
Draft Infrastructure Plan

Warwick District Council
2011 to 2029

DRAFT

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Infrastructure Plan summarises the Infrastructure requirements and aspirations associated with the development proposals set out in the Local Plan Preferred Options. It has been prepared in consultation with Infrastructure providers to ensure that new developments not only provide new homes and employment, but are properly supported by high quality infrastructures which allows these new developments to function as thriving communities and locations for successful businesses.
- 1.2. This Infrastructure Plan is a stepping stone in the preparation of a full Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). Whilst infrastructure aspirations have been set out at this stage, further work still needs to be done:
 - The infrastructure proposals need to be costed more accurately and tested for viability
 - Some aspects of the infrastructure proposals will need further work to be carried out following the Preferred Options consultation period once the scale and location of development has been more securely established
 - Further details from some infrastructure providers will be needed to ensure all aspects of the infrastructure requirements are up to date and are consistent with current and emerging policy
 - The delivery mechanisms will need to be worked up – notably the opportunities provided by the Community Infrastructure Levy to fund infrastructure
- 1.3. The draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be prepared following the Preferred Options consultation and will be published alongside the draft Local Plan in early 2013.
- 1.4. The purpose of the IDP is to identify the elements of infrastructure required to support the growth and development of the District up to 2026, the agencies/organisations who will provide that infrastructure, and the timing of when it will be provided. Infrastructure includes both physical infrastructure such as roads and sewage treatment works, and social and green infrastructure such as schools, community services, and parks.
- 1.5. The importance of this IDP to the District's future is recognised by the Council in that the existing infrastructure is already under pressure. The District has seen a rapid growth in population in recent years fuelled by a number of large housing developments. This has clearly placed greater pressure on the District's existing infrastructure, such as roads and schools and, with the population of the District projected to continue to grow, there will continue to be increasing demands on infrastructure.
- 1.6. In this context, it is important that what public funding and resources are available for new infrastructure are planned and delivered in a co-ordinated and efficient manner. The IDP will be instrumental in helping to achieve more co-ordination between public agencies and thereby drive greater efficiencies in delivering infrastructure.
- 1.7. This draft Infrastructure Plan has been prepared by officers of the Council working in partnership with colleagues from a wide range of partner agencies

responsible for delivering infrastructure, including Warwickshire County Council, Warwickshire Police, Highways Agency, Severn Trent Water and health organisations.

2. Methodology

- 2.1. The methodology has been guided by the steps approach to infrastructure planning and delivery¹. This approach has not been relevant to all types of infrastructure and the Council has therefore adapted its approach accordingly. The key stages have involved:

Stage 1: Establishing a long term vision for the area

Through the development of the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Local Plan, the Council has developed a long term vision for the District in association with the Local Strategic Partnership.

Stage 2: Set up a group for infrastructure management

Regular engagement with partners has taken place at both a senior/ strategic level and at an operational level.

Stage 3: Gathering evidence

The Council has gathered evidence from different services within the District and County Council as to their purpose, current operations and assets, current commitments in terms of improving infrastructure, and likely future requirements to serve growth identified within the Local Plan Preferred Options Paper. Separate engagement has taken place with other more specific infrastructure providers, such as utility and water companies, regarding their particular requirements.

Stage 4: Analysis and Further Work

Following the gathering of evidence, officers have analysed the information and recorded key findings. As a picture begins to build about specific requirements to facilitate growth, it is possible to begin to 'join-up' requirements and identify the resource and operational advantages of co-location and shared services on new sites

- 2.2. It is acknowledged that it is clearly not possible at this stage of the planning process to identify detailed or specific infrastructure requirements necessary to support the District's growth. For example, the scale and nature of development may well vary on individual sites as detailed plans are prepared, or the standards and delivery practices of the infrastructure providers may change in response to other factors, e.g. changes in legislation. Therefore, a realistic view has to be taken at this stage as to the amount of detail that can be provided. However, it is important that the critical infrastructure elements necessary to deliver the growth within the Core Strategy are identified.

¹ The steps approach to infrastructure planning and delivery was produced by the Planning Advisory Service (IDeA June 2009).

3. Physical Infrastructure

3.1. Transport

3.1.1. Introduction and Context

3.1.2. Responsibility for Transport Infrastructure lies primarily with the Highways Agency and Warwickshire County.

3.1.3. The Highways Agency is an Executive Agency of the Department for Transport and is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving sections of the M40 motorway and A46 trunk road that pass through the District on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport. The only current project to improve the strategic road infrastructure in or close to Warwick District involves improvement to the Toll Bar Island at the A45 and A46 junction. This involves creating a dual carriageway underpass link between the A46 and A45. This is scheduled to commence in 2013.

3.1.4. Warwickshire County Council is the local highway authority and has responsibility for the management, maintenance and improvement of the majority of the remaining roads within the District. The County Council's plans to improve transport and accessibility within the District are set out within its Local Transport Plan (LTP). The County Council published a new LTP in March 2011, providing a 15 year strategy through to 2026. Its objectives are:

- To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society;
- To seek reliable and efficient transport networks which will help promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy;
- To reduce the impact of transport on people and the [built and natural] environment and improve the journey experience of transport users;
- To improve the safety, security and health of people by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health;
- To encourage integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes; and
- To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and address the need to adapt to climate change.

3.1.5. Current Performance of the District's Transport Network

3.1.6. **The Highway Network:** There are a number of issues and constraints which tend to be the cause of the majority of congestion problems across the transport network within Warwick District. These include:

- The historical nature and configuration of certain routes within the main town centres, particularly in Warwick;
- The geographical location of large employment sites to the south of Leamington Spa, which results in a heavy demand for movements at peak times of the day through both Warwick and Leamington Spa town centres;
- The proximity of Warwick, Leamington Spa and Kenilworth to parts of the motorway and trunk road network. This has implications both for traffic

passing through the area in order to access this network and when there is an incident on either the A46 or M40;

- The limited number of routes between Warwick and Leamington Spa (A445 Emscote Road and A425 Myton Road), Warwick and Kenilworth (A46 and A429/Leek Wootton road) and Leamington Spa and Kenilworth (A452); and
- The additional pressure brought about by significant tourist activity within the area.

3.1.7. These issues result in delays and congestion throughout the network (as described earlier) principally (though not exclusively) at peak periods of the day and on Saturdays. The District has some of the slowest journey times within Warwickshire according to data collected by the County Council.

3.1.8. **Public Transport:** The principal constraint to bus operations within the District relate to issues of congestion and journey time reliability on certain routes. Generally speaking, bus service timings (for example on the G1 service between Warwick and Leamington Spa) during the peak periods are more generous to reflect this issue. New or enhanced bus services to serve future growth within the District will require careful planning in order to integrate them into the existing commercial and subsidised network.

3.1.9. The primary constraint for rail to maximise its role within the area is the availability of car parking at stations, particularly Hatton, Warwick Parkway and Leamington Spa. The County Council is working with Chiltern Railways and Network Rail to bring forward proposals to extend the station car park at Hatton. Chiltern Railways have proposals for decking at Warwick Parkway, and a franchise commitment to provide more parking at Leamington Spa.

3.1.10. Kenilworth currently lacks its own railway station. The County Council has developed proposals for a new station to be provided, the site of which is safeguarded in the existing Warwick District Local Plan. The principal barrier to the delivery of the station relates to funding.

3.1.11. **Walking and Cycling:** There are limited issues in terms of the performance of the pedestrian and cycle network within Warwick District. The expansion of the cycle network within and around the town over the last 10-15 years has significantly improved conditions for cyclists. However, there are a number of gaps in both the intra-urban and inter-urban cycle route networks (e.g. Kenilworth to Leamington Spa).

3.1.12. **Key Completed, Committed and Proposed Schemes**

3.1.13. The following schemes are already committed to improve the Districts Transport network:

- A46 Stanks Roundabout - grade separated roundabout signalisation due 2011/2012.
- Princes Dr/Park Dr signalisation and Foundry roundabout upgrade due 2012.
- A425 Emscote Rd signals upgrade due 2011/2012.
- M40 J15 improvements completed 2010.
- A429 Gallows Hill junction signalisation completed 2010.
- Kenilworth town centre one-way system completed 2008.

- 3.1.14. The following key improvement schemes are currently being proposed or are under investigation regardless of the scale and location of development proposed in the Preferred Options:
- A452 Europa Way/Heathcote Lane roundabout upgrade, likely delivery in 2012.
 - A452 Grey Mallory roundabout upgrade, likely delivery in 2012.
 - Warwick town centre street by street proposals.
 - A46 Thickthorn grade separated roundabout signalisation.
 - A46 Stoneleigh grade separated priority junction upgrade.
 - B4113/C32 junction improvement.
 - A45 Tollbar upgrade, access improvements to Coventry Airport and employment and improvements to Stivichall roundabout, jaguar link road and A45 link to Tollbar.
- 3.1.15. The transport network within the District is also the subject of a Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS) study into improving connectivity in the Coventry North-South Corridor. This is funded by the Department for Transport and is being undertaken on behalf of the local authorities, transport bodies and regional authorities. The purpose of the study is to identify affordable and sustainable transport improvements that can be delivered in an area extending from Hinckley and Nuneaton in the north to Warwick and Leamington in the south to support regeneration aspirations for the West Midlands over the next 30 years.
- 3.1.16. **Vision for Transport within Warwick District**
- 3.1.17. The proposals for transport in relation to the Local Plan must support the vision for the District. In this respect, transport should:
- Contribute to the area being a place where people want to live, work and visit;
 - Support the economy of the main towns and surrounding rural areas, thus stimulating growth and prosperity;
 - Mitigate, where possible, the negative impacts of growth;
 - Help achieve connectivity between new and existing neighbourhoods, community facilities and public spaces; and
 - Ensure that communities can access health and local services by sustainable means.
- 3.1.18. **Methodology: Identifying Transport Infrastructure Requirements**
- 3.1.19. Two significant studies have been undertaken by the County Council to assess the transport infrastructure requirements associated with Warwick District's Preferred Options for development.
- 3.1.20. **Strategic Transport Model: August 2011:** The study, using the CITEware Strategic Transport Model, looked at potential peak flows in the year 2026 on the basis of the different growth scenarios. This was published in draft in August 2011 and set out the County Council's high level views on 3 scenarios relating to levels of housing and employment growth for the District. Specifically the options examined were:
- **Scenario 1 (low growth) : 3850 new houses.** The assumptions for this were that, with the exception of a new site of 100 homes to the

south of Warwick/Leamington, all the housing and employment land requirements would be met through existing commitments, windfalls and other dispersed sites.

§ This option resulted in no determinable impact on the highway network.

- **Scenario 2a (Medium Growth): 7500 new houses**, half of which would be developed on allocated sites along the A46 corridor.
 - § A 6% increase in traffic was predicted for this option
- **Scenario 2b (Medium Growth): 7500 new houses**, half of which would be developed to the south of Warwick, Leamington and Whitnash
 - § An 8% increase in traffic was predicted for this option
- **Scenario 2c (Medium Growth): 7500 new houses**, half of which would be located adjacent to the urban fringe of the District's four towns
 - § An 8% increase in traffic was predicted for this option
- **Scenario 3 (High growth): 12000 new houses**, 8250 of which would be located around the urban fringe of the four main towns, including an allocation to the south of Coventry
 - § A 13% increase in traffic was predicted for this option.

3.1.21. The study looked at potential transport interventions to mitigate increase in traffic flows. A range of measures were proposed, but as these have been superseded by the more detailed modeling undertaken during 2012 (see paras 3.1.23 – 3.1.26 below), they are not now relevant except to say that the study showed that:

- all growth options can be mitigated and there are no fundamental barriers to delivering schemes that achieve mitigation.
- a number of schemes presented have potential to accrue benefits for the wider network.
- there will be implications resulting from any level of growth and there will be areas of the network that will suffer from increased congestion issues with no potential mitigation options.
- Implications of growth (i.e congestion issues) will be closely related to the level of growth adopted.

3.1.22. This study influenced the work Warwick District Council has undertaken in choosing a preferred level of growth and in identifying potential sites for this growth. As a result of this, the Council agreed to pursue a level of growth in the region of 550 houses per year on new allocated sites (8250 over a 15 year period)

3.1.23. **Site Options Transport Modeling:** In February 2012, the District Council identified 4 options for combinations of sites that could deliver the agreed level of growth.

- Option 1: Distribution around the Urban Fringe
- Option 2: Focus south of Warwick, Whitnash and Leamington
- Option 3: Distinctive settlements (minimising risk of coalescence)
- Option 4: Distributed Development including sustainable village expansions

3.1.24. These 4 combinations were provided to the County Council for detailed transport modeling to be undertaken. This modeling was undertaken during March and April 2012. The study concluded that:

- All options put forward by WDC for allocation of development sites can be accommodated in terms of traffic impact (subject to a combination of innovative engineering solutions combined with significant, effective, sustainable transport provision).
- All options allocation of sites will have implications in terms of traffic impact
- Option 4 has least impact prior to mitigation and accrues the greatest benefits in the Warwick and Leamington area from the mitigation packages.
- Further benefits and reduced congestion may be accrued in Option 4 through more extensive mitigation such as Leamington Northern Relief Road.
- Option 2 accrues greater benefit in the Kenilworth and Stoneleigh area, however, less congestion is experienced in this area overall.

3.1.25. The report included a range of potential mitigation schemes and initiatives - see below

3.1.26. **Possible Transport Infrastructure Proposals (See Map 5)**

Table 1

Area	Mitigation Strategy	Details
Kenilworth	Kenilworth Station	WCC has a "shovel ready" scheme for this location, and is currently seeking funding, this may be achieved prior to adoption of the local plan and thus may not be required as part of the mitigation package
Kenilworth	Dalehouse Lane roundabout flare extensions, A46/C32 Signalisation and C32/B4115 Roundabout	Scheme proposals may include signalisation or provision of a dumbbell roundabout arrangement. It is not expected that additional bridges over the A46 will be required. Dalehouse lane roundabout will also require minor improvements and a new roundabout may be required at the C32./B4115 junction. This scheme may come forward as part of other planning applications in the area.

Kenilworth	St Johns Gyratory improvements	This may involve provision of additional capacity on the Birches Lane approach or lane widening up to Thickthorn. Due to the existing uses within the gyratory and the rail bridge constraints, it is unlikely that signalisation could be provided. This scheme should be considered in conjunction with the proposals for the A46/A452 junction and it may be worth pooling the contribution to enable a more substantial and coherent scheme to be delivered.
Kenilworth	Thickthorn signalisation	Full signalisation and the possibility of bus priority. Lengthening the 2 lane approaches to the junction on the A452 may be required. Provision should also accommodate the requirements of the K2L cycle scheme which would pass through this junction.
Leamington	Blackdown improvements	Mitigation may include provision of additional lanes on the approaches and circulatory of the roundabout and should still allow for the provision of K2L
Leamington	Bericote improvements	Mitigation may include provision of additional lanes on the approaches and circulatory, dedicated slip to Bericote Lane and 2 lane exits on the A452 to aid the through put. Any mitigation should still allow for the provision of K2L.
Warwick	Coventry Road/Spinney Hill Percy Island	Mitigation may include extending the approach lanes on the A429, widening the circulatory and providing 2 lane exits on the A429 to aid the through put.
Warwick / Leamington	Partial dualling/link capacity improvement A452 Europa Way and junction improvements	Sections of the route may require dualling. More innovative cheaper alternatives such as centre lane tidal running using ATM gantries could be investigated. It is imperative that queuing onto the M40 mainline is avoided
Warwick / Leamington	Dualling A452 Europa Way and Banbury Spur, junction improvements and bus priority	The costs where development is concentrated on this corridor escalate as it is likely that the entire route including Banbury Spur may require dualling. More innovative cheaper alternatives such as centre lane tidal running using ATM gantries could be investigated. It is imperative that queuing onto the M40 mainline is avoided.

All	Sustainable Travel Infrastructure	Extensive sustainable travel infrastructure should be constructed to encourage modal shift and thus alleviate pressure on the road network. It is likely that this contribution would be best spent on provision of K2L cycle route between Kenilworth and Leamington, completion of the existing cycle networks - this has been termed "Missing Links" and provision of new cycle infrastructure linking proposed developments to the existing cycle network. Provision of "Missing Links" may involve working closely with WDC in order to provide the shortest routes to key destinations (e.g. Use of Victoria Park to link the town centre with the proposed cycle infrastructure for Ford Foundry, linking Connect2 to Kenilworth town centre and linking Warwick town centre to the rail station). Provision should include toucan/pedestrian crossings to avoid severance. Provision of minor schemes has not been included in these costs but provision of bus shelters should also be included.
Leamington	Town Centre Improvements	Leamington in particular has significant pressure on town routes. Careful consideration needs to be given to whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional capacity should be provided in order to alleviate these town routes • further improvements to sustainable infrastructure such as cycle route provision, bus priority and crossing facilities should be provided • to divert the funds for use on the wider highway network in order to provide realistic alternatives to using town centre through routes. The funding pool could be used for any of these options or combinations and may require involvement of stakeholder groups to decide the most appropriate way to use the fund.
Leamington	Junction 13 and 14 improvements	These schemes may involve dualling the off slip at J14 of the M40 and signalling J13
Warwick / Leamington	Greville Rd / Emscote Rd junction improvements	Most likely scheme would involve signals. High turning volumes at this junction cause issues currently and will be further exacerbated in the future.

Warwick / Leamington	Virtual P&Rs	Virtual Park and Rides accrue the benefits of standard park and ride facilities without incurring the costs of providing expensive infrastructure. Developers would be encouraged to provide additional parking at edge of town sites which could then be utilised for P&R facilities. Instead of providing a bespoke bus services to the P&R facilities, a two stage bus journey would be made where the first stage would provide a direct service to the town centres or employment sites with perhaps one or two stop on route. The second stage would distribute local trips around housing areas or employment areas This would maximise potential of new bus routes provided by developers which are necessary to ensure sustainable access to their developments and to meet modal share targets. Such facilities would be easier to deliver where there is a critical mass of development proposed in one area. Suitable sites may include developments along the A452 corridor to the south of Leamington or close to the sites next to the A46 proposed at Kenilworth
Warwick / Leamington	Leamington Northern Relief Road (LNRR)	The route would link an upgraded Old Milverton Lane or would utilise L07 development site distributor roads to link to the A429/A46 grade separated junction.
Kenilworth Leamington	Further Capacity / PT Improvements on A452 between Kenilworth and Leamington	These schemes may involve dualling sections or widening to provide additional link capacity, bus lanes and bus priority schemes to encourage modal shift and should complement the K2L proposals and junction capacity improvements. Chesford bridge may require widening works.
Leamington	Princes Dr/Warwick New Rd junction improvements	Most likely scheme would involve signals. High turning volumes at this junction cause issues currently and will be further exacerbated in the future.
Leamington	Adelaide Rd / Park Dr junction improvements	Most likely scheme would involve signals. High turning volumes at this junction cause issues currently and will be further exacerbated in the future. This may be delivered through other planning applications

Warwick	Myton Rd / Banbury Rd improvements	Signals, not tested but anticipated to be required
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3.1.27. The total indicative costs of these schemes is in the region of £48 million, which is approximately £5,000 per new home to be built during the plan period.

3.2. Utilities: The Electricity and Gas Network

3.2.1. Introduction and Context

3.2.2. Electricity and gas is supplied through a two tier arrangement consisting of the strategic transmission system operated by National Grid and local distribution networks which supply power to the consumer.

3.2.3. The electricity supply network

3.2.4. National Grid has a statutory duty to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical transmission system as holder of the license to transmit electricity under the Electricity Act 1989. This is a high voltage system running at 400,000 and 275,000 volts and is responsible for transmitting electricity from generating stations to the local distribution network. The transmission network nationally is made up of approximately 4,500 miles of overhead lines and 420 miles of underground cabling.

3.2.5. Regional companies own and are responsible for operating the local electricity distribution networks which comprises overhead lines, towers or wood poles and cables at 132,000 volts or less which supply electricity from the National Transmission System direct to households and businesses. Western Power Distribution is the local distribution company for Warwick District and is responsible for infrastructure at the local level. Other electricity companies then buy this electricity and supply it to consumers. Suppliers are the initial point of contact when arranging a new electricity supply to domestic or commercial premises.

3.2.6. New infrastructure can be required in response to a significant increase in demand across a local electricity distribution network in which case the operator (Western Power Distribution) may request improvements to an existing substation or request a new grid supply point.

3.2.7. The gas supply network

3.2.8. National Grid owns and operates the high pressure gas transmission system which nationally consists of approximately 4,300 miles of pipelines and 26 compressor stations connecting to 8 distribution networks. It has a duty to develop and maintain an efficient co-ordinated and economical transmission system and respond to requests for new gas supplies. New infrastructure requirements are often needed to meet increases in demand and changes in patterns of supply. This is either in response to connection requests from new power stations or to meet increases in demand from local distribution

suppliers. Works to provide further supplies to the local distribution network are generally the result of overall growth in a region rather than a specific development.

3.2.9. In Warwick District, National Grid Gas Distribution owns and operates the lower pressure gas distribution network to households and companies. They do not supply gas direct to the consumer but are responsible for the networks through which it flows.

3.2.10. **Methodology**

3.2.11. As part of the previous Core Strategy process the Council engaged with infrastructure providers and statutory consultees to establish if there were any significant barriers in terms of infrastructure capacity to the location and scale of development. Officers identified contacts and engaged in discussion with National Grid and E-on Central Networks (now Western Power Distribution) through the SHLAA process on the strategic options for development and they responded by indicating that there would be a likely need for reinforcement of 33kv network, extension and reinforcement of the 11kv network, new 33/11kv primary substations and 11kV/415V distribution substations and additional circuits installed. .

3.2.12. **Electrical and Gas Supply Infrastructure Proposals**

3.2.13. National Grid has confirmed that the scale of growth proposed would not have a significant effect upon the strategic electricity or gas transmission network and the additional growth would be unlikely to result in any capacity issues for the transmission networks. The existing transmission networks are likely to have the capacity to cope with the additional demand arising from the housing and employment development proposed in the strategy.

3.2.14. Further discussion is needed to assess the effect of future growth on local distribution networks to identify what, if any, constraints exist in the distribution network and what additional infrastructure will be needed to serve growth. It will also be necessary to liaise with local distribution suppliers to determine through what mechanism any necessary infrastructure will be delivered.

3.3. Utilities: Water and Drainage

3.3.1. **Introduction and context**

3.3.2. The Environment Agency is responsible for flood management and defence and protecting and improving the water environment in England. It is also the 'competent authority' responsible for carrying out the objectives of the **European Water Framework Directive** (WFD) which came into force in 2000 and became part of UK law in December 2003. This seeks to improve the way water bodies are managed and has two principle objectives; that there is no deterioration in aquatic ecosystems and that all water bodies should meet good ecological status by 2015. In its capacity delivering the WFD, the EA has prepared a series of River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) which set out the current status of the water body in relation to the WFD. They also set out the

objectives and targets for each water body and an action plan for meeting good ecological status.

- 3.3.3. Warwick District lies predominately within the Warwickshire Avon area of the Severn RBMP, and to a small extent to the north of the District within the Tame, Anker and Mease area of the Humber RBMP area. Currently 11% of water bodies in the Warwickshire Avon area are at good ecological status and this is expected to remain the same at 2015. In the Tame, Anker and Mease district only 3% of water bodies are at good ecological status and this is expected to remain the same.
- 3.3.4. It is clearly important that any increased demands placed on the water bodies within the District do not cause deterioration in the status of existing ecosystems or make it more difficult for the water body to meet 'good status'. A key mechanism for controlling increased demands through the level of effluent entering the receiving water course is in the form of a 'discharge consent' granted by the EA to the relevant water company.
- 3.3.5. Severn Trent Water is the appointed water and sewerage undertaker within the District and therefore has the responsibility of providing sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet demand whilst minimising the impact on the environment. Under Section 94 of the Water Industry Act 1991, they are also responsible for providing waste water treatment capacity for future domestic development.
- 3.3.6. Since April 2007, all water companies have had a duty to prepare water resource plans to demonstrate how they intend to meet future water needs over the next 25 years. The draft Water Resources Management Plan (dWRMP) is subject to rigorous testing and review by Defra, Ofwat and the Environment Agency to ensure it is deliverable. Severn Trent released their dWRMP for public consultation in 2008 and a Statement of Response in 2009. The final version is due for publication in 2010. This plan was used as the basis for assessment in investigating future infrastructure needs.
- 3.3.7. Any infrastructure needed is programmed into the company's capital programme (once grant funding has been secured from Ofwat) which runs in five year Asset Management Plan (AMP) cycles. The current AMP cycle AMP5, runs from 2010 – 2015. As part of this funding cycle STW are currently making improvements to Longbridge sewage works (Warwick) to improve its efficiency and add further capacity and it is anticipated that this will be completed by 2014. They also have an existing 'discharge consent' to increase the capacity of Finham sewage works by 15%.
- 3.3.8. **Methodology and Infrastructure Recommendations**
- 3.3.9. A series of 'front-loading' meetings with the Environment Agency (EA) in September 2007 and Severn Trent Water (STW) in April 2008 have taken place. These meetings were useful in highlighting the key issues. However, it was acknowledged that in order for Severn Trent to indicate what infrastructure would be needed, more certainty on the likely scale and location of future development was needed. In addition it was agreed that STW, the EA and the Council would need to work closely to understand the infrastructure needs.

- 3.3.10. In response to these consultations, the Environment Agency recommended the preparation of a Water Cycle Study (WCS). This is required where the scale of proposed growth is significant, and to provide evidence to support the allocation and phasing of sites and to obtain developer contributions. The WCS also encourages partnership working between the local authority, the water company and the EA and ensures all parties are committed to identifying any constraints to development.
- 3.3.11. Working in partnership with other local authorities within the sub region, the Council commissioned consultants Halcrow to prepare a Joint Water Cycle Study. The purpose of the study was to review water cycle processes within the sub region, investigate existing infrastructure capacity and to carry out detailed assessments of the strategic water and waste water infrastructure options to accommodate future housing growth. The WCS steering group included Severn Trent Water and representatives from the Environment Agency. The study can be viewed within the Council's Evidence Base page on its website.
- 3.3.12. **Water Resources**
- 3.3.13. To assess whether there will be sufficient water available to meet future growth, the WCS used the assumptions and baseline case provided by Severn Trent in their WRMP (available in draft at that stage) to identify water resource constraints and then tested various demand management scenarios (such as increased meter penetration and the effect of the Code for Sustainable Homes) which take account of the proposed growth. In testing these scenarios, the study also took into account that STW tend to take a conservative approach to predicting future demand. Each scenario considered a different level of growth and included measures to reduce water demand which would go beyond what was proposed in STW's dWRMP as set out in the following table:

Scenario 1	Business as usual – how demand would increase should new development occur in line with the Phase Two RSS figures.
Scenario 2	Business as usual – how demand would increase with higher levels of development, i.e. Phase Two RSS figures plus figures identified by NLP study.
Scenario 3	NLP Study growth levels above with new homes built to Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) level 3.
Scenario 4	Water neutrality within the study area and a reduction in per capita consumption in existing metered properties.
Scenario 5	NLP Study growth levels with new homes built to CSH level 3 and increased meter penetration
Scenario 6	NLP Study growth levels with new homes built to CSH level 3, increased meter penetration and a reduction in per capita consumption in existing metered properties.

- 3.3.14. The dWRMP identified a number of existing shortfalls in water resource capacity and the WCS identified that growth in line with proposed Phase Two RSS figures would create an increase in demand of 13% to 18.5%. To address existing and projected supply deficits the WCS recommended that the local authority implements policies to reduce water consumption in new

development but also works with STW and the EA to reduce per capita consumption in existing properties. Growth at the level proposed in the Preferred Options would not exceed this, therefore, it is reasonable to assume these recommendations would still be valid.

- 3.3.15. It is recommended that all new development is built to CSH level 3 / 4 as a minimum and that the Council should aspire to achieving CSH level 5/6. This will have a positive impact on reducing demand in new built development, however, the greatest reduction can be achieved by reducing demand in existing properties through measures such as increased meter penetration. It is understood from discussions with Severn Trent that there will be no deficit in water resources providing water conservation measures are adopted in both new and existing development as proposed.
- 3.3.16. In terms of the physical infrastructure required to supply potable water, STW are of the opinion that infrastructure can be provided but the timing of its delivery may impact on the phasing of development. In order to more fully understand the exact requirements and phasing issues on specific sites, the Council will continue to work with STW as the Local Plan progresses.
- 3.3.17. **Waste Water Infrastructure**
- 3.3.18. The WCS indicates that there is no existing capacity at the waste water treatment works at Finham or Longbridge (Warwick) and this is often the case given the nature of water company funding. In principle, STW do not consider the lack of existing capacity to be a barrier to new development as they believe there is physical capacity to expand the works and indeed funding is being sought to increase the capacity of the Longbridge works. In the interim, STW have indicated that there is also scope to undertake minor works to increase capacity within the existing infrastructure.
- 3.3.19. STW also consider there is capacity within the receiving water course to allow further discharge consents. The only exception to this is in relation to phosphate consents, however, this is a nationwide issue. The WCS indicated that the discharge consents needed to meet 'good status' would not be beyond what is considered to be best available technology. However, further discussion is needed between the Council, STW and the EA to establish what further discharge consents would be needed to serve growth and whether these would be granted.
- 3.3.20. The phasing of development, however, maybe influenced by the timing of infrastructure improvements. This relates to both the physical capacity to increase the size of the treatment works as well as the potential for increased discharge consents to the receiving water course. Therefore, it is a case of ensuring that the necessary infrastructure improvements are delivered in line with the phasing of development. Initial assessment has identified potential sewer capacity issues at Land north of Milverton, Blackdown and Whitnash East. Further work will be required to assess the infrastructure requirements necessary to address these issues in developing the Draft Local Plan.
- 3.3.21. **Surface Water Management**

- 3.3.22. A number of locations within the District are known to be at risk of surface water flooding and the WCS recommends that site specific flood risk assessments are carried out where development is proposed in these areas. Appropriate infrastructure will need to be implemented to ensure that new development does not increase this risk and that surface water can be adequately managed. As a minimum, run off rates from a new development site should not be greater than prior to the development up to the 100 year 6 hour rainfall event (plus an allowance for climate change) and the aim should be to reduce surface water runoff on brownfield sites. Surface water should not drain into the existing network, particularly since the removal of the automatic right for surface water to connect to the sewerage network in the Flood and Water Management Bill.
- 3.3.23. Significant network capacity constraints were highlighted in the WCS downstream of land at South Sydenham and East of Whitnash, Land at Red House Farm, Campion Hills and Land North of Milverton. This issue is known to the Council and STW who are identifying ways of alleviating these problems as part of their sewer investment programme.
- 3.3.24. The WCS found that there is sufficient land to ensure surface water is managed within all of the development sites assessed. However, consideration of how this can be achieved should be investigated at the earliest stages of planning and should explore the potential for the strategic provision of surface water management solutions (i.e. large attenuation basins).
- 3.3.25. The use of infiltration SUDs should be the preferred way of managing surface water and the developer should carry out infiltration tests to ensure this is possible and a ground water risk assessment to ensure ground water would not be polluted. Where it is proven that infiltration is not possible, surface water should be discharged to a water course (in agreement with the EA) at a rate no greater than green field development.

3.4. Waste

3.4.1. Introduction and Context

- 3.4.2. Waste collection and disposal is managed through a two tier arrangement where the District Council is responsible for collecting waste and recyclables and the County Council is responsible for disposing or treating this waste.
- 3.4.3. Warwickshire County Council is the Waste Planning Authority covering Warwick District and is responsible for preparing a Waste Core Strategy. This should set out policies and proposals for waste management in the area and identify land for enhanced or new waste management facilities. It should also set out the type of facility which should be provided and demonstrate that the proposed infrastructure has the capacity to meet projected future demand. This should be delivered through a strategy of sustainable waste management with the aim of reducing the overall volume of waste and maximising opportunities for recycling, composting and reuse with the disposal of waste to landfill as a last resort.

3.4.4. Methodology and Recommendations

- 3.4.5. The County Council began work on the Waste Core Strategy in 2005 and published an Issues and Options paper for consultation in April 2006 and Preferred Options in October 2006. Advice received from GOWM and CLG in 2008 indicated that the consultation which had been undertaken on the Options had not been in sufficient detail to meet the tests of soundness, it was decided that the Core Strategy should be taken back to the Options stage and that the timetable should be revised to reflect this.
- 3.4.6. Following this decision WCC published its emerging spatial options in March 2011 followed by the Preferred Option and Draft Policies in September 2011. The Draft Core Strategy was published in March 2012. It proposed a 'settlement hierarchy' option based on areas of higher population and/or existing waste management capacity, utilising brownfield industrial land and existing facilities. In Warwick District, priority would be given to sites within a 5km radius of Leamington Spa, Warwick and Kenilworth, or within 5km of the Coventry Major Urban Area which would also impact upon this district. The Council agreed that this would be an acceptable option, but that a policy could be included dealing with the use of sites that become redundant or prove unsuitable during the life of the strategy, that positive policies should be provided on climate change to reduce or negate impact and that smaller facilities on new residential sites could be considered in addition. The submission draft is due to be published in September 2012 and it is anticipated that the Plan will be adopted in July 2013.
- 3.4.7. The Council needs to ensure that sufficient infrastructure is in place to meet future demand for waste collection services in residential and commercial uses through the provision of household and commercial waste and recycling bins. In principle, neighbourhood services do not envisage any difficulties in supplying this infrastructure, however, they are investigating the potential to charge developers for the provision of waste and recycling bins for each dwelling.
- 3.4.8. In terms of collection services, once there is more certainty in terms of what level of additional waste future development is likely to yield, plans can be put in place to ensure sufficient collection services are provided.

3.5. Telecommunications

- 3.5.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) acknowledges the importance of high quality communications infrastructure
- 3.5.2. Openreach is responsible for managing the local access network, the UK's telecommunications infrastructure, on behalf of the telecommunications industry. It was launched in 2006 following the Telecommunications Strategic Review through which BT signed a legally binding agreement with Ofcom to create a better regulatory framework for the UK. Despite reporting directly to BT's Chief Executive, Openreach operates as a separate business which means that responsibility for the local access network is in the hands of one provider who treats all telecommunication providers, including the rest of the BT group, on an equal basis.
- 3.5.3. The Openreach access network is 120 million km long and includes 4.2 million distribution points, 5 million joint boxes and 3.5 million telegraph poles. It

works on behalf of 410 communications providers to lead and deliver improvements to the access network and enables them to provide end users with a wide range of household and commercial services from high-speed broadband connections to analogue telephone lines.

3.5.4. **Broadband provision**

3.5.5. NPPF states that the development of high speed broadband technology plays a vital role in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services (para 42). In preparing Local Plans local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks including high speed broadband.

3.5.6. It is considered that superfast broadband provision should be included as part of the infrastructure requirements on major development sites

3.5.7. The Coventry, Warwickshire, and Solihull Local Broadband and Business Plan (CSWLBBP), prepared by Warwickshire County Council sets out the sub regional approach to improving broadband infrastructure across the sub-region by 2015. This has been approved by the Government delivery body 'Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK) who is making £4.07 million available to the sub-region to deliver the plan in line with the BDUK target of reaching 90% of premises in each local authority area.

4. Social and Community Infrastructure

4.1. Introduction and Methodology

4.1.1. Social and Community Infrastructure is provided by a number of public, voluntary and private sector bodies. Although services provided by public sector organisations tend to be statutory functions which are more critical to social wellbeing, many services provided by the private and voluntary sector are equally important, for example, Child Minders, Nurseries and Day Centres. With such a wide range of providers, it has not been possible to contact each and every one and so the Council has made contact primarily with the public sector agencies which have the knowledge of how and where services are provided.

4.1.2. At the start of the process of preparing the Local Plan, the Council made contact with the main service providers such as the County Council, NHS Warwickshire and Warwickshire Police, as well as a number of voluntary groups and organisations including MIND, Help the Aged (now Age Concern) and Policy for Older People. These "frontloading" meetings helped the Council to understand the needs and concerns of particular groups of people and service providers.

4.1.3. Although the different types of public sector services are categorised according to the main provider, it is worth noting that there is increasing partnership working between providers so that, in a number of instances, services are delivered across different organisations. This trend is likely to continue in the future.

4.2. Education

4.2.1. Warwickshire County Council is the authority which is required to “plan effectively for school organisation” within the county. It is under a duty to ensure that there are sufficient School, Early Years and Childcare places as well as post-16 provision within its area.

4.2.2. Early Years and Child Care

4.2.3. In respect of Early Years and Child Care, the County Council has a responsibility to ensure that there is sufficient child care for children aged 0-14 (and 0-18 for children with a disability) and sufficient pre-school places for 0-4 year olds.

4.2.4. All 3 and 4 year olds in Warwickshire are entitled to nursery education funding from the term after they turn three until they start school. Currently, funding is for 15 hours of early education per week for 38 weeks per year. There are currently 3 local authority funded nursery schools in the District. In addition to this, there are 50 private nurseries providing full day care and 16 providing sessional day care. There are currently 130 childminders in the District and 20 “out of school” clubs. The County Council also funds seven Children’s Centres in the District which provide early learning experiences for young children and advice, information, learning opportunities and support to parents and carers of under 5’s.

4.2.5. Primary School Provision

4.2.6. In respect of primary school provision, there are 41 primary level schools in the District, the majority of which are Primary Schools (4-11) and eight of which are Junior or Infant Schools. The District has seen a significant increase in the birth rate over recent years and this has put pressure on the number of places for entry into primary schools. Steps have already been taken to increase the size of a number of schools within the District to cope with the increased demand resulting from a rise in the birth rate. There is very little ‘spare’ capacity in primary schools anywhere in the District. In addition to the local authority primary schools, there are 8 independent schools providing education to children aged 4-11.

4.2.7. Secondary School Provision

4.2.8. In respect of secondary school provision, there are six publicly funded secondary schools in the District namely Trinity School, Champion School and North Leamington School serving Leamington Spa and surrounding area; Aylesford School and Myton School serving Warwick and surrounding area; and Kenilworth School (and Castle Sixth Form College) serving Kenilworth and surrounding areas. At secondary phase a number of the schools within the District are full and are forecast to remain so. However, there is a degree of spare capacity within the secondary sector although this will not be the case once the higher numbers currently entering primary schools transfer through to secondary schools in 2016 and beyond. In addition, there are three independent schools.

4.2.9. **Special School Provision**

4.2.10. In respect of special school provision, there are currently two special schools in the District namely Ridgeway School and Round Oak School, both of which are situated in Warwick. Both schools are generic special schools covering a wide spectrum of need. Ridgeway caters for children of primary age with Round Oak catering for children of secondary school age.

4.2.11. **Further and Higher Education**

4.2.12. In respect of further and higher education, Warwickshire College is one of the UK's largest further and higher education colleges. It provides National Curriculum courses and vocational education in a broad range of subjects to students aged 16 and over. It has over 35,000 students enrolled on courses in six locations at Leamington Spa, Warwick, Henley-in-Arden, Morten Morrell, Pershore and Rugby. The college has a Centre of Vocational Excellence (CoVE) awards in engineering, equine, farriery, maintenance and construction, and leadership and management.

4.2.13. The Leamington Spa campus, located on Warwick New Road, is the largest campus and accommodates teaching facilities for a range of courses, an art block, lecture theatre, library, sports hall, gym and some student accommodation. The college have indicated that they may wish to relocate this campus to an alternative site in the future. The Trident Centre in Warwick is a modern Business and Technology Centre which includes state-of -the-art workshops and laboratories to deliver courses in engineering. It also accommodates a Conference Suite and a Learning Resource Centre. The University of Warwick is partly located in the District, on the southern edge of Coventry. An expansion scheme to provide further buildings for academic teaching, research, social and administrative uses, sports and cultural facilities, accommodation for staff, residents and visitors and other ancillary facilities was granted outline planning permission in 2009.

4.2.14. **Education: Future Needs and Funding**

4.2.15. Any future housing development in the District is likely to require the provision of additional capacity within primary schools. In some parts of the District additional capacity would also be required in the secondary phase. The increase in the participation rate (raising the leaving age) will also have an impact on education providers in the District although the full implications will not be known until the increase starts to take effect from September 2013 and 14.

4.2.16. The ever increasing diversity in provision with a number of schools already having become Academy Schools and the possibility of Free Schools being established within the District all add to the complexities of school places planning.

4.2.17. All future housing developments will be assessed for their requirement for school places. Future needs will be met through one or more of the following:

- new schools built on the development site

- extensions to existing schools
- changes to school priority areas.

4.2.18. **Provisional Education Infrastructure Requirements for Preferred Options– Primary & Secondary**

1 form of entry (FE) represents 30 children.

A 1FE primary school caters for up to 210 children

A 2FE primary school caters for up to 420 children

Site	Capacity (Homes)	Primary Places	Primary Provision	Secondary Places	Secondary Provision
Thickthorn	770	269	At least 1x1FE Primary School on site plus contribution towards expansion of existing schools if necessary.	193	Kenilworth School could have capacity to accommodate secondary pupils because places the equivalent of 1FE are taken up by non-Kenilworth children. Expansion of the school to be considered.
Europa Way	1105	386	At least 1x2FE Primary School on site.	276	New Secondary School to serve these 3 sites
South of Gallows Hill & The Asps	1600	560	At least 1x3FE Primary school on site	400	
Warwick Gates Employment Land	200	70		50	
Woodside Farm	250	88	Further work required	63	
North Milverton	810	283	At least 1 X 2FE Primary School on site	202	New Secondary School to serve these 2 sites
Blackdown	1170	410	At least 1 x 2FE Primary School on site	293	
South of Sydenham/ East of Whitnash	650	228	At least 1 x 1FE Primary School on site	162	Capacity at Champion School for this number of pupils
Red House Farm	200	70	Lillington Primary is being expanded to cope with current numbers. Any additional development will require further work on reviewing priority areas or considering further school expansion	50	Capacity at North Leamington School for this number of pupils
Loes Farm	180	63	A review of priority areas will be required as well as school	45	Capacity at Aylesford School

			expansion – possibly of Coten End Primary School. Further work required		
Fieldgate Lane	95	33	Further work required	24	Assume new schools to cater for wider development south of Warwick/ Leamington & Whitnash
Urban Sites					
Ridgeway School, Montague Road	80	28	A review of priority areas will be required as well as school expansion. Further work required	20	The school falls within the priority area for Myton School.
Leamington Fire Station	50	18	Places in Leamington are already at a premium but small scale development could be catered for within existing provision.	13	Small scale development of this scale could be catered for at secondary level.
Station Approach	150	53	Primary places in Leamington are tight. The nearest school is Kingsway Primary School which is already forecast to fill at the lower age range. Possible review of priority areas and a need to consider further expansion of schools in Leamington Spa	38	Small scale development of this scale could be catered for at secondary level.
Warwickshire College	300	105	Development of this size will require the expansion of existing provision.	75	Further work required to consider priority areas and availability of places.
Villages					
Barford	100	35	Expand existing Primary School to 1FE (30 per year group)	25	Currently in catchment area for Stratford High School. Priority areas may have to be reviewed.
Bishop's Tachbrook	100	35	BT Primary School at capacity. In longer term, if a new school is provided to south of Leamington/ Warwick, then capacity could be created by Warwick Gates children	25	Currently in Myton catchment area which is at capacity. Potentially new secondary school to south in longer term. May need to re-visit priority areas.

			attending new school/s there. Until then, only very small scale development could be catered for at Bishops Tachbrook unless the school were to be expanded. Further work required		
Hampton Magna	100	35	Budbrooke Primary at capacity – it takes children from Chase Meadow & Hatton Park. The Ferncumbe PS at Hatton is over capacity. Budbrooke PS is on a site which could support expansion from the current 1.5FE to 2FE. A review of priority areas for the two schools is currently a priority. Further work required.	25	Capacity at Aylesford School
Radford Semele	100	35	Primary School at capacity. The next nearest primary school is at Sydenham and this is already being expanded to cope with current numbers. A development of more than 50 would require the school to expand. Further work required.	50	Campion is the priority area school although a large proportion of the children from the village choose Southam College. Both schools have the capacity to take additional numbers.
Lapworth/Kingswood	100	35	Small school (20-23 per year group) at capacity, which is sufficient only for village children. Any development in the village will require expansion of the school, ideally up to 1FE, but site is constrained. Further work required.	50	Children tend to attend Henley High which is at capacity. Review of catchment areas may be required.
Cubbington	30-80	28	This size of development could easily be catered for longer term in the village school through the displacement of out of area children. The village could take	20	Could be catered for at North Leamington School

			a much larger development of 200 homes before a shortage of primary school places became an issue in the village.		
Hatton	30-80	28	There is no spare capacity within the village. The local school is already over capacity.	20	Could be catered for at Aylesford School although traditionally pupils from Hatton might attend Henley High School.
Leek Wootton	30-80	28	The primary school is at or close to capacity. Small scale development could possibly be accommodated within the existing provision.	20	Additional children could be accommodated within Kenilworth School
Norton Lindsey	30-80	28	The village school attracts a large number of children from outside the area. A development of this size should not be problematic.	20	Small scale development of this size should not be a problem at secondary age. A review of priority areas may be required.
Rowington	30-80	28	As Hatton	20	Could be catered for at Aylesford School although traditionally pupils from attend Henley High School.
Shrewley	30-80	28	As Hatton	20	Could be catered for at Aylesford School although traditionally pupils attend Henley High School.

4.2.19. Pupil Product Information

- In terms of new housing developments, it is assumed that there will be 5 additional children per year group for every 100 new homes.
- In Primary Schools, there are 7 year groups (ages 4-11).
- In Secondary Schools, there are 5 year groups (ages 11-16).
- Thus, it is assumed that for every 100 new homes there will be an additional 35 Primary School children (5 x 7 year groups) and 25 secondary school children (5 x 5 year groups).
- A One Form Entry (1FE) Primary School will accommodate 210 children (7 year groups each with 30 children). Similarly, a 2FE Primary School will accommodate 420 children (7 year groups each with 2 classes of 30).

- The minimum number of students required for a new Secondary School is about 600. DfE guidance recommends that new Secondary Schools should be no smaller than 900 places and no larger than 1200 places. Other research suggests schools of 1500 places can be effective.

4.3. Health

4.3.1. Primary Health Care

4.3.2. The key objective of Primary Health Care is to deliver an integrated primary health care strategy which embraces the core deliverables as set out in both commissioner and provider services initiatives. Emphasis will be placed upon the production of Health Equality assessments to support future development proposals and in particular to assess the overall impact on health and social care services and health and well-being of the population.

4.3.3. NHS Warwickshire Primary Care Trust is currently responsible for primary health care in Warwick District. It commissions general practitioners, pharmacists, optometrists, dentists, community and acute facilities. At the end of March 2013, PCTs will cease to exist. Three Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) will have responsibility for community and secondary care in Coventry and Warwickshire, one of which will be responsible for Stratford and Warwick District Council areas. A new Strategic Health Authority will cover the East and West Midlands and East Anglia.

4.3.4. There are currently 17 GP practices in the District, of which seven consist of less than four GPs and four consist of six or more GPs. Three of these practices operate on two different sites. The changing nature of the services which are provided by GP practices means that some are unable to satisfactorily adapt within their existing premises. Two practices have recently relocated to new premises and two practices are currently looking for more suitable accommodation. The GP practices are reasonably well located across the District. There are three community clinics in the District- Kenilworth Clinic, Brunswick Healthy Living Centre and Crown Way Clinic – a Teenage Health Clinic and an Occupational Health Clinic. There are 31 Dental Practices.

4.3.5. Mental Health Services are centred on St Michael's Hospital which provides both in-and out-patient facilities. In addition, there are a number of other Clinics, primarily in Leamington Spa, dealing with Outreach and Recovery, Substance Misuse, Drugs, Eating Disorders and Elderly Mental Health.

4.3.6. Primary Health Care: Future Needs and Funding

4.3.7. Work continues to be undertaken to ensure that the balance of acute, secondary and primary care services are realised - in particular the drive to provide acute services closer to home with the introduction of community wards, enhancements in district nursing and the development of the "virtual ward" concept.

4.3.8. In addition the on-going rationalisation of the estate continues to be a key objective. Plans to develop a number of integrated primary care centres which

can accommodate a range of primary, community, social and voluntary based services are currently being explored. Consideration will also be given to accommodating the hook-up facilities for mobile diagnostic technology within new health care developments.

4.3.9. **Acute Hospital Services**

4.3.10. South Warwickshire Foundation Trust remains the major provider in South Warwickshire with services being delivered from 2 hospitals, namely, Warwick Hospital and Stratford Hospital. Both venues provide a range of acute in and out patients services, the exception being that Warwick Hospital is the designated hospital for Accident and Emergency and trauma referrals. Warwick Hospital also provides a wider range of clinical specialities and has recently developed both its radiology and theatre departments as part of the planned development of the hospital site.

4.3.11. From April 2011, the Trust also provided community health care in Warwickshire. This enabled a vertical integration with hospital services so that the Trust will be responsible for patients receiving care from district nurses when leaving hospital as well as people who receive care from visiting midwives and health visitors. Community health professionals will work closely with GPs.

4.3.12. **Acute Hospital Services: Future Needs and Funding**

4.3.13. The Trust has three main priorities:

- Remodelling services, such as orthopaedic services, to better meet the needs of the elderly
- Developing maternity services at Warwick Hospital to meet increased demand, following the closure of services in Solihull, and the development of a special care baby unit
- Further develop cancer services at Warwick Hospital and possibly also developing some services at Stratford Hospital to bring services closer to more remote areas

4.3.14. The majority of hospital beds are occupied by the elderly as well as the very young. It is expected that the need for hospital beds will reduce over the next few years as community nursing services are developed. The vacated floorspace will then be used for services to meet the above priorities. It is not expected that any additional floor space will be required.

4.4. **Adult Services**

4.4.1. Adult Social Services are mainly concerned with adults with mental health problems, and physical and learning disabilities. Services are provided by the public, private and third sectors including housing associations. The focus of care in the future will be on "personalisation"² in terms of both the allocation of budgets and the type of care.

² Putting People First. A shared vision and commitment to the transformation of Adult Social Care. HM Government. December 2007.

- 4.4.2. There are strong links between social care, health services, probation services and local housing authorities. The Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment³ is a process undertaken in partnership across Health and Social Care. It prioritises resources and commissioning services to improve the outcomes for Warwickshire's communities. Priority areas in Warwickshire include health literacy, pre- and post-natal services, meeting the needs of people with learning disabilities, long-term physical disabilities and mental health needs, addressing issues of drug and alcohol abuse, and meeting the demands of the growing number of older people.
- 4.4.3. The Supporting People Programme⁴ is a central government grant programme which aims to help develop housing related support services to enable vulnerable people to live independently in the community and enhance their quality of life. The Programme in Warwickshire operates as a Partnership consisting of the County Council, the five District and Borough Councils, Warwickshire Probation Service, and the Warwickshire Primary Care Trust.
- 4.4.4. Care services currently fall within three categories: domiciliary and residential care and day opportunities. Domiciliary services are provided in peoples' homes by a variety of providers. They include support at home with personal care, cleaning, shopping and other assistance such as to people coming out of hospital. Many of the day care services are provided within existing health, social care and voluntary sector premises as well as within local community centres. Residential accommodation is, similarly, provided by a range of organisations including Warwickshire County Council, the private sector, housing associations and the third sector.
- 4.4.5. There are 13 Care Homes in the District providing residential care for older people, people with mental health difficulties and non-elderly people with learning and physical disabilities. A further 14 Care Homes provide residential accommodation with nursing care for elderly and non-elderly people with a range of physical and learning disabilities including mental health, dementia and terminal illnesses.
- 4.4.6. The County Council and its partners are committed to a new way of providing care to the elderly, to bridge the gap between care and support for people at home and in a home. The new model of care is known as Extra Care Housing (ECH). ECH is a modern-day version of sheltered housing but with one big difference – there is a team of carers on site and on call 24 hours a day. Extra Care developments offer "supported independence" to older people in purpose-built, self-contained flats or bungalows, each with its own front door. The accommodation can be a variety or mix of tenures including rented, shared ownership or owner-occupied and some schemes could include health, recreational and leisure facilities.
- 4.4.7. The County Council and its partners envisage that Extra Care Housing will be delivered in a number of different ways. These include via new purpose built schemes, with or without facilities, and the remodelling or conversion of existing sheltered accommodation.

³ Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (April 2009) Warwickshire CC and NHS Warwickshire

⁴ Supporting People Five Year Strategy 2008-2013. Warwickshire CC. April 2008

4.4.8. Adult Services: Future Needs and Funding

- 4.4.9. The changing trend towards providing care for people within their own homes or within a home environment will no doubt increase the need for day opportunities, domiciliary care services and a range of telecare services. There will be an increase in "floating" support rather than "accommodation based" support. This will allow for care hubs to be established which will respond to the care needs of people in their own homes. In terms of supported accommodation, the trend is towards enabling people to live in self contained accommodation with, say, on site care available, thus helping people to live independent lives within the community.
- 4.4.10. As far as care for the increasing number of older people is concerned, Warwickshire County Council and its partners will continue to take every opportunity to introduce new Extra Care Housing schemes. The Local Plan will need to ensure that sites are identified within the Strategic Site Allocations for accommodation suitable for older people. These would ideally include accommodation as well as "care hubs", from which specialist care could be delivered to others within the community, as well as other health and leisure facilities which could be open to the wider community thus encouraging a mix of age ranges into the scheme.
- 4.4.11. The private sector will also have a role to play in the provision of Extra Care Housing. The District Council will expect a proportion of units on private sector ECH developments to be provided as social rented or intermediate (shared ownership) units. The District Council will expect all new Extra Care Housing developments to be provided with close consultation with Warwickshire County Council Adult and Community Services and NHS Warwickshire to ensure needs are met.
- 4.4.12. Using the Institute of Public Care Model for estimating Extra Care Housing needs, the County Council anticipate that there is a need for 1197 extra care units in the District which could be split into the social rented:private sectors by the ratios 25%:75% or 37%:63%. The former ratio would indicate a need for 299 social rented units and 898 private units and the latter ratio would indicate 443 social rented units and 754 private units.
- 4.4.13. Housing accommodation within the community for people with learning or physical disabilities will be met as the need arises. However, it will be important to ensure that the Strategic Site Allocations include multi-purpose, flexible accommodation which can be used for day care services by both the voluntary and the public sectors.

4.5. Community Facilities

4.5.1. Library Services

- 4.5.2. Library and Information Service provision is a statutory responsibility of local authorities. They are required to provide a "comprehensive and efficient library service to all who live, work or study in the area".

- 4.5.3. Library and Information Services in Warwickshire are provided in a variety of ways including within libraries and children's centres, from mobile libraries, by way of events and activities in various locations, through on-line services, home delivery, partnerships and One Stop Shops. Services and resources are targeted according to need using statistical and local community knowledge including the Indices of Deprivation. Specialised targeted work includes outreach work to the travelling community and support for looked after children.
- 4.5.4. National benchmarks suggest floorspace requirements for Library and Information services are 30 sq.m. per 1000 population. There are currently five libraries in Warwick District at Warwick, Kenilworth, Leamington Spa, Whitnash and Lillington.
- 4.5.5. The Library and Information Service is currently undergoing a transformation and modernisation programme which is looking at matching library service provision with community need. In particular, the aim is to reach out to attract new users and to promote new ways of accessing services whilst also delivering a more cost effective delivery model. Library buildings are ideally placed within communities to share space with partners or co-locate with partners in other buildings to enable effective partnership working with benefits for local people and cost efficiencies for the service providers.
- 4.5.6. The way in which library services are provided in the future is likely to change in response to the need to make more efficient use of resources, the increase in the use of IT and the changing demographic profile. The outcome of a current enquiry into proposed changes to the library service in The Wirral will provide a test case for measuring a "comprehensive and efficient service".
- 4.5.7. **Library Services: Future Needs and Funding**
- 4.5.8. Warwickshire County Council is currently looking at new ways of delivering services whereby an integrated approach is adopted with employees delivering multi-functional services in shared locations. The future model for the provision of Library and Information Services will include central libraries in highly accessible locations and a range of different services within neighbourhoods and neighbourhood centres.
- 4.5.9. The County Council's preferred approach for the delivery of library services to the Local Plan Preferred Options Strategic sites around Leamington and Warwick could include:
1. Increased provision of a wide range of library services at existing libraries in Leamington, Warwick and, to a lesser extent, Whitnash. This would include specialist services such as Family History, Local Studies, Silver Surfers and Rhyme Times.
 2. Co-location of targeted library services in partner venues such as One Stop Shops, Children's Centres, GP Surgeries and retail locations. This could provide:
 - Small collections of materials and drop-off boxes in neighbourhood centres;
 - Targeted support for local groups e.g. Specialist Children's Librarian visiting a toddler group;

- Regular visits from the mobile library, with limited access to People Network Computers; and,
- Promotion of housebound Library Service for vulnerable adults unable to access library services.

4.5.10. Library services need to be located in busy centres where people go to either access other services, to work, to go to school or to shop. The Library and Information Service would wish to work with the new community once it is settled to determine the particular needs of the community and also because those needs may change as the community matures.

4.5.11. Similarly, the Local Plan Preferred Options Strategic Site at Thickthorn, Kenilworth can continue to be served primarily by Kenilworth Library although enhanced services and facilities will be required to meet the increased need. More localised neighbourhood services will be provided on site as above.

4.5.12. Additional services to serve all new developments will be funded in part by developer contributions utilising the current standard financial calculation. Financial contributions are required to enable the Library Service to increase capacity within the service to enable provision of a quality Library Service to meet the needs of an increased population. Increase in service provision is solely dependent upon the financial contribution received.

4.5.13. **Community Centres**

4.5.14. There are a number of community centres in the District, some are owned by the District or County Council and some are leased and managed by local voluntary committees. The County Council also owns and runs a number of Youth Centres and Children's Centres around the District and there are a number of private sports clubs which are leased to other community groups. In the rural area there are a number of village and church halls providing venues for local groups and organisations.

4.5.15. Further work is required to establish current capacity of these and the need for investment in facilities to meet increased future demand. This will be undertaken in conjunction with partners during 2012.

4.5.16. **Community Centres: Future Needs and Funding**

4.5.17. The Local Plan Preferred Options development sites to the south of Leamington and Warwick are likely to require the provision on site of a community facility for local community/ sports activities. The same applies to the sites to the north of Leamington. For the Thickthorn area adjacent to Kenilworth, further work needs to be done to establish the capacity and proximity of existing facilities.

4.5.18. The District Council's preference is for new community centre provision to be part of a shared facility with other providers. This is because past experience has shown that self financing of a dedicated community hall is not easy to achieve and the District Council will not be able to resource the on-going operating costs in the future.

4.5.19. **Youth Provision**

- 4.5.20. In Warwickshire there is an integrated service for young people and youth which includes:
- Youth offending
 - Connexions
 - Positive about Young People
 - Youth and Community Services
 - Third Sector services
- 4.5.21. In addition to these formal services, there are a number of informal clubs and societies, such as football clubs, which provide activities for young people. These facilities are dealt with under "Sports & Leisure Facilities" below.
- 4.5.22. The Integrated Youth Support Services (IYSS) in Warwickshire aims to deliver a programme (the Youth Offer) which will provide "somewhere to go, something to do, and someone to listen". This will include:
- Safe environments that are young people friendly
 - A challenging and varied programme that develops personal and social skills
 - Independent information, advice and guidance
- 4.5.23. Although the Youth Offer is open to all young people, it is particularly important for those who need extra help to build up their resilience so that they can become positive members of society and achieve their full potential. Local Youth Panels, working with the local IYSS Partnership Forums, define how their needs are met and the best ways to deliver the services to them.
- 4.5.24. A number of programmes are offered in the District by PaYP (Positive about Young People) and these include holiday activity play programmes; "snax 'n' sports"; gallery (art and writing); PODS (Drop-in Strategy); Crimebeat Projects (e.g. sharing problems); Hub 119 (activities, workshops and mentoring in disadvantaged areas); and New Neighbours (an inter-generational project). These programmes are carried out in a number of different locations including parks and open spaces, schools and community centres.
- 4.5.25. Until recently, there were five dedicated buildings for Youth and Community Services in the District. However, due to changes in the County Council's youth service, this provision is changing and the capacity and location of dedicated youth centres as well as future will be reviewed to inform the development of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- 4.5.26. **Youth Provision: Future Needs and Funding**
- 4.5.27. Young people need a variety of spaces in which to gather and to join in various activities. The master planning of new housing developments should take into account the specific needs of young people in terms of the design of open spaces as well as the design of community buildings.
- 4.5.28. In terms of outdoor open spaces, young people need places to congregate which are safe and well lit, with adequate seating and which are well linked to facilities and other spaces. Indoor community facilities should include sufficient space for young people to meet and to partake of various activities

including sports, music and drama. The design of these indoor spaces will be equally important and should take into account the need for space, movement and soundproofed areas.

- 4.5.29. In terms of the Local Plan Preferred Options sites to the south of Warwick/Leamington, the provision of facilities for young people will be very important as there are few existing facilities in this part of the District. The need for youth provision for sites to the north of Leamington is still to be established and will require further work.

4.6. Emergency Services

4.6.1. Police

- 4.6.2. Policing services in Warwick District are provided by Warwickshire Police. The services are extremely broad and cover areas from Local Policing and Road Policing to Protective Services, Task Force (serious crime) and Special Branch. Due to the range of different types of services, the point of delivery of these services is also wide-ranging – from local police stations to peoples’ homes or places of work.
- 4.6.3. In June 2011, Warwickshire Police formed a strategic alliance with West Mercia Police. This strategic alliance will enable both forces to meet the challenge of reducing policing budgets and providing greater operational and organisational resilience. Extensive work is now under way to provide better and more cost effective ways of delivering policing services. This will place a strong emphasis on partnership working, including shared services, collaboration and co-location of services.
- 4.6.4. Warwickshire Police currently operate from a number of locations within the District:
- **Greys Mallory, near Junction 14/M40:** Greys Mallory is an operational response policing base. There is no public access at this location. The site is currently the subject of a planning application for the provision of facilities to accommodate additional response teams
 - **Jubilee House, Kenilworth:** Front office services are located in Warwickshire Direct at Smalley Place, Kenilworth. Following refurbishment, a new Safer Neighbourhood Office has been co-located with Warwickshire Direct.
 - **South Warwickshire Justice Centre, Leamington:** South Warwickshire Justice Centre accommodates a wide range of police services, including modern custody facilities, within this multi-agency centre. The Justice Centre will remain a police base from which patrol teams, investigation teams and Safer Neighbourhood Teams will be deployed. The Chief Constable and Chief Officers are located here. There is a front office service available for the public, open 24hrs a day seven days a week..
 - **Woodcote House, Leek Wootton:** This large site was for many years the headquarters of Warwickshire Police. Following the opening of the Justice Centre, and the subsequent process of rationalising the Force’s property portfolio, the large majority of this site will become surplus to requirements. However, the Force Communications Centre will remain based at the site.

- **Warwick:** Front office services are located in Warwickshire Direct at Shire Hall. At present the Safer Neighbourhood Team operates out of Warwick Police Station but it is the intention of the Force to relocate the Team to an alternative site within the town. The Police Station will then be surplus to requirements.
- **Coventry Airport – Baginton:** Warwickshire Police Special Branch have officers based on site at Coventry Airport.

4.6.5. **Police: Future Needs and Funding**

- 4.6.6. An increase in the population of the District will lead to an increased need for community policing and an increase in the number of local “incidents” to which the policing service will be required to respond. This will require a proportionate increase in the service and an enhancement of supporting services both within and outside Warwickshire. Warwickshire Police is currently funded via both central government and the Police Authority Precept of the council tax. This funding is provided for on-going policing services only. Some Home Office funding is available for on-going capital expenditure, such as equipment, but no funding is provided for capital projects.
- 4.6.7. Warwickshire Police anticipates that the Local Plan Preferred Options will be likely to require a police facility to the south of Warwick/Leamington to accommodate a new Safer Neighbourhood Team of six to eight officers and staff plus secure parking for at least 2 vehicles. This could also provide a front desk service for members of the community. The new facility will require approximately 250 sq m of internal floor space plus external parking. The most cost effective on-site provision would be a shared facility with other partner agencies via a “One Stop Shop” approach. This would also provide a better overall service to the public.
- 4.6.8. Warwickshire Police have identified the southern part of the Europa Way site as the most suitable location for the facility as this is located further away from existing facilities in Leamington Spa town centre and will better meet the needs of the new communities which it is intended to serve.
- 4.6.9. The Local Plan Preferred Options strategic site at Thickthorn, Kenilworth could continue to be served from the existing Safer Neighbourhood Team at Kenilworth Police Station.
- 4.6.10. An increase in dwellings will lead to a need for enhanced district-wide policing services such as traffic policing, judicial services, detective functions, custody facilities and so on. Warwickshire Police will seek further capital funding on a site by site basis to cover the increased cost by application of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Strategic Growth Toolkit.⁵
- 4.6.11. There is strong evidence that the incorporation of “Secured by Design” principles in new developments proves highly effective in reducing crime and disorder. Warwickshire police will, therefore, take into account the extent to which “Secured by Design” principles are applied when seeking developer contributions for policing.

⁵ Securing Police Infrastructure through the Planning System. ACPO Strategic Growth Toolkit. October 2009

4.6.12. **Fire and Rescue**

4.6.13. The Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service provides Fire and Rescue services in Warwick District in accordance with the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004. The vision of the Fire and Rescue Service is "Protecting the community and making Warwickshire District a safer place to live".

4.6.14. There are 2 fire stations in the District and these are located in Leamington Spa and Kenilworth. Leamington Spa fire station is a wholetime fire station which currently operates 2 fire appliances with a capacity of 6 bays for additional resources if necessary. Both Kenilworth fire station operates on the retained duty system and has capacity for 2 bays for expansion if necessary.

4.6.15. In addition to the fire stations, the Service Headquarters are based in Leamington Spa on a site shared with the fire station on Warwick Street. The Fire Safety Headquarters are based at Old Budbrooke Road in Warwick.

4.6.16. **Fire and Rescue: Future Needs and Funding**

4.6.17. The Fire and Rescue Service acknowledges that although new development can impact on the level of risk, there is no direct relationship between an increase in population and an increase in risk. However, the risk profile of an area can be affected by the following factors:

- The location of new developments in relation to existing fire stations
- An increase in traffic congestion which could impact of the ability of existing stations to meet standards of cover
- Population characteristics and social demographics
- Building construction materials
- Community safety schemes

4.6.18. The Fire and Rescue Service will need to consider whether any of the above factors are likely to contribute to an increased risk of incidents. Should there be such an increase, the existing service could be improved by one or more of the following:

- The expansion or relocation of Leamington Spa Fire Station
- Satellite crewing from alternative sites
- The movement of Warwickshire Fire and Rescue resources at specific times of day.

4.6.19. In terms of new development schemes, developers will need to make provision for adequate hydrants in the area. Any commercial property developments should include the necessary features at first fix to enable the fitment and operation of a sprinkler system. Domestic property developments should include a homeowner/occupier fire safety welcome pack. In addition, there will be revenue consequences for new development in terms of the delivery of community fire safety activities, youth development and fire precautions work.

4.7. Green Space, Playing Pitches & Built Sports Facilities

4.7.1. **Open & Green Space**

4.7.2. The Parks and Open Spaces Audit (2008) has enabled the Council to understand the current quantity and quality of open space provision across the

District as well as the public's perception of existing open space. The audit supplied a significant amount of information on the amount, type and quality of open space currently available throughout the District and the varying qualitative and quantitative needs of different areas/ localities.

4.7.3. It is intended that the District's overall average amount of 5.47 hectares of unrestricted green space per 1,000 population should, at least be replicated and in some cases improved upon in relation to forthcoming development proposals that will be necessary to meet the District's future housing/ population growth. This requirement may be updated following the finalisation of the emerging Green Space Strategy.

4.7.4. **Playing Pitches and Built Sports Facilities**

4.7.5. The Council is also currently undertaking further studies to examine both the supply and quality of playing pitches and built sports facilities in Warwick District. These studies will inform future choices necessary to ensure that there is a suitable amount, and quality of sports pitches and built facilities for the local population to enjoy.

4.7.6. It is intended that the Local Plan will contain policies that set out the open space, playing pitch and built sports facilities contributions that future development will have to deliver (either by CIL, Section 106 agreements or a combination of the two).

5. **Green Infrastructure**

5.1.1. Green infrastructure (see Map 6) is important in creating healthy and sustainable communities and natural environments. The appropriate provision of multifunctional networks of green infrastructure should be planned at the outset in the same way other forms of infrastructure, such as road and utilities (grey infrastructure), have been in the past. It is anticipated that green infrastructure will be funded through a number of mechanisms depending on the scale, location, relationship to development and strategic importance. This will include section 106 contributions, community infrastructure levy or other specific methods.

5.1.2. The **Warwick District Green Infrastructure Delivery Assessment (2012)** identifies five opportunities (See Map 6 and Appendix A) for the creation of new and enhancement of existing green infrastructure assets. Each opportunity has a different approach reflecting the multifunctional nature of green infrastructure.

These opportunities include:

1. Peri-Urban⁶ Park, North of Kenilworth
2. Peri-Urban Park, South of Leamington, Warwick & Whitnash
3. River Leam Tree Planting & Wetland Habitat Creation

⁶ 'Peri-urban' is another term for the transition between the rural and urban landscapes, sometimes known as the urban-rural fringe.

4. Arden Landscape Enhancement
5. Urban Tree Planting Strategy

- 5.1.3. This Infrastructure Plan and the associated Local Plan Preferred Options paper is and opportunity for the engage with the public on these proposals.
- 5.1.4. The Delivery Assessment reviews these strategic GI project opportunities and illustrates them through indicative concept plans (See Appendix A). The final section of the assessment broadly identifies the project costs, potential funding, lead partners and timescales. Copies of the concept plans for the five project opportunities appended to this infrastructure plan. The full report can be found on the evidence base page of the Council's website.
- 5.1.5. As Green Infrastructure planning within the District evolves there may be opportunities in the future such as improvements to the River Avon corridor or Whitnash Brook and emerging opportunities such as the restoration of the Kenilworth Mere. There are also existing strategic green infrastructure improvements ongoing within the District that sit at a sub regional scale such as the Princethorpe Woodlands opportunity area, lead by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust and formally identified in the Warwick District Green Infrastructure Study 2010.
- 5.1.6. The **Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Green Infrastructure Strategy** is currently being prepared. This will focus on improvements to sub regional GI assets from an access, landscape and biodiversity perspective. Mechanisms for funding sub regional GI are still being explored, but may include, section 106, CIL and mechanisms developed through biodiversity offsetting.