributions, public donations

5.5.1 Emergency services infrastructure management and delivery

5.5.1.1 Police and community support

Leicestershire Police are responsible for providing policing services to Melton Borough. The Local Policing Directorate (LPD) covers eight local policing areas in Leicestershire with the Eastern Counties Neighbourhood Police Area (NPT) covering Melton town and rural areas.

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Leicestershire is responsible for ensuring efficient and effective policing in the area. The PCC is also responsible for agreeing funding and the strategic direction of the force through the delivery of the police and crime plan.[70]

5.5.1.2 Ambulance service

The East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) NHS Trust provides emergency and non-emergency patient transport services for the East Midlands area. It was established in July 2006 as part of the wider reconfiguration of the UK's ambulance trusts.

5.5.1.3 Fire and rescue service

The Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS) is the provider of fire and rescue services for Leicestershire. The Combined Fire Authority (CFA) is the governing body of the LFRS and is made up of 17 elected members who are councillors from Leicester City, Leicestershire County and Rutland County Councils.[71] The CFA's role is to provide an efficient fire and rescue service in accordance with the legislative requirements.

5.5.2 Assessment of existing provision

5.5.2.1 Police and community support

The Eastern Counties NPT has teams of officers and police community support officers (PCSOs) covering five distinct areas in the borough: Melton rural north; Melton rural south; Melton town centre; Melton town north; and Melton town

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[70] PCCs were first elected in November 2012 and replaced the former Police Authorities.
[71] Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (2016) *Management of the Fire Service* [Online], Available: http://www.leicestershire-fire.gov.uk/fire-and-rescue-service/management-of-the-service

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south. They collectively oversee a population of approximately 50,500 and cover an area of 48,138 hectares.

There is a police station in Melton Mowbray which is open seven days a week.

5.5.2.2   Ambulance service

The EMAS employs more than 2,900 staff at more than 60 locations. It has two Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) situated in Nottingham and Lincoln that receive around 2,000 calls every day. EMAS caters for 4.8 million people in an area covering approximately 6,425 square miles. The service has a fleet of over 500 vehicles including ambulances, paramedic cars and two air ambulances. The Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Air Ambulance provides cover for the Melton area.

The EMAS also provides a non-emergency Patient Transport Service (PTS) for routine hospital or clinic appointments or day care sessions[72].

5.5.2.3   Fire and rescue service

The LFRS employ about 400 full time and 216 part time firefighters, in addition to 89 staff providing logistical and operational support and 130 support staff. The LFRS receives about 27,000 calls each year with an average of 15,000 actual emergency incidents each year.

There are twenty fire and rescue stations within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The range of emergency services that the fire and rescue stations cover include domestic fires; industrial fires; open fires, road traffic collisions; hazardous material incidents; water rescue; rope rescue; and flooding.

There is a fire and rescue station in Melton Mowbray which was redeveloped in 2012/13 to enable better use of space and facilities.

5.5.3   Forward planning

5.5.3.1   Police and community support

Blueprint 2020 is a five year programme intended to redesign police services in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland[73]. Blueprint 2020 considers how future savings could be made and how services could be delivered more efficiently. Between 2010 and 2015 the Leicestershire Police found savings of £36.1m, however further considerable savings are expected to be found by 2020. Blueprint 2020 is looking at a range of ways to save money including through their buildings, fleet, equipment and potentially through fewer officer and staff posts.

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[72] East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust (2016) *Annual Plan 2016-17* [Online], Available: http://www.emas.nhs.uk/about-us/publications/

[73] Leicestershire Police (2016) *Blueprint 2020* [Online], Available: https://leics.police.uk/about-us/blueprint-2020

The police have previously advised that the main issue facing the police will be resourcing requirements needed to serve the proposed population growth. With the growth of around 5,000 houses in the borough, they have estimated that they would need £2,080,071 to cover a 21 year period. This is based on forecast impact and increase in demand for a number of police services including staff, vehicles and building premises for additional staff.[74]

5.5.3.2   Ambulance service

The EMAS's Quality Improvement Plan (July 2016) sets out the findings from the inspection of the service by the Care Quality Commission in November 2015[75]. Whilst staff were passionate and committed to providing high quality care, the inspection concluded that the service requires improvement as it found a number of challenges, including lack of staff and resources to meet the need. Since the inspection, the EMAS acquired a loan from NHS Improvement which helped to improve their fleet and increase the number of vehicles they have. A revised workforce plan is also being implemented to increase the number of frontline staff and staff in the EOCs to meet the demands of the service. A Strategic Demand, Capacity and Price Review is currently being commissioned which will determine the number of staff required and associated funding for the next three years. The EMAS is also looking at ways of making a number of savings as part of the NHS Improvement plan which is expected to improve finances at the EMAS.[76]

Earlier consultations with the ambulance service indicated that there were no requirements for capital investment associated with housing and population growth.

5.5.3.3   Fire and rescue service

The LFRS's Efficiency Plan 2016/17 – 2019/20 sets out the CFA's plan for delivering efficient fire and rescue services over the four year period. The service plans to save the following by 2019/20: £0.3m per year as a consequence of the Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) whilst promoting an improved service; £0.6m per year from a new approach to financing capital; and £0.8m per year from other efficiency savings[77]. Other non-cashable savings are also underway which include:

- Increases in operational capacity in the new areas of high risk, and a higher level of day cover for the same resource;

- Improved service through utilising the capacity of larger organisations; and

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[74] Leicestershire Police – Response to Melton's Infrastructure Schedule – Policing Content at 2015

[75] East Midlands Ambulance Service (2016) *Our Quality Improvement Plan* [Online], Available: http://www.emas.nhs.uk/about-us/publications/

[76] Business consultations, SSG Health have been employed to improve finances at EMAS – Leicester Mercury (May 2016) *Consultants called in to improve East Midlands Ambulance Service performance* [Online], Available: http://www.leicestermercury.co.uk/consultants-called-improve-east-midlands/story-29308015-detail/story.html

[77] Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (2016) *Efficiency Plan* [Online], Available: http://www.leicestershire-fire.gov.uk/fire-and-rescue-service/corporate-documents/community-safety-strategy/category/122

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- Savings in emergency response as a consequence of a new focus on prevention.

The IRMP is required to assess all foreseeable fire and rescue related risks and consider appropriate mitigation to respond to them[78]. LFRS's Community Risk Model (CRM) forms a key part of the IRMP. This predicts where a serious incident is more likely to take place in relation to other locations within their area. These risk levels which have been determined depending on the level and types of incidents attended and overall levels of deprivation. Further assessment will need to be undertaken to determine whether there are any areas within the borough which are at high risk.

Correspondence with the LFRS revealed that there are no requirements for funding or investment to account for increases in population: any population growth (and potential increase in need for emergency services) can be absorbed by their current service. LFRS are interested in the areas of growth as their priority is getting to an emergency quickly. LFRS did advise that population and employment growth will impact on fire prevention (e.g. home fire safety checks) and protection (e.g. inspecting businesses for fire safety compliance) work respectively.

5.5.4   Planned and committed investment

The EMAS Annual Plan 2016/17 includes capital investment of £7.3m to support the rebuilding of the services fleet base, partially funded by the 16/17 element (£4.6m) of a £9m capital loan to support this. However limited capital resources are being used in 2016/17 on other items[79].

The study has not identified any other future major planned or committed investment for other emergency services infrastructure.

5.5.5   Delivery and funding

Emergency services have a statutory duty to promote safety and respond to emergencies. They are funded mainly by central government grants, business rates and local council tax.

67% of Leicestershire Police's budget is funded by government grants and 33% is raised through council tax[80]. Since 2006, Leicestershire Police have made a series of requests to local planning authorities for S106 contributions from developers in order to help them meet the additional demand placed on police resources required by new development. This type of funding can be more difficult to agree for police infrastructure as S106 requests have to demonstrate that they satisfy certain statutory and policy tests, in particular those relating to necessity and

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[78] Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (2016) *Corporate and Integrated Risk Management Plan* [Online], Available: http://www.leicestershire-fire.gov.uk/fire-and-rescue-service/corporate-documents/corporate-and-integrated-risk-management-plan

[79] East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust (2016) *Annual Plan 2016-17* [Online], Available: http://www.emas.nhs.uk/about-us/publications/

[80] Leicestershire Police (2016) *Blueprint 2020* [Online], Available: https://leics.police.uk/about-us/blueprint-2020

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demonstrating a direct relationship with the proposed development.[81] Developer contributions could however be a potential source of funding for some local police infrastructure.

52% of LFRS's 2016/17 income is council tax, 9.7% business rates, 37% government grant and 1.1% fee and charges.[82]

In addition to public and government funds, the EMAS has a charitable fund which is registered with the Charity Commission. The Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Air Ambulance is a registered charity which does not receive any government funding, relying on public donations and fundraising. Private companies also provide some of the funding for Air Ambulance Services.

5.5.6   Conclusion

The potential for an increase in demand for emergency services caused by housing and employment growth is more complex than demand for other types of social infrastructure such as healthcare or education. The emergency services providers for Melton and Leicestershire are mostly concentrating on improving efficiency and reducing spending as they continue to operate in a difficult financial context. Further discussions are required with emergency services providers, particularly the police and ambulance service to assess future requirements.

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[81] Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities and Leicestershire County Council: Claims for S106 Contributions by Leicestershire Police – Landmark Chambers Legal Opinion 25th July 2014.
[82] Leicestershire and Fire Rescue Service (2016) *Council Tax 2016* [Online], Available: http://www.leicestershire-fire.gov.uk/fire-and-rescue-service/corporate-documents/council-tax-booklets

6 Environmental Infrastructure

6.1 Green infrastructure and open space

Green infrastructure and open space	Description
Overview	This section covers green infrastructure provision which relates to multi-functional green space in both rural and urban environments which supports ecological processes integral to the quality of life of sustainable communities. This refers to all types of open space that communities use.
Supporting infrastructure	• Parks and gardens (urban parks, national parks, etc.) • Amenity green space (informal green space, urban commons, etc.) • Natural and semi-natural urban green space (woodlands, wetlands, etc.) • Green corridors (rivers and canals, road and rail corridors, etc.) • Others (allotments, community gardens, etc.)
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• Natural England • Environment Agency • Landowners • Leicestershire County Council • Melton Borough Council
Evidence base	• Knight Kavanagh & Page (2014) Melton Open Space Assessment Report • Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) Potential Funding for Green Spaces Report • 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010) • Melton Borough Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study (2015)
Relevant Local Plan policies	• Policy EN3 – The Melton Green Infrastructure Network • Policy EN4 – Areas of Separation • Policy EN5 – Local Green Space • Policy EN7 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation • Policy IN2 - Infrastructure Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy
Funding	Government grants, local authority funds, developer contributions, public donations

6.1.1   Green infrastructure management and delivery

National planning policy requires councils to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure[83], providing a statutory basis for management and delivery. Planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessments of the open space need and opportunities for new provision. Assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space[84].

Central government expects local authorities to maintain strong links with voluntary and community groups as means of managing green infrastructure and open spaces in accordance with the Localism Act 2011 which includes community rights designed to enable local people to play a major part in shaping and helping to manage green spaces[85].

Management and maintenance responsibilities of open space are undertaken by a number of organisations across Melton, including Melton Borough Council, Leicestershire County Council (LCC), Melton Mowbray Town Estate and a large number of parish councils[86]. The Council predominantly has responsibility for more strategic forms of provision such as key parks, play sites and burial provision. In addition, a significant number of sites are managed by parish councils. For example, the parish councils provide a significant proportion of allotment and play provision in the borough[87].

Parks and Gardens

Council managed open spaces, including amenity green spaces, are managed as part of the open spaces portfolio by Melton Borough Council. Sites receive regular maintenance visits which include regimes such as grass cutting, weeding and general site preservation (e.g. bin emptying, bench refurbishment and path checks). Maintenance of sites in the more rural areas of the borough are undertaken by the parish councils, sometimes in accordance with Leicestershire County Council. Melton Mowbray Town Estates is responsible for a number of park sites within Melton such as Play Close, Priors Close, New Park, Wilton Park and Egerton Memorial Gardens. The maintenance of these sites is undertaken by the Town Estates in-house maintenance team[88].

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[83] Department for Communities and Local Government (2016) *National Planning Policy Framework - Paragraph 114* [Online], Available:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf
[84] Department for Communities and Local Government (2016) *National Planning Policy Framework – Paragraph 73* [Online], Available:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf
[85] Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) *Potential Funding for Green Spaces Report* [Online], Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/potential-funding-for-community-green-spaces
[86] Knight Kavanagh & Page (2014) *Melton Borough Council Open Space Assessment Report*
[87] *Ibid*
[88] *Ibid*

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6.1.1.1 Natural and semi-natural green space

Management of these sites is the responsibility of a variety of organisations. Aside from the local authority, site management is also the responsibility of Leicestershire County Council, Parish Councils and private landowners. Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust also manage four sites in Melton:[89]

- Holwell Reserves (including Brown's Hill Quarry and Holwell Mineral Line);

- Wymondham Rough;

- Stonesby Quarry; and

- Cribbs Meadow.

6.1.1.2 Allotments

The majority of allotment sites are owned and managed by parish councils. Melton Borough Council is responsible for the management of four allotment sites:

- Lake Terrace;

- The Crescent;

- Redwood Avenue; and

- Doctors Lane.

The Victoria Street Allotment site is owned by the Council but managed separately by the Victoria Allotment Association[90].

6.1.1.3 Provision for children and young people

In total Melton Borough Council is responsible for the management and maintenance of 11 play area sites:

- Baldocks Lane;

- The Crescent;

- Dickens Drive;

- Sunnybrook/Dieppe Way;

- Hartopp Road;

- Honeysuckle Way;

- Kirby Fields Park;

- Melton Country Park;

- Melton Country Park Scalford Brook;

- Thrush Close; and

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[89] Knight Kavanagh & Page (2014) *Melton Borough Council Open Space Assessment Report*
[90] *Ibid*

- West Avenue Green.

All other play area sites in the borough are provided and managed by other organisations; predominantly parish and town councils[91].

6.1.1.4 Cemeteries and churchyards

Melton Borough Council is responsible for the management and maintenance of the main cemetery site in the borough, Thorpe Road Cemetery, which receives a programmed visit on average every 10 days as part of the council's maintenance regime. All other forms of burial and churchyards are maintained by parish councils or the Diocese of Nottingham[92].

6.1.2 Assessment of existing provision

In total there are 255 sites identified in Melton as open space provision. This is an equivalent of over 259 hectares across the borough. Table 32 outlines the existing provision of green infrastructure and open spaces in the borough, taken from the Open Space Assessment (2014).[93]

Table 32: Existing green infrastructure and open spaces

Infrastructure type	Existing provision
Parks and Gardens	There are eight sites classified as parks and gardens across Melton, an equivalent of over 97 hectares. Provision is located exclusively in the Central and West Melton areas. The largest single site contributing to provision in Melton is Melton Country Park in Central Melton, equating to over 54 hectares of parks provision. Overall, there is thought to be a sufficient amount of parks provision within the Borough.
Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space	In total 14 sites are identified as publicly accessible natural and semi-natural green space, totalling over 69 hectares of provision. Most of the provision is located in the West Melton area. Overall, there is a sufficient amount of natural and semi-natural provision within the Borough.
Amenity Green Space	A total of 85 amenity green space sites are identified in Melton, totalling just over 39 hectares of amenity space. Gaps in provision are observed in the Central Melton area, however, it is served by other open space typologies such as parks and outdoor sports provision. Generally, there are no issues regarding deficiency.
Provision for Children and Young People	There are a total of 47 sites across the Borough that are identified as play provision. No major gaps in provision are identified against the 10 minute walk time accessibility standard. Furthermore, the entire Borough is covered by the drive time catchment.
Allotments	A total of 35 sites are classified as allotments in Melton, equating to

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[91] Knight Kavanagh & Page (2014) *Melton Borough Council Open Space Assessment Report*
[92] *Ibid*
[93] *Ibid*

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Infrastructure type	Existing provision
	more than 19 hectares.
	The current provision of 19 hectares is above the nationally recommended amount. However, there are waiting lists at sites across Melton (particular at MBC sites) suggesting demand for allotments is not currently being met by supply.
Cemeteries and Churchyards	Melton is identified as having 65 sites classified as cemeteries, equating to just over 26 hectares of provision.
	As the main provision for future burial capacity, the Thorpe Road Cemetery site is noted as having circa 5-10 years capacity remaining.
	There is a fairly evenly distribution of provision across the Borough. On this basis the need for additional cemetery provision should be driven by the requirement for burial demand and capacity.
Civic Space	There is one site classified as civic space in Melton, Market Place in Central Melton, equating to 0.2 hectares of provision and also regarded as being of high quality and value. Current provision is considered sufficient.

6.1.3   Forward planning

6.1.3.1   6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy

A green infrastructure strategy for the '6Cs', comprising the Three Cities (Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham), and the Three Counties (Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire), has been developed to assist in the delivery and management of green infrastructure within the 6Cs sub-region which includes Melton Borough. The strategy was set up by the 6Cs Strategic Green Infrastructure Project Board, a partnership of local authorities and environmental organisations with responsibility for overseeing the planning and delivery of green infrastructure needs across the sub-region[94].

The associated 6Cs Green Infrastructure Action Plan sets out the green infrastructure initiatives related to Melton Borough over the plan period, broadly these refer to the retention and improvement of green and blue corridors in the borough. Specifically, the initiatives impact Melton Borough in relation to the Wreake Strategic River Corridor, a major green infrastructure corridor that passes through Melton Mowbray. Furthermore, the northern and southern urban fringes of Melton Mowbray are identified as appropriate areas for green infrastructure enhancement initiatives[95].

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[94] 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010) *6C's Green Infrastructure Study: Volume 1: Sub-Regional Strategic Framework* [Online], Available:
http://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/policiesandguidance/planning/Volume%201_Final_06-10.pdf

[95] 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010) *6C's Green Infrastructure Study: Volume 2: Action Plan* [Online], Available:
http://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/policiesandguidance/planning/Volume%202_Final_06-10.pdf

6.1.3.2   Stepping Stones Project

The Leicestershire Stepping Stones Project is made up of statutory, funding and implementing bodies involved in protecting, managing, creating and utilising green infrastructure within Leicestershire. The Stepping Stone Project has an associated comprehensive Action Plan which outlines objectives relating to green infrastructure throughout the region including stakeholder engagement and the creation and improvement of green infrastructure resources[96].

6.1.3.3   Melton Local Plan

The Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan (November 2016) includes Policy EN3 regarding the Melton Green Infrastructure Network. The policy states that the council will work with partners and use a strategic approach to the delivery, protection and enhancement of green infrastructure in the borough[97].

The policy supports the delivery of new green infrastructure assets where deficits have been identified and will enhance green infrastructure in strategically important areas including areas of major new residential development, the River Wreake Strategic Corridor and the Grantham Canal. Furthermore, new development will be supported by the policy where proposals retain important green infrastructure elements or enhance green infrastructure corridors. Green infrastructure assets are required to use inclusive elements, for example, provide access to employment for local people. The policy supports the retention of the green infrastructure corridors and promotes development that has little or no impact on green infrastructure corridors[98].

Policy EN5 from the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan (November 2016) supports the protection of designated local spaces in the borough and the key features of local green space[99].

6.1.4   Assessment of future provision

The assessment of need for informal play space is based on a standard of 1ha per 1,820 population and an estimated capital cost of £17,000/ha has been applied (estimated costs have been rounded and are approximates). It is estimated that a total of 7.8ha of informal play space is required. Further correspondence is needed with the relevant providers at Melton Borough Council to determine whether this could be incorporated into the planned projects regarding children's play areas.

Table 33 and The assessment of need for natural open space is based on this standard of 1ha per 1,000 population and an estimated capital cost of £240,000/ha has been applied (estimated costs have been rounded and are approximates). It is estimated that a total of approximately 14ha of natural open space is required. With regards to the natural open space requirement for the sustainable

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[96] Leicestershire County Council *Stepping Stones Green Infrastructure Action Plan* [Online], Available: http://www.leics.gov.uk/1475.034a_action_plan_final1-2.pdf

[97] Melton Borough Council (2016) *Emerging Options Draft Local Plan* [Online], Available: http://www.melton.gov.uk/localplan/site/index.php

[98] *Ibid*

[99] *Ibid*

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neighbourhoods, this could be taken care of within the current planned projects (e.g. SUE local open space listed in Table 35) as only an estimated 4.4ha is required for the NSN and SSN. Further discussions with the relevant providers are required regarding the natural open space requirement outside of the sustainable neighbourhoods.

Table 34 estimates the future demand and provision of green infrastructure and open space in the borough by considering informal play space and natural open space. Chapter 2 and Appendix A provide further details of the methodology used and the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule sets out a number of cost assumptions that have been made.

6.1.5   Informal play space

The assessment of need for informal play space is based on a standard of 1ha per 1,820 population and an estimated capital cost of £17,000/ha has been applied (estimated costs have been rounded and are approximates). It is estimated that a total of 7.8ha of informal play space is required. Further correspondence is needed with the relevant providers at Melton Borough Council to determine whether this could be incorporated into the planned projects regarding children's play areas.

Table 33: Estimated cost of demand for informal play space

Location	Population forecast	Estimated ha of informal play space required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	5	£85,000
Service Centres	2,894	1.65	£28,000
Rural Hubs	564	0.34	£6,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	0.8	£14,000
Total	**13,974**	**7.8**	**£133,000**

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6.1.5.1   Natural open space

The assessment of need for natural open space is based on this standard of 1ha per 1,000 population and an estimated capital cost of £240,000/ha has been applied (estimated costs have been rounded and are approximates). It is estimated that a total of approximately 14ha of natural open space is required. With regards to the natural open space requirement for the sustainable neighbourhoods, this could be taken care of within the current planned projects (e.g. SUE local open space listed in Table 35) as only an estimated 4.4ha is required for the NSN and SSN. Further discussions with the relevant providers are required regarding the natural open space requirement outside of the sustainable neighbourhoods.

Table 34: Estimated cost of demand for natural open space

Location	Population forecast	Estimated ha of natural open space required	Estimated cost (£)
Melton Mowbray (including SSN, NSN and additional growth in the town)	9,078	9.09	£2,182,000
Service Centres	2,894	2.96	£710,000
Rural Hubs	564	0.59	£142,000
Rural Settlements and Windfall Sites (including Service Centres and Rural Hubs)	1,439	1.44	£346,000
Total	**13,974**	**14.08**	**£3,380,000**

6.1.6   Planned and committed investment

A number of projects are planned for the borough relating to green infrastructure and open space (as shown in Table 35)[100]. Further discussions are required with key stakeholders and infrastructure providers to ascertain more details of these projects for inclusion in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule.

Table 35: Green infrastructure and open space projects

Proposal	Description	Status
Allotments	2ha allotment required as SUE growth. Land contribution from SUE.	TBC
SUE to Leicester Road Ind Estate Green link on dismantled rail corridor	Priority link of wider Newark to Market Harborough rail corridor project. Requires further investigation and relationship with SUE masterplan process.	

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[100] Melton Borough Council (2014) *Issues and Options: Infrastructure Delivery Plan* [Online], Available:
http://www.melton.gov.uk/downloads/file/1802/melton_local_plan_issues_and_options_infrastructure_delivery_plan

Proposal	Description	Status
Watercourse Improvement and buffering - various incl. River Wreake River Corridor	Improvements by local groups	
Children's Play - LAPs	Wymondham, Great Dalby, Frisby on the Wreake and Stonesby	
Jubilee Way Long Distance Path	Subject to further investigation, funding programme to be confirmed	
Improvements to the Wolds Escarpment	Priority Habitat Area, woodland planting and habitat creation required. Subject to further investigation, funding programme to be confirmed	
Improvement to Burrough-on-the-Hill Iron Age Fort	Habitat enhancement. Subject to further investigation, funding programme to be confirmed	
Park - Bottesford	2ha facility subject to discussions with Parish Council	
Greenspace- Harby	0.5ha Green recreation space facility	
SUE specific local open space	2.6ha requirement as part of development costs, subject to masterplan process	
Melton Country Park	10ha land contribution from SUE. Costs split between SUE and town housing residual.	

A key project currently underway is the redevelopment of the cattle market in Melton Mowbray. The project is being funded by central government through a £3.5 million Local Growth Fund Grant and involves the replacement and relocation of the existing livestock buildings. It is scheduled to open in 2017.

6.1.7   Delivery and funding

Green infrastructure and open spaces are from a range of different grants and funding sources, including:

- Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund;

- Landfill Tax Communities Fund;

- Established area-based delivery vehicles and partnerships - such as The National Forest Company and the Greenwood Forest Partnership;

- Major public sector owners of accessible green infrastructure land – e.g. the County Councils, Forestry Commission;

- Lottery funding – e.g. Heritage Lottery Fund's Heritage Grants and Landscape Partnerships support schemes;

- Natural England funding - 'Access to Nature' grants;

- English Heritage funding – historic buildings, monuments and designed landscapes grant scheme;

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- Environmental Stewardship with focused and enhanced grant support that will deliver green infrastructure objectives; and

- Forestry Commission English Woodland Grant Schemes – targeting of woodland creation grants and biodiversity and access grants through a challenge fund.

The Council highlighted in the Open Space Assessment (2014) that S106 funding is currently the only source available for any potential new forms of provision for children and young people in the borough[101].

6.1.8   Conclusion

Generally, most types of green infrastructure and open space assets in the borough meet the accessibility standard of a 10 or 15 minute walk time or drive time. Two thirds of all open spaces score high for quality, understandably amenity green space and natural and semi-natural sites score low for quality compared to other typologies due to sites of this type tending to lack ancillary features. However, the majority of open spaces in the borough are considered to be of high value and previous assessments have not identified any significant gaps in provision[102]. Our assessment has identified the likely open space requirements (for informal play space and natural open space) aligned with future growth. These have been included in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule. It may be the case that these requirements can already be met within the current planned and committed investment.

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[101] Knight Kavanagh & Page (2014) *Melton Borough Council Open Space Assessment Report*
[102] *Ibid*

6.2   Drainage and flooding

Emergency services	Description
Overview	This section considers drainage and flood risk issues in the borough. Flood risk involves both the probability of a flood occurring and the scale of the potential consequences. The main causes offlooding are namely tidal flooding, fluvial flooding, surface water flooding and groundwater flooding.
Supporting infrastructure	• Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) • Foul, storm and combined sewerage systems • Watercourses
Infrastructure providers and stakeholders	• Environment Agency • Lead Local Flood Authority – Leicestershire County Council • Severn Trent Water • Anglian Water • Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board
Evidence base	• Correspondence with Leicestershire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority • Leicestershire County Council Flood Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan (2015) • Leicestershire County Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011) • Melton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2015) • Environment Agency (2016) Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Map • Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (2016) Central Government Funding for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England
Relevant Local Plan policies and Strategic	• Policy EN8 – Climate Change

Priorities	• Policy EN11 – Minimising the Risk of Flooding • Policy EN12 – Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems • Environment Objectives – 22 & 23
Funding	Central government, developer funding, grants, lottery funding, fundraising, asset management plans (e.g. from water companies)

6.2.1 Drainage and flooding infrastructure management and delivery

The Environment Agency is responsible for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea, in addition to managing the risk of coastal erosion.

Leicestershire County Council (LCC) is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the county and Melton Borough. The LLFA has a responsibility for managing local flood risk and they are required to develop a local flood risk strategy to reduce the impact of flooding across the county.

Severn Trent Water and Anglian Water are responsible for providing, maintaining and operating public sewer systems in the borough.

Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (IDB) is located in North Leicestershire and has responsibility for areas around Bottesford, Redmile and Harby. The IDB is a statutory body which provides local storm water management by undertaking watercourse maintenance and improvement.

6.2.2 Assessment of existing flood risk issues and provision

The Melton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates a long history of historic flooding that includes incidents in 1828, 1852, 1875, 1880, 1882, 1897, 1900, 1922, 1932, 1954, 1974, 1975, 1998, 1999, 2003, 2007 and 2012.[103] These are associated with flooding caused by rivers and surface water (either caused by overland flow or failure of existing drainage infrastructure). Notable events include:

- Scalford Brook flooding incidents in Melton Mowbray in 1947, 1969 and 1975;
- Easter flooding of 1998 affecting 168 properties in Melton Mowbray. The area near Melton Country Park is protected by the Scalford Brook Dam constructed in 1991;
- The summer floods of 2007;

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[103] Melton Borough Council (2015) *Melton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment* [Online], Available: http://www.melton.gov.uk/downloads/download/634/melton_strategic_flood_risk_assessment

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- The village of Somerby affected by summer flooding in June 2012; and
- Large areas of flooding affected by flooding in 2012, although Melton Mowbray is protected by a network of flood defences.

In addition to these incidents the SFRA also outlines two incidents of flooding caused by the Grantham Canal. These both occurred in 2001, with canal overtopping causing flooding of areas in Melton Mowbray and Bottesford. The flooding in Bottesford was associated with fluvial and surface water flooding. The incident in Melton Mowbray is also described in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) produced by LCC. In the PFRA the reason for the flooding is indicated to be as a result of floodwater backing up when the capacities of culverts under the canal have been reached under heavy rainfall.[104]

Frisby and Melton Mowbray have also been affected by isolated incidents of groundwater flooding.

Overall the most visible and obvious flood prone area within the borough is Melton Mowbray. This is related to the River Wreake and its tributaries. However, over time a network of flood defence and alleviation schemes have been implemented to protect the town. The SFRA has identified a rating for each of these schemes to determine the current condition and to understand the implications for flood risk. These are as follows:

- Melton Mowbray flood alleviation scheme (FAS) at Brentingby – identified as being in good a condition;
- Scalford Brook Dam – flood retention facility – fair condition;
- Edendale Brook – fair / good condition;
- Frisby Lakes – fair / good condition, but poor downstream embankment condition;
- Stapleford embankments – fair / good condition;
- Thorpe Brook wall and embankment – fair / good condition; and
- Welby Brook flood walls and embankments – fair / good condition.

A rating of 'fair' or 'poor' suggests the performance of the defence may be reduced and further discussions should be held with the owners and maintainers.[105]

6.2.3   Flood risk at allocated development areas

The broad areas being considered as proposed growth centres have been examined in terms of their existing flood risk. These areas have been examined in terms of the Flood Zones as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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[104] Leicestershire County Council (2011) *Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment* [Online], Available: http://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2016/2/17/prelim_flood_risk_assessment.pdf

[105] Melton Borough Council (2015) *Melton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment* [Online], Available: http://www.melton.gov.uk/downloads/download/634/melton_strategic_flood_risk_assessment

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and also the Environment Agency's risk of flooding from surface water data set (RFfSW).[106] The findings of this examination are outlined in Table 36 below.

The flood risk at specific proposed allocated sites is detailed in the SFRA.

Table 36: Flood risk at preferred development locations

Number	Settlement / Allocation	Summary	Historic Flooding
1	Melton South Sustainable Neighbourhood	The proposed area is affecting by flood zone 3 on the west of Melton, currently proposed to be employment. There are no other fluvial flooding zones affecting the majority of the planned sustainable neighbourhood. Areas of surface flooding are along the main watercourses, however, there is a high risk of surface water flooding across main access road, Sandy Lane and Dalby Road where they cross the watercourses.	
2	Melton North Sustainable Neighbourhood	No flood zones affecting the Melton North Sustainable Neighbourhood.	
3	Asfordby	Risk of fluvial flood with flood zones 2 and 3 on south of settlement. There is a channel going across the village but there is no flood zone associated with it. There is an additional flow path across the settlement with low risk of surface flooding.	None found
4	Bottesford	There is a high risk of fluvial flooding in Bottesford with flood zone 3 affecting the east part of the settlement and central areas in flood zone 2. There is also a significant area of Bottesford with low risk of surface water flooding and high surface water flood risk on the main access roads in Botteford including the High Street.	2001, increased flooding around Bottesford via Grantham Canal.
5	Croxton Keirial	No fluvial flood risk affecting this settlement, however a flood zone 3 is present to the far west of the settlement. There is high flood risk of surface flooding that is going across Croxton Keirial, mainly along the	None found

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[106] Environment Agency (2016) *Risk of Flooding from Surface Water* [Online], Available: http://watermaps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiyby.aspx?topic=ufmfsw

Number	Settlement / Allocation	Summary	Historic Flooding
		main access roads including A607.	
6	Harby	No flood zones affecting this settlement. However, there is high flood risk of surface flooding along the main road, Stathern Road which goes across the south of Harby.	None found
7	Hose	There is risk of fluvial flooding with flood zone 3 to the north east of Hose and minor area of Flood zone 2 to the south along the main watercourse. There is a low risk of surface water flooding across a significant area of settlement.	None found
8	Long Clawson	No flood zones affecting this service centre.	None found
9	Old Dalby	No flood zones affecting this service centre. Low risk of surface flooding across some parts of the settlement, mainly along existing watercourses.	None found
10	Scalford	There is a high risk of fluvial flooding with a flood zone 3 going across the west of the settlement.	None found
11	Somerby	No fluvial flood risk affecting this settlement. There are flow paths across the main access road, Pickwell Road with high rick of surface water flooding. There are additional low risk surface water flooding near the south east of Somerby.	None found
12	Stathern	No fluvial flood risk affecting this settlement, however a flood zone 3 is present to the far north-west. There is low flood risk from surface flooding across the settlement.	None found
13	Waltham on the Wolds	No fluvial flood risk affecting this settlement. There is low flood risk from surface flooding on the far east of the settlement (not directly across the settlement).	None found
14	Wymondham	There high risk of fluvial flooding across the south-west of the settlement as part of settlement is with Flood zone 3. There is an additional flow path across the west part of the Wymondham with high risk of surface flooding, affecting the main access road.	None found
9	Frisby	To the north, has high fluvial flood risk with Flood zones 3 for a significant part of settlement. Note on the google map, there is increased risk of flooding due to water features near the north of Frisby.

There are additional flow paths along the main access roads near the north west and going across | Overland flow generated due to egression of groundwater through fissures in hillside, date |

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Number	Settlement / Allocation	Summary	Historic Flooding
		the centre of the settlement with high risk of surface water flooding.	and significance unknown.
11	Asfordby Hill	No flood zones affecting this village (neither fluvial nor surface flooding).	None found

6.2.4 Forward planning and consideration of flood risk

LCC's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Action Plan identifies a number of actions for the Environment Agency, the LLFA, water companies and local authorities. The Action Plan places a responsibility on Melton Borough Council to organise and procure models for ordinary watercourses with an identified flood risk and to undertake feasibility studies into options for attenuation schemes and improvement works.

The PFRA pledges that LCC will continue to support the local planning authorities within the County to ensure that flood risk management is given careful consideration throughout the planning application process.[107] Under the NPPF, any development site larger than 1ha in size and any site not in the lowest Flood Zone 1 area must undertake a site specific Flood Risk Assessment. As part of this assessment, the Sequential Test is applied which requires that development in high flood risk areas (Flood Zones 2 and 3) should only be considered if no alternative sites exist. In high flood risk areas, the Exception Test can be applied to demonstrate that the proposed development provides wider sustainable benefits that outweigh the flood risk and that it will be safe for its lifetime.[108] This is supported by Policy EN11: Minimising the Risk of Flooding.

The Melton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) makes a number of borough-wide and possible site option recommendations, including the incorporation of SuDS in new developments to manage surface water; opportunities to enhance green infrastructure and reduce flood risk by making space for water; and any locations where the condition of existing flood defence infrastructure is 'fair' or 'poor' considering the use of developer contributions to fund improvements.[109]

Policy EN12: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems requires all developments to manage surface water and flood risk. It states that surface water management should be undertaken where practicable through the use of SuDS.

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[107] *Ibid*

[108] National Planning Practice Guidance (2016) *Flood Risk and Coastal Change* [Online], Available: http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change/the-exception-test/

[109] Melton Borough Council (2015) *Melton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment* [Online], Available: http://www.melton.gov.uk/downloads/download/634/melton_strategic_flood_risk_assessment

6.2.5 Planned and committed investment

6.2.5.1 Proposed flood prevention schemes

Correspondence with LCC as the LLFA identified a number of proposed flood prevention schemes for the borough. These include:

- Improvements for flood prevention in the borough including culvert replacements in Main Street Stainsby and culvert replacement in Main Street, Wymondham;

- Watercourse dredging planned near Saxby Road in Melton Mowbray; and

- Ongoing restoration of the Grantham Canal.

The Grantham Canal is a 33 miles long canal connecting Grantham to Nottingham which has fallen into disrepair. As with most other canals across the country restoration projects have been started by volunteer groups. The restoration of the Grantham Canal is proposed to continue with plans for Heritage Lottery Funded initiatives being take forward by the Grantham Canal Society in association with the Canal and River Trust.[110]

Feedback is awaited from the Environment Agency regarding details of any proposed flood risk management initiatives.

6.2.6 Delivery and funding

Central government provides funding to the Lead Local Flood Authorities and the Environment Agency for flood and coastal erosion risk management. Other sources of funding are raised locally e.g. through local levies for flood management schemes or from general drainage charges or special levies raised from the Internal Drainage Board. The Central Government Funding for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) in England Report published in September 2016 provides an explanation of funding sources as shown in Figure 11.[111]

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[110] The Grantham Canal Society (2016) *Restoration* [Online], Available: http://www.granthamcanal.org/

[111] Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (2016) *Central Government Funding for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England* [Online], Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/549093/Funding_for_Flood_and_Coastal_Erosion_in_England_Sep_2016.pdf

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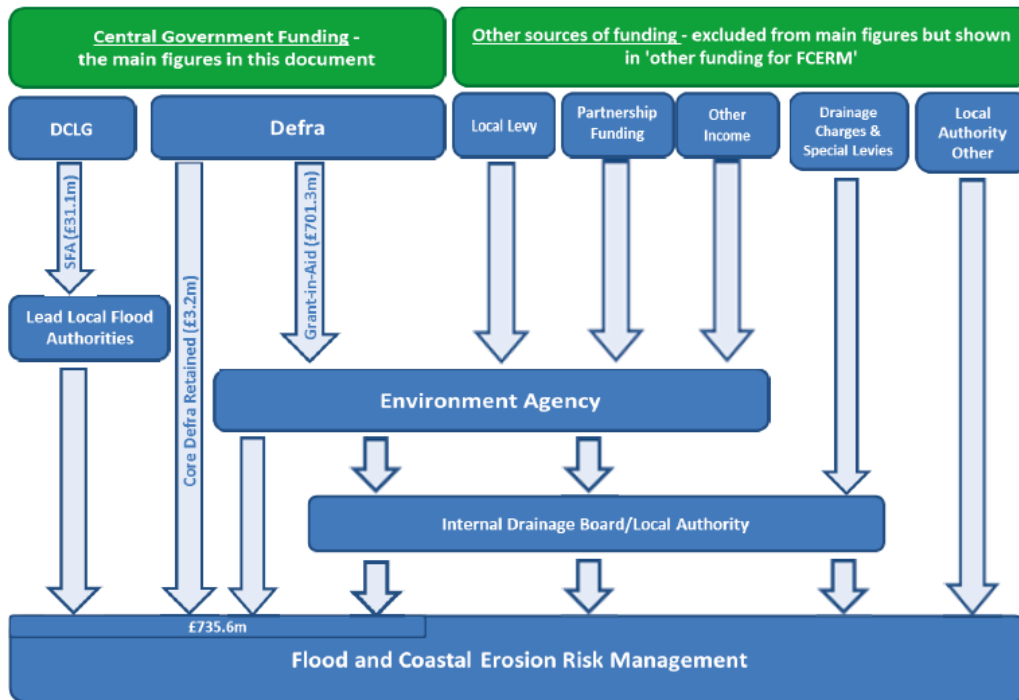
Figure 11: Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management funding for 2016/17

Funding arrangements for drainage and flood infrastructure for new schemes (e.g. SuDS) are normally met through developer contributions. It is difficult to estimate a commuted sum per sqm for SuDS. Based on our experience of other projects, the question of how to deal with the costs required to operate and maintain sustainable drainage has not been resolved and it has not been established whether commuted sums will work. For the moment, a general line for additional drainage and flood risk infrastructure has been included in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule. Further discussions are required between the key stakeholders and infrastructure providers to determine what might be an appropriate measure for SuDS.

6.2.7   Conclusion

An assessment has been undertaken on the potential flood risk issues in the key areas of growth. However a more detailed investigation will be required looking at the specific allocated sites to update the work undertaken in the SFRA. Sites which have the greatest risk of flooding from new development may require further modelling at the detailed design stage of the application process and may require site infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of flooding.

Further consultation is required with the Environment Agency to get an understanding of current and committed projects.

7   Infrastructure Delivery Schedule

The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule in Table 37 identifies the additional infrastructure required to support the delivery of housing and employment growth proposed in the Local Plan. The schedule is intended to be a 'live' document that should be subject to regular review. The schedule will need to be updated and revised as necessary based on further engagement with infrastructure providers, developers and key stakeholders. The task of identifying responsibilities for delivery and management and funding sources is ongoing.

The items in the schedule and within the main report are an estimation of future need, informed by the following assumptions[112]:

- Costs exclude VAT and inflation, possible environmental mitigation and enhancements, client direct costs, land purchase, compensation, maintenance, service diversions and S106 and S278 contributions;

- Costs are based on historic cost analyses and adjusted for location and current costs only;

- Cost analyses may not recognise sustainable construction since some of them are historic projects. Accordingly, further costs may apply depending upon technologies / design solution adopted;

- Fees and charges are included at a notional level of 20% of constructions costs;

- Costs include construction and fit out;

- Costs are based on 2Q 2016 prices and adjusted to reflect East Midlands location;

- Costs are based on a variety of sources including SPON's Price Book, BCIS (Building Cost Information Service), and Internal Arup cost data from previous similar project;

- Some items are a high level estimate (e.g. utilities) and will need refinement once further details are obtained from infrastructure providers and more details are known about the allocated sites.

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[112] Assumptions and exclusions also noted in Appendix A: Methodology.

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Table 37: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule

Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
Physical Infrastructure									
Water and wastewater									
Connections, reinforcements and / or improvements to water and wastewater infrastructure	Required to serve growing population	Exact nature of the works to be confirmed. Will be determined on a site by site basis via discussions between developers and utility companies	Severn Trent Water Anglian Water	2016 - 2036	To be provided by the private sector, therefore no costs have been appraised.	Developer(s) Severn Trent Water Anglian Water	To be provide by private sector, therefore no costs have been appraised.	Essential	SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, C1(A), C1(B), EC1, EC2, EN8, EN9, EN10, EN11, IN2
Gas									
Connections, reinforcements and / or improvements to	Required to serve growing	Exact nature of works to be confirmed. Will be	National Grid	2016 - 2036	To be provided by the	Developer(s) National Grid	To be provided by the	Essential	SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, C1(A),

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
gas infrastructure	population.	determined on a site by site basis via discussions between developers and utility companies			private sector, therefore no costs have been appraised.		private sector, therefore no costs have been appraised.		C1(B), EC1, EC2, EN8, EN9, IN2
Electricity									
Primary substation	Required to serve 20ha employment site at Melton SSN	5kV primary substation with 5km cable feed	Western Power Distribution	Linked to masterplan and phasing 2016 - 21	£10m	Developer(s) and WPD	£10m	Essential	SS4, EC1, EN8, EN9, IN2
Connections, reinforcements and / or improvements to electricity infrastructure	Required to serve growing population – location of works to be confirmed	Exact nature of the works to be confirmed. Will be determined on a site by site basis via discussions between developers and	Western Power Distribution	2016 - 36	To be delivered by the Private Sector; therefore no costs have been	Developer(s) Western Power Distribution	To be delivered by the Private Sector; therefore no costs have been	Essential	SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, C1(A), C1(B), EC1, EC2, EN8, EN9,

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
		utility companies			appraised.		appraised.		EN10, IN2
Waste									
Household waste and recycling sites	Required to serve growing population – Melton Mowbray	Public household waste and recycling facility	Melton Borough Council, Leicestershire County Council	2016 – 21	£6m	Developer(s)	£6m	Essential	SS2, EN9, IN2
Telecommunications and broadband									
Telecommunications infrastructure	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact nature of the works to be confirmed. Will be determined on a site by site basis via discussions between developers and telecommunications	Internet service providers e.g. BT, Sky, Virgin Media, Talk Talk, EE

Mobile phone | 2016 - 36 | To be delivered by the private sector, therefore no costs have been | Privately funded, developer(s) | To be delivered by the private sector, therefore no costs have been | Desirable | SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, C1(A), C1(B), EC1, EC2, IN3 |

Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
		companies.	operators e.g. EE, O2, 3, Vodafone		appraised.		appraised		
Broadband infrastructure	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact nature of the works to be confirmed. Will be determined on a site by site basis via discussions between developers and telecommunications companies.	BT, Virgin Media, other broadband service providers	2016 - 36	To be delivered by the private sector, therefore no costs have been appraised.	Privately funded, developer(s), government funded	To be delivered by the private sector, therefore no costs have been appraised.	Desirable	SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, C1(A), C1(B), EC1, EC2, IN3
Transport									
MMDR – Northern Distributor Road	Required to serve growing population – Melton NSN	The Northern Distributor Road would provide a link from the A606 Nottingham Road to Scalford Road and across to Melton	Developer(s)	2016 - 36	£26.1m	Developer(s),	£26.1m	Essential	IN1, IN2, C9, SS2, SS4, SS5, EN8

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
		Spinney Road							
MMDR – Southern Distributor Road	Required to serve growing population – Melton SSN	Southern Link Road from Burton Road to Dalby Road (including the roundabouts on Dalby Road, Sandy Lane and Burton Road); Sandy Lane Improvements;Dalby Road Improvements; Dalby Road/Kirby Lane Improvements (including stopping up orders and so forth) Kirby Lane Leicester Road Link; Kirby Lane/Great Dalby Road/ Leicester Road improvements including stopping up Kirby Lane West;	Developer(s)	2016 - 36	£29.6m	Developer(s),	£29.6m	Essential	IN1, IN2, C9, SS2, SS4, SS5, EN8

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
		Other Off site highway improvements							
MMDR – Eastern Distributor Road	Required to serve growing population – Melton Mowbray	A potential Eastern Distributor Road would link A606 Burton Road to the A607 Thorpe Road; Melton Spinney Road connecting the Southern and Northern Distributor Roads	Developer(s)	2021 - 36	£75.5m	Public Funding	£75.5m	Essential	IN1, IN2, C9, SS2, SS4, SS5, EN8
Modal shift support	Melton	Bus service/cycle/car clubs. Requires testing. Opportunities to improve the sustainable transport provision within the town arising as a result of the	Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 36	£0.66m	Developer(s), Local authority, LEP	£0.66m	Essential	IN1, IN2, C9, SS2, SS4, SS5, EN8

Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
		proposed strategic infrastructure upgrade							
Quality transport corridors	Melton Mowbray	Footpath improvements and upgrades to Scalford Road/Nottingham Road. Opportunities to improve the sustainable transport provision within the town arising as a result of the proposed strategic infrastructure upgrade	Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 36	£0.40m	Developer(s), Local authority, LEP	£0.40m	Essential	IN1, IN2, C9, SS2, SS4, SS5, EN8
Social Infrastructure									
Healthcare									
GP surgery	Melton	Extension to Latham	CCG, NHS	2016 - 21	To be	Developer(s)	To be	Essential	C9, IN2

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
	Mowbray	House GP surgery			confirmed	(an application will be submitted for S106 funding)	confirmed		
GP surgeries	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / no. of GP surgeries to be confirmed	CCG, NHS	2016 - 36	£2.1m (estimated cost for demand for GP services)	Private, Developer(s) NHS	£2.1m (estimated cost for demand for GP services)	Essential	C9, IN2
Dental facility	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / no. of dental facilities to be confirmed	CCG, NHS	2016 - 36	£1.5m (estimated cost for demand for dental practices)	NHS, Privately funded	£1.5m (estimated cost for demand for dental practices)	Essential	C9, IN2
Education									

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
Secondary school	Required to serve growing population - Belvoir High School	168 places through extension to school	Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 36	£3m	Local authority	£3m	Essential	SS2, C1(A), C1(B),C7, IN2
Primary school	Required to serve Melton NSN	New 420 place primary school	Leicestershire County Council	2016 – 26	£6.7m	Developer(s), Local authority	£6.7m	Essential	SS2, SS5, C7, IN2
Primary school	Required to serve Melton SSN	New 420 place primary school	Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 26	£6.7m	Developer(s), Local authority	£6.7m	Essential	SS2, SS4, C7, IN2
Primary school	Melton Mowbray	115 additional places for Melton Mowbray to be delivered through extensions to existing schools	Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 21	£1.4m	Developer(s), Local authority	£1.4m	Essential	SS2, SS3, SS4, C1(A), C1 (B), C7, IN2
Secondary school	Melton Mowbray, south –	New 600 place secondary school	Leicestershire County	2016 - 36	£17m	Developer(s), Local	£5.1m	Essential	SS2, SS3, C1(A), C1(B),

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
	Required to serve wider town and villages within catchment		Council			authority			C7, IN2
Primary and secondary schools	Required to serve growing population and need for additional school places – location to be confirmed	To be confirmed – This could include new schools or extensions to existing schools. Exact nature of works will depend on the location and outcome of any future feasibility studies undertaken by LCC.	Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 36	To be determined following further feasibility works	Developer(s), Local authority	To be determined following further feasibility works	Essential	SS2, SS3, C1(A), C1(B), C7, IN2
Further education (FE) colleges	Required to serve growing population – location to be	To be confirmed – This could include new colleges or extensions to	Private	2016 - 36	To be confirmed	Other public sector, Privately	To be confirmed	Essential	SS2, C1(A), C1(B), C7, IN2

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
	confirmed	existing colleges				funded			
Nursery schools	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	To be confirmed – This could include new day nurseries or extensions to existing nurseries	Private	2016 - 36	To be delivered by the private sector, therefore no costs have been appraised	Privately funded	To be delivered by the private sector, therefore no costs have been appraised	Essential	SS2, SS3, C1(A), C1(B), C7, IN2
Emergency services									
Police	Melton	Additional staff, vehicles, premises and other investments to serve 5,000 home growth	Leicestershire Police	2016 - 36	£2,080,071	Developer(s)	£2,080,071	Essential	SS1, SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, SS6, C1(A), C1(B),D1, IN2
Sports facilities									

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
Sports pavilion	Melton Country Park	New sports pavilion	Melton Borough Council	2016 - 21	To be confirmed	Subject to further discussion	To be confirmed	Desirable	SS2, SS3, EN7, C9, IN2
Sports centre	King Edward VII Community Sports Centre	Melton Leisure Vision / Sports Village	Melton Borough Council	2016 - 21	£5.3m (excluding sports hall) £8.3m (including sports hall)	Local authority (capital programme and grant funding)	£5.3m (excluding sports hall) £8.3m (including sports hall)	Desirable	SS2, SS3, EN7, C9, IN2
Sports halls	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / no. of sports halls to be confirmed	Melton Borough Council	2016 - 36	£1.1m (estimated cost for demand for sports halls)	Developer(s), local authority, lottery funding	£1.1m (estimated cost for demand for sports halls)	Desirable	SS2, SS3, EN7, C9, IN2
Swimming pools	Required to serve growing population – location to be	Exact location / no. of swimming pools to be confirmed	Melton Borough Council	2016 - 36	£1.7m (estimated cost for demand for	Developer(s), local authority, lottery	£1.7m (estimated cost for demand for	Desirable	SS2, SS3, EN7, C9, IN2

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
	confirmed				swimming pools)	funding	swimming pools)		
Playing pitches	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / type / no. of playing pitches to be confirmed	Melton Borough Council	2016 - 36	£1.8m (estimated cost for demand for playing pitches)	Developer(s), local authority, lottery funding, sport specific funding (e.g. from Football Association)	£1.8m (estimated cost for demand for playing pitches)	Desirable	SS2, SS3, EN7, C9, IN2
Outdoor sports provision	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / type / no. of outdoor sports facilities to be confirmed	Melton Borough Council	2016 - 36	£4.9m (estimated cost for demand for outdoor sports provision)	Developer(s), local authority, lottery funding, sport specific funding (e.g. from Football Association)	£4.9m (estimated cost for demand for outdoor sports provision)	Desirable	SS2, SS3, EN7, C9, IN2

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
Community facilities									
Community / village hall	Melton Mowbray South Sustainable Neighbourhood	Provision of a new community facility	Melton Borough Council, developer(s)	2016 - 21	To be confirmed	Developer(s)	To be confirmed	Essential	SS2, SS4, C7, C9, IN2
Community / village halls	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / no. of community facilities to be confirmed	Developer(s)	2016 - 36	£4.4m (estimated cost for demand for community facilities)	Developer(s)	£4.4m (estimated cost for demand for community facilities)	Desirable	SS2, C7, C9, IN2
Libraries	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / no. of libraries to be confirmed	Developer(s)	2016 - 36	£0.930m (estimated cost for demand for libraries)	Developer(s)	£0.930m (estimated cost for demand for libraries)	Desirable	SS2, C7, C9, IN2
Green Infrastructure									

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
Green infrastructure and open space									
Allotments	Required to serve Melton NSN	2ha allotment	Developer(s)	2016 - 21	£0.04m	Developer(s)	£0.04m	Essential	SS5, EN3, EN4, EN5, EN7,
Informal play space	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / type / no. of informal play spaces to be confirmed	Melton Borough Council	2016 - 36	£3.3m (estimated cost for demand for informal play space)	Developer(s), local authority, lottery funding	£3.3m (estimated cost for demand for informal play space)	Desirable	EN3, EN4, EN5, EN7, IN2
Natural open space	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	Exact location / type / no. of natural open spaces to be confirmed	Melton Borough Council	2016 - 36	£0.133m (estimated cost for demand for natural open space)	Developer(s), local authority, lottery funding	£0.133m (estimated cost for demand for natural open space)	Desirable	EN3, EN4, EN5, EN7, IN2

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Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
Drainage and flooding									
Flood prevention	Stainsby, Wymondham	Improvements for flood prevent - culvert replacements in Main Street, Stainsby and Main Street, Wymondham	Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 21	Unknown	Central government	Unknown	Essential	EN3, EN4, EN5, EN7, EN8, EN11, EN12
Watercourse improvements	Melton Mowbray	Watercourse dredging planned near Saxby Road in Melton Mowbray	Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 21	Unknown	Central government	Unknown	Desirable	EN3, EN4, EN5, EN7, EN8, EN11, EN12
Canal restoration	Grantham Canal	Ongoing restoration of the Grantham Canal	Grantham Canal Society, Canal and River Trust	On-going	Unknown	Heritage Lottery Fund	Unknown	Desirable	EN3, EN4, EN5, EN7, EN8,

Infrastructure item / project	Location	Description	Responsibility for delivery	Timescale / phasing	Estimated capital cost	Funding	Funding Gap	Priority	Relevant Local Plan policies
									EN11, EN12
Drainage and flood risk management infrastructure / schemes	Required to serve growing population – location to be confirmed	To be confirmed – This could include SuDS, flood alleviation schemes and / or support to existing drainage infrastructure	Environment Agency, Leicestershire County Council	2016 - 36	To be confirmed	Developer(s), central government, lottery funding, fundraising, asset management plans	To be confirmed	Desirable	EN3, EN4, EN5, EN7, EN8, EN11, EN12

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Appendices

Appendix A

Methodology for infrastructure costs

Methodology

In order to provide appropriate indicative costs to inform this study we have abstracted cost data from the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS). This online database records actual costs of completed projects across a full spectrum of project types including factors for location and time. The database allows a statistical analysis of past projects to be used to determine benchmark costs by providing Mean, Decile bands, Lower and Upper quartile rates (express as Cost / m² of Gross Floor Area) for each facility type. This analysis can then be re-based to suit the location and timing of any proposed facility. Using this database a range of costs was derived for the various facility type identified in this study. This analysis provide data for:

- Community facilities
- Libraries
- Schools
- Healthcare (GPs and Dentists)
- Swimming Pools
- Sports Halls

This cost data was further uplifted by 20% to include professional fees and charges associated the procurement of new build facilities. For playing pitches, the BCIS did not hold relevant records and hence published cost data from SPONs was used. This benchmark cost data was then applied to the forecast requirements for the various facility types to generate a capital cost forecast and current price levels.

Our assessments exclude the following items:

- VAT
- Section 106 and 278 contributions
- Consequential off-site infrastructure upgrades
- Services diversions
- Dealing with contamination or invasive species
- Furniture, fixtures and equipment (e.g. loose furniture, IT equipment and the like)
- Client direct costs
- Inflation
- Cost analyses may not recognise sustainable construction since they are based on historic projects. Accordingly, further costs may apply depending upon technologies / design solutions adopted.

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The following table notes the specific assumptions applied to each building function:

Building Function	BCIS Median Rate	Requirement by population	Typical Area	Assumptions
Community Centre	£1,940/m²	1nr per 4,000	645m²	The Village and Community Halls Design Guidance Note (Sport England, 2001) sets out a number of standard floor plans for different sizes of hall. A two hall design with a plan area of 645m² is considered a reasonable template as it would allow for a range of activities to be undertaken during higher demand periods at evenings and weekends.
GP Practice	£1,943/m²	1nr per 1,900	150m²	The capital cost of delivering surgeries is based on a standard of 150m² per GP and 130m² per dentist.
Dental Practice	£1,610/m²	1nr per 1,900	130m²	
Informal Play Space	£17,000/Ha	1Ha per 1,820	n/a	The assessment of need for informal play space is based on this standard of 1Ha per 1,820 population and an estimated capital cost of £17,000/Ha has been applied.
Natural Open Space	£240,000/Ha	1Ha per 1,000	n/a	The assessment of need for natural open space is based on this standard of 1Ha per 1,000 population and an estimated capital cost of £240,000/Ha has been applied, derived from a semi-natural open space cost build up from a 2008 case study and SPONS data.
Outdoor Sports	£875,000/Ha	1Ha per 2,500	n/a	The assessment of need for outdoor sports space is based on this standard of 1Ha per 2,500 population and an estimated capital cost of £875,000/Ha has been applied.
Playing Pitch	£114,000/Ha	1Ha per 850	n/a	Demand for other sport and recreation facilities is calculated using the benchmarks of 1.2ha playing pitch provision per 1,000 population with an estimated capital cost based on of £114,500/Ha.
Sports Hall	£1,648/m²	0.07nr per 1,000	700m²	Based upon predicted population growth, this would indicate a Sports Hall of 669 m². However, since the optimum size for such a facility is 700 m² this marginally larger provision is assumed.
Swimming Pool	£2,898/m²	0.04nr per 1,000	1,000m²	Based upon predicted population growth, this would indicate a Swimming Pool of 620 m². However,

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Building Function	BCIS Median Rate	Requirement by population	Typical Area	Assumptions
				since the optimum size for such a facility is 1,000 m² this larger provision is assumed.
Library	£2,219/m²	30m² per 1,000	419m²	The assessment of need for libraries is based on a standard of 30m² per 1,000 population and an estimated capital cost of £2,219/m².

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Appendix B

Primary school education forecast 2016 - 2021

Primary school forecast 2016[113]

SCHOOL	Capacity Agreed	Forecast NOR		Capacity Agreed	Forecast NOR		Capacity Agreed	Forecast NOR		Planned Capacity	Forecast NOR		Planned Capacity	Forecast NOR		Planned Capacity	Forecast NOR	
	2015/16	JAN 2016	+/-	2016/17	JAN 2017	+/-	2017/18	JAN 2018	+/-	2018/19	JAN 2019	+/-	2019/20	JAN 2020	+/-	2020/21	JAN 2021	+/-
Ab Kettleby Community Primary School	56	64	-8	77	69	8	77	72	5	77	77	0	77	82	-5	77	93	-16
Asfordby Hill Primary School	157	154	3	157	160	-3	189	165	24	189	166	23	189	167	22	189	166	23
Buckminster Primary School	105	92	13	105	96	9	105	95	10	105	88	17	105	88	17	105	89	16
Great Dalby Primary School	140	139	1	140	140	0	140	139	1	140	138	2	140	137	3	140	135	5
Gaddesby Primary School	105	118	-13	210	127	83	175	138	37	175	141	34	175	149	26	175	155	20
Brownlow Primary School	593	583	10	593	581	12	623	578	45	623	591	32	623	601	22	623	614	9
The Grove Primary School	266	216	50	266	212	54	266	220	46	266	213	53	266	218	48	266	214	52
Somerby Primary School	49	35	14	49	38	11	49	46	3	49	49	0	49	57	-8	49	67	-18
Stathern Primary School	119	75	44	119	70	49	119	71	48	119	72	47	119	72	47	119	74	45
Swallowdale Primary School & Community Centre	364	345	19	364	362	2	372	402	-30	372	433	-61	372	472	-100	372	497	-125
Asfordby Captains Close Primary School	189	151	38	189	158	31	189	164	25	189	171	18	189	175	14	189	181	8
Sherard Primary School & Community Centre	315	302	13	315	318	-3	420	336	84	420	353	67	420	370	50	420	376	44
Bottesford Church of England Primary School	270	251	19	315	259	56	315	261	54	315	248	67	315	241	74	315	222	93
Croxton Kerrial Church of England Primary School	84	79	5	84	75	9	84	71	13	84	73	11	84	71	13	84	66	18

[113] Source: Received from Leicestershire County Council – Primary school forecasts July 2016

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	Capacity	Forecast		Capacity	Forecast		Capacity	Forecast		Planned	Forecast		Planned	Forecast		Planned	Forecast	
	Agreed	NOR		Agreed	NOR		Agreed	NOR		Capacity	NOR		Capacity	NOR		Capacity	NOR	
Frisby Church of England Primary School	119	113	6	119	116	3	119	112	7	119	112	7	119	109	10	119	108	11
Harby Church of England Primary School	105	81	24	105	91	14	105	91	14	105	93	12	105	96	9	105	95	10
Hose Church of England Primary School	77	59	18	77	60	17	77	58	19	77	64	13	77	59	18	77	56	21
Long Clawson Church of England Primary School	105	102	3	105	108	-3	105	105	0	105	106	-1	105	110	-5	105	111	-6
St Mary's Melton Mowbray Church of England Primary School	209	180	29	209	182	27	209	187	22	209	193	16	209	200	9	209	195	14
Old Dalby Church of England Primary School	147	124	23	147	131	16	147	139	8	147	136	11	147	141	6	147	156	-9
Redmile Church of England Primary School	77	82	-5	77	89	-12	77	98	-21	77	102	-25	77	107	-30	77	102	-25
Scalford Church of England Primary School	77	67	10	77	69	8	77	66	11	77	65	12	77	67	10	77	65	12
Waltham On The Wolds Church of England Primary School	100	73	27	100	75	25	100	76	24	100	75	25	100	77	23	100	74	26
St Peter's Church of England Primary School Wymondham	56	44	12	56	46	10	56	48	8	56	49	7	56	49	7	56	51	5
Saint Francis Catholic Primary School, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire	300	251	49	315	251	64	315	250	65	315	246	69	315	242	73	315	239	76
	4184	3780	404	4370	3883	487	4510	3988	522	4510	4054	456	4510	4157	353	4510	4201	309

Appendix C

Minutes from stakeholder workshop on 30th August 2016

Meeting name: Infrastructure Delivery Plan Workshop

Location: Melton Borough Council's Parkside offices

Time and date: 30 August 2016, 9 – 1pm

Present: Michael Thompson (Arup), Rosalind Blewitt (Arup), Jason Taylor (Western Power), Mark Baxter (Western Power), Andy Yates (Western Power), Geoff Platts (Environment Agency), Iain Cunningham (MBC), James Beverley (MBC), Anna Cronin (MBC), Jim Worley (MBC), Emma Fawcett (MBC), Janna Walker (Transport, LCC), Andrew Avison (Transport, LCC), Paul McMorran (Waste, LCC), Julie Muddimer (Education, LCC), Steve Taylor (Leisure and Culture, MBC), Khatija Hajat (East Leics and Rutland CCG), Hiren Patel (Leics Fire and Rescue)

	Action
1. Feedback on key infrastructure issues	

1.1   Transport (input from JW - Highways & Transport, LCC)

General comments:

- General issue on how infrastructure is delivered e.g. whether electricity infrastructure should come before transport. Different infrastructure should be phased (Western Power agree).

- LCC have a long list of schemes and packages for transport infrastructure. Noted that this is live and further work is still required.

Janna / LCC to share with Arup

Melton Outer Relief Road:

- Public funding solutions and developer led.

- West option makes more sense but Jacobs 2016 Options Appraisal Report shows East is the preferred option for cost reasons. The west option has not been discounted yet and may in reality be the option that comes forward.

- West - Gas pipeline runs under west route leading to larger cost implications; less direct route; situated on MOD land which creates difficulties – site is used for military horses and other animals and as such there is public attachment to the site, therefore may have less public support.

- South – Necessary for Melton South Sustainable Neighbourhood.

- North – Once complete would maximise options for car travellers. Both south and north will be funded by developer contributions.

- Unlikely to get official support from businesses for a specific option but there is general support for an ORR

- Transport Strategy also puts emphasis on walking and cycling.

Other specific projects listed on the infrastructure delivery schedule (prepared by MBC, Local Plan Emerging Options January 2016):

Iain / MBC to

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- Car Park Improvement schemes – Not come from the county, from MBC.

- HGV routes – picked up as part of LCC's Transport Strategy.

- Supported bus network project – using existing funding, refers to bus network support e.g. bus stops provided as part of development.

- LCC currently considering journey to work.

- Wheels to work schemes (e.g. scooters) have benefits for towns with employment opportunities such as Melton. This is a transport initiative and should be moved out of the community section of the IDS.

- Rail – not included in the schedule. No rail schemes are currently planned for the Melton area. Bus to train station improvements are planned e.g. bus interchange.

provide further details

1.2 Waste (input from PM - Waste, LCC)

- Melton Household Waste and Recycling site is already not sufficient. 1 dwelling generates a quarter of a tonne of waste. More than 10 dwellings require a developer contribution – LCC consider each development from a waste perspective.

- Commercial waste sites are lacking, however these are not the responsibility of LCC.

1.3 Utilities (input from Western Power)

- Renewables e.g. solar farms will not create the capacity needed. At the moment they take up a lot of the network capacity and there is generally not enough capacity for them.

- Next potentially significant development is likely to be electric car charging which could come forward later in the plan period and would have an impact on capacity.

- Capacity for domestic use is not necessarily an issue over the next 3 years, as extra growth could be absorbed at the moment. However this will become an issue after that time.

- Any new commercial development would probably create an issue in terms of capacity e.g. any company increasingly significantly in size and operations could be a problem. There is likely to be a single occupier of the 20ha employment site.

- Submission to regulator made in April 2015 which agrees improvements for the next 8 years. Work general involves improvements to existing substations e.g. replacing old transformers. There is no targeted development based on capacity. At Somerby, refurbishment is planned but not extra capacity building.

- There is capacity on the east side of Melton but little on the west side – need a primary substation on the south west side of Melton, ideally near the industrial estate. However there needs to be a driver for this, i.e. a

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planning application, before one can be built.

- 1 primary substation in the north – Holwell.

- 2 primary substations on east side – Saxby Road and Regent Street. There is some capacity at Regent Street but there is an issue getting the cables out as the site is landlocked and crossed by the railway and the river (the switchboard is on the other side of the river). Any work here would likely cause significant traffic impacts and disruption for the public.

1.4   Education (input from JM, Education, LCC)

- Yield rate is per 100 houses – this might increase but there are no plans to change this in the immediate future.

- Primary education is forecasted over 5 years. There is capacity in a couple of schools at the moment but possible not in the near future. The latest information is from July 2016 forecasts.

- 2 secondary schools in Melton. 500 new homes has taken capacity here so residents from the North and South Sustainable Neighbourhoods are unlikely to be able to attend these. There is capacity at Bottesford but places may be absorbed by Bottesford housing development. The school is currently looking to expand. **Julie to send latest forecasts to Arup**

- 2 FE/further education colleges in Melton – Brooksby (not under LCC remit) and Melton Vale Academy.

- Ongoing debate as to whether education provision should drive site allocations or whether site allocations should drive education provision. This is a key political issue.

- S106 won't deliver the additional spaces required.

- Early years – LCC are not providers of nursery places. Provision is not currently part of S106 but may be in the future.

- If an academy decides not to expand, LCC cannot enforce this.

- Cost of acquiring additional land in the north are not accounted for in Arup's figures. **Julie to forward early years contact to Arup**

- Taken into account that new schools cost more.

1.5   Healthcare (input from KH, CCG)

- There is a national shortage of GPs and ongoing issues with recruitment. There have been GP closures in the wider health community (specifically in Leicester City). The number therefore of people per GP is significantly higher (than identified on the presentation).

- Concerned with primary care, secondary care is within CCG remit but not under Khatija's job remit).

- Moving services from Leicester General Hospital.

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- Latham House will be submitting an application for S106 funding.

- In the IDP, need to consider the need for healthcare but not detail funding or how this will be delivered given that this is difficult to do as the NHS is undergoing reorganisation.

1.6 Sports (input from ST, Leisure and Culture, LCC)

- MBC have an open space, indoor facilities and playing pitch strategy – currently working on.

- MBC's Leisure Vision includes the creation of a sports hub on Burton Road estate.

- Sports pavilion is still desirable. MBC are currently looking at the location of the two pitches, moving them away from the Country Park to Burton Road as this is a more sustainable option in terms of use and access.

- Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) and youth football facility is needed on the east side of Melton.

- Need to consider sustainable food growth and allotments in the IDP (relates to health).

1.7 Green infrastructure

- Rights of Way schemes are with Highways and Transport, LCC. Sometimes there is difficulty in justifying these however when there's a need to connect they are considered essential. They could be funded another way e.g. through CIL.

1.8 Flooding / Surface Water Drainage (input from GP, Environment Agency)

- LCC is the lead local flood authority and deals with local flooding issues.

- There has been flooding at Melton and Bottesford. At Bottesford there have been 'dry island' instances – not flooded sites, but have to pass through flooded areas to get to them.

- Severn Trent's plans are similar to Western Power's, they are not seeking to increase capacity.

- Approach to site selection, is to not build new / specific development around flooding solutions but incorporate it as part of the development.

1.9 Emergency services (input from HP, Leics Fire and Rescue Service)

- Leics Fire and Resuce Service don't apply funding or metrics to account for increases in population. The approach is that any population growth (and possibly increase in need for emergency services) can be absorbed. They are interested in the areas of growth as their priority is getting to an emergency quickly.

- Population and employment growth will also impact on fire prevention

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(e.g. home fire safety checks) and protection (e.g. inspecting businesses for fire safety compliance) work respectively.

1.10   Other

- Cattle Market is under borough wide proposals in the IDS – this is not development funded.

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