Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

2021

Nuneaton & Bedworth

United to Achieve

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1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Planning Policy development and ultimately the future planning of the Borough, must be supported by evidence of what physical, social, and environmental infrastructure is needed to support the necessary development. To successfully meet the Council's visions and objectives, the preparation of an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is required.

1.2   The IDP defines what infrastructure is required to support development and outlines who provides it. It identifies the current baseline of provision, any existing issues, standards and shortfalls along with what changes and schemes are currently planned. It will draw upon current investment plans and influence future investment plans of the local authority and other infrastructure providers. It will help to coordinate public and private investment and provide clarity on the amount of total investment in the Borough that is required for infrastructure within the timeframe of the Borough Plan (the Plan). This Plan is currently being reviewed and the IDP will have to be comprehensively reviewed alongside the Borough Plan.

1.3   The IDP is accompanied by an Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) that can be seen in Appendix G: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule as a separate document. This displays ongoing and planned schemes for different infrastructure categories.

1.4   The infrastructure planning process provides the opportunity to identify what is needed to implement and deliver the Plan, whilst also outlining how it will be provided. The IDP and IDS are based on information currently available and must be able to respond to changing needs and circumstances over the plan period. Consequently, these are 'live' documents that will take account of changes as they come forward. Since adoption of the Plan the IDP is updated annually. The IDS will also be monitored annually to assess the progress of and funding for infrastructure schemes.

Definition

1.5   Infrastructure is essential to support growth in a sustainable manner. The aim of the IDP is to understand how current and future infrastructure is planned, funded, and delivered across the Borough.

1.6   The IDP will demonstrate that the objectives of the Borough Plan are realistic, viable, and can be delivered over the Plan period. The IDP can

be used to influence the priorities, timing, and phasing of infrastructure provision.

1.7   Infrastructure covers a broad range of features, for the purposes of this IDP, Table 1: Infrastructure categories identifies the relevant areas of infrastructure that have been assessed. Some areas of the IDP merge by their nature, for example, cycling infrastructure can relate to transport and open space.

Table 1: Infrastructure categories

Infrastructure sub-category	Details
Transport	Road Network Rail Network Public Transport Walking Cycling
Utilities	Water supply Sewage/wastewater Energy: Gas/Electric/Renewable Telecommunications
Waste Management	Waste facilities Waste collection Recycling
Flood defence	Flood defences Drainage
Education	Nursery and pre-school

Infrastructure sub-category	Details
	Primary and secondary schools
	Higher education
Health	Community and primary care
	Hospitals and acute care
Community and Culture	Community and children's centres
	Libraries and information centres
	Public and town halls
	Museums, galleries and theatres
Emergency Services	Police
	Fire and Rescue
	Ambulance
Open Space and Green Infrastructure Networks	Parks and gardens
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces (including waterways)
	Green corridors
	Amenity greenspace
	Allotments
	Cemeteries, churchyards, and other burial grounds
	Civic spaces
Sport, Leisure and Recreation	Provision for children and young people (Play Areas)
	Sports pitches

Infrastructure sub-category	Details 4
	Sports centres and swimming pools Outdoor sports facilities (e.g. tennis courts, bowling greens and golf courses)

2 CONTEXT

2.1   To understand how the IDP underpins the vision and targets of the Borough Plan, the relevant national and local policy context are explained below. The charging and funding methods for future infrastructure associated with development will be influenced by the IDP, therefore, the current delivery methods and future changes will be outlined to place the IDP into further context.

National Planning Policy Framework

2.2   Infrastructure is a key theme within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Embedded throughout the NPPF is the intention that infrastructure should form an integral part of the plan making process.

2.3   It is considered that the IDP will assist the Council and the development industry to understand the necessary infrastructure requirements to support development over the life of the Plan. The IDP will influence both public and private investment in infrastructure, and ultimately seeks to inform the planning obligations for new developments.

Local context

2.4   Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is one of five Boroughs within Warwickshire. The Borough contains the second largest population in (125,300, 2011 Census, but estimated in mid-2020 to be 130,373) in the County but is the smallest in geographical area at 79.3km^2. Largely urban in nature, the Borough has three main settlements; Nuneaton, Bedworth and Bulkington, which are separated by areas of countryside that are designated Green Belt. In addition, the Borough has some smaller settlements of Ash Green / Neal's Green and Keresley.

2.5   Located in the centre of the country, the Borough benefits from good transport links by rail and road to surrounding areas. The Borough is divided into seven localities that are identified in Figure 1: Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough boundary with localities, along with the Borough's administrative boundary.
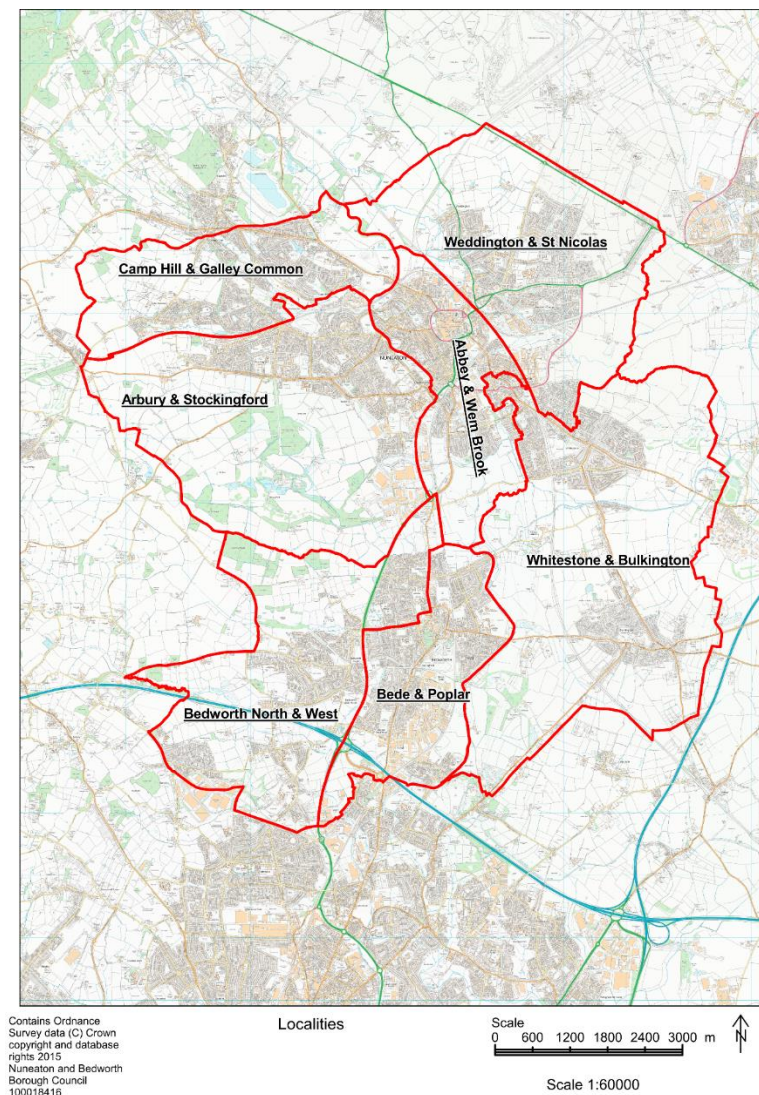
Figure 1: Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough boundary with localities

Borough Plan Targets

Employment and Housing Requirements

2.6   The adopted Borough Plan sets out that at least 14,060 homes and at least 107.8 ha of employment land will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2011 and 2031. To help meet these the Borough Plan allocates land for employment and housing uses.

Infrastructure Funding Associated with Growth

2.7   The IDP process directs the appropriate amount of infrastructure associated with growth brought forward by the Plan. Much of the funding for infrastructure is likely to come from the budgets of public and private organisations responsible for the different infrastructure categories. The planning system has the power to set charges

associated with development for shortfalls in infrastructure funding, or different categories of infrastructure not already funded. The current method of contribution at the Council is through Section 106 Agreements.

3   IDP METHODOLOGY

3.1   The methodology used to create this IDP used the principles of the Planning Advisory Service 'Steps approach to Infrastructure Planning' (2009) but was reflective of the Council's practical experience of infrastructure work. The Council's methodology to the IDP is set out in the steps below. However, as the Borough Plan is being reviewed this IDP and the methodology used will also need to be reviewed.

Step 1: The purpose of infrastructure planning and the IDP

3.2   This step sought to identify the importance of infrastructure planning in the context of the Borough Plan. The purpose of the IDP is to ensure that infrastructure is delivered and planned for. Importantly, the IDP has a particular focus on the strategic sites and identifies infrastructure requirements associated with each site. The IDP also created a transparent process for engagement with infrastructure service delivery partners. Finally, the IDP is considered an iterative document which can be updated annually to take account of changing circumstances.

Step 2: Governance Arrangement Processes

3.3   This step sought to outline that infrastructure planning is managed within the Council, both during and following adoption of the Borough Plan.

3.4   The specific working arrangements for infrastructure planning at the Council include internal and external working groups. The Council established an Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Group which was made up of internal and external working partners. This group was tasked with updating and refining the infrastructure needs associated with growth in the Borough. This information fed into the IDS and will continue to be updated during the life of the Plan. Appendix B: Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Group Terms of Reference contains the group's terms of reference (March 2014).

Step 3: Identification of infrastructure needs

3.5   This step sought to gather and update evidence that informed and assisted in the infrastructure planning associated with the Borough Plan.

3.6   The Council actively engaged with infrastructure service delivery partners (a list of partners is contained in Appendix C: Membership of Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Group) in identifying:

- Current infrastructure/ assets;
- Status of current infrastructure/ assets;
- Infrastructure needs associated with strategic sites, inclusive of:
  o Type of infrastructure needed;
  o Phasing of infrastructure requirement;
  o Cost of infrastructure
  o Potential funding sources for infrastructure funding;
  o Management/ responsible delivery agency for infrastructure items, and
  o Opportunities for shared facilities;
- Thresholds/ tipping points for infrastructure associated with strategic sites;
- Identification of standards and deficits across the Borough; and
- Review of corporate programmes for infrastructure providers.

Step 4: Production of the IDS

3.7   This step focused on the production and continual update of the IDS. This work was informed by the infrastructure service delivery group through the process of joint meetings, individual service provider meetings and on-going day-to-day contact. The format of the IDS has been developed in consultation with the service delivery partners and aims to meet the requirements of the NPPF.

4   NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH APPROACH

Engagement and governance

4.1   One of the first tasks undertaken by the Council to produce the original IDP for the current Borough Plan was to identify infrastructure providers within the area. In addition, it was also considered imperative to engage other services within the Council. This led to the establishment of the IPDG (set out in Appendix C: Membership of Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Group). The IDP built upon the engagement with the group, as well as ongoing consultation as part of the development of the Borough Plan.

4.2   The IPDG met throughout the year (key meetings set out in Appendix D: Key events and stages to date) and key areas for discussion were:
- Current and future investment plans; and
- Identification of infrastructure impacts relating to growth proposals.

4.3   The table below identifies the groups of infrastructure categories and the relevant providers that were engaged. These infrastructure providers have been contacted to request updates for this update – however not all infrastructure providers have provided updated information.

Infrastructure sub-category	Infrastructure Providers
Transport	*Local Authority* Warwickshire County Council Transport services *Infrastructure Providers* Highways Agency Network Rail Sustrans Canal & River Trust

Infrastructure sub-category	Infrastructure Providers
	Stagecoach
Utilities	*Infrastructure Providers* Severn Trent Water Western Power Distribution National Grid Virgin Media BT
Waste Management	*Local Authority* Warwickshire County Council Environmental Services Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Environmental services
Flood defence	*Infrastructure Providers* Environment Agency Severn Trent Water Warwickshire County Council (Strategic Flood Authority)
Education	*Local Authority* Warwickshire County Council Education services *Infrastructure Providers* Local academies

Infrastructure sub-category	Infrastructure Providers
	Kind Edward VI Sixth Form College North Warwickshire and Hinckley College
Health	*Infrastructure Providers* Coventry and Warwickshire Clinical Commissioning Groups Coventry and Warwickshire National Health Service Warwickshire Ambulance Service Mental Health Trust Warwickshire North Clinical Commissioning Group Warwickshire Public Health
Community and Culture	*Local Authority* Warwickshire County Council Adult services Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Museum service Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Community Services Warwickshire County Council Heritage and Culture Services: • Archaeological Services • Archives • Arts
Infrastructure sub-category	**Infrastructure Providers**

Infrastructure sub-category	Infrastructure Providers
	• Ecological Services • Learning and Museums
Emergency Services	*Infrastructure providers* Warwickshire Fire and Rescue service West Midlands Ambulance Service Warwickshire Police
Open Space and Green Infrastructure Networks	*Local Authority* Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Leisure, Recreation and Health Team services Warwickshire County Council Transport services *Infrastructure providers* Natural England Canal & River Trust Sustrans Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership
Sport, Leisure and Recreation	*Local Authority* Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Leisure, Recreation and Health *Infrastructure providers*

Infrastructure sub-category	Infrastructure Providers
	Sport England
	Think Active Partnership

Governance arrangements

4.4 The guidance (PAS, 2009) was used and advised governance procedures were established early in the process. The Council has now adopted its Borough Plan and the Council's corporate infrastructure group have adopted a lead role in the delivery of the IDP.

Research and evaluation of current, planned, and future infrastructure provision

4.5 To establish the position at the time, desk-based research, as well as consultation with the IPDG was undertaken. A timeline of events and key stages that took place is included in Appendix D: Key events and stages to date.

4.6 Following the above the next stage was to assess the key areas of focus for infrastructure work. This predominantly focused on working with infrastructure providers in providing the Council with more detailed responses to the growth locations.

Establishing future need and cost

4.7 Future need is based on analysis of infrastructure provider's forward plans and consultation comments. It is proposed that the IDS identifies the projects on infrastructure delivery. The IDP seeks to identify all infrastructure requirements, inclusive of proposals where funding is already secured, as well as where there are gaps in funding.

4.8 It should be noted that there will be an ongoing need to review the IDP and update the IDS. The IDS details a list of schemes, associated with costs and anticipated timescales for delivery up to 2031. All infrastructure providers have been asked for updates, however, responses have not been received from some infrastructure providers, so the information is the best available at the time of publication.

Monitoring and review of IDP

Sustainability Appraisal and Equality Impact Assessment

4.9   The IDP formed part of the Council's evidence base informing the Borough Plan, therefore before completion it required testing against the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) criteria. The IDP and IDS were tested against the SA at both Submission (2015) and Publication (2017) stages of the Borough Plan. In relation to assessing the IDP and IDS against the Equalities Impact Assessment, this was undertaken at the Publication (2017) stage.

Annual Monitoring Report

4.10   The actual pace of development and demands placed on infrastructure provision is subject to change over time, therefore, it is important the IDP remains flexible, and the schemes be monitored.

4.11   The IDP is reviewed on an annual basis to update information on schemes, funding commitments and timeframes. Where a scheme is unviable this can be removed from the IDP, and new schemes can be added. To update the schedule, council services and external delivery partners are consulted on changes to the schemes. All infrastructure providers have been asked for updates for this version, however responses have not been received from some infrastructure providers, so the information is the best available at the time of publication.

4.12   As part of the review of the Borough Plan a full review of the IDP will take place.

Constraints of the IDP

4.13   The following constraints have been identified for the IDP. These are a result of the scope of the IDP and the engagement of a broad range of infrastructure providers inputting into the Plan:
- Timing and phasing of plans from different infrastructure providers.
- Cross boundary working of infrastructure providers – working to different geographic areas.
- Availability of information and timeframe for strategic and financial planning.
- Use of different data sets and assumptions for forecasting and planning for future need.
- Use of different standards and triggers for infrastructure provision.
- Ability of all infrastructure providers to review the IDP/IDS annually and provide necessary updates.

5 TRANSPORT

Definition

5.1 The transport infrastructure across the Borough refers to road, rail and other networks of travel, including private and public transport, walking and cycling. These networks also provide access to wider areas across the sub-region and beyond, inclusive of good access to London by rail.

Current Position

5.2 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is located north of Coventry and has good transport connections to the wider region and sub-region. Birmingham City Centre can be accessed by rail and road in approximately 30 minutes. Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres are connected by road and rail services. The smaller settlements such as Bulkington, Ash Green, Neal's Green and Keresley are connected by public transport facilities to both Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres. London can be accessed by rail in approximately 1 hour.

Strategic Road Connections

5.3 The Borough is directly connected to the strategic road network via junction 3 of the M6. In addition parts of the Borough have good access to the A5 which is part of the National Highways/Highways Agency's Strategic Road Network. The M69 is accessible within a 5 minute drive along the A5. In terms of the wider area, the M42 and M1 can be access in around 20-25 minutes respectively.

Rail

Nuneaton Railway station

5.4   Nuneaton railway station forms part of the 'West Coast Main Line' (WCML) between London, the North West and Scotland. Hourly services are provided along the line between Nuneaton and London Euston. There are hourly services to Birmingham and Leicester which take around 30 minutes and half hourly services to Coventry which take around 20 minutes. There are also direct services to:

- Cambridge
- Crewe
- Ely
- Peterborough
- Melton Mowbray
- Milton Keynes
- Stansted Airport.

Bedworth Railway Station

5.5   The train station in Bedworth is located on the Coventry to Nuneaton line. Hourly services currently operate between Coventry and Nuneaton from Bedworth station.

NUCKLE

5.6   The NUCKLE 1 scheme started in October 2014. The Nuneaton-Coventry line improvement has been split into phase 1 and phase 2. Phase 1 saw the completion of new stations at Coventry (Ricoh) Arena, and at Bermuda which are now both complete.

Local roads

5.7   There are a number of key local roads that help to connect the Borough to the wider sub-region, they are:

- A5, connections to M42, Leicester (via the M69), Hinckley, Atherstone, Tamworth, Lichfield, Rugby, Daventry and Northampton; and
- A444, connections to the A5, M6 and Coventry.

5.8   The Council undertook detailed work around commuting levels. 2011 Census information shows significant commuting levels out of the Borough. Overall, there was a significant net outflow of people from the Borough travelling to work in areas such as Coventry (providing employment for 22% of the Borough's working population), Hinckley (5%), North Warwickshire (4%) and Rugby (4%). The main sources of labour into the Borough were Coventry (filling 10% of the jobs in the Borough), North Warwickshire (5%), Hinckley (5%) and Rugby (2%). These statistics showed that the Borough existed in a highly mobile labour market, with a strong functional relationship with centres of employment and sources of labour in nearby areas, particularly Coventry.

5.9   The 2011 Census provided some updated figures for commuting for Nuneaton and Bedworth. Overall, there were 45,509 jobs located in the Borough, compared to a resident working population of 60,416. This gave a commuting ratio of 1.33. A commuting ratio in excess of 1 suggests evidence of out commuting of residents for jobs. As indicated above some of these jobs would be taken up by people from neighbouring authorities. The Census data also provided updates to the distances people travel to work. A newer Census was undertaken in 2021 and the outputs to this are expected next year.

Table 2: Distance travelled to work

Distance travelled to work	All categories: Age 16 and over
Less than 10km	33,545
10km to less than 30km	14,576
30km and over	3,858
Work mainly at or from home	4,443
Other (e.g. no fixed place)	3,994

Source: Census (2011)

Fit for Purpose

Traffic growth

5.10   Warwickshire County Council monitor traffic flows in each of the major urban areas in Warwickshire on an annual basis to establish traffic growth (or reduction). The Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011[1]

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[1] https://apps.warwickshire.gov.uk/api/documents/WCCC-630-116 The Local Transport Plan figures are becoming increasingly outdated, therefore, there is a need to update and monitor these figures.

stated that Nuneaton experienced the highest rate of traffic growth at approximately 7.5%, with Bedworth experiencing a lower growth rate of 2.7%. This overall growth in traffic masks a trend in recent years for a reduction in traffic levels. This is thought to be due to a combination of factors including rising unemployment levels and an increase in fuel prices. A key uncertainty is how economic growth may impact traffic growth, therefore it is questionable whether this decline will continue. A new Local Transport Plan is currently being drafted with a formal consultation on this scheduled for 2022.

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)

5.11   The main source of air pollution in the Borough is traffic emissions from major roads, notably the A444, A47, A5 and M6. An AQMA was declared in March 2007 along the A47 Leicester Road in Nuneaton Town Centre where exceedances of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO2) were predicted. A second AQMA was declared for nitrogen dioxide in October 2009, encompassing an area of Nuneaton from Midland Road to Corporation Street. Other pollution sources, including commercial, industrial and domestic sources, also contribute to background pollution concentrations.

5.12   The two AQMAs in Nuneaton were both declared because of vehicular emissions, in both of these the level of exceedance (ug/m3) for NO2 has decreased from 41 (in 2007) to 31.2 (2018) in the Leicester Road, Gyratory AQMA and from 55 to 41.1 in the Midland Road to Corporation Street AQMA (2009-2018).

5.13   Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council will keep up to date with any changes to the LAQM process and produce any reports necessary which are required to comply with guidance.

The cost of congestion

5.14   No specific work has been undertaken in relation to the cost of congestion. In the absence of any detailed modelling, it is possible to use some other sources of information on this matter.

5.15   The Highways Team Maintenance Association has indicated that the cost of congestion on the British economy is £20 billion in terms of wasted time and resources as well as lost business. It is expected to rise to £32 billion by 2025. This indicates the significant impact congestion has on the economy and therefore as part of infrastructure planning appropriate modes of transport and connectivity have to be assessed.

Standards and Objectives

5.16   The third Warwickshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) came into effect on 1st April 2011. The Plan covers the period 2011-2026 and replaces the second LTP. There are 6 objectives that emerged from LTP3[2]:

- 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.
- To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases and address the need to adapt to climate change.

5.17   The Borough Plan and IDP aimed to assist in delivering the LTP3 objectives.

5.18   A number of Strategic Transport Assessments informed the adopted Borough Plan and the housing and employment allocations contained within it. The studies used detailed modelling undertaken by S-Paramics Microsimulation software. As the studies progressed it was possible to ascertain more detailed information around what the specific junction improvements would be and the costings for such improvements. This information has all been provided within the IDP and IDS. There are significant implications of locating development on the strategic sites and ultimately these impact upon the objectives of the LTP3. The interventions identified within the IDS are the solutions that are considered best to address the issues and assist in supporting the objectives of LTP3.

Future delivery programme

Council approach

5.19   The Council will need to work with partner organisations in bringing forward the overall investment in transport. The main challenge for the Borough from a planning perspective is to improve the overall

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[2] http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/ltp3

connectivity and assist in providing a transport network that supports the Borough and enables delivery of the Council's economic aspirations for the Borough.

5.20   In terms of funding, a fundamental part of the overall delivery is that the appropriate level of developer contributions are collected to ensure the necessary transport improvements are implemented. Consequently, from a strategic perspective, it is proposed that any contributions relating to transport are prioritised to the schemes identified within the IDS. Nonetheless, some schemes are dependent on capital funding and the Council will support the relevant highway and transport authorities where it can provide any necessary information in support of funding bids or business cases.

Wider Interventions

5.21   Anticipated national and regional interventions form part of the wider transport strategy. LTP3 has a set of schemes that are priorities for the Borough.

5.22   In terms of proposals within the Local Transport Plan No.3, Nuneaton has the following:
- Town centre improvements
- Nuneaton – Atherstone – Tamworth quality bus corridor
- NUCKLE rail improvements
- A5/A47/B4666 Longshoot/Dodwells improvements
- Bermuda station.

5.23   In terms of proposals within the Local Transport Plan No.3, Bedworth has the following:
- Town centre improvements
- NUCKLE heavy rail improvements
- Bermuda station
- A444/Newtown Road improvements.

6   ENERGY SUPPLY

Definition

6.1   Energy supply covers infrastructure associated with the provision of electricity and gas. The infrastructure ranges from transmission and distribution networks to localised energy generation.

Current position

6.2   The energy providers who operate transmission and distribution within the Borough are National Grid and Western Power Distribution.

6.3   National Grid infrastructure within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's administrative area is as follows:

6.4   Electricity Transmission - National Grid's high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines / underground cables that form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales include the following:
  - 4ZWW line – 400kV route from Hams Hall substation in North Warwickshire to Coventry substation in Coventry
  - 4WP line – 400kV route from Enderby substation in Blaby to Coventry substation in Coventry
  - YYA line – 275kV route from Coventry substation in Coventry to Berkswell substation in Solihull.

6.5   Gas Transmission - Cadent has no gas transmission assets located within the administrative area of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council.

6.6   In terms of the actual provision in the area, Cadent is responsible for the provision of gas within the Borough. Western Power is responsible for the provision of electricity within the Borough.

6.7   As part of the consultation prior to adoption of the Borough Plan with both providers, provision in the area is good, although there may need to be some enhancements of electricity provision.

Fit for purpose

6.8   There have not been any current capacity constraints highlighted as part of the work with infrastructure providers. However, it is understood that reinforcement works are constantly assessed and planned to manage new and changing load requirements.

Standards and triggers

6.9   Electricity and gas transmission and distribution companies operating in the Borough have a statutory duty or legal obligation to provide new connections onto the network in response to demand. They are also required to invest in network reinforcements to manage changing patterns of consumption.

6.10   As part of modelling future requirements providers assessed the expected increases in demand. The growth proposed within the Borough will impact upon the demand for energy; this information has been provided to the energy suppliers. In addition, the Council have sought to indicate the potential requirements from energy providers within the IDS.

6.11   In relation to any effects on existing electricity distribution, there are 4ZWW (400kV) overhead transmission lines which cross some of the proposed strategic housing sites. Consequently, National Grid made the following comments to guide any development in these areas:

6.12   National Grid does not own the land over which the overhead lines cross, and it obtains the rights from individual landowners to place their equipment on their land. Potential developers of the sites should be aware that it is National Grid policy to retain their existing overhead lines in-situ. Because of the scale, bulk and cost of the transmission equipment required to operate at 400kV, National Grid only supports proposals for the relocation of existing high voltage overhead lines where such proposals directly facilitate a major development or infrastructure project of national importance which has been identified as such by central government. National Grid advise developers and planning authorities to consider the location and nature of existing electricity transmission equipment when planning developments.

6.13   Additionally, National Grid prefers that buildings are not built directly beneath its overhead lines. This is for two reasons; the amenity of potential occupiers of properties in the vicinity of lines, and due to National Grid needing quick and easy access to carry out maintenance of its equipment to ensure that it can be returned to service and be available as part of the national transmission system should there be a problem. Such access can be difficult to obtain without inconveniencing and disturbing occupiers and residents, particularly where properties are in close proximity to overhead lines.

6.14   The statutory safety clearances between overhead lines, the ground, and built structures must not be infringed. To comply with statutory safety clearances the live electricity conductors of National Grid's overhead power lines are designed to be a minimum height above ground. Where changes are proposed to ground levels beneath an existing line then it is important that changes in ground levels do not result in safety clearances being infringed. National Grid can, on

request, provide to developers detailed line profile drawings that detail the height of conductors, above ordnance datum, at a specific site.

6.15   Finally, National Grid seeks to encourage high quality and well-planned development in the vicinity of its high voltage overhead lines. Land beneath and adjacent to the overhead line route should be used to make a positive contribution to the development of the site and can for example be used for nature conservation, open space, landscaping areas or used as a parking court. National Grid has produced 'A Sense of Place' guidelines, which look at how to create high quality development near overhead lines and offers practical solutions which can assist in avoiding the unnecessary sterilisation of land in the vicinity of high voltage overhead lines. 'A Sense of Place' is available from National Grid.

Future delivery programme

6.16   Western Power have indicated that there will be a need to invest in the 11kV network to support the development proposals. This will generally be in the form of reinforcement or reconfiguration. In some instances there is a need to upgrade the primary network. However, there needs to be further work undertaken on this because there may be an option to split provision.

6.17   Consultation with National Grid has not indicated that there is a need to upgrade any provision as a result of the growth proposals.

6.18   In the long term, energy providers recognise that the pattern of generation and demand alters. As this occurs, investment plans will need to be updated as well as the IDP and IDS.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

6.19   Following initial work with infrastructure providers it would appear that the main area of work will be focused on electricity provision. This is set out in detail within the IDS.

6.20   Building Regulations are being progressively updated to reduce emissions from buildings and help achieve the aim of net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

7   WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Definition

7.1   Provision of water and wastewater services extends from storage, treatment, supply and distribution of water to the removal, treatment and disposal of wastewater.

Current position

7.2   Severn Trent Water (STW) manages provision and supply of water and wastewater treatment.

Fit for purpose

7.3   From consultation with STW representatives there are some capacity issues within the Borough, although it is understood that with appropriate mitigation these can be overcome. In relation to wastewater treatment, at this stage no issues have been identified relating to capacity. This will be kept under review and further engagement with Severn Trent and the Environment Agency will take place as required,

Standards and triggers

7.4   Water companies have a duty to provide a water supply and wastewater treatment to development. It is intended that the Council will continue to work closely with STW to ensure they are aware of development proposals.

7.5   There is a need for the Council to work closely with STW in order to calculate supply/demand via a hydraulic modelling technique to fully understand pressures within the system.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

7.6   It is understood that reinforcements will be required to support the development of the strategic sites. It is also understood that the relevant improvements are achievable. In the long term STW recognise that the pattern of demand is increasing. As this occurs, investment plans will need to be updated as well as the IDP and IDS.

8   COMMUNICATIONS

Definition

8.1   Communications provision is the infrastructure needed to provide fixed and mobile telephone, broadband and digital services.

Current position

8.2   Nuneaton and Bedworth already has excellent superfast broadband coverage. Nationally, the government set a target of at least 97% of the country to have access to superfast broadband speeds (above 30 megabits per second) by 2020. Analysis of data provided by the CSW Broadband Project and Think Broadband estimates that around 99% of properties in the borough have already achieved this. This also compares favourably when analysed against data for the other districts within Warwickshire as shown in the table below:

Table 3: Superfast and fibre coverage in Warwickshire by district

DISTRICT	North Warks	Nuneaton	Rugby	Warwick	Stratford
Superfast (>30Mbps)	95.90%	99.03%	96.90%	97.10%	94.20%
FTTP	6.74%	3.29%	10.31%	4.53%	9.00%
Gigabit Capable	21.52%	80.24%	10.31%	71.75%	29.73%

(Source: Think Broadband)

8.3   The borough has been fortunate in that being a small urban geographical area with a higher population density than the rest of Warwickshire, made it an extremely attractive area for commercial telecommunications providers to invest in. As a result, over 94% of the borough has gained access to superfast broadband through the commercially funded infrastructure upgrade programmes carried out by the likes of Virgin and Openreach.

8.4   Therefore, only around 5% of the borough has needed to be upgraded through the public sector funded intervention programme run by the CSW Broadband Project. The borough has therefore gained nearly 100% superfast coverage with minimal investment needed from Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council. Analysis from CSW Broadband indicates that around 1% of properties in Nuneaton and Bedworth are still to be upgraded to superfast broadband speeds. Some of these will be upgraded through commercial providers' deployment plans, while it is hoped that others will be upgraded through either existing or future programmes run by CSW Broadband on behalf of Building Digital UK, part of the Department of Digital, Culture, Media

and Sport. It is worth noting, however, that the world of broadband is ever evolving and changing. As well as a number of technological advances, there is an ever-increasing demand for faster and more reliable connections from both businesses and consumers. In order to meet such demands and to future-proof the infrastructure for decades to come, we need to start looking beyond the superfast broadband barometer.

Future delivery programme & ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

8.5   The [Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review](#) (FTIR) published by the government in July 2018 notes how a fit for purpose digital infrastructure is central to the future of the UK economy. Investment in both fixed and wireless networks will provide the UK with a real opportunity to become a world leader in digital connectivity – allowing us to increase our competitiveness, boost productivity and meet the future demands of both consumers and businesses.

8.6   The FTIR also outlined how the government held aspirations to 'deliver a nationwide full-fibre to the premise network' by 2033 and for most of the population to have 5G coverage by 2027 in order to achieve these objectives.

8.7   Since these ambitious targets for the building of a full fibre network were first published in the FTIR, we have had a change of Prime Minister and Boris Johnson has adopted a somewhat more complicated approach which seeks to bring "gigabit capable" broadband to every home by the end of 2025.

8.8   This target is more technology neutral and can thus be delivered via a mix of FTTP, HFC Cable DOCSIS and fixed wireless (e.g., 5G) networks and while only 3.29% of Nuneaton and Bedworth is currently full fibre, 80.24% of the borough is already 'gigabit capable' thanks to Virgin Media's investment in cable services.

8.9   No one is quite sure how long it will now take to achieve 'full fibre' coverage or even if that will ever be delivered, but the government does still seem to be very much focused upon fostering FTTP as the preferred technology.

8.10   Although the government is busy trying to incentivise providers to help them to achieve these targets, the extent to which commercial providers intend to extend the full fibre network within Nuneaton and Bedworth is not currently known and therefore can't really be commented on.

8.11   The CSW Broadband Project has recently been awarded £5.7 million through the government's Local Full Fibre Networks (LFFN) programme to bring full fibre to around 250 public sector buildings

across Warwickshire. A total of 55 buildings within the Nuneaton and Bedworth area will benefit from the LFFN project, including 40 schools.

8.12   It is hoped that with the new fibre network in place, that suppliers will then use it as a springboard to bring full fibre to the wider community (residents and businesses) within those localities.

8.13   Through the FTIR, the government also stated that it wanted the UK to become a world leader in the next generation of mobile technology – 5G, with deployment to much of the country by 2027 so that UK consumers and businesses can take early advantage of all the benefits this will bring.

8.14   In order for 5G to grow, flourish and operate successfully, mobile operators will need to be able to take advantage of an extensive high-capacity full fibre network. While some of the full fibre infrastructure that will be needed is already in place, much more will be required to meet the future usage demands of both businesses and consumers within Warwickshire.

8.15   As well as the full fibre infrastructure, there are several other network requirements and considerations which need to be considered – including for example, the siting and deployment of transmitters and the small cell networks that will be required in order for 5G to operate successfully.

8.16   The most effective and efficient way of ensuring that all these requirements are met is via a collaborative and coordinated approach between Warwickshire County Council (WCC) and the various district and borough councils within the county. By joining forces and pooling resources now, we can help to ensure that Warwickshire is at the forefront of the 5G roll-out nationally and that communities, businesses and the local economy within Nuneaton and Bedworth are also able to take early advantage of the numerous benefits that 5G will bring as well.

8.17   WCC is proposing that the CSW Broadband Project spearheads this coordinated approach due to their:
- Previous experience of running large-scale full fibre network deployment projects across the county
- Detailed knowledge of the existing fibre network, public sector buildings (potential sites for masts) and other assets such as lampposts which may be required to run the 5G network and their ability to map this data
- Knowledge of network operators' existing mobile coverage capabilities including detailed data on hotspot / not spot areas within each district
- Detailed knowledge of the Electronic Communications Code 2017, planning requirements and 'barrier busting' solutions to overcome any planning challenges which may arise

- Experience of procuring for large-scale infrastructure projects such as this.

8.18   While negotiations regarding this coordinated approach are still at a very early stage, the plan is to include 5G test centres around Warwickshire – including one in Nuneaton, where businesses based within the borough can come along and learn more about the potential capabilities and economic opportunities/benefits that 5G could give to their business.

9 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Definition

9.1 Waste collected by the council is delivered to a variety of locations within and outside the Borough. In addition, there are a range of recycling banks around the Borough which residents can use to bring their own household waste and recyclables to.

Current position

9.2 The Council collects household waste, and this is distributed to the following sites:
- Coventry Incinerator; and
- Crown Skips – Pool Road Industrial Estate (for green/food waste).

9.3 Recycling and composting rates have increased between 2010/11 and 2020/21. The Borough's Household Waste Recycling Centre is located on the Judkins Quarry complex. The Borough also has a number of bring sites, the locations of these as of 2017 are outlined in table 4. Since then the availability of some of these bring sites may have changed for reasons such as through the redevelopment of the location but no newer data exists than for 2017; it is believed that provision remains at an acceptable level.

Table 4: Recycling bring site locations

Bring Site Locations		
Nuneaton	**Bedworth**	**Bulkington**
• Ambleside Sports Club • Asda • Attleborough Arms • Attleborough Liberal Club • Attleborough Road Car Park • Coton Liberal Club • Co-op Car Park • Fife Street Club • Hare & Hounds Pub • Haunchwood Road • Hickman Road • Household Recycling Centre • Jubilee Sports Centre • Nuneaton Bowling Club • Rose Pub • Royal Oak Pub • Stockingford Allotment Assoc • The Chestnuts • Weddington Social Club • White Lion Pub • Victoria Car Park • Town Hall • Justice Centre car park • Old Edwardians • Pingles Leisure Centre • The Chetwynd Arms • One Stop, Whittleford Road • Queen Elizabeth convenience store • The Crows Nest	• Bedworth Football Club • Collycroft Working Men's Club, Leicester Road • B&M • The Royal Oak Pub • Cross Keys • B&P Premier Shop, Woodland Road • Cricketers Arms	• New Inn • School Road • Weston Lane

Bring Site Locations		
Nuneaton	**Bedworth**	**Bulkington**
• The Sunnyside Inn		

Fit for purpose

9.4 At the present time, it is understood that the waste facilities within the Borough are fit for purpose, and the only area in need of investment is the contribution from developers towards the provision of new bins in new residential developments. From a sustainability perspective, there is always an aspiration to carry out more recycling and composting and the Borough and County Councils have been active in their promotion of waste reduction and prevention. Changes in consumer habits and recycling patterns may impact upon facilities and therefore this is something that needs to be monitored going forward.

Standards and triggers

9.5 Figure 2: The waste hierarchy) is set out within the Directive, and as such the Council are obliged to follow it.

Figure 2: The waste hierarchy

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

9.6 From consultation with internal waste officers, it is understood that the Borough is well equipped to deal with the location and level of growth that is coming forward during the Plan period. The main issues identified related to the provision of new bins associated with new properties. This is an area that requires developer contributions to support growth, as set out in the NBBC Provisions for Waste and

Recycling (Technical Guidance Note) 2020, which states that developers are expected to meet the whole cost in providing bins for new developments, including existing properties which are sub-divided and require additional bin capacity. In addition, it is recommended that this infrastructure category be monitored over the plan period to ensure that where waste disposal habits change, the facilities on offer meet these requirements.

10 FLOODING AND DRAINAGE

Definition

10.1 Flooding and drainage infrastructure includes the physical infrastructure on the ground for managing water and preventing the flooding of areas at risk. Flood risk and drainage management also involves directing types of development away from areas sensitive to flooding, and effectively designing new development to mitigate drainage impacts.

Introduction

10.2 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) report, published in October 2016, compliments the Level 1 SFRA from January 2008, building on the work that was included in the Level 1 SFRA.

10.3 The study includes flood data and provides best practice flood modelling analysis to identify the level of flood risk from all sources, including rivers, sewers and surface water across the Borough. The study also provides a detailed assessment of:
- The impact of climate change on flood risk
- Flood defence and flood risk management
- The possibility of flooding and impact from canal breaches
- The possibility and impact of flooding from Seeswood Pool reservoir
- The level of flood risk from surface water flooding
- Potential Critical Drainage Areas and the level of flood risk they pose.

10.4 Maps are also provided to support the text and are available on the Council's website.

10.5 The SFRAs help to inform assessment of sites, identifying the levels of flooding risk across the Borough, as well as highlighting the potential constraints on site. The SFRAs informed the adopted Borough Plan, but updated SFRAs will be required for the Borough Plan Review.

Technical Assessment of Flood Hazards

10.6 Flood risk within the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has been assessed by using and enhancing computer models supplied by the Environment Agency, existing Environment Agency Flood Zone

mapping, and additional modelling undertaken as part of the SFRA. In particular:

- The River Anker hydraulic model, supplied by the Environment Agency, has been run for a suite of return periods to improve understanding of flood risk along the River Anker.
- Modelled outlines using Jflow+ have been developed to determine Flood Zone 3a, Flood Zone 3b and Flood Zone 2 for the following watercourses:
  - Change Brook
  - Un-named drains flowing into Seeswood Pool
  - Un-named drains at Arbury Park and Dennis Farm
  - Un-named drains at Arbury Mill Farm and Griff Lodge
  - Un-named drain to the north of Nuneaton, flowing from the A5 south west to join the Anker downstream of Weddington.
  - Un-named drain flowing southwards joining the Change Brook at Glenfield Avenue, Weddington
  - Un-named drain joining Bedworth Sloughs Brook downstream of Bedworth Sloughs.

The Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) map has been used to assess the level of risk from surface water.

10.7   In addition to the SFRA, the Environment Agency periodically update their national flood risk mapping based on the latest available data. As such, developers are advised to consult with the Environment Agency for the latest information on flood modelling.

Definitions

10.8   Section 1 (subsection 1) of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) defines a flood as: 'any case where land not normally covered by water becomes covered by water', whether it be caused by –
(a) Heavy rainfall
(b) A river overflowing or its banks being breached
(c) A dam overflowing or being breached
(d) Tidal waters
(e) Groundwater, or
(f) Anything else (including any combination of factors).

10.9   It should be noted that flood source does not include:
- a flood from any part of a sewerage system, unless wholly or partly caused by an increase in the volume of rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) entering or otherwise affecting the system, or
- a flood caused by a burst water main (within the meaning given by Section 219 of the Water Industry Act 1991).

10.10   Flood risk is defined by Section 2 (subsection 1) of the FWMA as: 'a risk in respect of an occurrence assessed and expressed (as for

insurance and scientific purposes) as a combination of the probability of the occurrence with its potential consequences.' The potential harmful consequences to be considered in assessing risk include, in particular, consequences for:

(a) human health,

(b) the social and economic welfare of individuals and communities,

(c) infrastructure, and

(d) the environment (including cultural heritage).

10.11   The SFRA is an assessment, at a strategic level, of all forms of flood risk, taking into account the impacts of climate change. In consultation with the Environment Agency, local planning authorities should use the SFRA to inform their knowledge of flooding, refine the information on the flood map and determine the variations in flood risk from all sources of flooding across and from their area. The SFRA should form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management and be used to inform the sustainability appraisal (incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) of local development documents. The SFRA will provide the basis from which to apply the Sequential Test and Exception Test in the development allocation and development control process.

Current Position

10.12   The Level 2 SFRA info indicated that there are no significant risks of river flooding for the strategic allocations. Where there is a risk of flooding from rivers, development can avoid those areas, as the proportion of land at risk of flooding from rivers is small. Where flood risk is identified for any particular proposal, the requirements of Borough Plan Policy NE4 – Managing Flood Risk and Water Quality – would need to be met.

Flood risk

10.13   As with the SFRA1, the SFRA2 identifies the main rivers as being the River Anker and its tributaries: Harrow Brook and Change Brook; and the River Sowe and its tributaries: Bedworth Slough Brook and Breach Brook (both non-main rivers). Bar Pool, Griff and Wem and tributaries of River Anker Brooks are non-main rivers.

10.14   The minimum acceptable standard of protection against flooding for new property within flood risk areas is 1% annual probability for fluvial flooding. The measures chosen will depend on the nature of the flood risk.

Canal Inundation

10.15   Canals do not generally pose a direct flood risk. Indeed, canal flooding is such an unlikely occurrence it is considered to be a residual risk (the risks that remains after mitigation measures are in place) from lower probability events such as overtopping and embankment failure. According to the Warwickshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment there are no known records of flooding events that relate to the Coventry Canal and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal within the Borough.

10.16   The primary flood risk from canal breaches for the proposed development sites is from the Coventry Canal, as it flows from the Coventry Basin to Atherstone Locks in one continuous pound (a stretch of canal between two locks) before continuing on towards Tamworth.

10.17   Breach Point Modelling was undertaken for HSG3 to be aware of what may happen if a breach was to occur. The location of inundation scenarios is based on the location of elevated canal systems and vulnerable infrastructure. These potential risks will need to be considered by both the Canal and River Trust and Warwickshire County Council as lead local flood authority at the reserved matters stage.

Reservoir Inundation

10.18   The Environment Agency ensure reservoirs are regularly inspected and essential safety work carried out if required. Warwickshire County Council has ultimate responsibility for the safety of the Seeswood Pool. There is no history of any recorded breach or overtopping of Seeswood reservoir. However, in the unlikely event of failure of Seeswood Pool, small areas in and around HSG2 would be at risk[3]:

Flood Defences

10.19   The following Flood defences exist:
- Flood relief channel. Built in 1978 to protect Nuneaton Town Centre. It provides a 1 in 100 year level of protection, although around Sainsbury's and the museum it is estimated to be a 1 in 25 year level of protection. Overall condition is good, with some sections in poor condition.
- The Long Shoot defences. Built in 2006. Provide a 1 in 100 year level of protection. Overall condition is good.
- Channel and flood wall, Bedworth. Built in 2011. Provides a 1 in 100 year level of protection. Overall condition is very good.

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[3] See Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 for detailed map.

Climate Change

10.20   Climate change is a key threat in terms of flooding. It is expected that peak rainfall intensity and peak river flow will increase. These will tend to increase both the size of the flood zones associated with rivers and the amount of flood experienced from other sources. The Level 2 SFRA produced a set of flood zone maps to take into account how climate change will affect flood risk over time.

10.21   The effect of climate change will be increased water levels in rivers, canals, reservoirs and unnamed drains, as well as intensified storms.

Drainage

10.22   The Town and Country Planning Order 2006 defines Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) as "an area within Flood Zone 1 which has critical drainage problems and which has been notified...[to]...the local planning authority by the Environment Agency".

10.23   CDAs are areas sensitive to an increase in the rate of surface water runoff from new development and require specific drainage solutions to help reduce local flood risk. Consequently, these areas would benefit from a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) and subsequent drainage strategy.

10.24   CDAs cover a large area, larger than necessary, due to a lack of information on the sewer network, such as sewer capacities and drainage directions. The CDAs identified in the Level 2 SFRA should be refined over time through a SWMP and drainage strategy.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

10.25   Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) are management practices which enable surface water to be drained in a way which mimics, as closely as possible, the run-off prior to development. There are many SUDS techniques which can be implemented. The suitability of the techniques, however, will be dictated by the development proposal and site conditions.

10.26   In 2015 the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 came into force which, under Schedule 4, made Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) a statutory consultee on surface water drainage for all 'major' planning applications. The definition of 'major' is given within Part 1 of this Order. Warwickshire County Council are the LLFA who cover Nuneaton & Bedworth, and will review drainage strategies for major development, ensuring that national and local policies and guidance on SUDS are adhered to.

10.27   The Level 2 SFRA info informed the SUDS advice for the Borough Plan allocations. The LLFA also have a local guidance document on flood risk and sustainable drainage for developers available on their website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/flooding. They also offer advice pre-application to developers on their drainage strategies.

Flood Risk Assessment

10.28   A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is a site-specific assessment of all forms of flood risk, taking into account the impacts of climate change. FRAs will need to be undertaken by developers to ensure all forms of flood risk at a site are fully addressed under the requirements of Borough Plan policy NE4. The Level 2 SFRA does not provide this level of site-specific information. It should, however, be acknowledged that a detailed FRA may show that a site is not appropriate for development of a particular vulnerability, or at all. Where the FRA shows that a site is not appropriate for a particular usage, a lower vulnerability classification may be appropriate.

10.29   The NPPF promotes a sequential approach to identifying new land for development. This ensures that flood risk to people and property is avoided by selecting land at least risk of flooding from rivers and other sources. Site layout and design are recognised as ways to influence the risk and impact of flooding and create resilience to climate change.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

10.30   Through the implementation of the relevant policies outlined within the Borough Plan and the sequential and exceptions process, flood risk and infrastructure can be effectively managed in the future. Funding may be sought through S106 on a site-specific basis where any development sites are at risk of flooding or the new development places additional burden on existing infrastructure. Such examples may include contributions to the inspection or repair of nearby drainage assets (such as high-risk culverts) or contributions to a proposed flood alleviation scheme that would benefit the development site.

11   EDUCATION

Definition

11.1   This section examines the education infrastructure in the borough, which includes:
- Early years provision (0-4 years)
- Primary schools – including infant schools (4-7 years), junior schools (7-11 years) and all-through primary schools (4-11 years)
- Secondary schools
- Special schools
- 16-19 provision in school sixth forms, sixth form colleges and further education colleges.

Current position

11.2   The current provision of early years to secondary schools in the Borough is identified in

11.3   Table 5: Early years provision – secondary schools.

Table 5: Early years provision – secondary schools

School Type	Children's centres[4]	Infant	Primary	Junior	Secondary	Special
Number of establishments	4	11	16	9	8	4

11.4   There is the following provision of 16-19 education within the borough:
- Ash Green
- Etone College
- Higham Lane School
- Nicholas Chamberlaine Technology College
- St Thomas Moore Catholic School and Technology College
- The Nuneaton Academy
- King Edward VI Sixth Form College
- North Warwickshire and South Leicestershire College

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[4] The services offered by the centres include integrated childcare and education, family support, child and family health services, family learning, and support for training and employment.

Standards and triggers

11.5 The approach used to calculate education requirements for schools needs to be verified. In relation to 0-5 years and higher education, at present obligations are made on an ad hoc basis.

Future plans

11.6 Capacity numbers are planned to increase at a number of schools across the Borough. Any school expansions / development of new schools will need to be funded by the development industry. Warwickshire County Council as lead education authority will be required to advise on capacity and contributions to offset the impact of any new developments. It is expected that Warwickshire County Council would lead on delivery of any capital schemes in conjunction with the Department for Education.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

11.7 There is a need for expansion of facilities as well as the provision of new facilities to meet the growth requirements proposed within the Borough. This will need to be achieved through development contributions / on-site development. It has not been indicated that the improvements specified within the IDS are not achievable and therefore the Council will need to work with the County Council / developers in bringing forward these improvements.

11.8 In relation to 0-4 years provision and 16-19 years education, further work with providers needs to be undertaken to clearly identify the required improvements.

12   HEALTH

Definition

12.1   Health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health and wellbeing is a key theme running through the NPPF and is a priority area for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council and Warwickshire County Council.

12.2   Health infrastructure refers to the public health and health care services that are delivered to people to support them to live well, stay independent and enjoy life.

Current position

12.3   The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Coventry and Warwickshire identifies the health and wellbeing needs of the population and makes recommendations for how services can be redesigned and/or improved to make sure they are being delivered to those who need them the most. There are five JSNA geographies in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough each with its own needs assessment:
- Nuneaton West
- Nuneaton Central
- Weddington, Horeston Grange and Whitestone
- Bedworth West
- Bedworth Central and Bulkington.

12.4   JSNAs are updated on a bi-annual basis and are used to help inform infrastructure requirements for health services alongside other information on demand and capacity of existing service provision.

Primary care provision

12.5   The CCG has delegated responsibility for the commissioning of primary care services. The CCG is not directly responsible for owning and managing health estate but has a strategic role in commissioning primary care services across the area. Primary care has a critical role to play in ensuring delivery of Coventry and Warwickshire's Health and Care Partnership's plan. Estate is a key enabler to delivering the HCPs out of hospital work stream.

12.6   The CCG has produced a Primary Care Estate Strategy which outlines the national and local drivers for change for achieving sustainable general practice. This includes: an ageing and growing population with

more complex health needs, pressures on NHS workforce, and changing ways of working through digital technology. The impact on future infrastructure requirements is expected to mean:

- There will be an increase in both the number of appointments being delivered in GP practices, and the length of time for each appointment, meaning that additional infrastructure will be required across the borough; and

- The infrastructure required will need to be flexible to allow for the delivery of a holistic range of health and wellbeing services.

12.7   NHS Warwickshire North Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) covers North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. There are 26 GP practices, and the CCG holds responsibility for commissioning healthcare services for the local population of approximately 192,727 people. There are 17 GP practices in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. These are aligned to primary care networks:

PCN	Surgery Name	List Size (2019)
PCN A1 - North	Arbury Medical Centre	9,310
	Camp Hill GP Led Health Centre	4,393
	Chapel End Surgery	4,664
	Manor Court Surgery	8,716
	Stockingford Medical Centre	2,587
	The Grange Medical Centre	11,142
Hub List Size		40,812
PCN A2 - Central & South	Old Mill Surgery	12,005
	Queens Road Surgery	2,747
	Red Roofs Surgery	15,094
	Riversley Road Surgery	5,115
	The Chaucer Surgery	2,885
Hub List Size		37,846
PCN C - Bedworth	Bedworth Health Centre	19,883
	Bulkington Surgery	5,515
	Leicester Road Surgery*	2,626
	Rugby Road Surgery	3,431
	The Old Cole House Surgery	3,186
	Whitestone Surgery	2,700
	Woodlands Surgery	3,980
Hub List Size		41,321

* Leicester Road Surgery closed on 31 March 2020.

Facilities

12.8   The NHS website lists the following dentists as being present within the Borough:

Table 6: Dentist provision

Dentists
Accessible Orthodontics
Attleborough Dental Surgery
Bupa Dental Care
Camphill Dental Practice
Community Specialist Dentistry
Coventry Road Dental Practice
Holywell House
Mr AS Bhandal
Mr Dulku & Mr Kang
Prestige Dental Care
The Cottage Dental Practice
The Manor Dental Surgery

GP Practices

12.9   The table below identifies the GP surgeries located within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth (Chancery Lane is just outside the administrative area of Nuneaton and Bedworth). The recommended GP to patient ratio is 1600 patients per one full time GP.

12.10   When considering the impact of population growth (as a result of development) on local GP capacity, it is also necessary to consider the physical capacity of the surgery in terms of building space. Scoping work will be required with local GP's affected by developments, to determine any capital costs of expanding practices.

12.11   The table below demonstrates the pressure the local GP's are already under in terms of oversubscribed patient lists. The list of surgeries has been created from those surgeries currently listed on the NHS website although the figures remain from 2015 and will need updating to support the Borough Plan review.

Table 7: Provision of GP practices

Practice Code	Practice Name	Postcode	GP Nos[5]	List size[6]	GP:Patient Ratio	Practice Capacity	Spare capacity
M84055	13 Northumberland Ave	CV10 8EJ	4	2,596	649	6400	3,804
M84618	18 Rugby Road	CV12 9JE	1	3,448	3448	1600	-1,848
M84621	88a Queens Road	CV11 5LE	1	2,713	2713	1600	-1,113
M84003	Arbury MC	CV10 8LW	6	9,581	1597	9600	19
M84061	Bulkington Surgery	CV12 9JB	4	5,434	1359	6400	966
Y02640	Camp Hill GP Led Centre	CV10 9EB	7	4,106	587	11200	7,094
M84615	Chancery Lane	CV10 0PB	1	5,485	5485	1600	-3,885
M84005	Chapel End Surgery	CV10 0JH	2	2,354	1177	3200	846
M84057	Chaucer Surgery	CV11 4UZ	1	2,759	2759	1600	-1,159
M84045	HC Bedworth (Dr Reilly)	CV12 8NQ	4	6,266	1567	6400	134
M84011	HC Bedworth (Dr Singh)	CV12 8NQ	9	13,488	1499	14400	912
M84022	Manor Court	CV11 5HX	5	9,233	1847	8000	-1,233
M84051	Old Mill Surgery	CV11 5PQ	2	11,004	5502	3200	-7,804
M84001	Red Roofs	CV11 5TW	11	15,229	1384	17600	2,371
M84041	Riversley Road	CV11 5QT	3	4,438	1479	4800	362
M84037	The Grange MC	CV11 6AB	3	10,299	3433	4800	-5,499
M84627	The Old Cole House	CV12 8LB	2	2,855	1428	3200	345
M84034	Whitestone Surgery	CV11 4SB	6	2,019	337	9600	7,581
M84609	Woodlands Surgery	CV12 0AJ	1	3,204	3204	1600	-1,604
				116,511			

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[5] GP Numbers for January 2015 (NHS Business Services Authority)
[6] GP List Size for January 2015 (HCSIS)

Table 8: Provision of opticians

Opticians
Asda Vision Centre
Boots Opticians
Bulkington Eye Clinic
Bulkington Surgery
Hayward Opticians
Lancaster & Thorpe Ltd
M J Rice Opticians
Smith & Varley
Specsavers Opticians x2
St Nicholas Park Eye Clinic
Vision Express (UK) Ltd
Whitehouse Opticians
W I Hooke Opticians

Pharmacies

12.12 Warwickshire Health and Wellbeing Board's Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) is published every two years. The latest update was published July 2021 and stated that in areas of significant housing development and population growth, additional future pharmacy provision will need to be considered.

Table 9: Provision of pharmacies

Pharmacy Name	Address	Service Provided							
		Seasonal Influenza Vaccination	Minor Ailment Scheme	Smoking Cessation Service	Supervised Consumption	Needle Exchange	EHC	Chlamydia Screening	Healthy Living Pharmacies
Asda Pharmacy	Newtown Road, CV11 4FL	Y	Y	Y					
Boots Local	105 Arbury Road, CV10 7NJ		Y	Y	Y				
Boots Local	4a Coniston Way, CV11 6DG		Y				Y	Y	
Boots Local	1 Copper Beech Road, CV10 9FB		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Boots the Chemist	11-15 All Saints Square, CV12 8LP				Y	Y	Y	Y	
Boots the Chemist	3 Market Place, CV11 4EA	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Botterills Pharmacy	94 Queens Road, CV11 5LE		Y				Y	Y	
Deakins Chemists	10-12 Manor Court Road, CV11 5HY		Y		Y				
Garchays Chemist Ltd	183 Edward Street, CV11 5QU		Y						
Kasli Pharmacy	216-218 Tomkinson Road, CV10 8BW		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Lister Chemists	36-38 Attleborough Road, CV11 4JG	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	176 Lutterworth Road, CV11 6PF								
Lloyds Pharmacy	4 Camp Hill Road, CV10 0JH	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	5-6 Raven Way, Crowhill, CV11 6SG		Y		Y				
Magson Pharmacy	29 Leicester Street, CV12 9NQ		Y						

Pharmacy Name	Address	Service Provided							
		Seasonal Influenza Vaccination	Minor Ailment Scheme	Smoking Cessation Service	Supervised Consumption	Needle Exchange	EHC	Chlamydia Screening	Healthy Living Pharmacies
No8 Pharmacy Ltd	8 High Street, CV12 8NF	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	
Pharmacy Republic	104 Edward Street, CV11 5RE			Y	Y		Y	Y	
Primary Care Pharmacy	25 Coton Road, CV11 5TW	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y
Skeltons Chemists Ltd	2 Congreve Walk, CV12 8LY			Y	Y		Y	Y	
Superdrug Pharmacy	9-10 Market Place, CV11 4EE	Y					Y	Y	
Tesco Pharmacy	Leicester Street, CV12 8SX	Y							
Vithlani Ltd	101 Heath Road, CV12 0BJ	Y		Y			Y	Y	
Vithlani Ltd	13 Pine Tree Road, CV12 9BG								
Village Pharmacy	39 Bennetts Road North, CV7 8JX			Y					
Well Bedworth	14 High Street, CV12 8NF			Y					
WM Brown Chemist	Unit 2, Valley Road, CV10 9NQ		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y

(N.B. the list of pharmacies has been updated, but the list of services provided has not for 2021).

George Eliot Hospital

12.13   George Eliot Hospital NHS Trust (GEH) is an integrated acute, community and primary care service provider. The GEH is a busy district general hospital on a 32-acre site based on the outskirts of Nuneaton. The hospital has 300 acute beds and provides a range of clinical services.

12.14   The GEH offers a range of primary care services including:
- Blood Tests
- Cardiology
- Colorectal
- Diabetes
- GP Services
- Orthopaedics
- Paediatrics
- Physiotherapy.

12.15   It also hosts a range of community services:
- Community Dental Service
- GUM (Genital Urinary Medicine)
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Health and Wellbeing Service
- Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)
- Stop smoking service.

12.16   The Council will continue to work with officers from the Hospital to ensure impacts of the Borough Plan growth are appropriately accounted for.

University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire (UHCW)

12.17   UHCW is one of the largest acute teaching hospitals in the UK. It provides both local and acute services to around 500,000 people from Coventry and Rugby. The hospital also provides further tertiary and secondary speciality hospital services to over 1 million people from Coventry, Warwickshire, West Midlands, Leicestershire, Worcestershire and Northamptonshire.

12.18   There is a strong relationship between GEH and UHCW and patients may be referred between the two hospitals for certain clinical pathways such as:
- Cardiovascular, including cardiac, stroke, renal, and diabetes
- Maternity, children and young people
- Mental health, dementia and neurological conditions
- Cancer care
- End of life care.

Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust (CWPT)

12.19   CWPT offer a range of age-independent mental health services for adults in both community and acute services.

Mental Health Support Services

12.20 Warwickshire wellbeing hubs are available in local communities and offer support if people are feeling stressed, worried, or concerned about their mental health, through the following services:
- One to one sessions
- Drop-in
- Community outreach.

Location	Address
Warwickshire Wellbeing Hub - Bedworth	25 Congreve Walk, Bedworth CV12 8LX
Warwickshire Wellbeing Hub - Nuneaton	Newtown Chambers, Corporation Street, Nuneaton CV11 5XR

Specialist Mental Health Support Services

12.21 Mental health services are offered across Warwickshire and include inpatient and community focused services. The services are organised into Integrated Practice Units (IPUs), which are teams of clinical staff working more closely with patients to meet their individual needs. It may be that there is cross-border use of mental health services. Located within the locality are:

Type of Service	Location
Inpatient Services	- Pembleton Unit, Manor Court Avenue, Nuneaton, CV11 5HX (mixed gender, 12 bed ward for patients suffering from a functional mental illness, and physical complexity)
Community Mental Health Teams	- Avenue House, Manor Court Road, Nuneaton, CV11 5HX - Mirah House, Manor Court Road, Nuneaton, CV11 5HX
Crisis Resolution and Home Treatment Teams	- North Warwickshire Crisis Resolution and Home Treatment team, Mirah House, Manor Court Avenue, Nuneaton, CV11 5HX
Day Treatment Facilities	- Oakwood Day Treatment Service, 3 Manor Court Avenue, Nuneaton, CV11 5HX
Rehabilitation and Recovery Service	- Highfield House, 55 Highfield Road, Nuneaton, CV11 4PW (mixed gender, 8 beds)

Mental Health Services and Support for Young People

12.22 Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) offer services to children and young people up to their 17th birthday. Children and young people are referred to the service through professionals such as GPs and educational psychologists. The team working across Warwickshire North CCG is located at the Whitestone Centre, Magyar Crescent, Nuneaton, CV11 4SG. The service is open Monday to Friday 8:30am to 5pm.

South Warwickshire Foundation Trust (SWFT)

12.23 SWFT offer Children, Young People and Family Services across Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough:
- Community Children Nursing
- Child Development Service
- Physiotherapy
- Family Nurse Partnership
- Dietetics
- Community Paediatricians
- School Health
- Occupational Therapy
- Looked After Children
- Speech and Language Therapy
- Health Visiting
- Birth to Three Portage.

12.24 Many of the services also offer home visits to families and offer support and expertise in improving family's needs, protection and wellbeing. The children's community services within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough are listed below:

Name	Address	Contact Details
Riversley Park Children's Centre	Clinic Drive Off Coton Road Nuneaton Warwickshire CV1 5TY	• Health Visiting Team; Tel no. 02476 385447 • School Nursing Team; Tel no. 02476 378623
Camp Hill Children's Centre	Camp Hill Early Years Centre, Hollystitches Road, Camp Hill Nuneaton CV10 9QA	• Health Visiting Team; 02476 357660

Name	Address	Contact Details
Stockingford Early Years Centre	St Pauls Road Nuneaton CV10 8HW	• Health Visiting Team; Tel no. 02476 350517 / 02476320281
St Michaels Children's Centre	Hazel Grove Bedworth CV12 9DA	• Health Visiting Team; 02476 490002

Fit for purpose

12.25 Using evidence from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, The Warwickshire North Health and Wellbeing Partnership Strategy details that deaths from CVD and cancer are higher within the Warwickshire North area. To improve these health outcomes, and reduce inequalities in health, the Partnership has prioritised prevention, and reducing risk factors for long term conditions – focusing on alcohol, healthy weight and smoking.

12.26 These issues are incorporated into the health-related aspects of the Borough Plan. In terms of facility provision, the Council has been working closely with the CCG and Public Health to help plan and identify appropriate services and facilities.

13   COMMUNITY

Definition

13.1   Across the Borough, the Council and the County Council have responsibility for many different community services and buildings. In addition, at a county level Heritage and Culture Warwickshire provide archaeological, archive, arts, ecological, learning and museum services.

Current position

13.2   The following categories of provision in Council ownership have been identified:

Table 10: Community provision

Community Provision Type	Quantity
Libraries and Information Centres	5
Museum and Art Galleries	1
Civic Hall	1
Children's centres	4

Libraries and Information Centres

13.3   Within the borough there is a network of 5 libraries in the following locations:
- Bedworth Library and Information Centre
- Bulkington Community Library (community managed)
- Camp Hill Community Library (community managed) [but currently closed until further notice]
- Keresley Community Library (community managed)
- Nuneaton Library and Information Centre.

There is also a mobile library service that has stops throughout Nuneaton, Bedworth and Ash Green.

Museum and Art Gallery

13.4   The museum and art gallery is located in Riversley Park, Nuneaton. The museum and gallery has permanent displays of art and social history as well as a temporary exhibitions programme. The museum and gallery provides a range of activities, events and lunchtime talks throughout the year.

Civic Hall

13.5 The Civic Hall, located in Bedworth, is a multi-purpose entertainment venue providing facilities for a wide range of activities, from performance arts to live music, dance and drama. It has a 745-seat main auditorium as well as gallery space, meeting/conference rooms, a bar, coffee bar and small hall.

Heritage and Culture

13.6 Heritage and Culture Warwickshire is responsible for the provision of heritage and cultural services providing archaeological, archive, ecological, learning and museum services and a strategic lead for arts in the county.

Archaeology and Ecology

13.7 Archaeology and Ecology Warwickshire have service level agreements with District and Borough Councils. These provide for site-specific advice in response to planning applications to ensure that they comply with the National Planning Policy Framework's requirements for archaeology and ecology.

Fit for purpose

13.8 It is acknowledged that within the different communities and localities of the Borough, many private and community owned and managed facilities exist. The current IDP analysis focuses on Council owned facilities, as the Council has greater influence upon these through its asset management programmes and priorities.

Standards and triggers

13.9 Further work is being undertaken to identify standards and triggers for community service provision.

Targets

13.10 At this stage no targets have been identified, but these will be identified once further work has been completed.

Future delivery programme

13.11 The growth brought by the Borough Plan will increase demand for and patronage of community facilities. Through the progression of the Borough Plan, it is important the housing and population growth locations are considered and factored into future plans. The IDP process will facilitate this.

## Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

13.12   Different community facilities have varying catchments and spheres of influence upon the population of the Borough. Through the identification of locations for growth, continuous negotiation through the IDP process with relevant infrastructure providers can identify and create opportunities for new community infrastructure facilities and funding.

14   EMERGENCY SERVICES

Ambulance

Definition

14.1   The West Midlands Ambulance Service became an NHS Foundation Trust in January 2013. The Trust serves a population of 5.6 million people over an area of around 5,000 square miles. The area covered includes Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire and the Birmingham, Solihull and Black Country conurbation. Approximately 80% of the area is rural but almost 50% of the population live in Birmingham, the Black Country and Coventry. The area covered is the second most ethnically diverse region in the country outside London. The Trust's vision, strategic objectives and values are outlined in Figure 3: WMAS vision, strategic objectives and values.
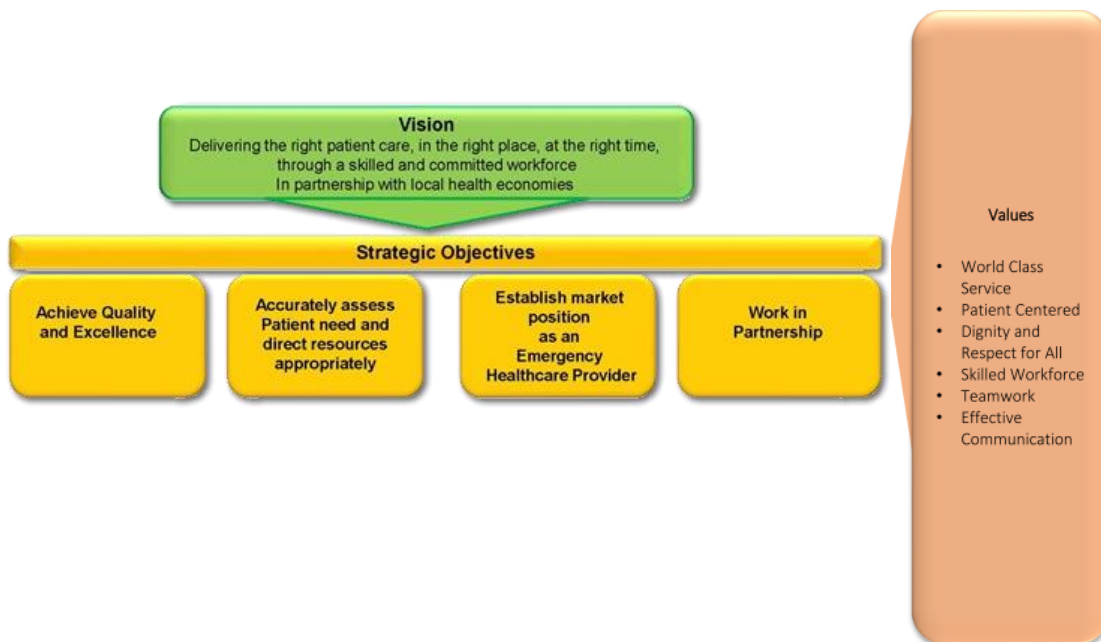
Figure 3: WMAS vision, strategic objectives and values
Source: WMAS

14.2   The Trust has a budget of over £220 million per annum, employs over 4,000 staff, and operate from 15 operational hubs across the region and a network of over 100 Community Ambulance Stations. The average age of the operational fleet is, for the first time, now under five years old. In total, the Trust utilises over 800 vehicles including ambulances, response cars, non-emergency ambulances and specialist resources such as motorbikes and

helicopters. The Trust is supported by a network of volunteers. More than 800 people from all walks of life give up their time to be Community First Responders (CFRs). CFRs are always backed up by the Ambulance Service, but there is no doubt that their early intervention has saved the lives of many people. WMAS is also assisted by voluntary organisations such as the British Red Cross, St. John Ambulance, BASICS doctors, water-based rescue teams and 4x4 organisations.

Current Position

14.3 West Midlands Ambulance Services Foundation Trust provided 5 core services:

- **Emergency and Urgent:** This is perhaps the best-known part of the Trust and deals with the 999 calls. Initially, one of the two Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) answers and assesses the 999 call. Emergency Operations Centres deal with approximately 3,000 999 calls each day, over 95% of which are answered within 5 seconds. Each 999 call is triaged through NHS Pathways in order to ensure that the correct categorisation is reached to meet the needs of the patient.

- **Patient Transport Services (PTS):** A large part of the organisation deals with the transfer and transport of patients for reasons such as hospital appointments, transfers between care sites, routine admissions and discharges and transport for continuing treatments such as renal dialysis. The Trust completed approximately 640,000 PTS patient journeys during 2014/15.

- **Emergency Preparedness:** This is a small but important section of the organisation which deals with the Trust's planning and response to significant incidents within the region as well as co-ordinating a response to large gatherings such as football matches and festivals. It also aligns all the Trust's specialist assets and operations into a single structure.

- **Make Ready:** This is a dedicated ambulance preparation system operating successfully in most of the Trust that was implemented during 2013. Under the Make Ready system, specialist non–clinical staff clean, prepare and stock the ambulances ready for the start of each shift.

- **NHS 111 Service:** This covers Birmingham, Solihull, the Black Country, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Coventry and Warwickshire. The service has received more than 940,000 calls in the previous 12 months.

Coventry and Warwickshire Hubs

14.4 The Coventry and Warwickshire hubs have been built in Ibstock Road, Coventry and in Tournament Fields, Warwick to house new offices, training rooms and fleet workshops. This is part of the 'make ready' strategy. It has also become the base for a new team of dedicated Ambulance Fleet

Assistants (AFAs) who clean, stock and prepare ambulances in readiness for the clinical staff. The AFAs also deal with any fleet issues during an ambulance crew's shift, allowing the crew to continue with their work of looking after patients. Ambulances are prepared at the hubs then disperse to stations around Coventry and Warwickshire from where they respond. WMAS has been reviewing its estate of traditionally owned ambulance stations which have been put up for sale and replaced with new smaller Community Ambulance Stations (CAS) which are leased rather than owned and which are greater in number to help improve response times.

14.5   CAS's have already opened in Canley, Nuneaton, Atherstone, Kenilworth, Stratford, Wellesbourne, Shipston, and Southam and Rugby. There are also standby points in Binley, Foleshill, Redford, Bedworth, Warwick, Leamington and Alcester

Standards and Future delivery programme

14.6   Ambulances are dispatched in response to 999 emergency calls based on the clinical need of the patient. The calls are prioritised according to the seriousness of the patient's condition.

14.7   In 2017 NHS England implemented new ambulance standards across the country. There are four categories of call
- Category 1: calls from people with life-threatening illnesses or injuries.
- Category 2: emergency calls.
- Category 3: urgent calls.
- Category 4: less urgent calls.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

14.8   As the housing and employment growth brought through the Borough Plan develops, continuing negotiation through the IDP process needs to develop so that effective ambulance service provision is planned for throughout the Borough.

Fire and Rescue

Definition

14.9   Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service have the responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue coverage for the Warwickshire boroughs/districts. They have 17 fire stations with 23 front line fire engines and a number of other specialist rescue vehicles that can be deployed across the county, any time of the day or night, every day of the year. The service's purpose is 'to serve and protect the community, making Warwickshire a safer place to live, work, visit and prosper'. This supports the vision to ensure that communities and individuals are helped to be safe, healthy and independent.

14.10   Table 1 contains WFRS's current priority outcomes, which will be reviewed as part of their 2022 Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) refresh to ensure they continue to meet their statutory duty to keep Warwickshire a safe and resilient place in which to live, work, travel in and an environment where the most vulnerable feel safe.

Table 11: How the WFRS priorities will be delivered

WFRS Priority Outcomes
We will work with colleagues and partners to:
• Ensure we can identify the most vulnerable in our community and work together to drive down risk and prevent incidents occurring. Our safe a well work is our primary method to best deliver our services to vulnerable people or to signpost and refer their needs to our partners.
• Support our businesses and our residents to feel and be safer in their places of work and homes. Using our Fire Safety skills to help businesses be more resilient, therefore supporting a more sustainable and secure economy.
• Reduce demand on public services and improve our overall efficiency and effectiveness, through making the best use of our niche skills, resources, digital, data and technology.

Current position

14.11   Within the borough there are two fire stations. In Nuneaton, there is a fire station on Newtown Road, which opened in 1965. It has two 'wholetime' fire appliances and an Incident Response Unit (IRU). In Bedworth, there is a fire station on Park Road, Bedworth which opened in 1958. It has one 'on call' fire appliance and one 4x4 Small Fires Unit (SFU). The Service's Fire Prevention department also operates from the Bedworth fire station location. The Training and Development department has its administrative offices and Incident Command training facility at Leicester Road, Bedworth. However, WFRS have advised that it is planned to dispose of these premises when the training department moves to Kingsbury in early 2022.

Standards and Future delivery programme

14.12   It is the service's intention to make sure that they not only respond to incidents anytime of the day or night, but that they can also maintain a level of fire cover that allows them to respond to large and/or simultaneous incidents, provides resilience to enable firefighters to undertake necessary training, allows staff to carry out the required premise risk inspections and facilitates both community safety and fire prevention activities.

14.13   The Fire and Rescue emergency response standards state that they will get an initial responding fire engine to life risk incidents within 10 minutes on 75% of occasions and will provide a second responding fire engine to life risk incidents within 15 minutes on 90% of occasions.

14.14   The Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) is a statutory requirement for all Fire and Rescue services. The current IRMP (2020-25) details objectives that the Service is focussing on:

- Ensure our workforce and ethos reflect the diverse communities we serve.
- Assess our capabilities to improve our ways of working in response to any future pandemics.
- Assess our overall resource capacity to ensure our personnel and physical assets are in the right place and at the right time to deliver our statutory duties.
- Develop further opportunities to support the wider community health outcomes and help to protect Social Care and the NHS.
- Implement digital solutions to enhance our service delivery.

14.15   The IRMP will be refreshed in 2022 to ensure WFRS remains focussed on delivering its statutory duties and supporting communities to be safe and resilient.

14.16   The current (2021/22) IRMP action plan builds on previous action plans. Following the review of fire station locations in Nuneaton and Bedworth, the current plan is to secure funding to transform Nuneaton Fire station into a community hub and enhance facilities at Bedworth Fire station to improve service to the community through better operational response and community fire prevention.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

14.17   As the housing and employment growth brought through the Borough Plan develops, continued consultation with the Fire and Rescue Service will ensure that an acceptable level of service is maintained across the borough. This will be influenced by the need for the Fire and Rescue Service to balance resources in a proportionate manner across Warwickshire.

Police

Definition

14.18   Warwickshire Police is divided into two local policing areas, North Warwickshire (covering North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth and Rugby boroughs) and South Warwickshire (covering Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon districts). The Force's vision is *"Protecting People from Harm"*. Warwickshire Police's values are:
  ▪   Public service
  ▪   Impartiality
  ▪   Integrity
  ▪   Transparency.

14.19   North Warwickshire policing area serves a population of approximately 290,000 with the main towns across the area including Atherstone, Coleshill, Nuneaton, Bedworth and Rugby. The area command is at Nuneaton Justice Centre. There are 18 Safer Neighbourhood Teams supported by patrol officers, criminal investigations teams and specialist police officers, police staff, as well as police community support officers and special constables. The latter category comprises part-time officers who work on a voluntary basis.

Current position

14.20   There are seven Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Safer Neighbourhood Teams which are as follows:
  •   Nuneaton North
  •   Nuneaton South
  •   Nuneaton East
  •   Nuneaton West
  •   Nuneaton Central
  •   Bedworth West
  •   Bedworth East.

14.21   Safer Neighbourhood Teams are comprised of police officers, police community support officers and in some instances, special constables.

14.22   The teams are based at local police stations and deal with community issues, anti-social behaviour and long-term problems in specific areas.

Standards and Future delivery programme

14.23   The Warwickshire Police and Crime Plan 2016-2021, prepared and implemented by the Warwickshire Police and Crime Commissioner (WPCC), sets out the following.
  •   Putting victims and survivors first
  •   Ensuring efficient and effective policing

- Protecting people from harm
- Preventing and reducing crime.

14.24   Responsibility for monitoring the achievement of these objectives by the WPCC lies with the Warwickshire Police and Crime Panel.

14.25   In its most recent assessment (September 2019), Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services found that Warwickshire Police is good at preventing crime and tackling anti-social behaviour, understanding community issues and working with other agencies to resolve problems.

Development growth and funding for police infrastructure

14.26   The police and other emergency services are funded through a combination of government grants and council tax revenues.

14.27   Like most other public sector organisations though, the emergency services have seen a real terms reduction in funding in recent years as a result of comprehensive spending reviews. At the same time, the demands placed upon them are increasing. However, increase in local population and the number of households does not lead to a direct increase in government funding. Whilst there might be growth through the council tax generated by an increase in its base, this does not meet the costs of delivering infrastructure that is required to effectively deliver policing and other emergency services to the proposed area of new development.

14.28   Therefore, it is necessary for the police to seek Section 106 contributions for their infrastructure, due to the direct link between the demand for their services and the change in operational environment beyond their control, i.e. housing growth and the subsequent and permanent impact it has upon the emergency services.

14.29   Securing contributions means that the same level of policing can be provided to residents/occupiers of new development as to existing residents/occupiers and without compromising frontline services.

14.30   The consequence of no developer contributions towards the provision of necessary additional infrastructure would mean existing infrastructure becoming stretched to breaking point. This would result in none of the communities, new and existing, receiving the policing and other emergency services they need and deserve.

Planning policy context – developer contributions for police infrastructure

14.31 Developer contributions towards emergency services infrastructure are in accordance with the NPPF and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan 2011-2031 (adopted June 2019).

14.32 Within the Borough Plan, developer contributions for police infrastructure are underpinned and supported by the following.

- Paragraph 3.3 – This confirms that the fear of crime and actual crime in the borough is the highest in Warwickshire. The borough also has the highest levels of anti-social behaviour.
- Objective 5 – This states that all new development should contribute to a significant improvement in the infrastructure and facilities which service the borough. In particular, new development should include improvements to emergency services provision.
- Objective 6 – It is proposed to create a healthy, safe and strong community in the borough. A major part of this will be reducing crime and anti-social behaviour through the multi-faceted approach, which includes necessary infrastructure provision.
- Policy DS1, Presumption in favour of sustainable development – The council will seek to secure development that improves the social conditions in the area concerned.
- Policy DS3, Development principles – All new development should be high quality and fully supported by infrastructure provision.
- Paragraph 11.4 – This supporting text to Policy HS1 - Ensuring the delivery of infrastructure, states that infrastructure provision as part of new development helps mitigate the negative impacts it may have on community safety and the emergency services.

14.33 The planning obligations required for the delivery of police infrastructure are detailed in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

14.34 The IDP process will continue to develop to ensure that future policing and investment matches strategic growth in housing and employment brought by the Borough Plan. Further consultation on growth locations is needed to pinpoint needs and solutions.

15   OPEN SPACE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORKS

Definition

15.1   Green infrastructure is a network of multi-functional green space, both new and existing, both rural and urban, which supports the natural and ecological processes and is integral to the health and quality of life of sustainable communities.

15.2   It is important to note that green infrastructure considers both public and private assets. Green infrastructure can be considered both public and private assets. Green infrastructure can be considered in a spatial dimension, in the context of links/corridors at a conceptual/thematic level e.g., sustainable living, as individual elements within sites such as trees and their contribution to shading and cooling, and as part of wildlife corridors.

15.3   The multi-functional character of green infrastructure means that it also considers cultural as well as landscape and ecological assets/habitats, along with concepts such as sustainable water and resource management, use of river corridors and floodplains for amenity green space, and biodiversity, in addition to positive benefits to human health and mental well-being.

Current position

15.4   The Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Strategy 2011 (TEP Consultants) concludes that the Borough is deficient in accessible sub-regional green infrastructure sites. The strategy identifies green infrastructure priorities for the sub-region, with the National Forest to Cotswolds link being the most relevant for the Borough. The link is a new north/south walking and cycling route to link the main cities and towns in the sub-region (Nuneaton, Bedworth, Coventry, Leamington Spa, Warwick and Stratford Upon Avon) with two significant areas of countryside, whilst also providing a useful commuter link between the settlements.

15.5   The Open Space Assessment 2011 (Jones Plus Ltd) report provides a quantitative and qualitative open space audit of sites of 0.2ha and above of various open space typologies, in line with the extant Assessing Needs and Opportunities – A Companion Guide to PPG17. The Open Space Assessment is currently being updated and this will help inform the Borough Plan review.

Table 12: Accessible natural green space standard

Scale of Provision	Size	Distance threshold	Deficiency	Where
Sub regional	Sites or habitats over 500ha	Within 10km	Yes	Borough-wide
County	Sites or habitats over 100ha	Within 5km	Yes	Borough-wide
District	Sites or habitats over 20ha	Within 2km	Yes	Bulkington, Keresley, Ash Green and Neals Green
Neighbour-hood sites	Sites or habitats over 2ha	Within 300m	Yes	Specific locations in Bulkington, Bedworth, Keresley, Ash Green, Neals Green, Stockingford, Weddington, St Nicolas and Whitestone

Table 13: Quantity of open space

Type of Provision	Deficiency	Where
Parks and Gardens	Yes	Arbury, Galley Common, Weddington and Whitestone
Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space	Yes	Bede, Heath and St Nicolas, Attleborough, Bar Pool, Bulkington, Kingswood and Whitestone
Green Corridors	Yes	Bulkington, Keresley, Ash Green and Neals Green
Outdoor Sports	Yes	Specific locations in Bulkington, Bedworth, Keresley, Ash Green, Neals Green, Stockingford, Weddington, St Nicolas and Whitestone
Amenity Green Space	Yes	Abbey, Attleborough, Bede, Exhall and Poplar

Children and Young People	Yes	All wards
Allotments	Yes	Bedworth, Bulkington
Cemeteries, Disused Churchyards and Other Burial Grounds	Yes	Borough-wide

15.6   The quality of open space varies across the Borough. There are specific issues concerning:
- The variability of play provision in parks and gardens.
- A lack of basic amenities on natural and semi-natural green space.
- A lack of street furniture and signage for green corridors.
- Council maintained outdoor sports pitches are overused and lack basic facilities.

Standards and triggers

15.7   Green infrastructure is a term used to refer to the living network of green spaces, water and other environmental features in both urban and rural areas. It is often used in an urban context to cover benefits provided by trees, parks, gardens, road verges, allotments, cemeteries, woodlands, rivers and wetlands. In a rural context, it might refer to the use of farmland, woodland, wetlands, or other natural features to provide services such as flood protection, carbon storage or water purification. Green infrastructure maintains critical ecological links between town and country.

15.8   The National Planning Policy Framework points to a strategic approach to plan positively to create, protect, enhance and manage networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure.

15.9   The Open Space Strategy (2012 – 2021) identifies the following local standards for open space.

Table 2: Local standards for local space

Greenspace Type	Catchment Area Radius	Walking Times
Destination Park	1000 metres	15-20 minutes
Community Park	600 metres	10-12 minutes
Local Park	400 metres	5-8 minutes

15.10   In addition, The Woodland Trust has researched and developed the Woodland Access Standard (WASt) for local authorities to aim for. The WASt is designed to be a policy tool to compliment other access standards used in delivering green infrastructure for health benefits.

15.11 The WASt is complimentary to Natural England's ANGST+ and is endorsed by Natural England. The Woodland Trust Woodland Access Standard recommends:
- that no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha in size
- that there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round-trip) of people's homes.

Future delivery programme

15.12 The key messages from the Green Infrastructure Plan 2009 (Land Use Consultants) are:
- Landscape and biodiversity – Place and landscape as the integrator – the starting point for planning for multi-functionality.
- Climate change adaptation – Providing greater resilience for the environment in the face of climate change and providing opportunities for responsible travel choices.
- Community and socio-economic – Providing accessible recreational and educational green space resources for every age and social age group; restating communities' historic links to their landscapes.

15.13 Landscape zones are as suggested as a framework for green infrastructure. The following zones are identified:
- **Forest of Arden landscape enhancement zone** for conservation, wider accessibility and greater resilience for this diverse historic landscape.
- **Post-industrial discovery zone** for understanding, accessing and enjoying the Borough's post-industrial geological heritage.
- **Urban waterways and wetland zone** for restating the town's relationship with its landscape and its strategic corridors (rivers and canals) and for creating connections for people and wildlife.
- **Urban greening zone** for creating spaces for people and wildlife in town centres and creating microclimates with urban cooling to adapt to climate change.
- **Strategic and local greenways and corridors** for a linked network, accessible by all users, of radial routes between key greenspaces connecting townscape and landscape.

15.14 A range of projects were also identified in the Green Infrastructure Plan. Following on from the Open Space Assessment, the Borough Council has put together an Open Space Strategy. This involves undertaking a strategic assessment of open space sites within the Borough to identify:
- The spatial distribution of open spaces
- The quality, quantity and accessibility of sites
- The surplus and deficits in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility of sites
- The open spaces to be given priority for improvement and investment to meet standards

- The locations where new open space is required to accompany new housing development. Need to ensure that open space is provided as part of housing development in the right places, of the right quantity and standards.

15.15   The Open Space Strategy also identified a typology and hierarchy of sites:
- Destination parks
- Community parks
- Neighbourhood parks
- Incidental open space
- Cemeteries
- Allotments.

<u>Key findings:</u>

Quantity

- There are more than 500 hectares of accessible green space in the Borough
- Six-acre standard (2.4 hectares per 1000 population) – an overall deficit given that there is only 2.06 hectares per 1000 population
- Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGST) sufficient at 2.24 hectares per 1000 population
- Comparable to average levels of provision across the West Midlands

Quality

- Adopted Green Flag standard. Destination parks will be measured against this standard. Other parks will be managed in line with the principles of the Green Flag standard.
- No sites currently meet this standard
- Need to raise standards for all open spaces across the Borough.

Accessibility

- Walking distances identified taking account of results of consultation on the Open Spaces Strategy
- All properties in the Borough will have access to a community park.
- To achieve this, the current deficiencies will be addressed by:
  o Improving and upgrading open spaces to create community parks at numerous locations across the Borough;
  o Providing new open space in Whitestone, The Long Shoot and Bulkington.

Create and implement a publicly accessible green network.

- Support development applications where they help to create new wildlife habitats and corridors and new recreational links, particularly where they

address significant gaps in green infrastructure and its publicly accessible green network.

Shadow Habitat Regulation Assessment

15.16   Mott MacDonald has undertaken a 'shadow' Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) on behalf of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council. A HRA identifies the likely impacts of implementing the Borough Plan on European protected sites, designated for their conservation value. The HRA specifically assesses whether the Borough Plan will work against any conservation objectives set out for these sites and, where significant negative effects are likely, identified options which would avoid any potential damaging effects from the Borough Plan upon the protected site(s). The HRA identifies the following potential mitigation measures in relation to Ensors Pool:

- Fencing off of water body access points to discourage or prevent swimming and fishing;
- Fencing off of water body access points to prevent dogs entering; and
- The construction of formal pathways and drainage to minimise the erosion of the land immediately adjacent to the water body and therefore minimising runoff and silt introduction into the water body; and
- Inclusion of an information board about the white-clawed crayfish population and measures required to ensure its favourable condition.

15.17   The Council has since commissioned a full Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment to identify if the developments within the Borough Plan would impact on Ensor's Pool and to what extent. This helped to identify the appropriate mitigation measures needed to ensure Ensor's Pool is not negatively impacted on, which consisted of ensuring that Policy NE3 made it clear that a project level HRA is required for those site allocations which may affect Ensor's Pool by virtue of hydrological effects or recreational effects.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

15.18   The IDP process will continue to develop to ensure that the protection of green infrastructure and investment in its provision matches strategic growth in housing and employment brought by the Borough Plan. The specific standards required from new developments has been agreed through the Borough Plan process, which includes considering that new builds of a large scale or combinations of new builds in one area will need to take account of the 600m community park rationale. The three main destination parks are also expected to be impacted upon by the growth within the Borough due to their scale. Therefore, it is expected that there will need to be appropriate mitigation/improvements made to these parks.

15.19   An additional mechanism identified to deliver green infrastructure within the Borough is biodiversity offsetting. The costs to deliver green infrastructure projects identified within the IDP have included any potential contributory funding through biodiversity offsetting. This potential will be strictly monitored

by NBBC and the sub-regional green infrastructure partnership, CSWAPO and Local Nature Partnership who are jointly responsible for monitoring biodiversity offsetting delivery.

16   SPORT, LEISURE AND RECREATION

Definition

16.1   Sport, leisure and recreation infrastructure includes both indoor and outdoor facilities. Outdoor sports facilities contain a whole range of different facilities, including:
- Tennis courts
- Bowling greens
- Sports pitches
- Golf courses
- Athletics tracks
- Multi-use games areas
- Children's play areas
- Recreation grounds
- School and other institutional playing fields.

16.2   Indoor sports facilities would tend to include, amongst others, sports centres, community centres and swimming pools.

Current position

Evidence Base

16.3   In 2016 the Council updated the existing evidence on playing pitches, to take account of the latest population projections, updated Sport England methodology and to check on how the existing provision is performing. In 2020 the Council adopted its revised leisure facilities strategy, the Indoor Sports Facility Needs Assessment and Strategy 2019-2034[7], identifying priority areas for long term delivery, based upon refreshed Sport England data from Facility Planning Models information. The Playing Pitch Strategy is being updated at present and the document will help inform the review of the Borough Plan.

Sports pitches and outdoor facilities

16.4   The Playing Pitch Strategy (2016) identifies different types of pitches within the Borough as set out in Table 3: Playing pitch provision.

Table 3: Playing pitch provision

Pitch type	Number of pitches
Bowls greens	18

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[7] https://www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/2175/cabinet

Pitch type	Number of pitches
Cricket pitches	15
Grass football pitches	113
Grass rugby union pitches	12
Hockey pitches	1
Tennis courts	32
Third generation turf (3G) pitches (full size)	2

16.5   The report highlights the issue that not all pitches are available for community use, so when community availability is taken into account, some figures alter, as set out in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Table 16: Playing pitches available for community use

Pitch type	Number of pitches available for community use
Bowls greens	18
Cricket pitches	15
Grass football pitches	85
Grass rugby union pitches	10
Hockey pitches	1
Tennis courts	27
Third generation turf (3G) pitches	2

16.6   Other outdoor sports facilities have been assessed in the Indoor Sports Facility Needs Assessment and Strategy 2019-2034 (2020) can be found in the table below.

Table 4: Sports facilities

Facilities	Current number of facilities
Athletics track	1
BMX	2
Boxing clubs	6
Cycling	1 club
AGP (all sizes)	8 x 3G, 1 x sand dressed
Gymnastics	1
Health and fitness suite	11
Martial arts centres	1
Parkour	1
Sports hall (3+ courts)	10 main, 15 activity
Squash courts	8

Facilities	Current number of facilities
Studio	8
Swimming pool (main and learner)	6 indoor, 1 outdoor

Sports Clubs

16.7   There are a wide variety of sports clubs across the Borough. These are listed in Appendix F.

Provision for children and young people

16.8   As well as sporting facilities and sport clubs there is also play provision within the Borough. Formal leisure facility provision for children and young people in the Borough includes:
- Play areas
- Multi-use games areas (MUGAs)
- Skateboard parks
- Teenage shelters
- Informal kick-about areas.

16.9   Figure 4 is an extract is taken from the Council Open Space Strategy (2011 - 2021) and illustrates the location and buffers around the Borough's play provision.
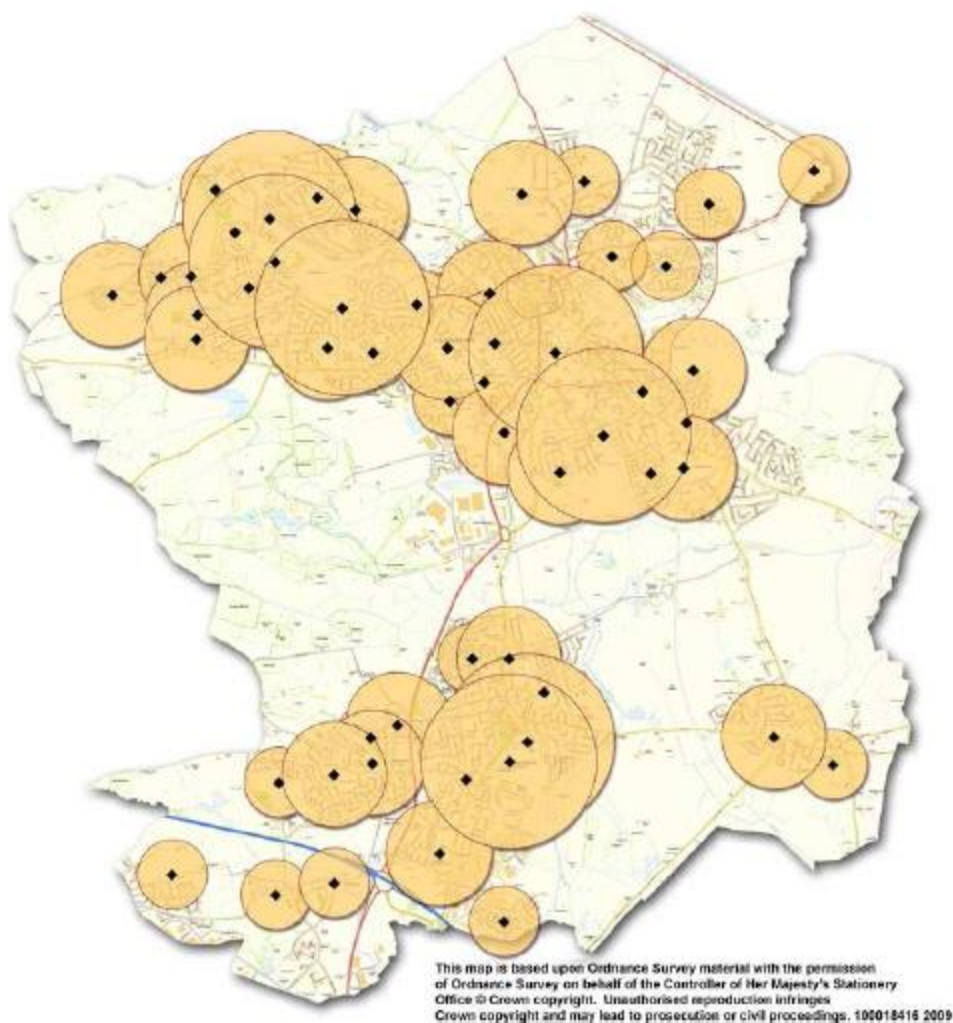
Figure 4: Play provision buffers

Fit for purpose

16.10 The Playing Pitch Strategy (2016) identifies the following shortfalls in pitch provision:

Pitch type	Level	Shortfall
Grass football pitches	Youth 11 v 11	15
	Youth 9 v 9	9
	Mini 5 v 5	7
Third generation turf (3G) pitches	All	3
Grass rugby pitches	All	4
Cricket pitches	All	0.9

16.11 In relation to other sports the Recreation and Community Facilities Strategy (2016) and the Indoor Sports Facility Needs Assessment and Strategy 2019-2034 identify the following areas of shortfall.

Facility type	Shortfall by 2035
Athletics	Improved infrastructure
Boxing	Increased number of facilities, both formal and informal
Community halls	Development of a network of community hubs, linked to the formal sports facilities and programmes
Cycling	MTB trails, BMX pump/play tracks or community level closed road circuits
Gymnastics facilities	Additional dedicated gymnastics facilities
Informal facilities	Increased provision of walking, cycling and jogging routes/paths
Sports halls	8.97 badminton courts
Swimming pools	2.52 lane of a 25 m pool (equivalent to 1 x 6 lane x 25 m pool equivalent plus some learner pool space)
Fitness Stations	+63 stations
Table tennis	Purpose built facilities
Tennis courts	Enhanced provision of indoor/outdoor tennis courts

Standards and triggers

16.12 In relation to Playing Pitches, the Strategy (2016) sets out an action plan in order to meet the needs as result of the housing development outlined in the Borough Plan. The action plan has been designed to be delivered over a five year period and will be updated soon in order to reflect the latest requirements. The Indoor Sports Facility Needs Assessment and Strategy 2019-2034 (2020) also outlines an action plan in order to set requirements and the timescales within which they should be delivered.

Ability for future infrastructure to meet growth aspirations

16.13 The work to date has indicated that there are already some shortfalls in provision. From the Playing Pitch Strategy and the Indoor Sport Facility Needs Assessment and Strategy, as well as internal consultation and work with partners, it has been possible to identify priorities for new provision and facility improvement, and these are set out within the IDS.

Calculations of Contributions for Sport, Physical Activity and Healthy Communities

16.14   All contributions are required to be CIL compliant, therefore different approaches have been adopted to reflect the nature of a sports facility, including its catchment and costs of provision.

16.15   As travel times across the borough are relatively short (about 20 minutes), the catchment for many sports facilities is borough-wide. Contributions for the following 'strategic' sports facilities will therefore be collected borough-wide: sports halls; swimming pools; fitness gyms; artificial grass pitches (AGPs); cycling centre; Pingles athletics ancillary building; and rugby provision at Nicholas Chamberlaine However, there is also a network of local facilities across the borough which have smaller catchments and which are often accessed on foot. These include: community centres, outdoor tennis, grass football pitches, and cricket pitches. Contributions from developments in the 'south' of the borough (including Bedworth and Bulkington) will therefore usually be directed to 'local facilities' in those areas. Likewise, contributions from developments in the 'north' of the borough will be directed to 'local facilities' in the north (including Nuneaton and new facilities in the northern housing sites). The north and south areas are defined in Figure 5 below. Populations for the 'north' and 'south' are calculated using latest ONS data (LSOA 2011) and best LSOA area fit. The population of the north is 79,688 and the south is 46,140.

Fig 5 – North and south area split with strategic housing sites
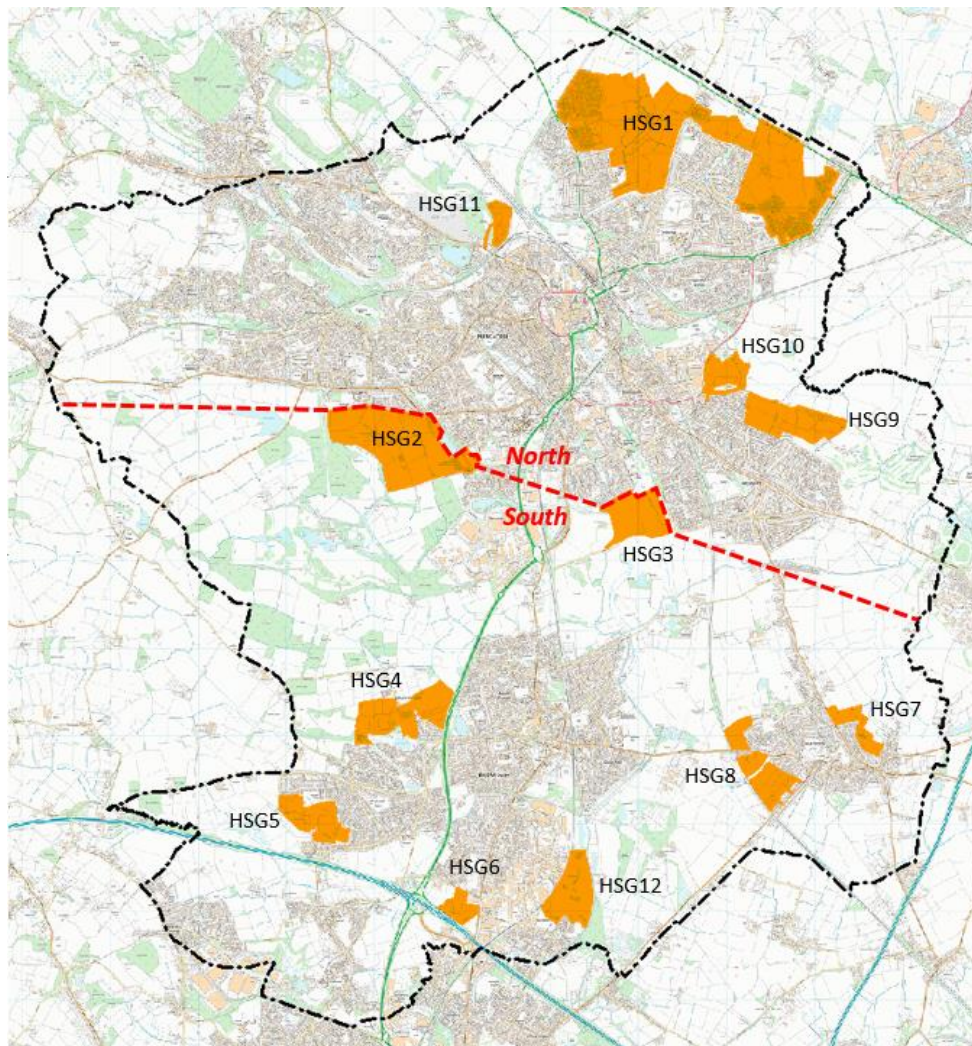
16.16 The Council utilises a 'Capital Costs for Developers Contributions for Sport and Physical Activity table' which identifies a detailed cost basis for each facility, whether it is a 'strategic' or 'local' facility, and the sub area in which it is located. The project costs identified in Appendix G have been updated. Where projects have been specifically costed, these costs are identified. Where project costs were previously estimated using Sport England's published national facility cost information, these have been updated using the Sport England 2nd quarter 2021 facility cost updates. All other project costs have been updated from using the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) General Building Cost Index #1011 2Q 2018 to 2Q 2021.

16.17 The Council will apply its standard inflation indexing to the project costs going forwards. Indexing will also apply to the level of contributions sought.

16.18 The contributions towards the strategic facilities as identified in Appendix G which are sports halls, swimming pools and 3G AGPs will be based on the Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator, using the expected population of the

development. The Sports Facilities Calculator quantifies the amount of demand generated by a new development and the expected costs of meeting that demand. The cost estimates are based on the provision of new facilities, but the contributions may be used to support major refurbishment or extensions rather than to new build, where appropriate. The costs are based on those generated by the Sports Facilities Calculator as at Q2, 2021.

16.19 In relation to the contributions for other strategic facilities as identified in Appendix G; fitness gyms, the cycling centre, Pingles athletics ancillary building, and rugby provision at Nicholas Chamberlaine, the population base will be the whole of the borough and the contributions will be pro rata for the population of the development. Again, the contributions may be towards new provision to meet new need, or towards improvements or extensions of existing facilities to increase their capacity to meet the new demand generated by development.

16.20 Where more than 51% of the need for a new, extended and/or replaced 'Local facility' as identified in Appendix G, is due to the demand of the new populations from developments, the contribution will be calculated pro-rata to the population of the new developments in the relevant north or south area (and not the whole population of the area). The justification is assessed through the relevant strategies.

16.21 Where a new development will increase the pressure on an existing Local facility that is assessed as needing refurbishment, then the new development will only pay a proportion of those costs. This will be pro rata for the development's population as a proportion of the sub area's population.

16.22 The requirement for on-site provision of facilities at housing development sites will be based on the whole strategic housing site area, so the co-operation of landowners/developer/house-builders is required to ensure planning, provision and funding for facilities is appropriate (including location), secured and delivered within the relevant strategic area.

16.23 Unless stated in the strategic housing site requirements, should the need be generated for 70% or more of a facility by a new strategic housing area (whether in the Local Plan or a new site that comes forward outside of the Local Plan), then that facility will need to be provided on-site, with all the land required for that facility provided at no cost together with appropriate access and services to the site boundary

16.24 Where the strategic housing site policy requirements state that a facility should be provided on site but the need generated for the facility by the strategic housing site is less than 70% of the facility, then unless the policy states otherwise, the facility will need to be provided on-site, with the land area costs and the development costs provided pro-rata to the development's population. Funding for the remaining land cost and facility cost will need to be provided from other sources, which will normally include other housing developments within the facility's catchment.

16.25 Where new strategic housing sites, or any site with 10 units or more, come forward through the planning system, then contributions to, and provision of, sports and physical activity facilities will be determined as above.

16.26 Sheltered housing will not be expected to make a contribution to sport and physical activity.

16.27 Retirement housing (e.g. for those aged 50 years plus) will not be expected to contribute to play or to youth sport provision (e.g. MUGAs, Skate Parks), playing fields or AGPs, but will be required to contribute to other sports facilities (as well as green infrastructure, allotments and open space) as these are likely to be used by that population.

Maintenance Contributions

16.29 Where there is provision of new on-site sports and recreation facilities these will also require contributions for maintenance. This also applies to open space, green infrastructure, playing fields and allotments. Open space and other green infrastructure will be funded for 20 years. Developments, which have facilities that can reasonably be expected to fund their own maintenance, will not pay for the maintenance of these facilities. This includes facilities within leisure/sports centres (e.g. swimming pools, sports halls, gyms), AGPs, tennis, facilities in community halls and cycle tracks. The current sports facilities priorities listed in the Developers' Contributions for Sport and Physical Activity Table will not require contributions for maintenance. If future facilities do require maintenance contributions these will be funded for 20 years.

16.30 The requirement for the maintenance of on-site facilities will be based on the whole strategic housing site area, so the co-operation of landowners/developer/house-builders is required to ensure this cost is fairly met.

17   CONCLUSION

17.1   Now that the Borough Plan is adopted, we have a considerable amount of data in terms of understanding what improvements need to be made to the existing infrastructure as well as knowing what new infrastructure is needed. As the Borough Plan is implemented, the Council will be working closely with providers in trying to provide more specific information over infrastructure requirements as planning applications come in.

17.2   It is clear from the IDP that there is a need for supporting infrastructure to deliver the Borough Plan, and the IDS (Appendix G: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule) provides the 'bones' behind this information.

17.3   The Council will undertake a thorough refresh of the IDP and IDS for the emerging Borough Plan Review.

APPENDIX A: CORPORATE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY GROUP TERMS OF REFERENCE

<u>Purpose</u>

1. To prepare and oversee the development of a Community Infrastructure Levy that will enable the delivery of infrastructure benefiting the Borough.

<u>Responsibilities of the Group</u>

1. Collaborate and effectively collect the appropriate evidence for developing a CIL, inclusive of:
- Working with partner organisations in collecting information
- Identifying infrastructure requirements
- Identifying potential funding mechanisms for infrastructure
- Identifying infrastructure costs

2. Work together in putting in place the systems required to facilitate a CIL.

3. Raise awareness of the importance of CIL.

4. Collaborate and effectively plan for growth impacts affecting the Borough.

5. Provide support as necessary in developing the viability study to inform the CIL.

6. Provide technical support in developing the CIL.

<u>Membership</u>

1.   The group should be made up of individuals from the following service areas:

- Development Control
- Estates
- Finance
- Housing and Communities
- Legal
- Parks and Countryside
- Planning Policy.

2.   Additional membership will be determined during the development of the CIL.

3.   Members will make available existing studies, modelling work and background information as required.   Any confidential information should be clearly identified otherwise reports will be drafted on the basis of becoming public information.

<u>Meetings</u>

1.   The frequency of the meetings is proposed to be fortnightly at the early stages of development.

APPENDIX B: INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND DELIVERY GROUP TERMS OF REFERENCE

<u>Purpose</u>

1.   To prepare and oversee the implementation of an integrated Infrastructure Delivery Plan that will enable the delivery of the vision and objectives in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Plan.

2.   To inform the preparation of a Community Infrastructure Levy for the Borough.

3.   To consider and evaluate the optimum mechanisms by which infrastructure funding can be secured.

<u>Responsibilities of the Group</u>

4.   Consider the long-term vision for infrastructure in Nuneaton and Bedworth based on the vision and objectives of the Sustainable Community Plan and Borough Plan.

5.   Identify the social, economic and environmental infrastructure requirements needed to deliver the vision for the future of the Borough.

6.   On an ongoing basis, collaboratively work together to provide baseline information, identifying all the land and property assets in public ownership, their condition, existing capacity and details of the communities they serve, bringing the information together in a single database and mapped onto GIS.

7.   Identify details of current infrastructure expenditure and funding streams including Government initiatives and influence future discussions about investment.

8.   Consider service delivery changes and identify where a more efficient use of assets could be promoted through asset release and co-location of services.

9.   Draw together existing standards for infrastructure provision, identify when they were established and consider whether they need to be reviewed.

Identify service areas where there are no standards but where they may be required. Set/review standards as necessary based on evidence. (Standards include for example access to open space, doctor's surgeries, libraries, etc.).

10. Apply the standards to the Borough as a whole (considering future needs of the existing population) and to areas of growth identified in the emerging Borough Plan to assess the level of current deficit in service provision.

11. Produce an Infrastructure Delivery Plan up to 2031 that sets out:
   - A list of infrastructure requirements for which there is planned investment (public and private), setting out details of the project, location, responsibility for delivery, when it is to be delivered (including any phasing), cost and the funding sources for it.
   - A list of unfunded requirements, setting out details of the project, location, what cost/resources would be required, who would deliver it and in terms of priority whether it is critical, essential or desirable.
   - A consideration of viability and reasonableness of the requirements to be placed on developers to help fill gaps in public funding.
   - A risk assessment.
   - Identified contingencies where there are uncertainties.

12. Establish and implement a monitoring framework that enables the Plan to be reviewed on an annual basis and maintained as a 'live document'.

13. Oversee the coordination, prioritisation and delivery of infrastructure provision in Nuneaton and Bedworth.

14. Co-ordinate and integrate work with the infrastructure work being undertaken at a sub-regional level and with Hinckley and Bosworth, a neighbouring authority in the East Midlands.

15. Support the development of a CIL in providing the necessary evidence to develop a Charging Schedule.

Membership

16. The group should be made up of individuals from the organisations key to the delivery of infrastructure in the Borough. Table 1 sets out the list of organisations that should form the core group as well as those who should be involved on a more ad hoc basis, to inform specific work.

17. Each organisation should determine their representation on the group, but it is incumbent upon group members to be able to progress actions with the decision makers within their own organisations, particularly with those who have responsibility for setting and applying standards for their service and making decisions about future investments.

18. Members therefore will be responsible for reporting information back to their respective organisations and obtaining permissions and decisions where necessary.

19. To supply existing studies, modelling work and background information as required. Any confidential information should be clearly identified otherwise reports will be drafted on the basis of becoming public information.

Meetings

20. The frequency of the meetings should be determined by the group. Up until Plan adoption the meetings should be scheduled to coincide with key progression stages or where there is a need for collaborative information to progress the Plan. When the Plan is in place there may be a need for 2 meetings per year.

21. Where possible meetings regarding CIL will be combined with meetings relating to the progression of the Borough Plan.

22. Planning Policy officers from Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council will assist in the collection of data. This will include offers to meet providers individually at a location to suit the provider.

Timetable

23. The infrastructure work being carried out by the group has/will feed directly into the Borough Plan and CIL. Requests for information will generally link to a phase in the development of the Borough Plan or CIL. Consequently any timetabling should be agreed at each infrastructure meeting.

APPENDIX C: MEMBERSHIP OF INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND DELIVERY GROUP

Table 18: Membership of Infrastructure Planning & Delivery Group

Infrastructure Type			Company
Physical	Transport	Public transport, cycleways, parking, highways, canals	Highways Dept WCC
			Highways England
			Canal & River Trust
			Network Rail
			Stagecoach
			Sustrans
	Utilities & waste	Gas, water, electricity, sewage treatment, telecommunications, renewable	Severn Trent
			National Grid
			National Grid (Gas Distribution)
			Western Power Distribution
			BT
			Virgin Media
		Waste, recycling	WCC
			NBBC waste
	Land matters	Mining legacy	Coal Authority
		Contaminated land	Environmental Health NBBC

Infrastructure Type			Company
		Education (early years, primary, secondary, higher/ further and adult)	WCC Education
			King Edward VI College
			North Warwickshire & Hinckley College
		Emergency services	Warwickshire Police
			Warwickshire Fire & Rescue
			West Midlands Ambulance Service
		Health	Warwickshire Public Health
			George Eliot NHS Trust
			NHS England
			Warwickshire North CCG
			NHS Property Services
			Communities NBBC
Social	Community	Social services (Adult, children & Young People)	Voluntary Sector - CAVA
			Voluntary Sector

Infrastructure Type			Company
			WCC
		Community centres	Asset Management NBBC
			Estates NBBC
		Affordable housing	Housing Services NBBC
			Homes England
			Registered Social Landlords
		Other	Customer Services NBBC
	Leisure & culture	Play pitches and areas and sport facilities	Nuneaton & Bedworth Leisure Trust
			Sport England
			National Governing Bodies for Sport
			Sports NBBC
			Clubs
		Religious	Local religious groups
		Libraries, museums,	WCC
			Public Amenities NBBC
			WCC

Infrastructure Type			Company
		Historic & archaeological assets	Historic England
Green		Flood protection	Environment Agency
		Biodiversity, open spaces, footpaths, allotments, cemeteries	Ecology WCC
			Biodiversity WCC
			Public Amenities NBBC
			Natural England
Other		CIL co-ordinators	WCC
		Strategic Planning	Development Management NBBC
			Planning Policy NBBC

APPENDIX D: KEY EVENTS AND STAGES TO DATE

D.1   The Council have held the following meetings with the IPDG:
- 15th December 2009 – Group introduction
- 5th February 2010 – Update on the Local Development Framework and update to Terms of Reference
- 23rd April 2010 – Collection of baseline information from group
- 7th June 2010 – Workshop regarding facility provision within the Borough
- 12th October 2011 – Dissemination and presentation on growth associated with Borough Plan
- 12th March 2012 – Discussing opportunities for joint working
- 23rd May 2013 – Provide briefing on Borough Plan Preferred Options
- 7th March 2014 – Provide update on progress of Borough Plan & evidence base
- 20th October 2015 - Provide briefing on Borough Plan Submission, CIL, IDP, Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
- 8th February 2017 – Borough Plan update, Infrastructure Delivery Plan update and consultation information.

D.2   In addition, discussions, and meetings with providers on an individual basis have been undertaken throughout the development of the Borough Plan and since adoption. This includes emails sent to infrastructure providers on 7th April 2020 and 19th October 2021 to request updated information on infrastructure provision and projects.

APPENDIX E: STRATEGIC SITES FROM BOROUGH PLAN

Strategic housing and employment sites

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Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council LA 100018416 2018/19
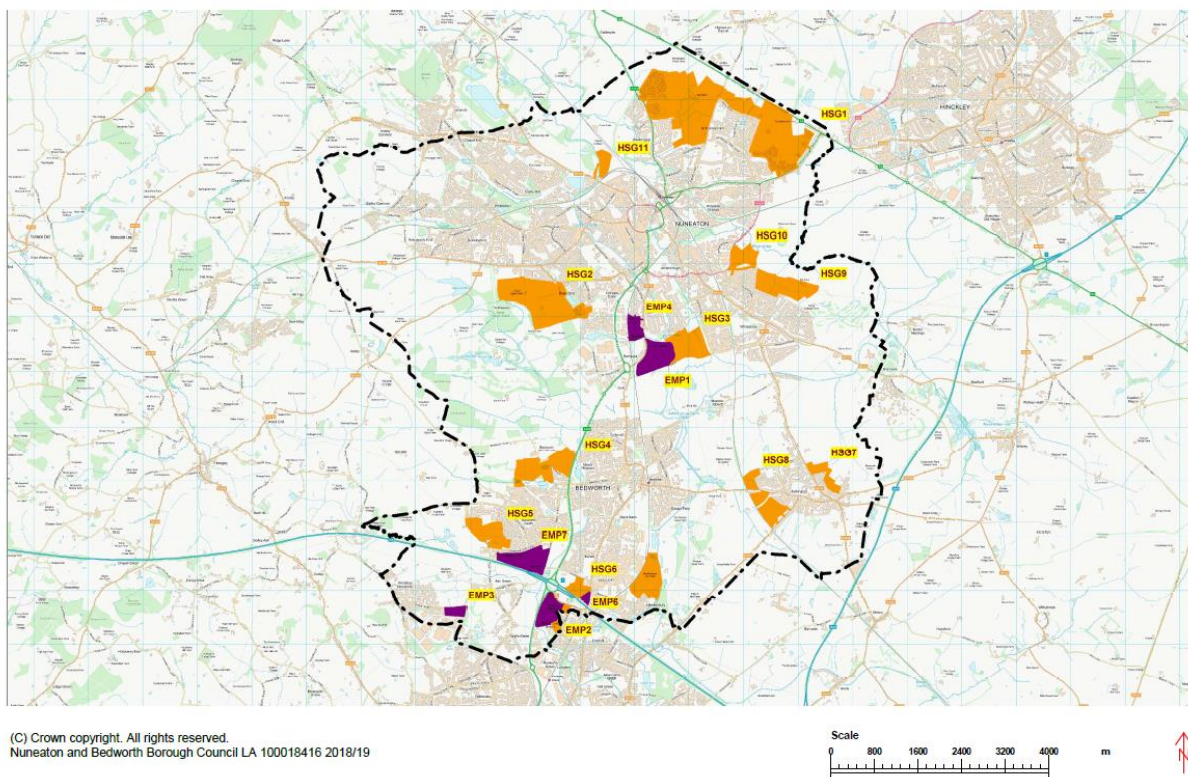
Figure 5: Strategic housing and employment sites

APPENDIX F: LIST OF SPORTS CLUBS 2020

Sport	Club	Website
American Football	Nuneaton Jaguars	https://www.facebook.com/nuneatonjaguarsafc/
Archery	Nuneaton Archers	https://www.nuneatonarchers.co.uk/
Badminton	Whitestone Badminton Club	https://www.nuneaton-badminton.co.uk/
Basketball	Nuneaton Predators Basketball Club	nuneatonbasketball.com
Bowls	Ambleside Bowls	http://hlla.co.uk/bowling-club
Bowls	Bedworth Ex Servicemans Bowling	https://www.facebook.com/bedworthexservicemansclub/
Bowls	Griff and Coton Bowling Club	griffandcotonbowlsclubnuneaton.co.uk
Bowls	Nuneaton Bowls Club	https://nuneatonbowlingclub.com/
Bowls	Phoenix Foxes Bowls Club	https://www.phoenixfoxesbc.co.uk/
Bowls	Windmill Bowls Club	https://windmillsportsclub.wixsite.com/home
Boxing	Boxing Clever Academy	https://www.facebook.com/boxingcleveracademy123/
Boxing	Newdigate Amateur Boxing Club	https://www.facebook.com/NewdigateABCBedworth/
Canoe	Anker Valley Canoe Club	https://www.facebook.com/ankervalleycanoeclub/
Cricket	Ambleside CC	http://amblesidecc.play-cricket.com/
Cricket	Bedworth CC	http://bedworth.play-cricket.com/
Cricket	Bedworth CC	
Cricket	Bedworth CC	
Cricket	Bulkington CC	www.bulkington.play-Cricket.com
Cricket	Griff and Coton CC	http://griffcoton.play-cricket.com/
Cricket	Haunchwood CC	http://haunchwood.play-cricket.com/

Cricket	Nuneaton CC	http://www.nuneaton.play-cricket.com/
Cricket	Nuneaton Abbey CC	https://nuneatonabbey.play-cricket.com/
Cricket	Pak Shaheen CC	http://pakshaheen.play-cricket.com/
Cricket	Pak Shaheen CC	
Cycling	Nuneaton BMX Club	http://www.nuneatonbmxclub.co.uk/
Cycling	Nuneaton Cycling Club	https://www.nuneatoncycleclub.co.uk/
Dance	Bliss Pole & Aerial	http://www.blisspoleandaerial.co.uk/
Dance	Dance Express	https://www.facebook.com/groups/21100799488/
Dance	Embody Dance	https://embodydance.co.uk/
Dance	Euphoria Dance Studios	http://www.euphoriadancestudios.co.uk
Dance	FootwrX Dance Company	https://www.footwrxdancecompany.com/
Dance	Julie Bromage Dance Academy	https://www.facebook.com/Julie-Bromage-Dance-Academy-284306871755641/
Dance	JVS Performing Arts	http://www.jvsperformingarts.com/
Dance	Kelly's School of Dance	https://www.facebook.com/ksodkellys/
Dance	Peace Dance Studios	http://www.peacedancestudios.co.uk/
Dance	Rise Dance Academy	https://www.risedanceacademy.co.uk/
Dance	Stagecoach Performing Arts Nuneaton	https://www.stagecoach.co.uk/nuneaton
Dance	Twirling Toddlers Nuneaton	https://www.facebook.com/twirlingtoddlersnuneaton/
Disc Golf	Bedworth Disc Golf Club	https://bedworthdiscgolf.wordpress.com/
Football	Ambleside JFC	http://www.amblesidejfc.org/
Football	Athletic Sparta FC	https://www.facebook.com/athleticspartauk
Football	Athletic Sparta FC	
Football	Attleborough Sports JFC	https://fulltime.thefa.com/ff/ClubDetails?clubid=8a8fc588-1a80-e311-8b4d-001e4f28882a&seasonname=2018-19
Football	Bedworth Eagles JFC	https://www.pitchero.com/clubs/bedwortheaglesjfc

Football	Bedworth United Ladies FC	https://www.facebook.com/BULFC/
Football	Bedworth Utd FC	http://www.bedworthunited.com/
Football	Camp Hill Ed Sports and Social FC	
Football	Chetwynd AFC	http://chetwyndafc.co.uk/
Football		
Football		
Football	Griff and Coton Manor JFC	https://www.facebook.com/Griff-and-Coton-Manor-JFC-U13s-375611662611801/
Football	Griff and Coton Sports and Social FC	https://www.facebook.com/GriffAndCotonSportsClub/
Football	Grove Farm JFC	https://www.grovefarmjfc.co.uk/
Football	Haunchwood Sports Junior FC	https://www.facebook.com/Haunchwoodsports/
Football	Haunchwood Sports Junior FC	
Football	Nuneaton Borough FC	https://www.pitchero.com/clubs/nuneatonboroughfc
Football	Nuneaton Borough Junior FC	https://www.pitchero.com/clubs/nuneatonboroughfc
Football	Nuneaton Borough Junior FC	
Football	Nuneaton Griff FC	https://www.pitchero.com/clubs/nuneatongrifffc
Football	Stockingford A Pavilion Ladies FC	https://twitter.com/AAPivLadiesFC
Football	Weddington Sports JFC	https://weddingtonsportsjfc.teamapp.com/
Golf	Nuneaton Golf Club	http://www.nuneatongolfclub.co.uk/
Gymnastics	Midlands Gymnastics Academy	http://www.midlandsgymnasticsacademy.com/
Gymnastics	Nuneaton Gymnastics Club	https://nuneaton-gymnastics.com/
Gym	Bootcamp FM	http://www.bootcampfm.co.uk/
Gym	Complete Outdoor Fitness	http://completeoutdoorfitness.com/
Gym	CrossFit Coventry	https://crossfitcoventry.co.uk/
Gym	Empire Gym	http://www.theempiregym.co.uk/
Gym	Empire Gym	

Gym	Gymophobics Bedworth	https://www.gymophobics.co.uk/gyms/Bedworth
Gym	PureGym Nuneaton	https://www.puregym.com/gyms/nuneaton/
Gym	Stamina Fitness	https://www.facebook.com/staminafitnessuk/
Hockey	Nuneaton Hockey Club	http://www.nuneatonhockeyclub.com/
Judo	Bedworth Judo Club	https://www.facebook.com/BedworthJC/
Lacrosse	Nuneaton Lacrosse Club	https://www.facebook.com/nuneatonlacrosse/
Martial Arts	Combat and Exercise Centre	http://www.combatandexercise.com/
Martial Arts	Heart of England TaeKwonDo Bedworth	https://heart-of-england-taekwondo.club/classes/bedworth/
Martial Arts	Kuk Sool Won Bedworth	http://kuksoolwonofbedworth.co.uk/
Martial Arts	Kung Fu Warwickshire	https://www.kungfuwarwickshire.co.uk/
Martial Arts	Nuneaton TKD	https://www.nuneatontkd.com/
Martial Arts	Ryukyu Association	https://www.facebook.com/RyukyuAssociation/
Martial Arts	Sil Lum Kune	https://www.facebook.com/Sil-Lum-Kune-307299576280/
Martial Arts	Shaman Martial Arts	http://shamanmartialarts.co.uk/
Martial Arts	Tai Chi Qigong Nuneaton	https://www.dancingcat.org.uk/
Martial Arts	Wha Duc Lung	http://www.whaduclung.moonfruit.com/
Mountaineering	Nuneaton Mountaineering Club	http://www.nunmc.org.uk
Multi	Ambleside	http://hlla.co.uk/
Multi	Ambleside	
Multi	Bermuda Phoenix Centre	http://www.bermudaphoenix.org.uk/
Multi	Jubilee Sports Centre	https://www.everyoneactive.com/centre/jubilee-sports-centre/
Multi	Premier Sports	https://www.facebook.com/Premier.NH/
	Sport Forum	
Netball	Ambleside Netball	
Netball	Bedworth Netball	

Netball	Bulkington Netball	http://www.bulkington-netball.co.uk/
Netball	Cherry Bombs Netball	
Netball	Griff & Coton Netball Club	http://www.griffandcotonnetball.co.uk/
Netball	Griff & Coton Netball Club	
Netball	Synergy Netball	https://synergynetballnuneaton.com/
Postnatal	OneFitMama Nuneaton	https://www.onefitmama.co.uk/nuneaton
Postnatal	Sweaty Mama Weddington	https://rachelmytton.sweatymama.com/
Running	Bedworth Park 5k	
Running	Pingles	https://www.thepinglesstadium.com/
Running	U2 Track and Field Club	
Rugby	Bedworth Rugby Club	https://www.pitchero.com/clubs/bedworth
Rugby	Keresley RFC	http://www.keresleyrfc.co.uk/
Rugby	Keresley RFC	
Rugby	Keresley RFC	
Rugby	Manor Park RFC	http://www.mprfc.co.uk/
Rugby	Nuneaton Old Edwardians	http://www.noerfc.co.uk/home.php
Rugby	Nuneaton RFC	http://www.nuneatonrugby.co.uk/
Rugby	Nuneaton RFC	
Squash	Cleaver Squash/Racketball	https://www.cleaversquash.co.uk/
Sub Aqua	Marlin Sub Aqua	https://www.marlinsac.com/
Swimming	Bedworth Disabled Swimming Club	https://www.bedworthdisabledswimming.co.uk/
Swimming	Bedworth Disabled Swimming Club	
Swimming	Nuneaton & Bedworth Swimming Club	https://www.nun-bed-sc.co.uk/
Table Tennis	Nuneaton Table Tennis	https://www.tabletennis365.com/Nuneaton
Table Tennis	Phoenix Table Tennis	https://www.tabletennis365.com/Nuneaton/Club/5017/
Table Tennis	Stockingford	https://nuneaton.ttleagues.com/
Tennis	Nuneaton Lawn Tennis Club	http://nuneatonltc.org.uk/
Tennis	Nuneaton Lawn Tennis Club	

Triathlon	Nuneaton Triathlon Club	https://nuneatontriathlonclub.co.uk/
Triathlon	Nuneaton Triathlon Club	
Trampolining	Nuneaton Trampoline Club	https://www.nuneatontrampoliningclub.co.uk/
Ultimate Frisbee	Chevron Ultimate Frisbee	http://www.chevronactionflash.co.uk/
Volleyball	Nuneaton Volleyball Club	http://www.nuneatonvolley.co.uk/
Volleyball	Nuneaton Volleyball Club	

APPENDIX G: INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY SCHEDULE – IN SEPARATE DOCUMENT