



NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
INFRASTRUCTRE
DELIVERY PLAN-JUNE
2021



Section 1: Introduction

The government attaches great importance to ensuring that sufficient infrastructure is in place in the right locations at the right time to support investment and growth. The role of planning, as a mechanism for sustainable communities and growth, is reflected in the increasing emphasis on infrastructure planning in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The revised NPPF (2019) states that the purpose of the planning system is to build a strong, responsive, and competitive economy, which includes “identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure”.

Policies should make sufficient provision for infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, wastewater, flood risk, the provision of minerals and energy, community facilities (health/education), and conservation of ‘Green’ infrastructure. The key relevant NPPF sections with linkages to infrastructure are:

- (6) Building a strong, competitive economy
- (9) Promoting sustainable transport
- (10) Supporting high quality communications
- (14) Meet the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change

The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) establishes that a plan is an opportunity for the strategic policy-making authority to set out a positive vision for the area, but the plan should also be realistic about what can be achieved and when. This means paying careful attention to providing an adequate supply of land, identifying what infrastructure is required and how it can be funded and delivered.

More recently, the consultation undertaken by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, on the proposed changes of the Planning for The Future white paper 2020 - proposes reforms of the planning system to streamline and modernise the planning process. The proposals include a new focus on design and sustainability, improvements to the system of developer contributions toward infrastructure, and ensuring more land is available for development where it is needed. The impact of the proposed changes to the planning system will be taken account of in due course though further iterations of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

What is the role of this document?

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) sets out the infrastructure requirements and funding mechanisms required to deliver the growth proposed in North Lincolnshire’s emerging Local Plan up to 2038. It will also set out who will be responsible for the provision of the infrastructure, where and when. In addition, it explains how we will work with our partners such as service providers, government agencies, developers, and neighbouring authorities to ensure that we have the right infrastructure delivered in the right place and at the right time. This will help the council to ensure that our decisions are evidence based.

This document has been prepared to:

- Coordinate the provision of infrastructure and services such as schools, utilities, highways, and greenspace in advance of new development.

- Estimate the costs and timing of individual projects and proposals, including the availability of existing funding sources and the extent of the funding that is needed to unlock the availability of funding from different sources and key stakeholders.
- Detail the scale and extent of development proposed to come forward in North Lincolnshire and the infrastructure needed to support it.
- Offer reassurance to the public that new development will not have an unreasonable impact on services and facilities.
- Deliver new infrastructure in a timely fashion to unlock and support development in the most sustainable locations.

The IDP is intended to be a live document that can be updated through active monitoring to inform decisions. It may therefore be updated to draw upon the annual monitoring and review process to provide more accurate costs, priorities and needs, and take account of the infrastructure that has been provided as the implementation of the Local Plan takes place. Any identified costs are based on the best available information at the time of publication and will be subject to change during the plan period.

This Infrastructure Delivery Plan forms an important part of the evidence base for implementing the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule for North Lincolnshire. The purpose of the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule is to demonstrate that a robust infrastructure funding gap exists.

To identify that there is an infrastructure funding gap, the council must identify a list of infrastructure including those schemes which are to be funded by s106 agreements and other funding sources. Therefore the council must consider: -

- additional infrastructure that is needed in North Lincolnshire to support development and growth set out in the Local Plan 2020-38 and
- any other funding sources that are available such as government funding, LEP funding and section 106 agreements.

What does infrastructure mean?

The term 'infrastructure' covers a wide range of services and facilities provided by public and private organisations. The definition of infrastructure is outlined in section 216(2) of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) includes—(a)roads and other transport facilities, (b)flood defences, (c)schools and other educational facilities, (d)medical facilities, (e)sporting and recreational facilities, and (f)open spaces. Infrastructure is therefore at the heart of town planning and addressed within this IDP by the following categories identified in the Table 1 below:

Table 1: Types of Infrastructure

Physical	Social	Environment
Local Highways, Strategic Highways and other transport	Health and social care	Green Infrastructure
Rail		Active Travel (Cycling and walking)
Public transport (rail and bus facilities and services)	Education (nursery, primary and secondary schools and SEND)	
Sustainable Transport including Public Rights of Way	Emergency services	
Flooding and Drainage	Heritage	

Water Supply, sewerage and waste water treatment	Leisure and Community Facilities (indoor and outdoor) including Open Space and Playing Pitches	
Energy	Social and Community Care	
Telecommunications	Cemeteries	
Waste and Minerals		

Section 2: Infrastructure Supporting Future Growth With North Lincolnshire

National

The delivery of infrastructure in the right location and time to meet future needs is a key priority for the Government. The planning system plays a vital role in delivering infrastructure to support growth. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that strategic policies should make sufficient provision for infrastructure covering transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, community facilities and the provision of minerals and energy. Furthermore, Local planning authorities should also be planning for infrastructure delivery for a minimum of 15 years from the point of adoption of a local plan.

By law, local authorities are required to prepare a long-term plan to guide, coordinate and facilitate the delivery of new infrastructure, such as new roads, utilities and schools, alongside new development to meet current and future needs. In particular, the council must set out what infrastructure is needed, who will fund and deliver it, and how it will be provided. This involves assessing the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure as well as its ability to meet future demands arising from future growth (e.g., housing and employment).

Government guidance makes it clear that infrastructure provision must not threaten the viability of development. Where infrastructure provision is uncertain, the consequences (including possible contingency arrangements and alternative strategies) should be addressed.

The National Infrastructure Delivery Plan (NIDP) (2016 -2021) sets out the government's position for infrastructure delivery. It commits the Government to invest over £100 billion by 2020-21 alongside private sector investment, in communications, energy, flooding, science and research, transport, waste and water. The A160/A180 Port of Immingham Highways England scheme was identified as a priority scheme in the NIDP.

The Government have also published a long term strategy called 'Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain Fit for the Future', which sets out the plans for creating an 'economy that boosts productivity and earning power throughout the UK' (November 2017). The Strategy sets out five foundations aligned to the vision for a transformed economy:

- Ideas – the world's most innovative economy.
- People – good jobs and greater earning power for all.
- Infrastructure – a major upgrade to the UK's infrastructure.
- Business environment – the best place to start and grow a business.
- Places – prosperous communities across the UK.

In the Strategy, 'Grand Challenges' are set to put the United Kingdom at the forefront of the industries of the future:

- AI & Data Economy – putting the UK at the forefront of the artificial intelligence and data revolution.
- Clean Growth – maximising the advantages for UK industry from the global shift to clean growth.
- Future of mobility – becoming a world leader in the way people, goods and services move.
- Ageing society – harnessing the power of innovation to help meet the needs of an ageing society.

Several key policies are set out in the Industrial Strategy around infrastructure, which present opportunities for future development and potential funding sources:

- Increase the National Productivity Investment Fund to £31bn, supporting investments in transport, housing, and digital infrastructure.
- Support the uptake of electric vehicles through £400m charging infrastructure investment and an extra £100m to extend the plugin car grant.
- Boost the UK's our digital infrastructure with over £1bn of public investment, including £176m for 5G and £200m of local areas to encourage roll out of full-fibre networks.

Furthermore, The Government have also launched a number of initiatives, including the Northern Powerhouse, to try rebalancing the economy by strengthening the competitiveness and economic performance of the North of England. These initiatives include devolving more power from Whitehall to local authorities and businesses and improving economic and transport links between northern cities and towns.

The Northern Powerhouse is described as “a vision for joining up the North’s great towns, cities and counties, pooling strengths, and tackling major barriers to productivity to unleash the full economic potential of the North”¹. The Northern Powerhouse Strategy sets out the government’s priorities for achieving the vision including addressing fundamental barriers to productivity. This includes improving connectivity both within and between towns, counties, and city regions; addressing the disparity in skills between the North and some other parts of the country; ensuring the North is an excellent place to start and grow a business; and promoting trade and investment across the North².

The vision of a transformed North was set out in the Northern Powerhouse Independent Economic Review³. It concluded that transformational growth would require investment and improved performance in a number of critical areas, especially education, skills, innovation and inward investment, alongside transport infrastructure and services for passengers, businesses and freight.

If these above issues are addressed, a ‘transformational economic future for the North,’ in which there are substantial improvements in the skills base, innovative performance, and transport connectivity, might be expected to have the following effects by 2050:

- GVA is projected to be 15% (£97bn) higher than ‘business as usual’ projected to 2050.
- Productivity substantially higher (4%) than ‘business as usual’ projection.
- Jobs 1.56m higher in 2059 than in 2015 and some 850,000 higher than the ‘business as usual’ scenario in 2050.

¹ Northern Powerhouse Strategy, HM Government, November 2016, p5

² Northern Powerhouse Strategy, HM Government, November 2016, p5

³ The Northern Powerhouse Independent Economic Review: Final Executive Summary Report, 24 June 2016, pi

Transport for the North

Transport for the North (TfN) forms part of the ambitions for the Northern Powerhouse and sets out the vision of “A thriving North of England where modern transport connections drive economic growth and support an excellent quality of life”. From 1 April 2018 TfN became England’s first subnational transport body, overseen by 20 Local Transport Authorities across the North. TfN have statutory status and a mandate to make recommendations on behalf of the North to the Department for Transport, Network Rail, Highways England and HS2 Ltd. North Lincolnshire Council is a constituent member of TfN with board membership.

TfN’s Strategic Transport Plan (STP) sets out the case for strategic transport infrastructure investment through to 2050. The STP, published in February 2019, sets out a vision for the North where world-class transport supports sustainable economic growth, excellent quality of life and improved opportunities for all. Drawn up and agreed by civic and business leaders, it sets out how the economy can be ‘levelled up’ through a pipeline of coordinated investments. The STP should support, align and integrate with combined authority, city region and local economic and transport plans. TfN has identified seven Strategic Development Corridors:

- Connecting the Energy Coasts.
- Central Pennines.
- Southern Pennines.
- West and Wales.
- East Coast to Scotland.
- West Coast to Sheffield.

North Lincolnshire is mainly involved in the Southern Pennines corridor work.

Midlands Engine

Midlands Connect published its first transport strategy in 2017. Since then, it has developed and progressed schemes that will bring the biggest social, economic, and environmental benefits to the region. The strategy outlines the actions to address productivity barriers across the Midlands, enabling businesses to create more jobs, export more goods and services, and grow their productivity. One of the long-term priorities is to improve connectivity to the Humber ports via the A46 Trans-Midlands Trade Corridor, which could see improvements and enhancements to the A15. Midlands Connect are currently in the process of refreshing their strategy to reflect the changes experienced as a result of Brexit, Covid-19 and the decarbonisation agenda.

Local Context

Our ambition is that North Lincolnshire is the best place for our residents and businesses. To achieve and sustain this ambition we need to make sure we plan not only for the needs of existing communities but that we also ensure it remains a destination of choice for potential future residents, as well as an area that is cleaner, greener and safer.

North Lincolnshire is transforming, and we want to continue to build on this success creating the best place for our residents. Amongst the transformational projects that are either completed or are under construction are:

- The Able Marine Energy Park on the South Humber Gateway is a strategic site that can develop as an energy cluster. This area has been designated as a Freeport in 2021 and allocated £75 million.

- The North Lincolnshire Shopping Park, which opened in October 2014, is a £23 million investment that created 300 jobs. The development is anchored by Marks and Spencer.
- The Humber University Technical College (UTC) in Scunthorpe, which opened in 2015, is an £11 million investment that created 600 student places and 220 jobs. The UTC provides a specialist engineering education for students from Years 10 to 13.
- The Maritime & Coastguard Agency's new Search & Rescue base operated by Bristow Group opened in 2015 at Humberside Airport. This £12m investment created 60 jobs.
- The BAE Systems Training Academy at Humberside Airport is a £5 million investment creating around 60 apprentice opportunities each year resulting in 150 jobs. It is a first of its kind for North Lincolnshire.
- The 4-star 103-room Hampton by Hilton Hotel at Humberside Airport is a £7m investment creating 100 jobs. It was developed in conjunction with the council supporting the project with a Regional Growth Fund grant. It opened in July 2017.
- £96.9m investment by Highways England to upgrade the A160 to a dual carriageway along with improvements to the A160/A180 Brocklesby Interchange and at the entrance to the South Humber Bank ports completed 2019.
- 95 per cent of homes and businesses in our area have access to superfast broadband and the council are committed to working with suppliers to bring the benefits of gigabit capable broadband to every property in North Lincolnshire.
- Priority Schools Building Programme (PSBP) - £60 million of Government funding has been used to rebuild and refurbish eight schools in North Lincolnshire including Baysgarth School in Barton, The Vale Academy in Brigg, Burton-Upon-Stather Primary School, Crosby Primary School, Oasis Academy Henderson Avenue in Scunthorpe, Brumby Junior School, and Ashby's Grange Lane Primary School (replacing Grange Lane Infant and Grange Lane Junior Schools).
- £13.5 million is to be invested in a number of our schools to maintain and improve buildings and facilities.
- 15 miles of North Lincolnshire's coastline between the Humber Bridge at Barton upon Humber and South Killingholme will be part of the England Coastal Path. It is due to open in 2019.
- £60 million invested in Scunthorpe town centre as part of a major programme to become a centre for business, learning and living.
- £800,000 investment in new market in Ashby High Street, Scunthorpe (opened November 2017), and £4 million invested in the newly opened St John's Market in Scunthorpe town centre.
- Over £13 million has been invested to deliver 3.8 kilometres of hard flood defences along the River Trent between Keadby Bridge and M181 motorway bridge. This will facilitate the Lincolnshire Lakes development.
- Over £4 million has been invested to deliver to Northern Junction on the M181.
- Over £20 million funding has been secured from the Towns Fund to invest in a number of projects within the urban area of Scunthorpe.

Approach And Stakeholder Engagement

The facilities, installations and services needed to support communities and enable the local economy to thrive includes those set out in the table below. Each type is considered in detail in the following sections.

Various agencies are responsible for building, maintaining and operating the different types of infrastructure. North Lincolnshire Council have liaised with these agencies for their input to the Local Plan process and provides information to them to assist with their forward service plans and strategies. The main providers consulted in the preparation of this IDP are set out in the table below.

Many are also regarded as ‘statutory consultees’ in the planning application process where there is a requirement set out in law to consult a specific body, who are then under a duty to respond providing advice on the proposal in question.

Category	Type	Provider
Education	Early Year	North Lincolnshire Council and various private nursery and pre-school providers
	Schools (primary and secondary schools and SEND)	North Lincolnshire council and academies
Emergency Services	Police	Humberside Constabulary
	Fire and Rescue	
	Ambulance	East Midland Ambulance Service
	Emergency Planning	North Lincolnshire Council
Green and Blue	Open Space and Playing Pitches	North Lincolnshire Council and developer/management companies
	Flooding and Drainage	Environment Agency, North Lincolnshire Council and developers
Transport	Local Highways, Strategic Highways and other transport	Highways England and North Lincolnshire Council
	Public transport (rail and bus facilities and services)	Local Bus companies, North Lincolnshire Council and Network Rail
	Sustainable Transport including Public Rights of Way. Active Travel (Cycling and walking)	North Lincolnshire Council and Sustrans
	Water Supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment	Anglian Water and Severn Trent
Utilities	Energy	Northern Power
	Telecommunications	BT Openreach
	Waste and Minerals	North Lincolnshire Council
Social	Health and social care	North Lincolnshire Council
	Cemeteries	North Lincolnshire Council
	Leisure and Community Facilities	North Lincolnshire Council and private companies
	Community facilities (libraries, museums, cemeteries).	North Lincolnshire Council

	Extra Care Housing	North Lincolnshire Council and developers
	Primary care - GPs and health centres	Northern Lincolnshire NHS Clinical Commissioning Group and various GP surgeries
	Secondary care – Hospital	Northern Lincolnshire and Google NHS Trust

After collating all the information gathered from the relevant providers, the known projects are shown in the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) that supports the IDP (see Appendix 1). Alongside the identification of infrastructure projects, it is also best practice to identify timescales and establish the importance of each infrastructure item to the delivery of the emerging Local Plan.

The IDP considers the current and future capacity of the infrastructure to support the delivery of the proposed growth within the emerging plan. Although respondents were asked to provide information on the current and future capacity of the infrastructure that they are responsible for, such information was often not forthcoming or not available, especially from those organisations that operate regionally or nationally. The work was therefore supplemented by a desk-based assessment. Published reports, business plans and investment strategies were reviewed to obtain additional background information and data.

For instance, there are some items that must be delivered in advance of development taking place or being occupied. Other infrastructure items are essential to the emerging local plan strategy, and these projects are then prioritised to give an indication of whether they are 'Critical', 'Essential', or 'Highly Desirable'. These terms, for the purpose of the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule, are as follows:

- **Critical infrastructure:** infrastructure that must happen to enable physical development to take place. Critical infrastructure items may be required in order to 'unlock' development sites and are critical to enable the delivery of growth in North Lincolnshire. Failure to provide these pieces of infrastructure could result in significant delays in the delivery of development.
- **Essential infrastructure:** infrastructure that is required if development is to be achieved in a timely and sustainable manner. Although infrastructure in this category is unlikely to prevent physical development in the short term, failure to invest in it could result in delays in development in the medium or long term. This type of infrastructure needs to be provided in a coordinated manner alongside development to ensure that the impacts of development are mitigated, and to avoid unacceptable overuse of existing facilities, or leaving new developments without necessary facilities.
- **Highly Desirable infrastructure:** infrastructure that is required to deliver the overall spatial strategy objectives but is unlikely to prevent development in the short or medium term. Although infrastructure identified within this category may have a lower level of priority than critical or essential infrastructure, its importance to the delivery of sustainable development and the emerging Local Plan strategy should not be underestimated.

Timing

The timing of delivery of infrastructure schemes is dependent upon a number of key factors, including when development comes forward, the point at which an infrastructure project is

actually required, and the timing of funding being made available. Given this complexity, the Infrastructure Delivery Plan breaks down the timescale for delivery into three tranches:

- Phase 1: five years and less.
- Phase 2: six to 11 years.
- Phase 3: 12-18 years.

In some instances, the timing of delivery may straddle two of these periods, while, for other items, the timing of infrastructure delivery could be more variable and may take place periodically throughout the life of the Local Plan. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan therefore indicates broadly when schemes are likely to be delivered. However, this will be kept under regular review and will inevitably change over the course of the Local Plan period.

How will infrastructure be monitored and reviewed?

This plan is based on the best available information at the time of publication. It provides a snapshot of what infrastructure and services are needed to meet future demand arising from population and economic growth in North Lincolnshire. The IDP will be regularly updated to make sure it reflects the emerging priorities. The council will review and monitor the progress of projects on a regular basis against the timescales and set out in this schedule.

Delivery Of Infrastructure And Funding

How is infrastructure delivered and who provides it?

The delivery of the infrastructure identified within this IDP is key to supporting the development of the housing and employment allocations identified within the emerging North Lincolnshire Local Plan. Without the appropriate infrastructure the impact from the development may not be appropriately mitigated and this could render the development unsustainable or unacceptable.

North Lincolnshire Council will work with a wide range of providers from the public, private and voluntary sectors to ensure that the correct infrastructure is delivered at the right time. Our role will include:

- Provide and maintain council services such as waste collection, managing and maintaining parks and public spaces, recreational and sport facilities and schools within our ownership.
- The Local Planning Authority will use its powers to increase the quality of new development within North Lincolnshire and ensure the correct infrastructure is delivered alongside all new development.
- As the Local Highways Authority, we have a wide range of powers and responsibilities to provide an efficient transport network, encourage environmentally friendly transport and improve the environmental quality of roads and other transport routes with high-quality design, landscaping and appropriate materials.
- We will use our own land to support projects where appropriate. This may include selling sites to developers or other agencies. In addition, we will buy land where this can help facilitate the provision of infrastructure. Where necessary, we will use our compulsory-purchase powers.

Alongside the council there are a number of organisations that provide a role in delivering infrastructure. Table 2 below provides an example of the different organisations and their roles.

Table 2: List of Organisations and Roles

Organisation	Role
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Private Sector Companies	The private sector will fund most of the projects and proposals set out in this plan. Developers and landowners are expected to make contributions towards the delivery of infrastructure to support new development.
Local Authorities	Local authorities have a responsibility to provide and maintain a large proportion of the infrastructure needed to support our communities such as roads, schools, libraries and household waste facilities.
Local Enterprise Partnership	This partnership is a group of representatives from business, education and other public organisations that is working together to improve the economy of the Greater Lincolnshire area. The partnership bids for funding to support infrastructure and other economic spending over the long-term and is a likely source of funding for a number of projects in North Lincolnshire.
Government agencies and departments	Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes England • Highways England – motorways and the trunk road network. • Network Rail and rail operators – network and stations; and • Environment Agency. • Sport England
Private utility companies	Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • telecom operators including BT. • water companies (e.g. Severn Trent and Anglia Water). and • gas and electricity companies.
Town and Parish Councils	Villages Halls, some parks and open space.
Heath Bodies	Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Health Services • North Lincolnshire Clinical and Commissioning Group.

How will infrastructure be funded?

In most cases the private sector will be able to invest and provide the infrastructure needed to support and enable the growth identified within the emerging North Lincolnshire Local Plan to take place. Developers will contribute towards the provision of new infrastructure and the improvements to existing provision for example new roads, opens spaces and expansion to existing community facilities to meet the needs created from the new development. In some cases, the infrastructure will need planning in a coordinated way between public and private partners particularly where multiple agencies are involved.

At the same time, the emerging local plan also needs to ensure that the requirements for additional infrastructure does not disincentivise development by making it unviable. The local plan wide viability work has identified that North Lincolnshire is a low value area making profit margins on some development small and non-existent. In preparing the emerging local plan the council have taken this into account when considering future allocations and infrastructure requirements.

How will contributions be sought?

Developers will be expected to contribute toward infrastructure provision in the following ways:

Section 106 Agreements

Section 106 Agreements are legal agreements which contain planning obligations that are negotiated between the local authority and the developer/landowner of the land to mitigate the impact of the new development. Any Planning obligation must be:

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms,
- directly related to the development; and
fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

In North Lincolnshire section 106 agreements are used to secure planning obligations for affordable housing, education, public transport, open space and recreation, health and sustainable drainage systems subject to the viability.

Community Infrastructure Levy

This levy will allow us to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects. Once adopted, CIL will secure financial contributions from developers to fund the provision, improvement, replacement, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure to support development in the local area. The levy will be set out in a charging schedule to establish how funds will be spent on things such as, road improvements, flood defences, education provisions, medical facilities, and open space.

As part of the emerging North Lincolnshire Local Plan, the council are considering introducing CIL subject to viability. The new levy will not replace Section 106 agreements altogether, but it will become part of the mechanism for infrastructure funding. Section 106 agreements will remain in force to secure the provision of affordable housing and other site specific contributions for example maintaining public open spaces and sustainable drainage features. Both these mechanisms will complement each other so developers are not being double charged for planning obligations.

The introduction of a levy will deliver a number of benefits for example it will provide developers with more certainty as to what infrastructure provision they are contributing towards and this will expedite the development process. For the council it gives them more freedom to decide where the revenue from CIL can be spent compared to the section 106 mechanism.

New Homes Bonus

We receive additional revenue from the government for delivering new housing. We can use this income to fund infrastructure.

Funding Non-Development Related Infrastructure

It is important to note that local authorities cannot require developers to fund existing deficiencies in infrastructure provision. Where these are noted, other sources of funding must be considered. Historically, much of the provision of infrastructure required to support existing communities has been funded by local authorities (from the Council tax, government support grants and capital receipts). However, given the reduction in financial support for local authorities, increasingly other channels, often through bidding to sub-regional, regional or national funding pots. These are often announced at short notice. The information in the IDP will therefore help the Council and its partners be ready with relevant information as and when funding sources are announced or bidding windows open.

Section 3: Scale And Distribution Of Growth Planned Across North Lincolnshire

North Lincolnshire Council's emerging Local Plan sets out the development strategy to meet the housing and employment needs for North Lincolnshire between 2020 and 2038. The retention, provision of, and timely delivery of new infrastructure is fundamental to the delivery of the plan. Proposed policies, housing and employment allocations and support text will make specific references to infrastructure requirements.

This IDP supports Local Plan Policy ID1 in providing the framework and evidence for securing infrastructure provision and how development proposals will be required to provide and contribute towards new or improved infrastructure. As previously noted, the NPPF requires Local Plans to set out the specific infrastructure requirements for proposed allocations. The housing and employment allocation policies therefore identify key items of infrastructure that will be required to make applications acceptable in planning terms. These requirements have been tested through the viability assessment of the emerging Local Plan.

The emerging North Lincolnshire Local Plan is informed by the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (November 2020). The Council places great emphasis on economic growth and the benefits that a prosperous economy will bring about for the residents of North Lincolnshire. This is supported through the Council Plan, Economic Growth Plan and the Local Economic Assessment. There is over 190 hectares of allocated employment sites across North Lincolnshire, key sites include Normanby Enterprise Park, Sandtoft Business Park and the South Humber Bank as a strategic employment site.

The North Lincolnshire Housing Needs Assessment identifies an overall local housing need of 7,524 net additional dwellings over the plan period 2020-2038, the equivalent of 396 dwellings per annum. Larger development will take place in Scunthorpe and the Principal Towns of Barton upon Humber and Brigg, whilst there will be opportunities for growth in the Large Service Centres, Larger Rural Settlements and Smaller Rural Settlements through the provision of appropriately sized allocations or through infill opportunities within their defined settlement development limit. The largest proposed allocation is Lincolnshire Lakes which will deliver 2,150 homes through the creation of three sustainable villages.

Section 4: Infrastructure Requirements

Physical Infrastructure

Highways, Access And Transport

Transport and movement are a key issue for the delivery of the strategic objectives in the emerging Local Plan. Both private and public transport infrastructure requirements need to be considered consisting of private and commercial vehicular movements, buses, trains, walking and cycling.

Road Infrastructure

Strategic Roads: Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

The M180/A180 runs east/west through North Lincolnshire with the A160 linking to the Humber Ports. Highways England has advised that no significant works are required to upgrade the road highway network to accommodate growth proposed by the Local Plan.

The M181 acts as the main access to the west of Scunthorpe. Significant growth is proposed at this location by the Lincolnshire Lakes scheme which aims to deliver 2,150 homes by 2038 with further growth planned at this strategic location. North Lincolnshire Council has worked with Highways England to seek the de-trunking and de-classification of the M181 to provide access into Lincolnshire Lakes.

Whilst the existing strategic road network can accommodate the level of growth planned at Lincolnshire Lakes, two new junctions on the M181 are required to access the site in addition to providing linkages through to the western fringe of Scunthorpe. The southern terminating junction is required to provide access between the strategic highway network (M181) and the B1450 Burringham Road with the northern junction being sited a further 1.2km north on the current M181. Both of these junctions will take the form of at grade roundabouts.

How will it be funded?

The northern junction has been costed at £4.5m which has been fully funded by the Greater Lincolnshire LEP and is currently being constructed. The southern junction has been costed at £13m. Grant funding of £8.9m has been obtained through the Housing and Growth Fund by Highways England. The remaining costs are to be funded by planning obligations through S106 Agreements with private sector developers at Lincolnshire Lakes.

Local Roads: Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

The Local Highway Authority has identified a number of local highway upgrades that will be required in order to deliver the growth aspirations of the Local Plan. These include:

- Lincolnshire Lakes east/west link road (as part of the Primary Route).
- Scotter Road/ Brumby Common Lane Junction capacity upgrade.
- New Junction on the B1450 Burringham Road to access Lincolnshire Lakes Villages 2 and 3.
- Lincolnshire Lakes B1450 Burringham Road upgrade.
- Scotter Road/ Moorwell Road junction capacity upgrade
- Scotter Road/ South Park Industrial Estate junction capacity upgrade
- Scotter Road / Brumby Wood Lane junction capacity upgrade.
- Brigg Link Road
- North Killingholme Airfield access improvements
- Sandtoft Airfield access improvements
- New Road Roundabout on A1077 to access employment site (Policy EC1-2)

Lincolnshire Lakes

The two local road schemes at Lincolnshire Lakes form access routes from the strategic highway network (M181) through the site and towards the western fringe of Scunthorpe. The first scheme includes a new east/west link road (as part of the Primary Route) which will link the northern junction through to the junction of Scotter Road South and West Common Lane. The new link road and junction upgrades have been costed at £6,398,799.

The second scheme includes a capacity upgrade improvement to the B1450 Burringham Road and Scotter Road Roundabout Junction. This will include widening of the existing carriageway. This scheme will cost approximately £1,000,000 and will be delivered by the private sector. A planning application (PA/2020/1295) has been submitted by the developer which includes the construction and refurbishment of the pedestrian footpaths and cycleways along the B1450 Burringham Road and to undertake improvements to the existing roundabout to increase traffic capacity. This application is expected to be determined later this year.

There are a number of other schemes proposed to open up the development land to improve capacity on the local network to cater for the additional housing growth, these include a new junction on the B1450 to access the villages 2 and 3 within the Lincolnshire lakes area, Scotter Road/ Moorwell Road junction capacity upgrade, Scotter Road/ South Park Industrial Estate junction capacity upgrade and Scotter Road / Brumby Wood Lane junction capacity upgrade. These improvements and new infrastructure will be delivered by the private sector as part of the development of the villages.

Brigg

The Brigg link road provides an alternative route through the centre of Brigg from Atherton Way to the east and the A18 Wrawby Road to the west. The road will also open up land to deliver 820 homes. The Brigg Link Road has been costed at £8,821,000.

North Killingholme Airfield

To deliver 138ha of employment land for Business E(g), General Industrial B2 and Storage and Distribution B8 uses at North Killingholme Airfield a new access road is required. Two options have been appraised, both connect the airfield to East Halton Road to the east of the site and subsequently to the strategic road network via the A160.

The first option forms a 7.3m wide single carriageway 700m link road to East Halton Road from the south-eastern corner of the proposed employment allocation. It has been costed at £1.9m. The second option connects to East Halton Road via a new link from the south of the employment allocation over the railway line to West Middle Mere Road which is proposed for widening and upgrade. This option has been costed at £4m and is anticipated to be funded by the private sector.

South Humber Bank

To deliver 900ha of employment land for Business E(g), General Industrial B2 and Storage and Distribution B8 uses at South Humber Bank strategic employment sites the following junction and road improvements are required:

- Junction improvement at Rosper Road/Haven Road
- Localised improvements to Haven Road.

It is anticipated that these improvements will cost approximately £1,500,000 and will need to be completed by the private sector alongside the proposed allocation being developed.

The Able Marine Energy Park has recently become a Humber Freeport and will be designated as a 'tax site' with freeport status in which approximately £75m in government funding has been approved to support the proposals. The Humber is one of eight areas in the UK to be designated as a special trading zone, which will allow selected sites to invest and attract major manufactures by lowering tariffs.

Sandtoft Industrial Estate

A new connection to the M180 is required to deliver 55.3ha of employment land for business E(g) and storage and distribution uses at Sandtoft Airfield to the west of the district. 3 options have been appraised to connect the employment allocation to the strategic road network.

Several studies have been undertaken as part of the evidence base for the Sandtoft Industrial Estate proposed allocation. These include a transport assessment which looks at how the proposed employment site can be linked to the local and strategic highways network. The assessment considered 3 options which comprised of the following:

- Option 1: A new junction to M180 with direct link to the proposed employment land allocation.
- Option 2: A new link road running parallel to the south of the M180 though to junction 2 with the A161 at Belton.
- Option 3: Upgrading Idle Bank Road to the northeast of the site to connect to the A18 to north. Carriageway widening and improvements will be required including at the M180 overbridge and the junction of Idle Bank Road and the A18.

The third option was considered the most viable and suitable option and has been taken forward as part of the proposed allocation. This option will cost approximately £4,000,000.

Land north of Doncaster Road Scunthorpe Employment Site

A new junction will be required on the A1077 to access Land north of Doncaster Road proposed employment site. The access is currently proposed to be a roundabout and has been costed at £1,000,000. This will be delivered by the private sector in consultation with North Lincolnshire Council Highways Department.

How will it be funded?

The local road infrastructure schemes funding mechanisms will be provided through developer contributions under Section 278 or Section 106. The timeline for mitigation measures are linked to the expected delivery of each site allocation.

Lincolnshire Lakes

The local highway improvement schemes at Lincolnshire Lakes are to be delivered by private sector developers at the site. It is not anticipated that grant funding will be required to assist the private sector to deliver the east/west link road and junction improvements or the B1450 Burringham Road upgrade.

Brigg Link Road

The Brigg Link Road will be delivered by the private sector developer at the site. The council will also look for alternative funding to assist and accelerate the delivery of the site. So far, the council submitted the scheme to the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership to be included on the pipeline projects list for future funding.

North Killingholme Airfield

The proposed new access to North Killingholme Airfield is expected to be delivered by the private sector. The Council will continue to work with the developer of the site to identify any grant funding that may assist with delivery of the new access road. It is anticipated that any future grant funding will require match funding by the private sector.

Sandtoft Industrial Estate

New access arrangements to Sandtoft Airfield are expected to be delivered by the private sector. The Council will continue to work with the developer of the of the site to identify any grant funding that may assist with the delivery of the new access arrangements. It is anticipated that any future grant funding will require match funding by the private sector.

South Humber Bank

The improvement works to Rosper Road/Haven Road junction and the localised works to Haven Road are expected to be delivered by the private sector. The Council will work with developer of the of the site to identify any grant funding that may assist with the delivery of the new access arrangements. It is anticipated that any future grant funding will require match funding by the private sector.

Land north of Doncaster Road Scunthorpe Employment Site

New access arrangements to North of Doncaster Road Scunthorpe are expected to be delivered by the private sector. The Council will work with developer of the of the site to identify any grant funding that may assist with the delivery of the new access arrangements. It is anticipated that any future grant funding will require match funding by the private sector.

Public Transport

Rail Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

North Lincolnshire has 12 railways stations across three lines with regular passenger services. The main east/west line through the district forms part of the southern trans-pennine route running from Cleethorpes in the east to Manchester Airport in the west. This line serves Scunthorpe and provides regular services to Grimsby, Doncaster (with connection to the East Coast Main Line), Sheffield and Manchester. Two other local lines serve the principal towns of Barton upon Humber and Brigg in addition to smaller settlements within the district.

Network Rail has not identified any capacity issues in response to proposed growth in the district by the Local Plan.

How will it be funded?

No capacity issues have been identified in response to proposed growth in the North Lincolnshire by the Local Plan.

Bus Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

There are two main providers of bus services in North Lincolnshire. Stagecoach Ltd. and Hornsby Travel Ltd. who provide regular key bus services in and around Scunthorpe in addition to connections to the principal towns of Barton upon Humber and Brigg and many of the larger settlements. A further demand responsive service 'JustGo North Lincs' run by Stagecoach Ltd. provides on demand services between North Lincolnshire's rural settlements. Further development within Scunthorpe including the Lincolnshire Lakes Strategic Allocation Area, the Principal towns and the Larger Rural Service Centres will be able to support commercially viable bus services.

No capacity issues have been identified in response to proposed growth in the emerging North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

How will it be funded?

No requirements have been identified that require funding. However, any future specific improvements will be funded by the private sector through Section 106 Agreements as part of any planning application.

Walking And Cycling Infrastructure Capacity And Requirements

North Lincolnshire Council is committed to increasing the uptake of sustainable modes of travel, both as a leisure activity and as a form of active travel and advancing the decarbonisation agenda. Travel by walking and cycling can provide massive benefits for the health and wellbeing of residents and can be a simple and straightforward way to access essential services and facilities, get to work or simply enjoy leisure time.

North Lincolnshire Council manage the Public Rights of Way network through North Lincolnshire and maintain the definitive map of Rights of Way in the authority area.

The public rights of way network includes:

- Footpaths – over which the right of way is on foot only.
- Bridleways – available for pedestrians, horse riders, and pedal cyclists.
- Restricted byways – for all traffic except mechanically propelled vehicles i.e. except for motor vehicles or motorbikes.
- Byways open to all traffic – carriageways over which the right of way is on foot, on horseback and for vehicular traffic, but which are used mainly for walking, riding and cycling.
- Cycle tracks – a way over which there is a right of way on pedal cycle and possibly also on foot. (Cycle tracks arise as a result of conversion from footpath to 'cycle track' under the Cycle Tracks Act 1984 or a construction under the Highways Act 1980).

North Lincolnshire Council are currently preparing an Integrated Transport Strategy which will include further details on proposed enhancements to the public right of way network. A Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan will be prepared as a supplementary document to the Integrated Transport Strategy. Currently no capacity issues have been identified in response to the proposed growth in the North Lincolnshire by the emerging Local Plan. However, small scale improvements may be required on a site by site basis and all new development will be expected to provide high quality walking and cycling infrastructure within the site boundary with connection to the existing public rights of way network.

How will it be funded?

No requirements have been identified that require funding. However, any small scale site specific improvements will be funded by the private sector through Section 106 Agreements.

Flooding And Drainage

The NPPF (2021) requires a risk based sequential approach to flood risk, to avoid high risk areas and steer development to areas at lower risk. As well as minimising risk to the development itself, development should not increase flood risk elsewhere, and opportunities should be taken to reduce risk downstream, such as by reducing run off rates.

The Environment Agency (EA) publishes the Flood Map for Planning which identifies areas at low, medium and high annual probability of flooding, known as flood zones 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The map does not take account of existing flood defences but shows where they are present. The definitions of the flood zones are as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance- Flood Risk and Coastal Change. Reference should, therefore, also be made to the local Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) when considering location and potential future flood risks to developments and land uses. The SFRA should assess the risk from all sources of flooding, now and in the future, taking account of the impacts of climate change and should assess the impact that land use changes and development in the area will have on flood risk.

Flood risk is a significant issue in North Lincolnshire with approximately 50% of land being located within high flood risk, and the main Rivers of the Humber, Trent and Ancholme and the Isle of Axholme all set in a low-lying landscape. The sources of flooding in North Lincolnshire include tidal (from the sea) fluvial (from rivers) and pluvial (rainfall). In recent years, surface water flooding has become an increasing concern because of more intensive rainfall events. Tidal flooding is also of concern in terms of higher tide levels and being vulnerable to North Sea tidal surges (as seen, for example, in December 2013).

The Environment Agency (EA) has permissive powers to maintain watercourses, (main rivers) and its own flood defences. North Lincolnshire Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and is responsible for managing flood risk from ordinary watercourses, ground water and surface water. North Lincolnshire Council is also responsible for the management and maintenance of 3.8km of hard flood defence on the right bank of the River Trent between Keadby Bridge and the M180 Motorway Bridge.

Work has been ongoing with stakeholders, including the Environment Agency and North Lincolnshire Council, as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), to identify the flood risk issues associated with new development and how these may be overcome. However, tidal flooding is of particular concern due to the potential consequences to the coastal areas should the defences breach or be overtopped; the likelihood of such events occurring will also increase with climate change. During the next 100 years North Sea tidal surges (as seen, for example, in December 2013) will become more frequent and, unless coastal and tidal defences are improved as sea level rises, breaches and overtopping will become increasingly likely. Such events will impact industry and the North Lincolnshire economy unless an appropriate flood risk management strategy is in place. North Lincolnshire Council will work closely with partners to ensure the policies of the Local Plan are implemented. The Council is working closely with the Environment Agency on a 'Managed Adaptive Approach' (MAA) within river catchment areas between now and the current climate change predictions until 2115 in, for example, the Lincolnshire Lakes development area within the lower Trent floodplain.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are drainage systems which aim to holistically manage water runoff onsite to reduce the quantity and increase the quality of surface water that drains into sewers from a development. They can take the form of ponds, permeable paving, green

roofs, swales, or wetlands, for example. They are, in effect, a collection of water management techniques or practices that aim to align modern drainage systems with a natural water process. SuDS help to make urban drainage systems more compatible with components of the natural water cycle such as storm surge overflows. They have become popular recently due to a better understanding of how urban development can affect natural environments, alongside an increased concern for issues relating to climate change and sustainability.

Local authorities play a key role in promoting greener approaches such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). These practices can reduce the risk of flooding and improve overall sustainability. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, there is a further requirement to use SUDS. This will be delivered to an agreed standard. SUDS should be considered at an early stage and those involved in development in North Lincolnshire are advised to consider the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) publication 'Planning for SUDS –making it happen'.

North Lincolnshire's Local Plan will support the Government's continuing commitment to protect people and property from flood risk by ensuring sustainable drainage systems are provided as part of any new major development of 10 or more dwellings; or equivalent non-residential or mixed development wherever this is appropriate. This approach is supported by national policy that currently requires all new developments in areas at risk of flooding to give priority to the use of sustainable drainage systems.

When considering planning applications local planning authorities consult the relevant lead local flood authority on the management of surface water; to satisfy themselves that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and ensure through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for the ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development. The sustainable drainage system should be designed to ensure that the maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate.

Where flood risk is a significant issue Local Plans must be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources. North Lincolnshire has an SFRA (2011) in place that is currently being updated as evidence for this new Local Plan. Alongside this the Environment Agency is developing, in partnership with 12 Local Authorities (including North Lincolnshire Council and the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership), a new tidal flood risk management strategy for the Humber known as 'H2100+'. Its aim is wider than managing tidal flood risk and includes supporting sustainable development and a prosperous Humber. Consequently, H2100+ is a key strategy for the future of North Lincolnshire and, indeed, the wider Humber. This is due to be submitted to Defra for approval at the end of 2021. When H2100+ is adopted, it will be important for the Local Plan to reflect the aspirations of this strategy as it will have a key role to play in delivering flood risk management into the future. This could involve safeguarding areas of land for future flood risk management infrastructure or securing long-term managed adaptive approaches (MAA), such as that agreed for the Lincolnshire Lakes area.

As the Lead Flood Authority North Lincolnshire Council have produced the North Lincolnshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) which was published August 2016. The Strategy sets out the objectives for North Lincolnshire Council as Lead Local Flood Authority to work in partnership with all stakeholders to understand more comprehensively, reduce, manage and to prepare for flood events.

A key measure within the LFRMS is to ensure robust application of flood risk policy for new development to avoid increased flood risk. In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, North Lincolnshire Council will seek to ensure planning applications demonstrate:

- All flooding issues have been taken into account.
- Most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk.
- Development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant.
- Any residual flood risk can be safely managed.
- Priority is given to Sustainable Drainage Systems.

Paragraph 157 of the NPPF states ‘all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property.’ It is only in truly exceptional circumstances - such as those relating to the Lincolnshire Lakes development - that it may be appropriate to develop land at risk of flooding for sustainability reasons or to avoid economic and social blight in an area. If it is not possible for particular development to be located in zones with a lower risk of flooding (taking into account wider sustainability objectives) the exception test may have to be applied. This depends on the vulnerability of the proposed use as set out in Planning Practice Guidance. The sequential test for the site allocations for the Local Plan has been undertaken.

If it is not possible for development to be located in zones with a lower risk of flooding certain types of development, as outlined in Planning Practice Guidance, will then need to pass the exception test. The exception test seeks to ensure that such development:

- would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk; and
- will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users without increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

All planning applications in flood zones 2 and 3 must be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment and the above tests applied, where necessary, as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance. In flood zone 1 a site-specific flood risk assessment will be required for: sites of 1 hectare or more; land identified in the strategic flood risk assessment as being at increased flood risk in future; or sites that may be subject to other sources of flooding where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use.

The sequential test will need to be applied to and passed by all developments proposed in flood zones 2 & 3 (combined in the SFRA on the basis that areas currently in flood zone 2 will be at greater risk in future owing to climate change, thereby becoming flood zone 3) and areas of hazard shown on the Environment Agency’s hazard mapping. As part of this process consideration must also be given to risks identified from other sources including ground water, surface water, and other drainage infrastructure. These risks are identified in the SFRA and shown on the supporting interactive map.

The Local Plan aims to follow the above principles and allocate future housing and employment developments in area of lowest flood risk where possible in the most sustainable settlements taking account of all other constraints. The local plan evidence base will provide evidence to ensure that any site allocated within a high flood risk area can be made safe and not increase the risk of flooding to third parties. Through the Strategic Housing and Economic Availability Assessment sites were assessed on a number of factors including flood risk to allocate as many sites as possible in the low flood risk areas.

North Lincolnshire Council has prepared an Overarching Flood Risk Strategy for the Lincolnshire Lakes proposal. Any proposed development in this area must refer to the Overarching Flood Risk Strategy and take account of updated climate change allowances for

sea level rise as it evolves. Mott MacDonald produced the Lincolnshire Lakes Flood Risk Assessment (LLFRA) (8th August 2019). This assessment identifies further elements of flood risk, resilience and resistance that will need to be considered on a site by site basis in order for each developer to determine suitable development levels and strategic to mitigate flood risk. The LLFRA discusses mitigation options for each development area for all identified sources of flood risk.

The proposed flood levels in the flood plain area are dictated by the adopted flood defence scheme on the right bank of the River Trent between the M180 bridge and Keadby Railway Bridge that was completed in August 2019. This scheme is in summary, a sheet pile wall that has been installed with a managed overflow area to locally control levels in the channel. These flood defence works along the River Trent aim to reduce the risk of breach between the M180 and Keadby Bridge to improve the safety of the Lincolnshire Lakes development and the settlement of Burringham.

The Greater Lincolnshire Local Economic Partnership have published the Water Management Plan 2015-2040 to support the delivery of the Strategic Economic Plan. This plan sets out the following:

- aims and objectives for water management as a driver for economic growth.
- Identifies current, emerging and future projects that will secure these aims and objectives.
- Sets out the water supply challenges for Greater Lincolnshire and the potential construction of major new reservoirs and/ or water distribution infrastructure.
- Establishes a 'pipeline' of potential bids for funding from a range of sources.
- Draws on core actions set out in the three Lead Local Flood Authorities' Local Flood Risk Management Strategies where these directly contribute to economic growth.
- Promotes integration between flood risk and water resource management in terms of focused projects that facilitate economic growth.
- Defines specific opportunities to promote co-operative ventures with neighbouring LEPS.

and further information is available from:

https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/assets/documents/Water_Management_Plan.pdf

Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

North Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy DQE6 adds to national planning policy related to an upfront sequential test; an exception test where required; and an appropriately detailed site-specific flood risk assessment (FRA). New development within flood risk areas will be expected to investigate/assess the potential risks from all known sources of flooding and demonstrate how these risks can be managed as part of the FRA. Mitigation measures will be needed, and developers will need to ensure that appropriate evacuation and flood response procedures are in place. All new development will be expected to incorporate water management measures to reduce surface water run-off (e.g., sustainable drainage systems) and ensure that it does not increase flood risk elsewhere.

The Lincolnshire Lakes Sustainable Villages will require onsite flood mitigation in accordance with the Overarching Flood Risk Strategy for Lincolnshire Lakes and any future updates. This strategy identifies the flood level required within the developable area in accordance with the adopted right bank flood defence improvements that were completed in August 2020. The current strategy identifies high level figures for flood water attenuation that will be integrated within the proposed lakes, ponds, and wetland areas. These include the following:

- Northern Allocation: 35150 cubic metres

- Southern Allocation: 94050 cubic metres

No other major schemes have been identified at this stage as requiring major flood management interventions. There is the potential that other schemes will come forward during the life of the plan which also require flood risk and water management infrastructure. However, as noted above, all schemes over 10 dwellings (and equivalent non-residential) will need to consider Sustainable Drainage Systems through design, layout and then infrastructure, potentially integrated with green infrastructure.

How will it be funded?

The improvement to 3.8km of the River Trent Right Bank Flood Defence scheme was completed in August 2019 and funded by the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership through the Local Growth Fund and North Lincolnshire Council. The remaining flood mitigation measures will be funded by the private sector as part of the delivery of the Lincolnshire Lakes Sustainable Villages.

Any other flood mitigation or sustainable drainage systems maintenance will be funded by the private sector and future maintenance will be secured through a Section 106 agreement.

Water Supply And Wastewater

Water supply and wastewater disposal functions in the UK are undertaken by several water and sewerage companies who are the statutory undertakers for the respective functions (some companies exclusively supply water). Water and sewerage companies (WaSCs) have a general duty to provide water supply and sewerage to new development. The content of adopted development plans and liaison with local planning authorities are therefore critical to investment planning by water companies.

The principal duties of a water and sewerage undertaker are set out in the Water Industry Act (WIA) 1991. Section 37 of the Act places a duty upon a water undertaker to develop and maintain an efficient and economical system of water supply within its area. Also, Section 94 places a duty upon a sewerage undertaker to provide, improve and extend a system of public sewers to ensure that its area is effectively drained.

Anglian Water, Severn Trent, Yorkshire Water are appointed as the water and sewerage undertakers within North Lincolnshire. The Water Services Regulation Authority (Ofwat) is the economic regulator of water and sewerage companies in England and Wales. For every five year asset management planning (AMP) cycle, companies submit a business plan to Ofwat. The plans set out each company's view of what it needs to do to maintain its assets, improve services to customers and deal with its impact on the environment. The funding is linked to the setting of customer bills (the so-called "price review" or PR). Any new infrastructure requirements which arise after agreement of the five year AMP will normally be considered for the following AMP period if they cannot be accommodated within the current capital programme. AMP 6 covers the period 2015 to 2020, and AMP 7 2020 to 2025.

The Environment Agency (EA) is the environmental regulator for the water industry and sets water quality standards to ensure compliance with, for example the Water Framework Directive. The Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) effectively undertakes the same function. Where works are required to meet new regulatory/ legislative requirements, growth would be accommodated in the design of the project.

Under Section 106 of the WIA 1991, developers have a right to connect to the existing sewerage system. The developer is required to fund the connection to the sewer and the cost of any on-site sewerage. Should the developer need to cross third-party land in order to connect to the existing sewerage system then they can requisition the sewerage undertaker

to provide a new sewer under Section 98 of the WIA 1991. Requisitions are funded by the developer, but the cost is discounted to take account of income received from new sewerage charges over a 12 year period.

When a developer wishes to proceed with a particular site, they can requisition the appropriate water company to provide local network infrastructure in accordance with the relevant provisions of the WIA 1991 (Section 98 for sewerage and Section 41 for water). The cost of this is shared between the developer and undertaker in accordance with provisions of the legislation.

Anglian Water, Severn Trent and Yorkshire Water offer pre-planning sewerage enquiry services which landowners, developers and applicants can access to ascertain the waste and water supply status of a site. These services can be utilised at any stage prior to the submission of a planning application. Developers are encouraged to contact the relevant company on any matters relating to water supply and wastewater as this may affect their planning application.

Within North Lincolnshire, there are 24 wastewater recycling centres (formerly sewerage treatment works). 13 of these facilities are operated by Seven Trent Water and 11 by Anglian Water. The Council has undertaken consultation with both providers about current wastewater recycling capacity and impacts resultant from planned growth.

Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

Seven Trent Water has carried out a high-level impact assessment and has found that eight water recycling centres have limited additional capacity with one centre in Crowle described as having minimal additional capacity. However, in relation to planned growth, two of the centres are not expected to encounter issues due to scheduled improvements, in the case of Crowle, or are not constrained to allow their physical expansion.

The council are working with Anglian Water to ensure any future growth does have a negative impact on the local network.

How will it be funded?

In relation to wastewater infrastructure provision, it is anticipated that any improvements will be delivered between the private sector and the water companies. It is not expected that developer contributions through the planning system will be sought for improvements to off-site wastewater infrastructure.

Electricity And Gas

Electricity and gas networks are nationally managed major infrastructure and planning to address overall capacity and connections to the gas and electricity network requires consideration at scales over and above the delivery of the Local Plan. North Lincolnshire's geographical location along the Humber Estuary provides a key strategic location for the distribution within the overall gas and electricity network. The South Humber Gateway is currently occupied by a range of estuary-related industrial operators such as large oil, gas and electricity companies, riverside terminal facilities and associated activities including storage, processing, and distribution.

The government's recent changes to legislation that amended the UK's 2050 greenhouse gas emission target net zero has been a key driver in making the energy industry greener. One of

the key themes within the NPPF is to support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate and encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy resources. The revised NPPF, published in February 2019, retains a link between local planning policy and the Climate Change Act 2008. Increasing the amount of energy from renewable and low carbon technologies will also help to make sure the UK has a secure energy supply, reduce greenhouse gas emissions to slow down climate change and stimulate investment in new jobs and businesses. The local plan aims to assist in delivering this target by promoting low carbon living through Policy DQE8: Climate Change & Low Carbon Living.

National Grid Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

National Grid, as the holder of a licence to transmit electricity under the Electricity Act 1989, has a statutory duty to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical transmission system of electricity and to facilitate competition in the supply and generation of electricity. National Grid operates the electricity transmission network across Great Britain and owns and maintains the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. To facilitate competition in the supply and generation of electricity, National Grid must offer a connection to any proposed generator, major industry or distribution network operator who wishes to generate electricity or requires a high voltage electricity supply.

Often proposals for new electricity projects involve transmission reinforcements remote from the generating site, such as new overhead lines or new development at substations. If there are significant demand increases across a local distribution electricity network area, then the local network distribution operator may seek reinforcements at an existing substation or a new grid supply point. In addition, National Grid may undertake development works at its existing substations to meet changing patterns of generation and supply.

Local Distribution – Northern Power Grid

Northern Power Grid (NPG) own and operate the electricity distribution network that provides power to customers in the Northeast, Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. This network of 61,000 substations, 91,000km of overhead power lines and underground cables, distributes power from the National Grid system to the 3.9 million homes and businesses in the region. NPG operate as one company but are regulated by the energy regulator, Ofgem (the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) as two licensed businesses:

- Northern Powergrid (Northeast) Limited
- Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) plc.

How will it be funded?

Electricity supplies are funded by developers. When a request for a supply is received, developers are quoted a Connection Charge. If the connection requires reinforcement of the network, then a Reinforcement Charge may also be applied. These are site-specific costs so there would be no call on external funding sources. Therefore, it is not necessary for additional funding to be identified in the IDP.

Gas Transmission & Distribution Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

National Grid owns and operates the high pressure National Transmission System (NTS) for gas throughout Great Britain and owns and operates a significant Gas Distribution network throughout England, with a variety of companies responsible for delivering gas to the end user. It has a duty to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated, and economical transmission

system for the conveyance of gas and respond to requests for new gas supplies in certain circumstances.

New gas transmission infrastructure developments (for example pipelines and associated installations) are periodically required to meet increases in regional demand and changes in patterns of supply. Developments to the network occur as a result of specific connection requests, for example power stations, and requests for additional capacity on the network from gas shippers. Generally, network developments to provide supplies to the local gas distribution network are as a result of overall regional demand growth rather than site specific developments.

National Grid's '10-year statement reports 2019' provide an update on current and future changes that impact the way we plan and operate the gas National Transmission System. The 2019 Statement sets out the drivers of change, network and operational capacity and ongoing development. The National Grid ongoing development within the Humber Estuary includes the Feeder 9 project – Humber Crossing Our river Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project to replace an underwater section of the Feeder 9 pipeline with a tunnelled solution, which is progressing well. This pipeline section is one of the most critical to UK gas supplies on the NTS and removing the risk associated with both tidal estuary erosion and third party interference is essential in continuing to provide a reliable and secure gas supply to customers. In 2018–19, the tunnel boring machine made significant progress completing 3,402m of the 4,862m total tunnel length. Tunnelling was completed on 10 September 2019, and the next phase includes installing the pipeline. In addition, the final weld on the eight 650m long pipeline sections was completed in September 2018. The project is due for completion in 2022–23.

How will it be funded?

Gas supplies are funded by developers and Cadent. When a request for a supply is received, developers are quoted a Connection Charge. If the connection requires reinforcement of the network, then a Reinforcement Charge may also be applied. The apportioning of reinforcement costs is split between the developer and Cadent, depending on the results of a costing exercise internally. These are site-specific costs so there would be no call on external funding sources. Therefore, it is not necessary for additional funding to be identified in the IDP.

Telecommunications And Broadband Infrastructure Capacity And Requirements

Telecommunication refers to the networks that allow information to be exchanged by electronic means. This specifically relates to telephone and internet connectivity. Multiple operators own and maintain the existing telecommunication network that connect the country through telephone and broadband.

Openreach are a key player and are accelerating the roll out of superfast broadband (< 30mbps) nationally and have provided ultrafast broadband (over 1000mbps) to four and a half million homes and businesses. By the mid to late 2020's Openreach aim to reach 20 million homes and businesses. This combined with the other providers delivering this infrastructure will transform the UK, placing it in the digital fast lane.

Meanwhile the mobile phone network is operated by a range of providers. There are currently four main operators in England: O2, EE, Vodafone and Three. The next revolutionary change for the mobile network operators is the rollout of 5G coverage and North Lincolnshire Council are in discussions to ensure the region benefits from this development.

Digital Infrastructure underpins the digital, cultural, and social infrastructures to develop places where people want to live, work and visit. Over the next decade our digital networks will be the enabling infrastructure that drives economic growth and productivity.

Broadband impacts employment, wages, household income, population growth, business revenues and many other measures of economic growth and vitality. One important outcome is job productivity (gross domestic product per employee), a determinant of long-term economic growth and development. Broadband can affect productivity in any of several ways: It enables existing businesses to function more efficiently, gives them opportunities to enter more profitable markets, and ensures a digitally literate workforce; in addition, it attracts highly productive, knowledge-based businesses that cannot operate in poorly served areas.

A range of evidence shows direct benefits from improved digital connectivity, including large increases in download speeds leading to increases in productivity. Wider potential impacts are in areas such as remote healthcare, education, travel and transport, and wellbeing, including loneliness. Gigabit capable technology will ensure future opportunities in these areas, plus technologies such as AI or the Internet of Things, will be available to everyone in every region.

The Government has set clear, ambitious targets for the availability of FTTP and 5G networks with an aim of 15 million premises connected to FTTP by 2025 and with coverage across all parts of the country by 2033. This is intrinsic to the increased 5G coverage which aims to cover most of the population by 2027.

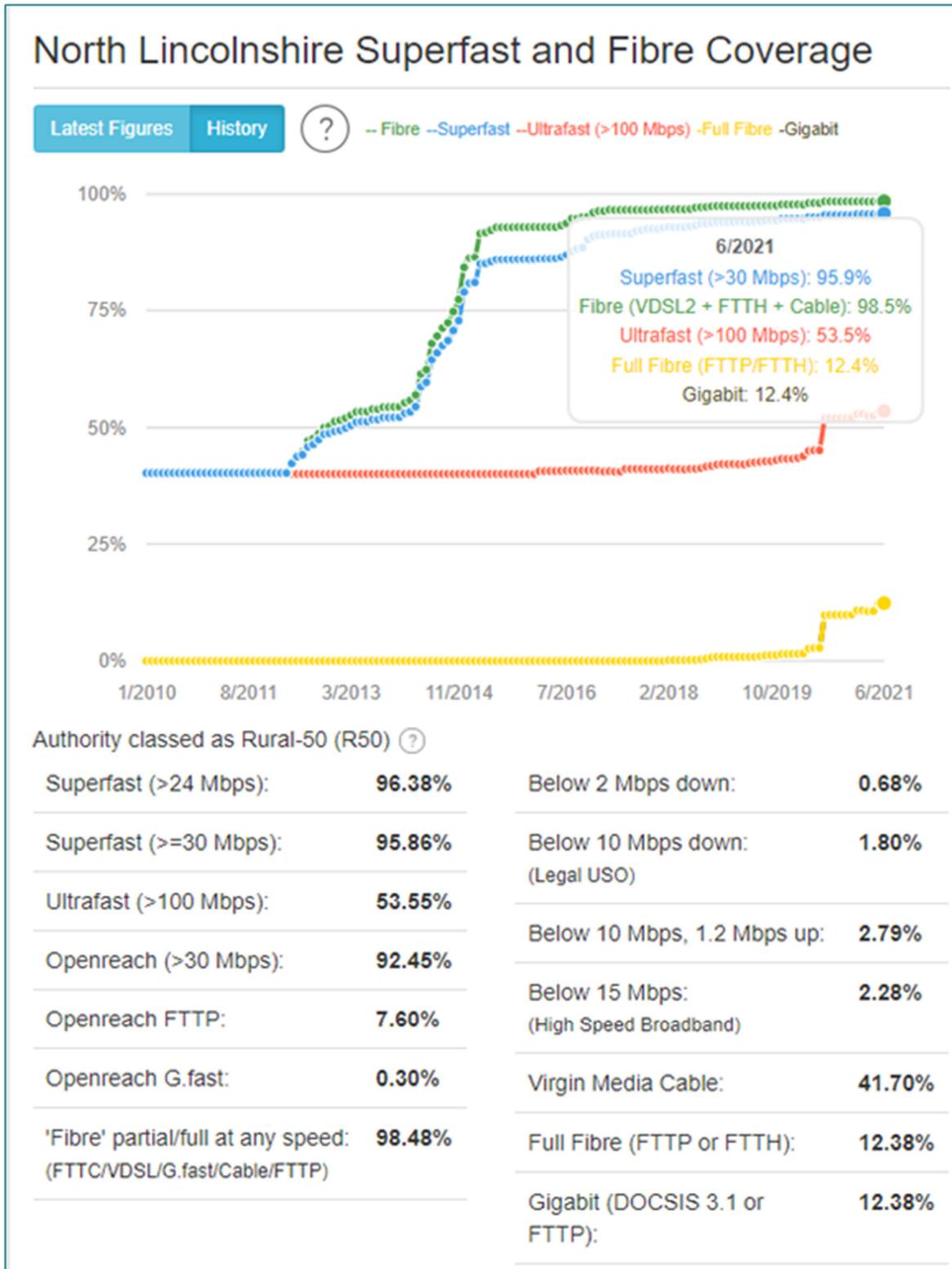
A review was announced in the Government's Industrial Strategy, with the aim of examining the market and policy conditions that will enable greater investment in future telecoms infrastructure at pace. The review addresses key questions that could affect the evolution of the UK's digital infrastructure such as the convergence between fixed and mobile technologies, and the transition from copper to full fibre networks. BDUK part of DCMS are driving forward the national agenda to which we are very much engaged in.

Locally we are driving forwards with this level of ambition and are actively making good progress in enhancing the digital infrastructure footprint across North Lincolnshire. We have developed our strategy for digital infrastructure within our local area with the following key principles:

- Foster strong relationships with commercial providers.
- Support commercial deployment by reducing barriers for industry providers and proactively using existing powers to promote commercial provision.
- Publicly funding gigabit-capable interventions targeted at non-commercial areas that are unlikely to receive commercial investment.
- Ensuring any publicly funded interventions are sufficiently future-proofed and reflect the growing convergence between fixed and mobile networks.
- Identify local demand and encouraging consumer take-up of broadband services for users to realise the benefits, and to support greater commercial investment.

The above approach has seen significant traction is the rollout of full fibre across the area which has seen several new telecoms providers building in our region. The current position of Digital Infrastructure in North Lincolnshire is set out in figure 1 below.

Figure 1 – North Lincolnshire Superfast and Fibre Coverage



Figures taken from think broadband
[Broadband Coverage and Speed Test Statistics for North Lincolnshire \(thinkbroadband.com\)](https://www.thinkbroadband.com)

The most notable statistic above is the 12.38% Full Fibre across North Lincolnshire which has grown by approximately 10% in the last 12-18 months. Although good evidence of progress, clearly North Lincolnshire have a long way to go but expect this number to rise significantly again in the next 12 months. Nationally full fibre is at 23.39% so North Lincolnshire are

still considerably behind, but this is likely to be due to the rurality of our area which presents significant challenges for network build.

Several suppliers are building fibre networks at pace and we believe that 85% of premises having access to gigabit broadband will be achieved before 2025.

North Lincolnshire Council have an ambition to instigate the deployment of gigabit connectivity - broadband with speeds of over 1,000mbps download - across the authority area as soon as possible and are aligned to the UK government goal of achieving 85% of gigabit coverage before 2025, but hope to go further, sooner.

To expedite progress, officers are implementing a multi-faceted approach to future-proofing digital connectivity networks in North Lincolnshire. These approaches include encouraging commercial investment in the area by removing barriers and forming public-private partnerships, working with other organisations and authorities to maximise opportunities, and working with communities to help them access funding sources and options to get connected.

In addition to this ambition, other contracts are currently being deployed which aim to target businesses and residents who cannot currently access speeds of 30mbps. This will mean they can access ultrafast speeds of over 100mbps and will not be left behind without decent broadband speeds as plans for gigabit coverage are put in place. In March 2021, the council was offered a £1m grant from DEFRA and combined with £800k of match funding from North Lincolnshire Council and a telecoms provider, more than 1,500 rural homes and businesses are set to benefit from access to broadband with speeds of over 100mbps thanks to this investment. This will target premises which currently cannot access superfast speeds.

How will it be funded?

North Lincolnshire Council appreciate the importance of fast and reliable broadband in our area to keep people connected, close the digital divide, allow for our businesses to compete in the global marketplace and bring about a connected society in which to deploy 'the internet of things' and will continue to work towards achieving the ambitious target of providing gigabit access for all.

Whilst the delivery of the Local Plan is unlikely to be constrained by shortfalls in broadband and mobile connectivity, a failure to keep pace with growth can undermine the wider objectives of the local plan for investment. Reflecting objectives in the Local Plan to address and support the roll out of broadband where necessary, conversations with applicants should be undertaken to encourage co-operation and support for enabling adequate connections.

In order to further extend the availability of Next Generation Access (NGA) broadband infrastructure (capable of delivering download speeds of at least 30Mbps) across North Lincolnshire, the Council has set up a Broadband Programme and intends to procure further coverage of NGA broadband infrastructure in areas within its programme area where such broadband is currently unavailable.

North Lincolnshire Council have a specific project to provide ultrafast broadband to improve broadband have recently received £1.8m of investment for more than 1,500 rural homes and businesses to target premises which cannot currently access superfast download speeds (30mbps or more) to improve access.

The UK Government's Gigabit Voucher Scheme (GBVS) can also help communities to get connected. The scheme is set to be refreshed at the end of March, but at present rural

premises with broadband speeds of less than 100Mbps could be eligible for a voucher worth £1,500 per home or £3,500 per business.

Waste Management

North Lincolnshire Council is a unitary authority and has the statutory responsibility of municipal solid waste disposal known as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). Other waste stream disposals, such as commercial and industrial waste (C&I) are dealt with privately between the commercial and industrial industries and waste disposal providers.

The Council in its capacity as a Waste Planning Authority (WPA) is required to plan positively for waste disposal through its local plan and through determination of waste planning applications through development management. The Local Plan is required to consider several different types of waste: Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I), Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E), Hazardous Waste (Haz) and Agricultural Waste.

The main EU legislation is the EU Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC), which introduced the 'Waste Hierarchy' (as per figure 1.1). The Directive is transposed into UK legislation through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and subsequently into policy through the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Through the Waste Hierarchy, landfill disposal is seen as a last resort, and waste should be considered as a resource rather than materials that should be disposed of.



Figure 1.1: Waste Hierarchy

Wastewater is another key waste stream that needs to be considered by the Council. In the North Lincolnshire Council district, there are two providers of wastewater infrastructure, Seven Trent Water and Anglian Water.

Infrastructure Capacity and Requirements

North Lincolnshire currently has a wide range of waste infrastructure ranging from a waste transfer station to recycling centres in addition to landfill sites. Current waste infrastructure is to be safeguarding in the emerging local plan. The Waste Data Interrogator published by the Environment Agency reveals in 2018 waste arisings in North Lincolnshire were as follows:

Table 3: North Lincolnshire Waste Arising 2018

North Lincolnshire Waste Arising 2018

Waste Stream	LACW	C&I	CD&E	Hazardous
Year 2018	97,636	558,916	137,114	58,258

It is anticipated that waste arising across all streams will increase over the plan period to 2038. The table below shows projected arisings across all waste streams over the plan period.

Table 4: North Lincolnshire Waste Arising

North Lincolnshire Waste Arising Projections				
Waste Stream	LACW	C&I	CD&E	Hazardous
Year 2023	100,600	565,097	144,108	61,230
Year 2028	103,156	571,555	151,459	64,353
Year 2033	105,712	578,297	159,185	67,636
Year 2038	108,268	585,330	167,305	71,086

The North Lincolnshire Local Waste Needs Assessment (LNWA) has identified that it is likely that North Lincolnshire will require additional waste management facilities to manage future waste arisings. This is because of Government targets to drive waste up the hierarchy and new facilities will be required to re-use, recycle, and recover waste. Therefore, it is intended through the local plan to safeguard all existing waste management infrastructure in addition to promoting new waste infrastructure development through a criteria-based policy. The Council is actively working with the private sector to deliver a market led energy from waste facility in the district which may have a capacity of 650,000 tonnes per annum.

Although two of North Lincolnshire's landfill sites are due to end their operational life in the 2020s, there is sufficient capacity in other consented landfill sites to meet projected demand from North Lincolnshire. However, it should be noted that North Lincolnshire currently imports waste from other waste planning authorities which may cause future capacity issues. It is anticipated that this will not become an issue as all waste planning authorities should seek to drive waste up the hierarchy thus reducing the need to dispose of waste through landfill.

How will it be funded?

It is anticipated that new waste infrastructure will be delivered by the private sector and be market led. It is not expected that developer contributions will be sought for any off-site waste disposal or management facilities or for the collection of waste. Where appropriate, developer contributions or planning conditions might be required to ensure adequate on-site or edge-of-site waste storage facilities and receptacles.

Social Infrastructure

Education, Early Years And Childcare

The Local Authority (LA) has a duty under the Education Act 1996 to ensure there are sufficient schools to provide the opportunity for appropriate education for children of compulsory school age, according to pupils' different ages, abilities and aptitudes. The term "schools" includes community schools, voluntary controlled schools, voluntary aided schools, free schools and academies.

Local Authorities receive basic need grant from the Department for Education (DfE) to ensure there are enough school places for children of compulsory school age in the locality. The allocation is based on a comparison of forecast pupil numbers and school capacity, with shortfalls in capacity attracting government funding. Central government basic need grant, the DfE free schools programme and other capital funding do not negate housing developers' responsibility to mitigate the impact of their development on education.

The LA has a duty under the Childcare Act 2006 to secure sufficient early years provision for children under statutory school age and childcare for working parents and those undertaking education and training leading to work.

The LA has a duty under the Apprenticeships, Skills and Learning Act 2009 to secure enough suitable, full and part-time education and training opportunities to meet the reasonable needs of young people under the aged of 19 (or 25 if they have a learning difficulty).

The DfE expects LA's to seek developer contributions towards places that are created to meet the need arising from housing development. The national Planning Practice Guidance explains how local planning authorities should account for development viability when planning for schools within housing developments, including an initial assumption that both land and construction costs will be provided.

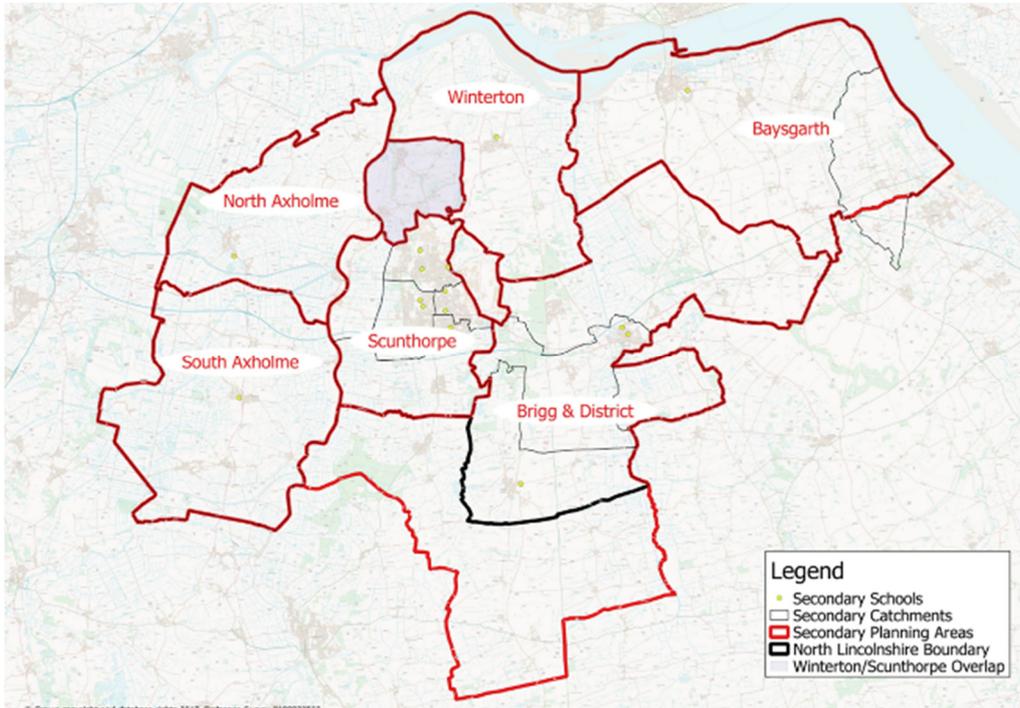
Education, early years provision and childcare are a crucial element of local infrastructure to deliver sustainable communities. The growth and contraction of local provision must be considered alongside the development of the Local Plan and in particular its impacts on future housing provision.

In North Lincolnshire places are primarily provided for:-

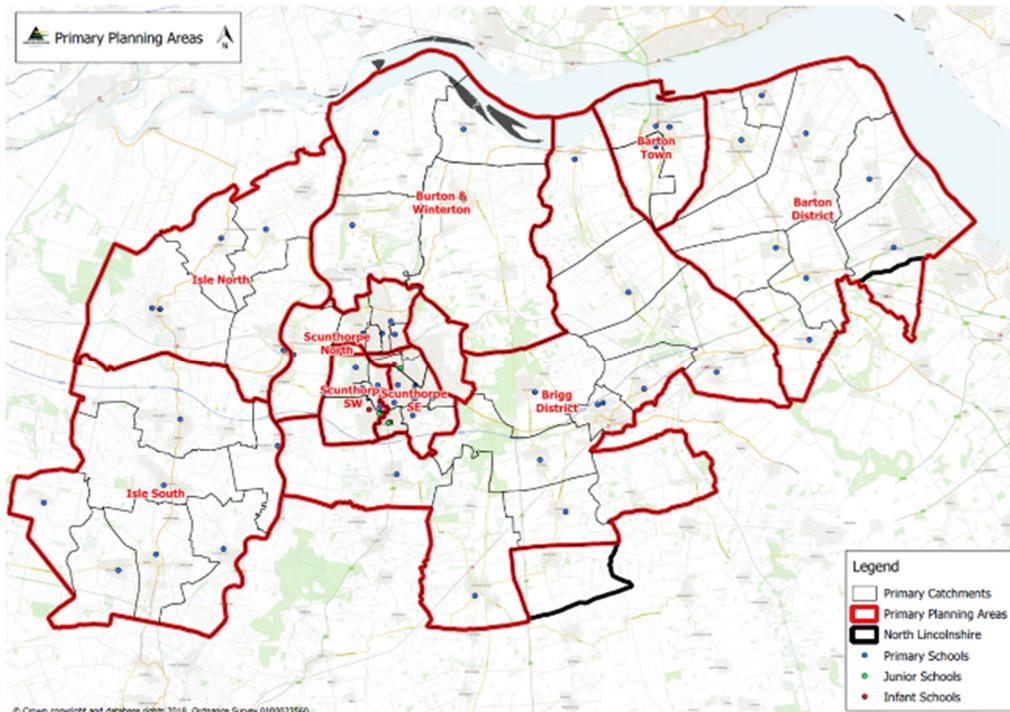
- Early years (birth-5) - in private/voluntary/independent sector provision and school based nurseries.
- Primary (age 4-10) - in infant, junior and primary schools
- Secondary (age 11-15) - in secondary schools and Engineering Northern Lincolnshire UTC
- Tertiary (age 16+) - in school 6th forms, North Lindsey College and John Leggott College and vocational training providers
- Special schools/alternative provision – St Luke's, St Hugh's, Coritani, new post 16 provision (currently under development) and independent schools

For the purposes of planning school places, North Lincolnshire is sub-divided into school planning areas. The maps below show the respective planning areas and schools.

Map 1: Secondary School Planning Areas in North Lincolnshire.



Map 2: Primary School Planning Areas in North Lincolnshire



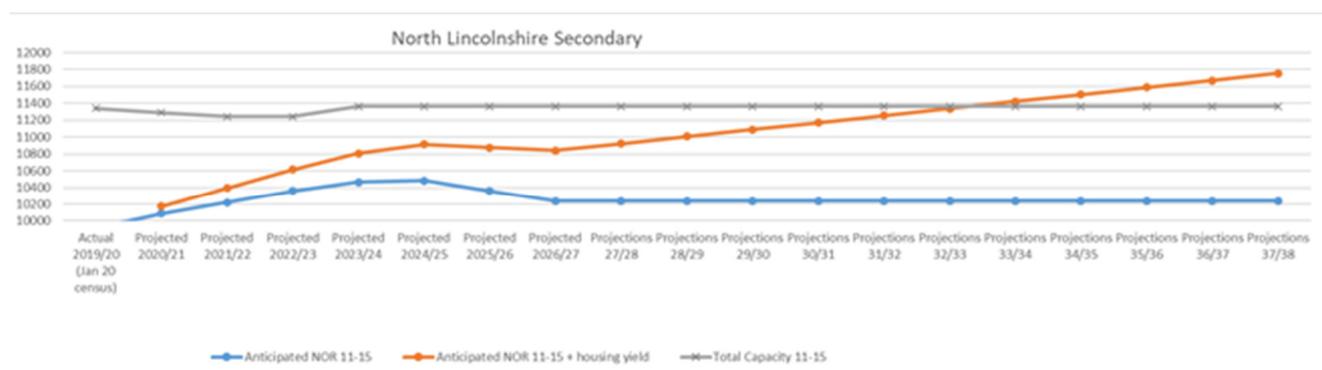
This plan spans a period beyond the normal school place projections. The data will need to be reviewed to reflect updated information during the lifecycle of the local plan. Within this IDP, we have provided a breakdown of the capacity and pupil projections based on school planning areas, taking account of existing commitments and pending planning applications where the s106 is currently at the negotiation stage. We have also provided details at local authority wide level for the period of this local plan.

Secondary Provision Capacity & Infrastructure Requirement

The authority is divided into six geographic areas for the purposes of planning secondary school places. Within each secondary planning area there are between 1 and 8 schools, each with their own admission arrangements, oversubscription criteria and defined catchment area. In some areas there may appear to be sufficient spare capacity in the planning area but individual schools within the planning area may be full to capacity and geographically the settlement may be some distance from the space available.

The graph below shows the effect of housing developments in North Lincolnshire over the plan period. It should be noted that the capacity and NOR remain at 26/27 figures.

Graph 1: The effect of housing developments in North Lincolnshire over the period of this plan



The graphs for each secondary school planning area show the capacity available, the projected number on roll and the projected number on roll including the anticipated yield from housing allocations detailed in this plan. The housing yield has been determined at a rate of 1 secondary age pupil/5 houses and applied at a building rate of 5.6% per year based on a build out taking 18 years.

Table 5: Secondary Schools Planning Area and School Names

Secondary Planning Area	School Name	Number on map
Baysgarth	Baysgarth School	3
Brigg & District	Huntcliff School	11
Brigg & District	Sir John Nelthorpe School	2
Brigg & District	The Vale Academy	15
North Axholme	The Axholme Academy	4
South Axholme	South Axholme Academy	12
Scunthorpe	Engineering UTC Northern Lincolnshire	16
Scunthorpe	Frederick Gough School	9
Scunthorpe	Melior Community Academy	14
Scunthorpe	Outwood Academy Brumby	7
Scunthorpe	Outwood Academy Foxhills	5
Scunthorpe	Saint Bede’s Catholic Voluntary Academy	8

Scunthorpe	The St Lawrence Academy	6
Winterton	Winterton Community Academy	10

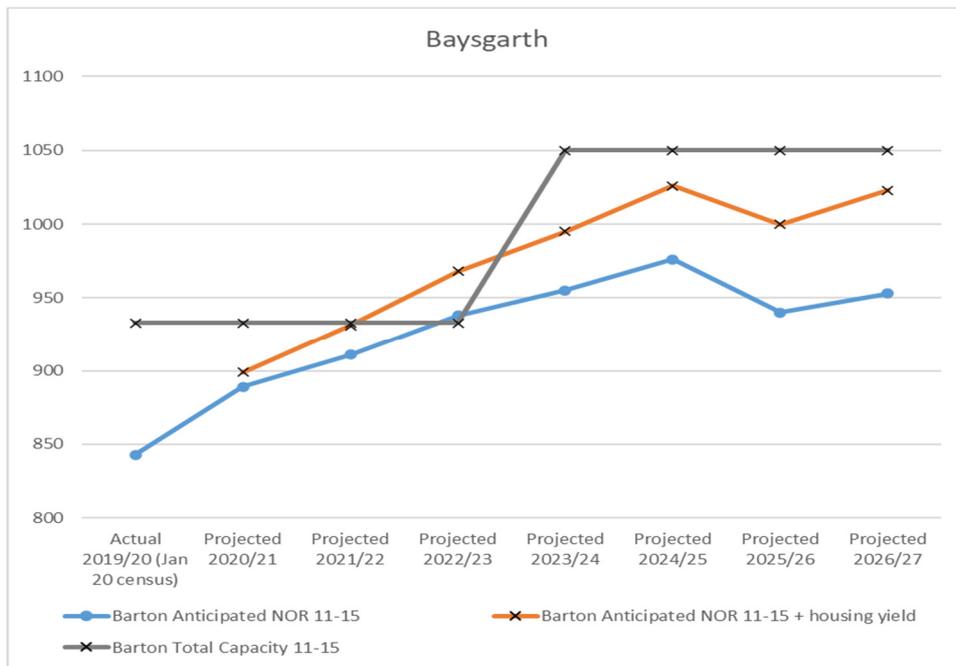
Baysgarth Secondary Planning Area

This planning area covers the town of Barton and the villages to the west, east and south.

Map 3: Baysgarth Secondary School Planning Area



Graph 2: Pupil projections with the Baysgarth Planning Area



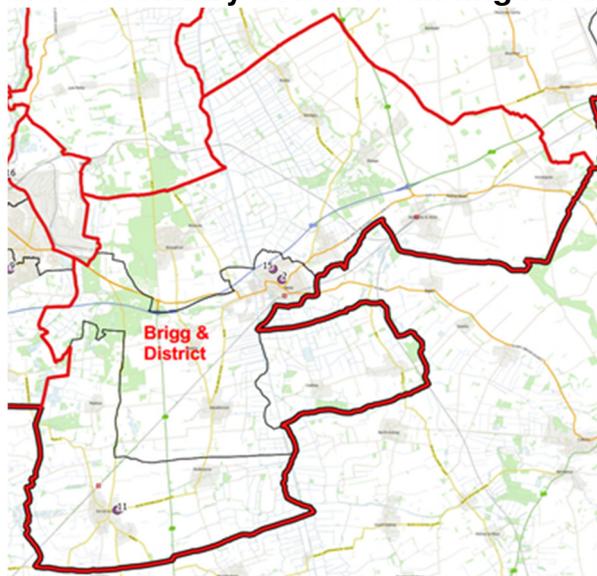
The local authority is currently progressing an expansion project at Baysgarth school to increase the PAN from 180 to 210. This is to accommodate the anticipated increase in pupil numbers over the next five years, partly as a result of housing developments in the area. This work is being financed primarily from Basic Need grant and current S106 contributions that have been secured.

Future housing development will put increased pressure on pupil places. The council will require S106 contributions from any proposed housing allocations within the planning area. S106 contributions have been secured from committed housing sites, where required.

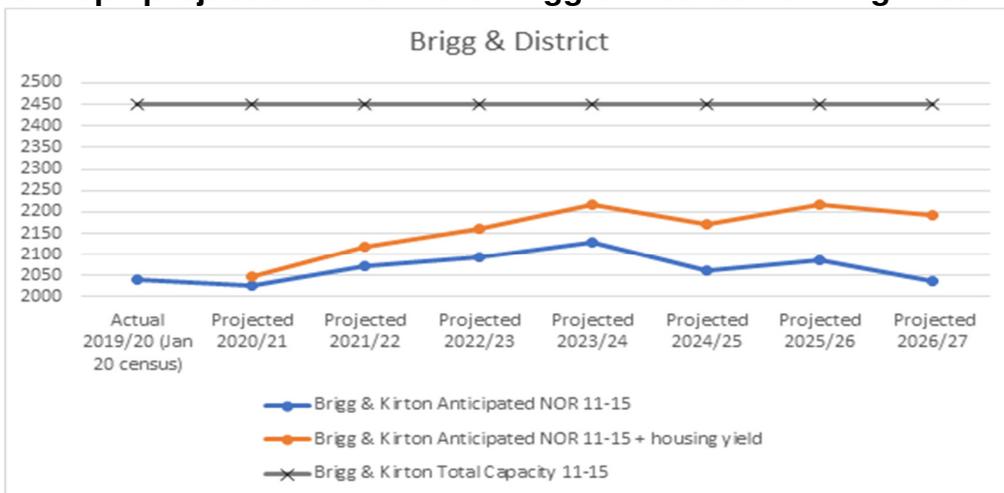
Brigg & District Secondary Planning Area

This planning area covers the towns of Brigg and Kirton together with the surrounding villages. The catchment area of the Huntcliff School in Kirton includes an area of northern Lincolnshire. The other two schools, Sir John Nelthorpe School and The Vale Academy, are both located in Brigg.

Map 4: Brigg & District Secondary School Planning Area



Graph 3: Pupil projections within the Brigg & District Planning Area



Most of the spare secondary places are in Kirton, but only 24% of the new housing in this planning area will be in the catchment area of Huntcliff School in Kirton. The remaining 76% of the allocated sites fall in the catchment areas of Sir John Nelthorpe School and The Vale Academy – both in Brigg.

Education contributions will be sought in respect of the future developments that fall in the catchment areas of the two Brigg schools

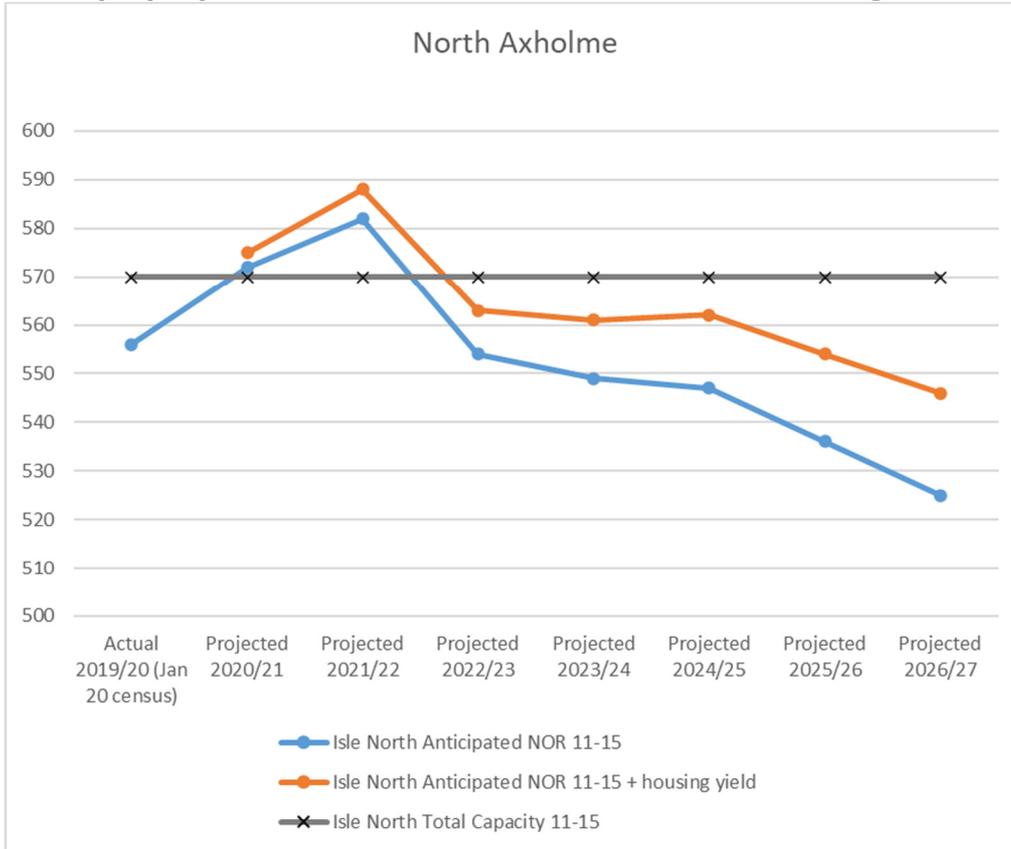
North Axholme Secondary Planning Area

This planning area covers the town of Crowle and extends over the surrounding rural area bordered by the River Trent to the east and the north western boundary of North Lincolnshire.

Map 5: North Axholme Secondary Planning Area



Graph 6: Pupil projections within the North Axholme Planning Area

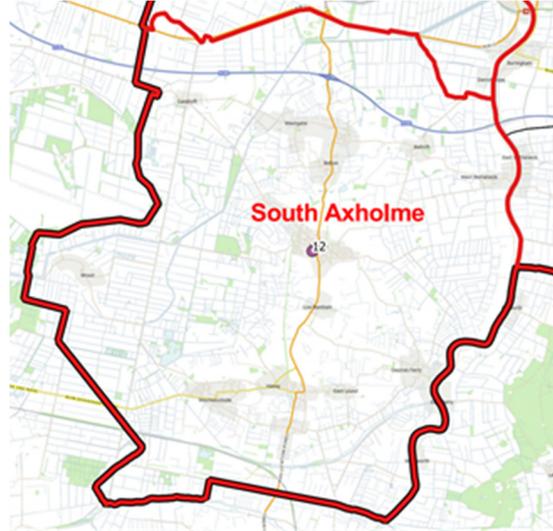


Currently there is no spare capacity at The Axholme Academy. Additional accommodation has been added to the Academy to increase the capacity to 570 from 540 to support the increase in pupil numbers. Based on the housing delivery trajectory the Academy is projected to have sufficient capacity in the short term. However, the school may need to be expanded if the proposed housing allocations are built within the next five years.

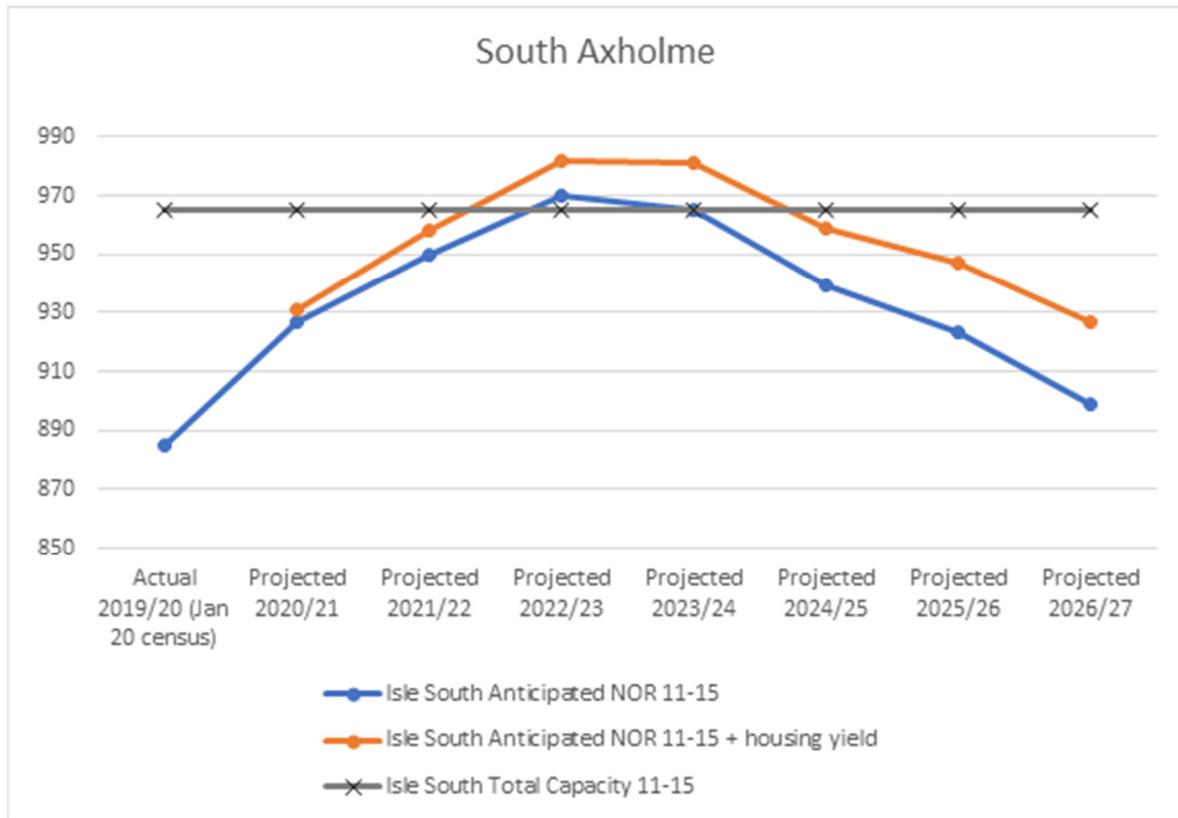
South Axholme Secondary Planning Area

This planning area covers the town of Epworth and extends over the surrounding rural area bordered by the River Trent to the east and the south western boundary of North Lincolnshire.

Map 6: South Axholme Secondary Planning Area



Graph 7: Pupil Projection within the South Axholme Planning Area



The graph shows that the only secondary provision in this area is projected to be full. We are currently expanding the dining facilities to meet the required space for the number of pupils on roll.

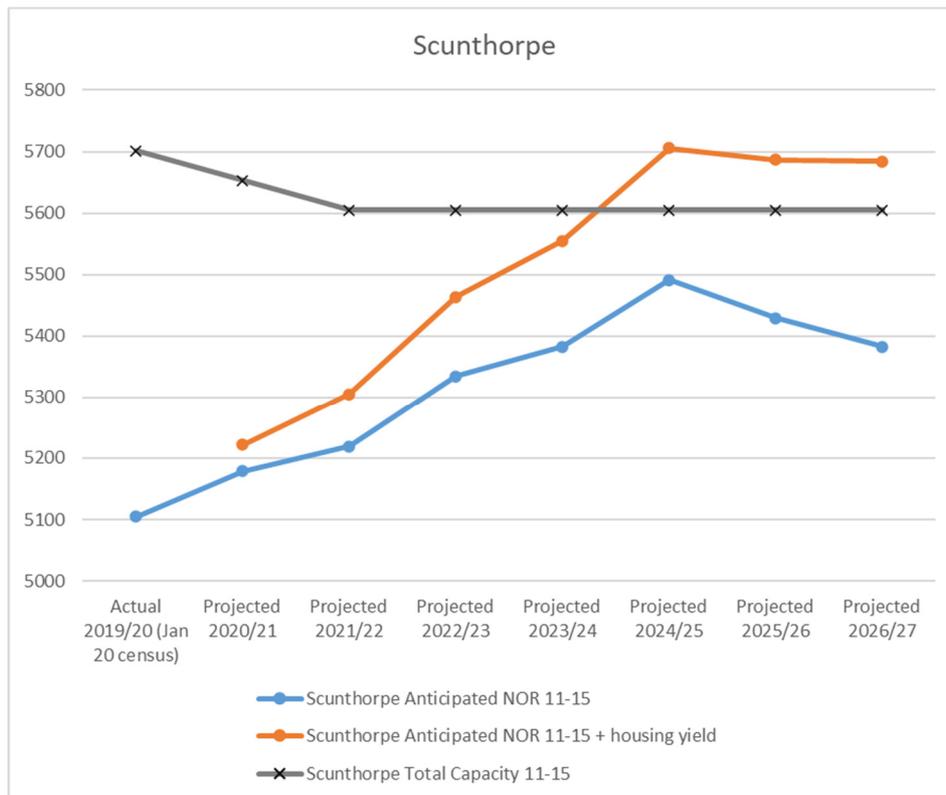
Scunthorpe Secondary Planning Area

This planning area is centred around Scunthorpe and Bottesford, extending west to the River Trent, south to include the Messingham area and north to include the joint catchment area of Burton.

Map 7: Scunthorpe Secondary Planning Area



Graph 8: Pupil Projection within the Scunthorpe Planning Area



The overall capacity of this area includes provision at the ENLUTC. ENLUTC only admits pupils from Y9, has a North Lincolnshire wide catchment area and currently holds over 50% of the spare capacity in this planning area. The catchment area for St Bede's RC Academy

also includes all of North Lincolnshire. The overall capacity in this sector is reducing due to the closure of the 14-16 year old provision at Leggott Academy. This leaves no spare places available for the year 7 intake at the other schools. S106 education contributions and Basic Need grant will be used to ensure there is a sufficient supply of places.

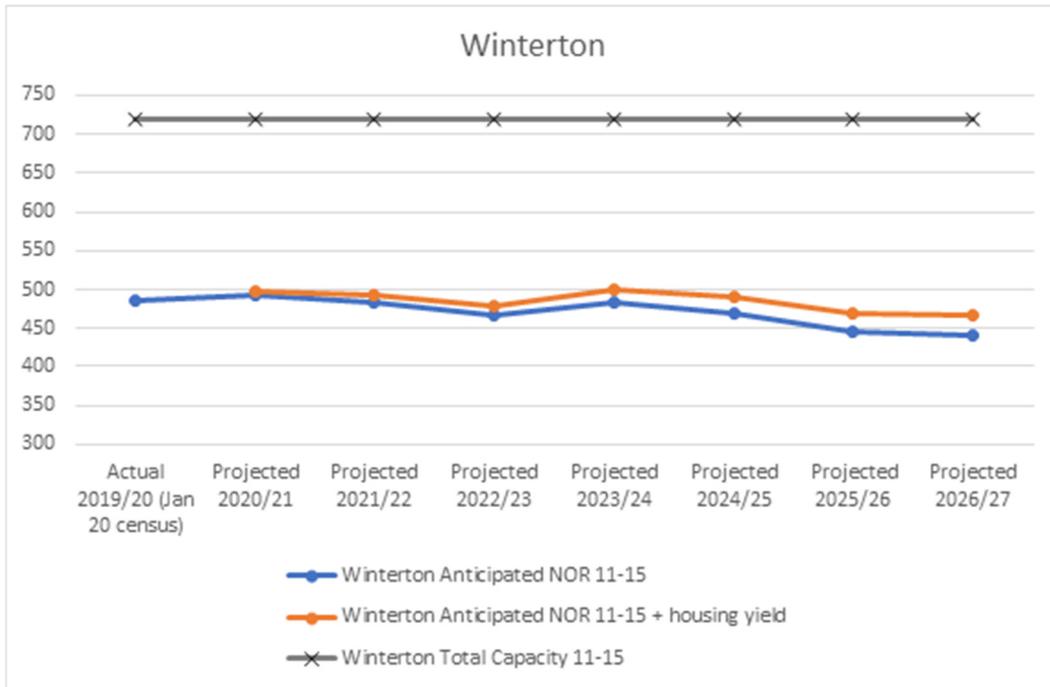
Winterton Secondary Planning Area

This planning area is centred around the rural town of Winterton, extending to the Humber Estuary to the north, River Trent to the west and Ancholme valley to the east. The Burton/Flixborough/Normanby villages are in the shared catchment area with Outwood Foxhills in Scunthorpe planning area.

Map 7: Scunthorpe Secondary Planning Area



Graph 8: Pupil Projection within the Winterton Planning Area



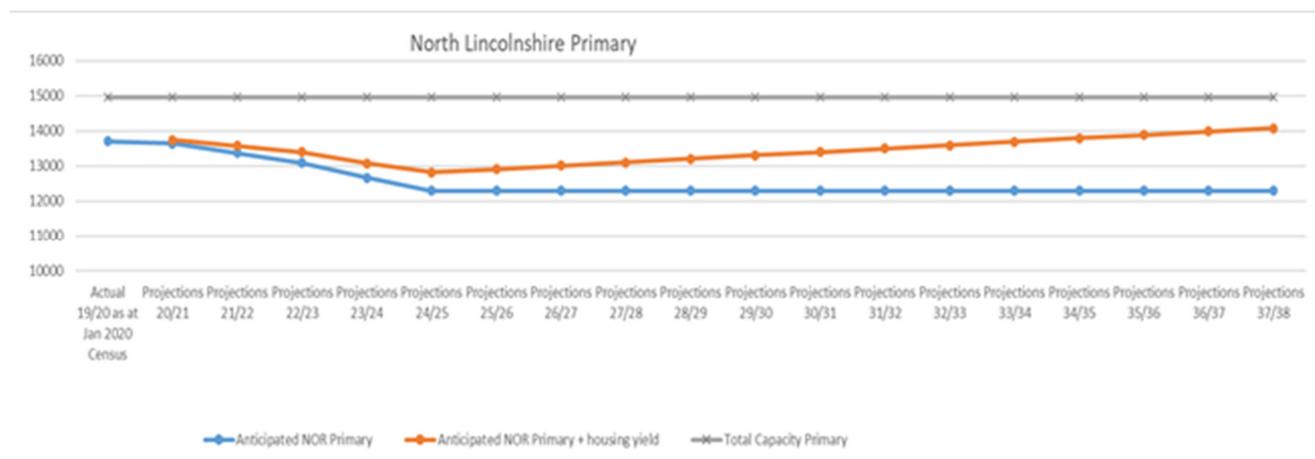
This Academy currently has sufficient capacity to meet current and future demand.

Primary Provision Capacity & Infrastructure Requirement

The authority is divided into nine geographic areas for the purpose of planning primary school places. Within each primary planning area there are between 3 and 11 schools, each with their own admission arrangements, oversubscription criteria and defined catchment area. In some areas there may appear to be sufficient spare capacity in the planning area but individual schools within the planning area may be full to capacity and geographically the settlement may be some distance from the space available.

Together the catchment areas of the three catholic primary academies cover the whole of North Lincolnshire. For the purposes of school place planning, the individual schools are included in the geographic planning area where they are located.

Graph 9: The effect of housing developments in North Lincolnshire over the period of this plan, should the capacity and NOR remain at 24/25 figures.



The graphs for each primary school planning area show the capacity available, the projected number on roll and the projected number on roll including the anticipated yield from housing allocations detailed in this plan. The housing yield has been determined at a rate of 1 primary age pupil/4 houses in Scunthorpe, Bottesford, Barton and Brigg and 1 primary age pupil/5 houses for the remaining area of North Lincolnshire. The potential yield of pupils from housing developments has been applied to a building rate of 5.6% per year based on build out taking 18 years.

Rural primary schools are often relatively small and need to allow for numbers to flux as the next nearest school may not be within a reasonable travelling distance.

Table 6: Primary Schools Planning Area and School Names

Primary Planning Area	School Name	Type
Barton District	East Halton Primary School	Primary
Barton District	Goxhill Primary School	Primary
Barton District	John Harrison CE Primary School (Barrow)	Primary
Barton District	Killingholme Primary School	Primary
Barton District	Kirmington St Helena's CE Primary School	Primary
Barton District	New Holland CE/Methodist Primary School	Primary
Barton District	Ulceby St Nicholas' CE Primary School	Primary
Barton District	Wootton St Andrew's CE (VA) Primary School	Primary
Barton Town	Barton St Peter's CE Primary School	Primary
Barton Town	Bowmandale Primary School	Primary
Barton Town	Castledyke Primary School	Primary
Brigg & District	Brigg Primary School	Primary
Brigg & District	Broughton Primary School	Primary
Brigg & District	Hibaldstow Academy	Primary

Brigg & District	Kirton in Lindsey Primary School	Primary
Brigg & District	Messingham Primary School	Primary
Brigg & District	Scawby Academy	Primary
Brigg & District	South Ferriby Primary School	Primary
Brigg & District	St Barnabas' CE Primary School (Barnetby)	Primary
Brigg & District	St Mary's Catholic Primary Voluntary Academy (Brigg)	Primary
Brigg & District	Worlaby Academy	Primary
Brigg & District	Wrawby St Mary's CE Academy	Primary
Burton & Winterton	Alkborough Primary School	Primary
Burton & Winterton	Burton-upon-Stather Primary School	Primary
Burton & Winterton	Winteringham Primary School	Primary
Burton & Winterton	Winterton CE Infant School	Infant
Burton & Winterton	Winterton Junior School	Junior
Isle North	Althorpe and Keadby Primary School	Primary
Isle North	Crowle Primary Academy	Primary
Isle North	Eastoft CE (VA) Primary School	Primary
Isle North	Luddington and Garthorpe Primary School	Primary
Isle North	St Norbert's Catholic Academy (Crowle)	Primary
Isle South	Belton All Saints CE Primary School	Primary
Isle South	Epworth Primary Academy	Primary
Isle South	Haxey CE Primary School	Primary
Isle South	St Martin's CE (VA) Primary School (Owston Ferry)	Primary
Isle South	West Butterwick CE Primary School	Primary
Isle South	Westwoodside CE Academy	Primary
Isle South	Wroot Travis Charity Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe North	Berkeley Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe North	Crosby Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe North	Gunness and Burringham CE Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe North	Oasis Academy Henderson Avenue	Primary
Scunthorpe North	Scunthorpe CE Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe North	St Augustine Webster Catholic Primary Voluntary Academy	Primary
Scunthorpe SE	Bottesford Infant School	Infant
Scunthorpe SE	Bottesford Junior School	Junior
Scunthorpe SE	Bushfield Road Infant School	Infant
Scunthorpe SE	Frodingham Infant School	Infant
Scunthorpe SE	Holme Valley Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe SE	Lincoln Gardens Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe SE	Oakfield Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe SE	Outwood Junior Academy Brumby	Junior

Scunthorpe SE	St Bernadette's Catholic Primary Voluntary Academy	Primary
Scunthorpe SE	St Peter and St Paul CE Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe SE	The Grange Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe SW	Enderby Road Infant School	Infant
Scunthorpe SW	Leys Farm Junior School	Junior
Scunthorpe SW	Oasis Academy Parkwood	Primary
Scunthorpe SW	Priory Lane Community School	Primary
Scunthorpe SW	Westcliffe Primary School	Primary
Scunthorpe SW	Willoughby Road Primary Academy	Primary

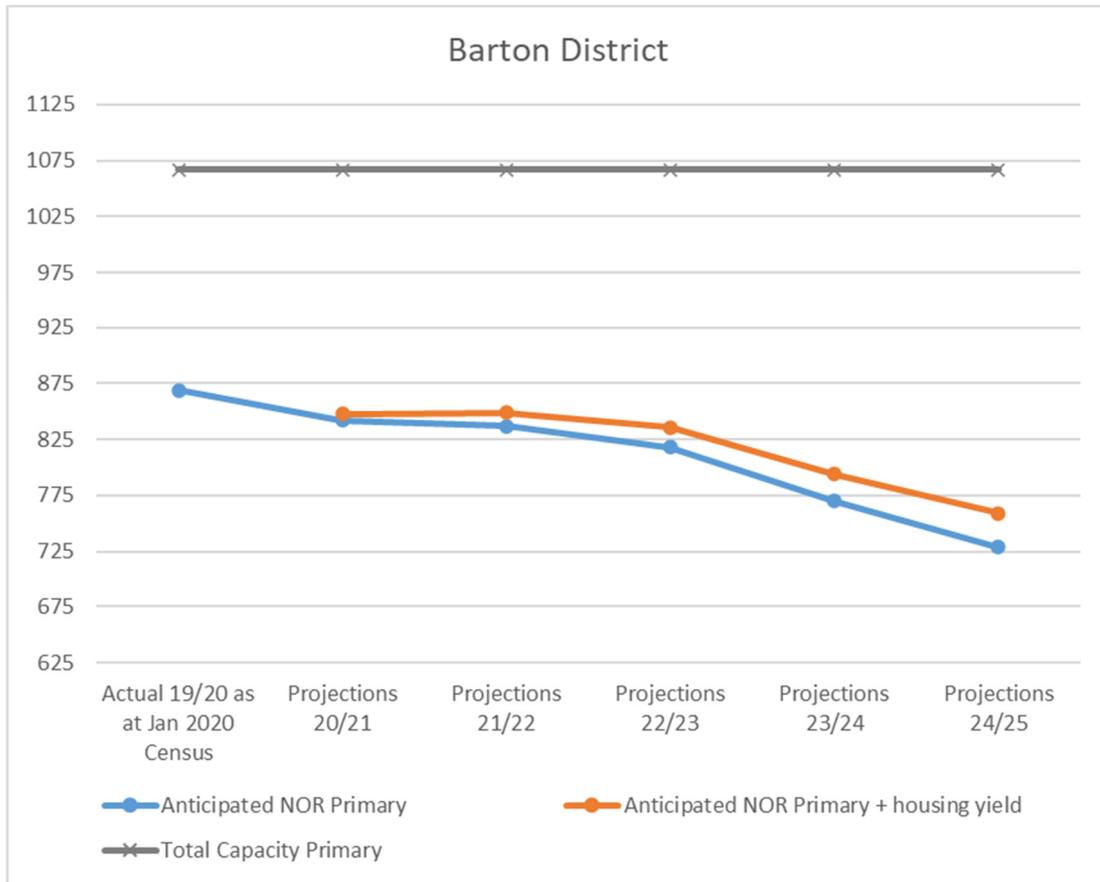
Barton District Primary Planning Area

This planning area covers the rural area to the east of Barton. The planning area extends beyond the county boundary to cover the village of Habrough in North East Lincolnshire that is catchment to Killingholme Primary.

Map 8: Barton District Primary Planning Area



Graph 10: Pupil Projection within the Barton District Planning Area



The distance between the schools in this area and the size of the schools (four of the eight schools have a capacity of less than 85 pupils) means relatively small developments can make an impact on pupil numbers. The three largest schools, John Harrison in Barrow, Goxhill and Ulceby St Nicholas, all have committed housing developments that means pupils are projected to exceed or meet the current capacity should they be built out within the next five years. S106 contributions have been secured to support expansion of the schools. Any future development within this planning area may require S106 contributions to be secured to extend local schools to accommodate the additional pupils.

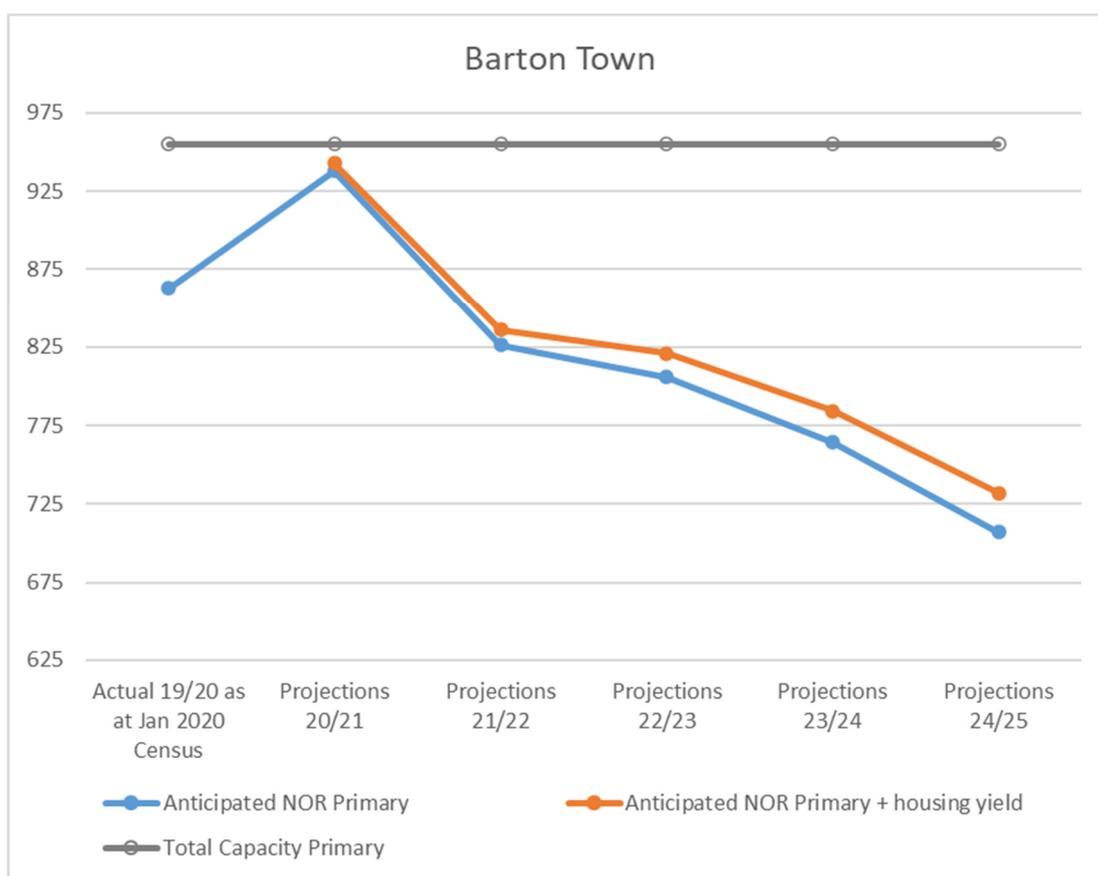
Barton Town Primary Planning Area

This planning area covers the town of Barton and the surrounding farmland.

Map 9: Barton Town Primary Planning Area



Graph 10: Pupil Projection within the Barton Town Planning Area

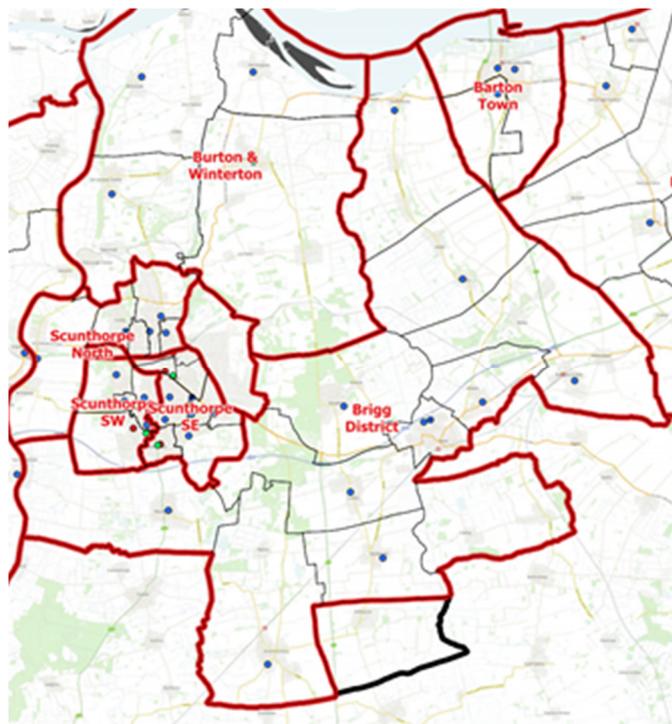


The graph assumes a build out over the 18 years cycle of this plan. However, in Barton planning permissions have been secured on several sites that are likely to come forward within the next five years. On this basis the schools will need to be expanded to meet demand for places. The committed housing sites (of 15 or more dwellings) have S106 agreements in place to enable the expansion of the local schools to meet school places from these developments. Any planning applications that are granted within the next 5 years will be required to pay S106 contributions for primary places.

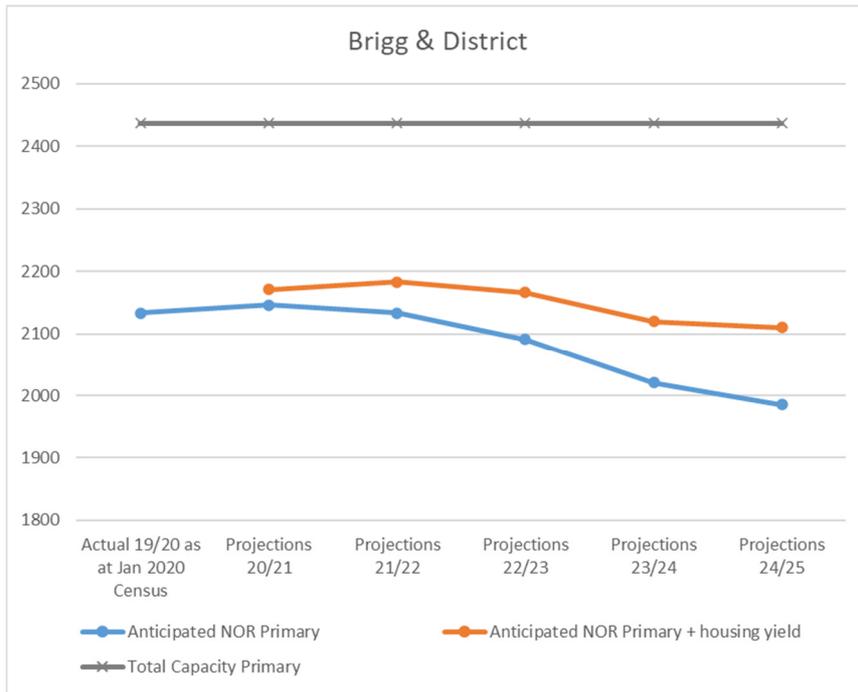
Brigg & District Primary Planning Area

This planning area is the largest planning area in terms of the number of schools and the geographic footprint. It stretches from the Humber to the Trent and skirts the southern boundary of North Lincolnshire.

Map 10: Brigg and District Primary Planning Area



Graph 12: Pupil Projection within the Brigg & District Planning Area

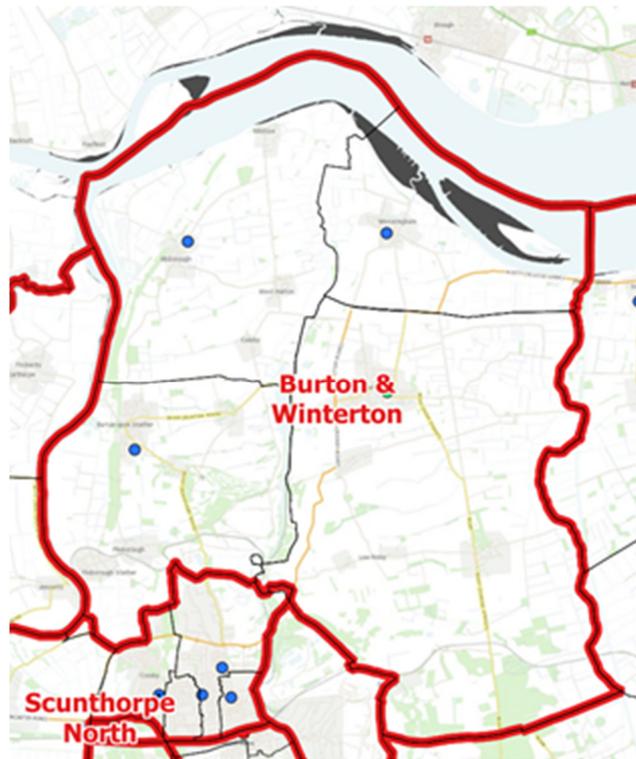


The largest areas of housing development are in Brigg and Kirton. There is currently some spare capacity at these schools but there is insufficient spare capacity to meet all the housing development in the plan in the longer term. Similar to the Barton District area, the geographic distance between the schools makes it difficult to use spare capacity at one school to support the number of pupils in another settlement. Section106 contributions have also been secured from the committed housing sites to expand schools. Any future development in this location will require Section106 contributions.

Burton & Winterton Primary Planning Area

This planning area covers the town of Winterton and the adjoining villages to the north of Brigg and Scunthorpe.

Map 11: Burton & Winterton Primary Planning Area



Graph 13: Pupil Projection within the Burton & Winterton Planning Area

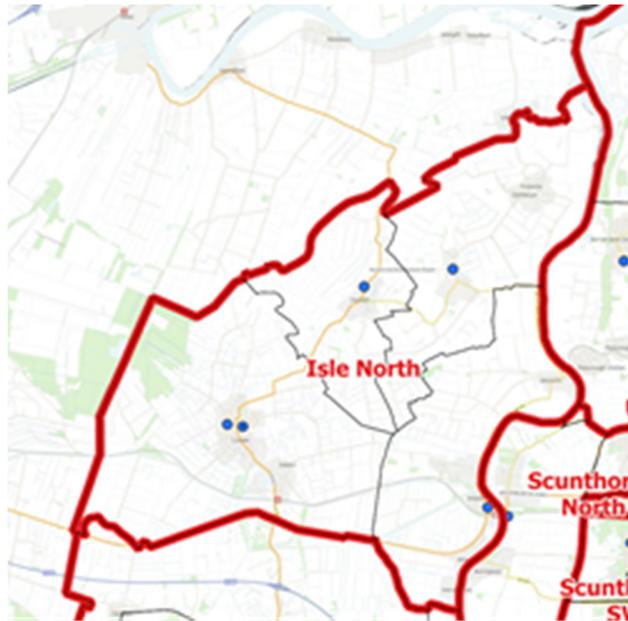


All the development in the plan is centred around Winterton and is therefore projected to impact Winterton Infant and Junior schools. The trajectory shows no proposals for further development in this area, only committed sites with full or outline planning approvals.

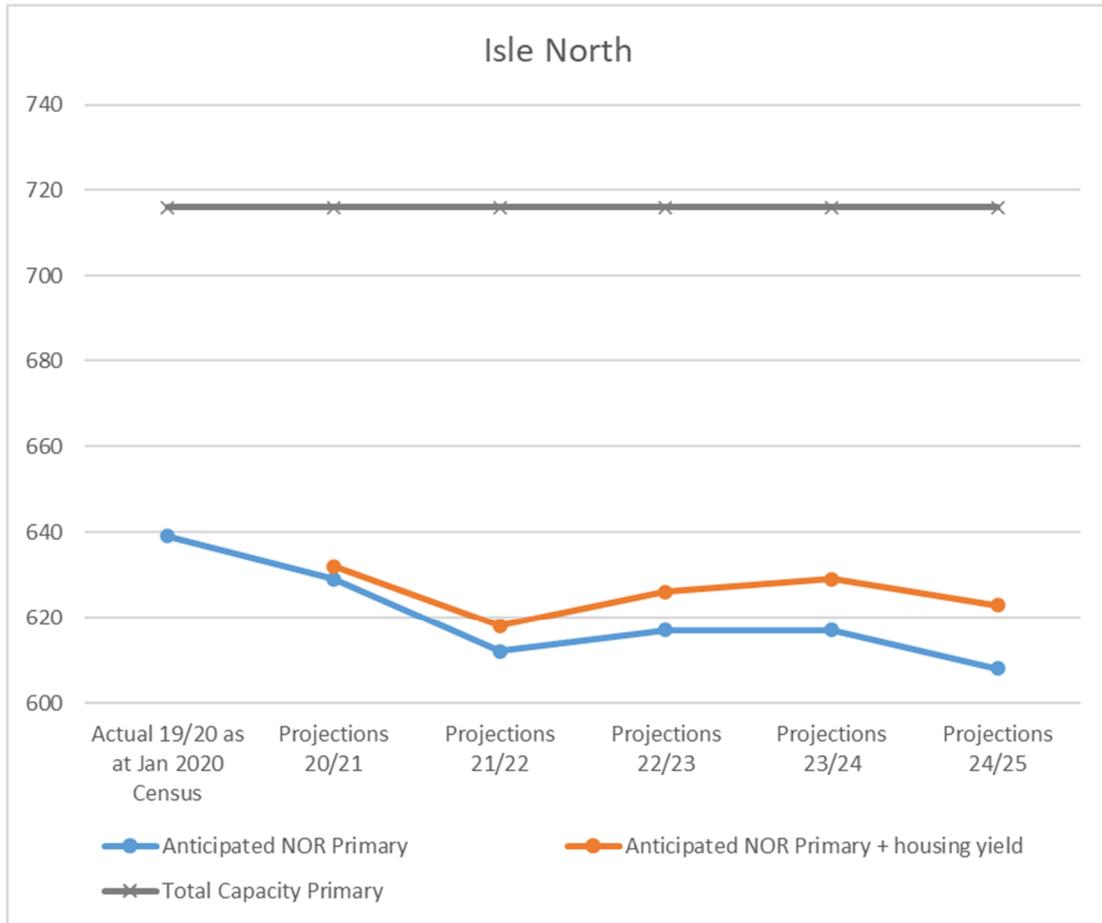
Isle North Primary Planning Area

This planning area includes the town of Crowle and the surrounding villages to the north of the Isle of Axholme.

Map 12: Isle North Primary Planning Area



Graph 14: Pupil Projection within the Isle North Planning Area



Most of the development is centred around Crowle. Crowle Primary and St Norberts RC Academy, that is located in Crowle, will have insufficient space to accommodate all the pupils generated by the housing developments that are either committed sites or currently submitted planning applications awaiting determination. Section 106 education contributions will be sought for any proposed development within Crowle and Ealand.

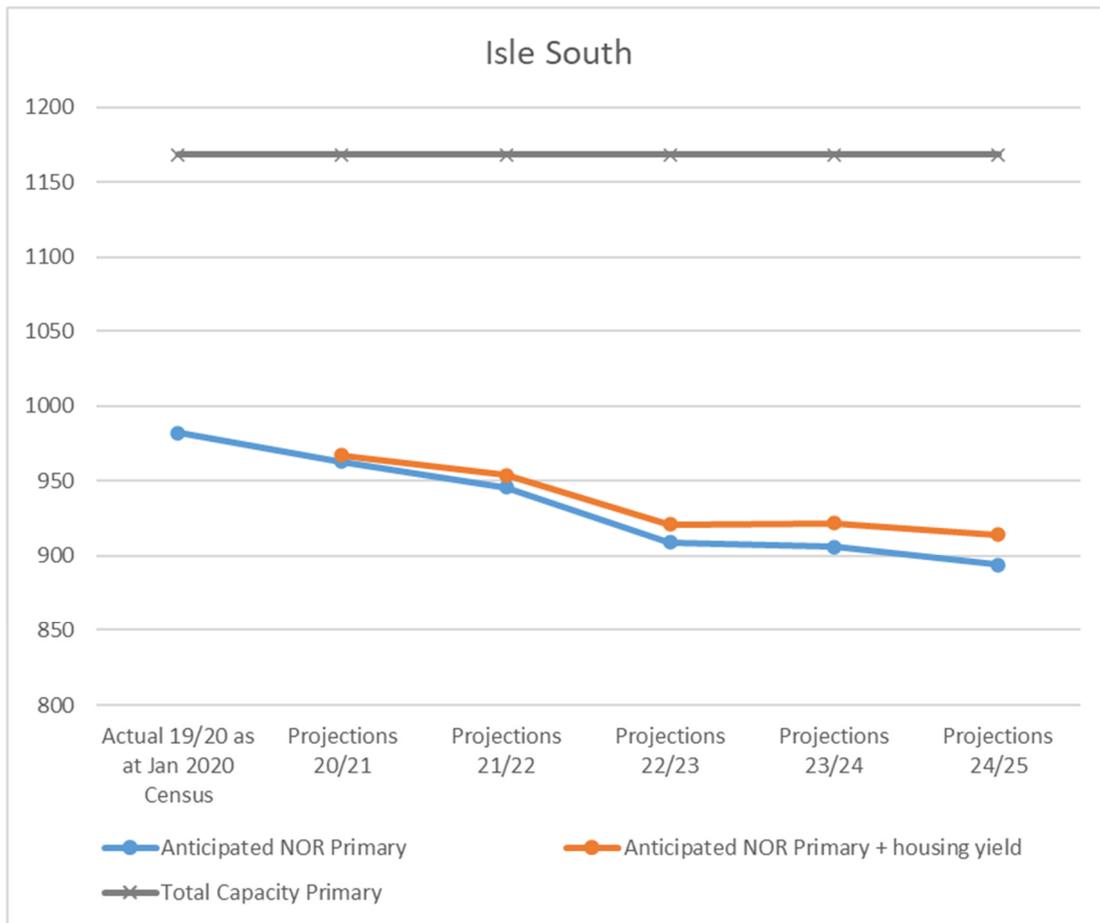
Isle South Primary Planning Area

This planning area includes the town of Epworth and the surrounding villages to the south of the Isle of Axholme.

Map 13: Isle South Primary Planning Area



Graph 15: Pupil Projection within the Isle South Planning Area

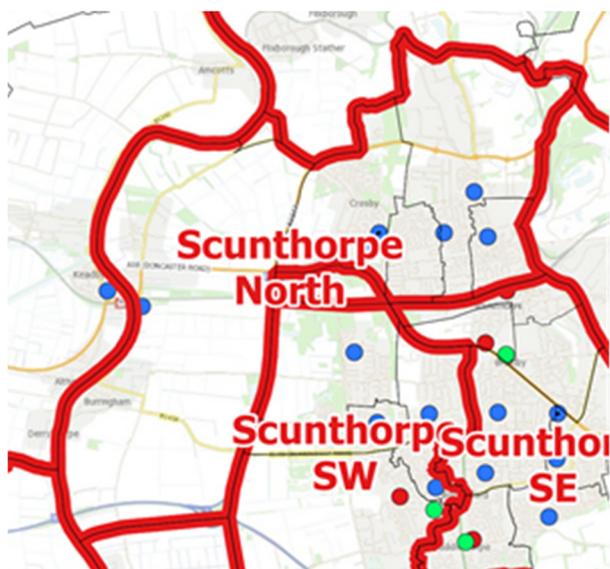


Both Epworth Primary and Belton CE Primary would need to be expanded if the proposed developments were built out within the next five years.

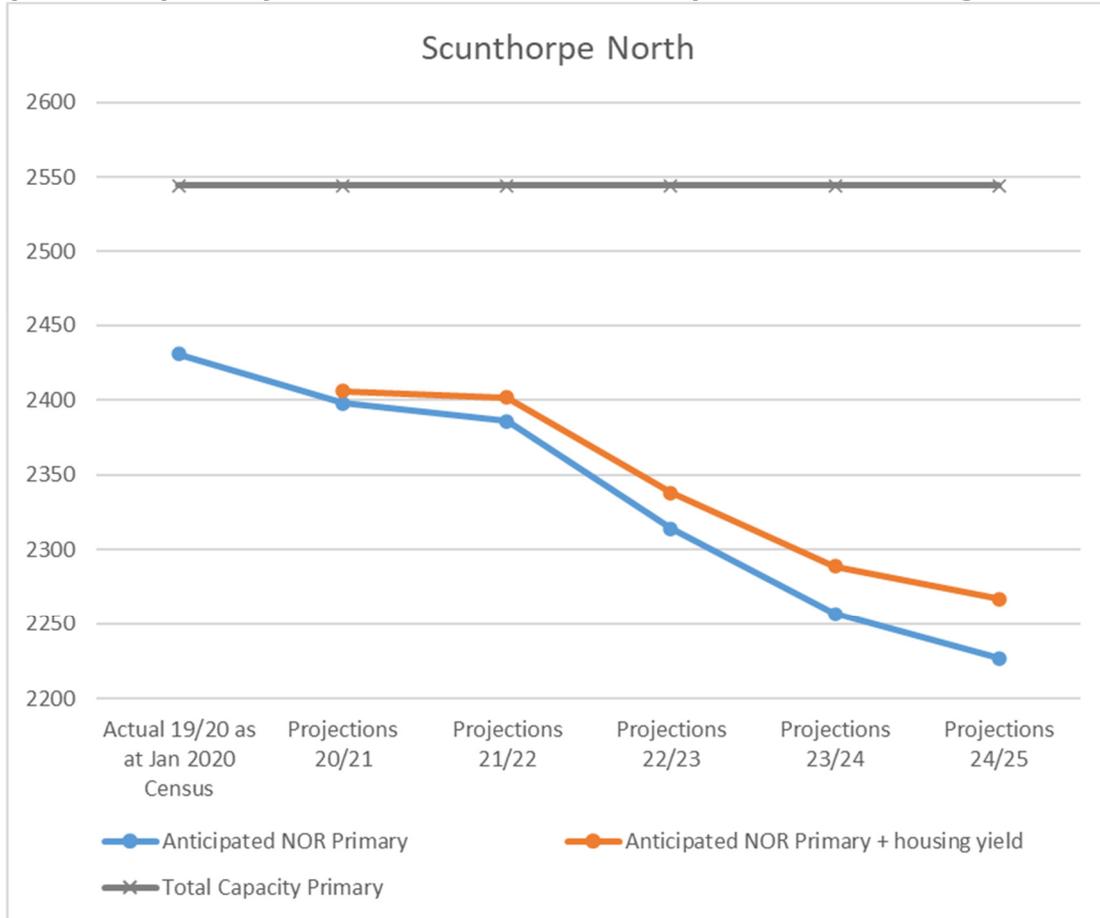
Scunthorpe North Primary Planning Area

This planning area cover the northern and north west parts of Scunthorpe.

Map 14: Scunthorpe North Primary Planning Area



Graph 16: Pupil Projection within the Scunthorpe North Planning Area



The majority of the committed housing developments fall into the Crosby and Berkeley Primary school catchment areas and section 106 contribution have been secured from the major developments to accommodate additional pupils. The Plan does not currently propose any further growth within the next five years within the area, apart from the committed housing sites.

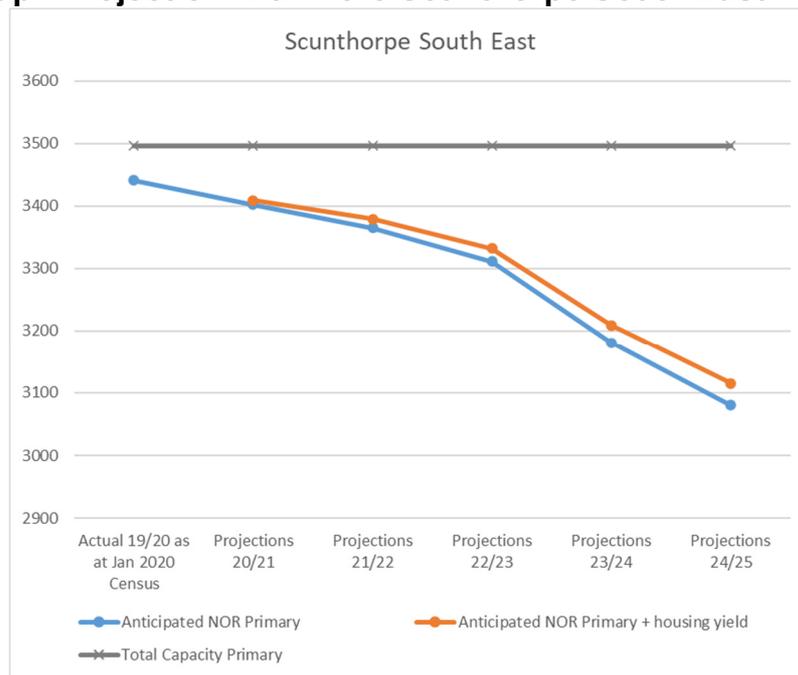
Scunthorpe South East Primary Planning Area

This planning area covers the south east corner of Scunthorpe.

Map 15: Scunthorpe South East Primary Planning Area



Graph 17: Pupil Projection within the Scunthorpe South East Planning Area

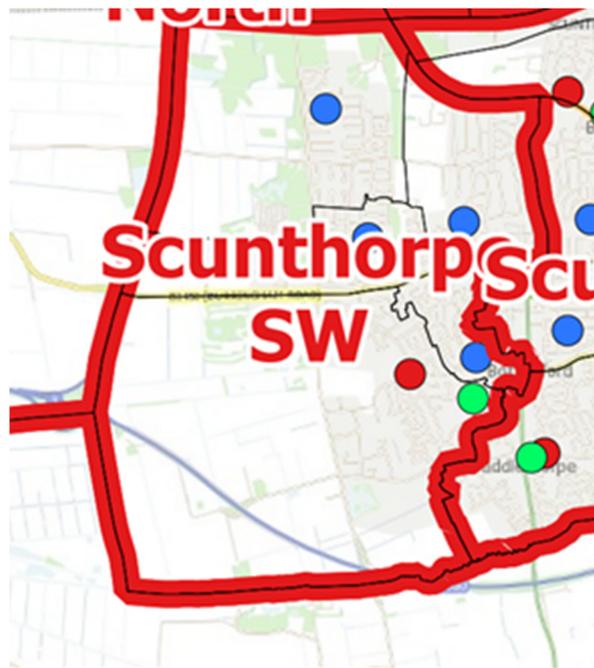


Most of the committed housing developments fall within the catchment area of St Peter and St Paul CE Primary school. This school is currently full to capacity. The proposed housing sites of Ashby Market and Sandfield House fall within the catchment area of Lincoln Gardens Primary School. This school is projected to have capacity to accommodate the pupils from these developments based on the housing trajectory. If these developments are built earlier than shown in the trajectory, then the local school may need extending to accommodate the additional pupils and section 106 contributions will be sought.

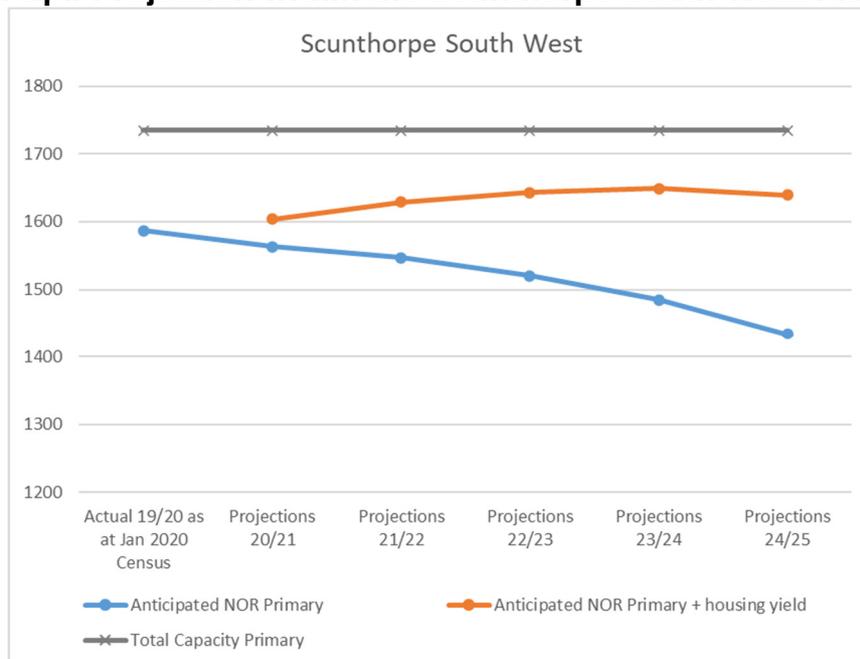
Scunthorpe South West Primary Planning Area

This planning area covers the south west corner of Scunthorpe.

Map 16: Scunthorpe South West Primary Planning Area



Graph 18: Pupil Projection within the Scunthorpe South West Planning Area



The housing development on Lincolnshire Lakes also includes provision of a new primary school to serve the development within the Strategic Site Allocation Policy SS7. The school needs to be in place to meet the anticipated demand. Leys Farm Junior and Enderby Road

Infants will need to be expanded to meet the demand for places generated from development in their shared catchment area. Westcliffe Primary is full in most year groups and would need to be expanded to meet projected demand from the development in its catchment area. Within the first five years of the plan period, the council has already secured section 106 contributions from a number of committed housing sites. These contributions have been taken into account when calculating the number of additional pupil places required.

Special / Alternative Education

There are two special schools, St Hugh's and St Luke's that admit secondary and primary aged pupils respectively with Education and Health Care Plans. The local authority anticipates that a post 16 free school will open in September 2023 for tertiary aged pupils with Education and Health Care Plans. All three schools are located in Scunthorpe and draw pupils from across North Lincolnshire. Any developer contributions received may be used to support primary or secondary places at these schools.

There is one alternative provision Academy North Lincolnshire. This Academy serves the whole of North Lincolnshire. The number of pupils attending this provision is very low compared to the whole pupil population.

In addition, there are several independent special and alternative provision providers located in North Lincolnshire that admit pupils from within and outside North Lincolnshire. The number of pupils attending this provision is very low compared to the whole pupil population.

Tertiary Education

The majority of age 16+ students attend either John Leggott Sixth Form College or North Lindsey College. School based 6th form education is provided at the Brigg Sixth Form (a collaboration between Sir John Nelthorpe school and The Vale Academy), South Axholme Academy in Epworth and the Engineering UTC Northern Lincolnshire in Scunthorpe.

Higher Education

The University Campus Northern Lincolnshire is located in Scunthorpe and offers a range of level 4 to level 6 courses that can be studied on both a full-time or part-time basis. Most of the existing students are from North Lincolnshire or the surrounding area. The University Campus may draw students from further afield as it becomes more established.

Early Years & Childcare Provision

The Council delivers EY&C through a commissioning approach, with a responsibility for providing targeted support and Government funded Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) for vulnerable 2-year olds and FEEE for all 3- and 4-year olds. Provision includes school based nurseries and early years and/or daycare delivered by the private, voluntary and independent sectors.

The draft version of the North Lincolnshire Childcare Sufficiency Audit identifies childcare needs going forward. Essentially there is sufficient childcare supply in all areas of North Lincolnshire to meet current and anticipated future demand. However, the Lincolnshire Lakes development may create new demand in that area, potentially moving demand from existing providers. It is anticipated that these demands will be met by the private sector.

How will it be funded?

Funding will predominantly come from developer contributions where school expansion is required as a consequence of development. Section 106 contributions may be pooled or used together with other local authority funding streams to deliver more cost effective solutions for schools.

Whilst obligations need to relate to the impact of development proposed across time, it is important that funding is available in advance to ensure that the necessary investment can be made in order to deliver school places when needed. It typically can take at least 2-3 years to deliver a project to expand school places in any one locality.

Financial contributions for new school places will be paid to North Lincolnshire Council and will be used to expand both LA maintained schools and Academies.

Supplementary Planning Guide 8: Developer contributions to Schools, provides details of the methodology for calculating the value of contributions. All contributions must be index linked to the date of the S106 agreement. We will be undertaking a review of SPG 8 to align it to the Department of Education Guidance for Developer Contributions published in November 2019. Securing developer contributions for education (publishing.service.gov.uk).

Health

There are two main types of health provision:

- Primary care focuses on the treatment of minor injuries and illnesses and deals with minor surgery and the on-going management of chronic conditions. It is the first point of contact most people have with the NHS, and is delivered by a wide range of professionals, including family doctors (GPs), nurses, dentists, pharmacists, and opticians.
- Secondary care covers care in general and specialist hospitals for conditions that normally cannot be dealt with by primary care services. It includes medical and mental health services.

Healthcare in England is provided by a range of organisations under the umbrella of the Department for Health which has responsibility for strategic leadership of both the health and social care systems.

NHS England has a number of roles including funding local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) to commission services for their communities and ensures that they do this effectively. Nationally, NHS England commissions specialised services (e.g. cancer, renal and forensic mental health services) and some primary care such as dentistry and ophthalmology, offender healthcare and some services for the armed forces. NHS England also has responsibilities in funding and managing delivery of new primary care infrastructure.

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG's) are made up of doctors, nurses and other professionals who use their knowledge of local health needs to plan and buy services for their local community from any service provider that meets NHS standards and costs. These could be NHS hospitals, social enterprises, voluntary organisations, or private sector service providers. CCGs manage the majority of the NHS commissioning budget. They commission most of the hospital and community NHS services in the local areas for which they are responsible.

North Lincolnshire CCG is not directly responsible for managing the health estate; however, it has a strategic role in working with all partners to understand the NHS, Local Authority, and community asset base to ensure the estate is fit for delivering the CCG's commissioning plans. NHS England emphasises the need for local health care provision being available sooner to prevent the escalation of health issues, so this requires local infrastructure being in place to accommodate such demands.

North Lincolnshire is covered by the North Lincolnshire CCG and North Lincolnshire Council has responsibility for many Public Health functions. The council has a statutory duty to take steps to improve the health of North Lincolnshire residents. This also includes the duty to provide preventative services such as housing related support to help people gain or maintain their independence and enable people to carry out day to day living tasks themselves. The desire to promote good public health through design and other planning considerations has been considered in the preparation of the Local Plan.

The impact of COVID-19 is not fully understood at this stage. However, it is acknowledged that the mid to long term impact on the health services may further change the current understanding for health provision in the light of the proposed growth of the emerging Local Plan. An initial understanding of the impact of the current pandemic in particular relates to the configuration of health practices and the rapid increase in the use of digital technology.

Over the last six years, three key reports have been published which are driving change and setting a new strategic context for the provision of health care nationally. The reports have contributed to the pivotal change that is now occurring within the NHS.

- 1) Five Year Forward View (Oct 2014) - sets out how the NHS service must change and move towards care models required for the future. It recognises that the NHS is too diverse for a 'one size fits all' solution. It advises that changes in policy and new approaches to NHS leadership are needed to deliver the recommendations set out in the document. This report is further supported by a follow up report, 'Next Steps on the Five Year Forward View (Mar 2017)' which makes specific reference to estate and facilities management services, including the modernisation of primary care facilities, the sharing of facilities between organisations, the improving of estates and facilities, and the splitting of emergency/urgent care from planned surgery clinical facilities.
- 2) Lord Carter Review – Operational Productivity and Performance in English NHS Acute Hospitals (Jan 2016) – is an independent report reviewing operational productivity in acute trusts, focusing on efficiency and productivity opportunities, and consider four areas of spend:]
 - Workforce;
 - Hospital Pharmacy and Medicines Optimisation;
 - Estate Management (effective use of the estate, reduce holding costs, sharing of property across sectors, disposal of surplus estate, effective estate investment.)
 - Procurement.
- 3) Naylor Review – NHS Property and Estates: why the estate matters for patients (Mar 2017) – this is an independent report led by Sir Robert Naylor. It acknowledges that if the NHS is to meet its pledge of better utilisation of estate, and to release surplus land to deliver 26,000 homes, then additional capital investment is required. It calls for 'Sustainable Transformation Plans' to develop robust capital strategies that are aligned with clinical strategies in order to maximise value for money and address backlog maintenance issues. The Naylor review was a landmark report, highlighting the challenge of making sure the NHS has the buildings and equipment it needs, but also the scale of the opportunity that the NHS estate offers to generate money to reinvest in patient care.

As a result of the above, in 2016, NHS organisations and local councils came together to form sustainability and transformation partnerships (STPs) covering the whole of England and set out their proposals to improve health and care for patients.

North Lincolnshire Health and Care Integration Plan 2019-2024, set the context of Health and Wellbeing Board responsibilities to promote integration and show how we intend to focus on transforming the lives of people in North Lincolnshire through developing a sustainable, enabling integrated health and social care system.

The development of new housing increases the number of people living in an area, and with that the demand on local health services, including but not limited to:

- community health care,
- community mental health care,
- general practice services,
- dental services,
- pharmacy services,
- in patient care,
- accident and emergency services
- the third and voluntary sector that support the delivery of health care services in North Lincolnshire.

Whilst there will be a consequential impact on all health and social care services, the focus of this IDP will with regards Primary General Medical Care (GP Practices) and hospital care.

NHS Improvement's Securing Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy – a guide, September 2018 states that when houses are built and an area's population increases as result, existing infrastructure needs to be updated/expanded to provide more capacity. Health Trusts can seek appropriate support to cover increased costs such as specific capital investment as a direct result of developments. However, Health Trusts need to be clear about how their services and facilities will be impacted by development and the resulting increase in population in their catchment area. The CCG wants to ensure that the process of securing the delivery of upgraded infrastructure to meet increased demands from new development works efficiently and effectively and is not too onerous.

The built and natural environments are major determinants of health and wellbeing. The NPPF (paragraph 91) includes planning healthy places which: 'c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling'. Paragraph 20 expects strategic policies to make sufficient provision for community facilities including health infrastructure. Paragraph 34 includes health provision in the list of infrastructure that Local Plans should set out expected requirements for.

North Lincolnshire Council and North Lincolnshire CCG have been working in partnership to produce a North Lincolnshire Council Local Plan Housing and Primary Care Analysis to identify future clinical room requirements based on estimated population growth and increase in patient activity taking account of new housing allocations within the emerging local plan.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

Scunthorpe General Hospital mainly provides the acute hospital care in North Lincolnshire with some specialist cases being referred to specific units across the UK and in all cases, at the cost of the local health commissioner. Use is also made of Grimsby Princess Diana Hospital, Hull Royal Infirmary, Castle Hill Hospital (near Hull) and other hospitals within the Yorkshire & Humber region depending on the nature of the health care need.

In respect of primary health care there are numerous GPs and dentists throughout the plan area. The location of GP surgeries is set out in the map below.

Map 16: Housing Proposals and GP Practices in North Lincolnshire



North Lincolnshire Council commissioned Citycare to undertake an assessment of primary health care accommodation requirements for the region, based on the new Local Plan housing allocation numbers. The assessment identified 26.4 additional clinical rooms space would be required to meet future residents needs based on the housing growth identified within the local plan and the population growth estimates. The assessment suggested no new build GP surgeries would be required; however, the existing estate would be adapted and extended to meet the increase demand. Table 7 below shows the additional clinical rooms requirement by locality.

Table 7 Additional clinical room’s requirement by locality

Locality Area	Clinical Room Requirement (no. of rooms)	Total SQM - Clinical Room with Support Space
Scunthorpe including Lincolnshire Lakes Strategic Allocation area	15.43	1080.1
Barton upon Humber	2.23	156.1
Brigg	4.01	280.7
Kirton in Lindsey	2.31	161.7
Winterton	1.09	76.3
Crowle	0.65	45.5
Barrow upon Humber	0.68	47.6
Total	26.4	1848

How will it be funded?

North Lincolnshire CCG is responsible for planning and commissioning primary care, hospital, and community services in North Lincolnshire. Where residential developments create extra demand for health services, contributions may be sought towards the provision of the

appropriate facilities to accommodate that extra demand. The City care assessment set out a calculation to secure developer contributions through S106 legal agreements toward health infrastructure which identified a proposed rate per dwelling of £670.80 on developments of 10 or more dwellings. This will be negotiated as part of the planning application stage and the calculation for securing these contributions will be identified within emerging Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.

Where developer contributions are secured towards new GP infrastructure but do not cover the full cost, any shortfalls in funding will need to be managed by health partners including GPs and CCGs with due consideration to available resources in the relevant accounting period.

Social And Community Care

North Lincolnshire Council is responsible for both adults and children social care within North Lincolnshire. This covers a range of functions and services and is provided by a number of different providers.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

At this stage no specific infrastructure requirements have been identified to be delivered within the Local Plan. However North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2020 has identified North Lincolnshire has an ageing population and members of the community with reduced mobility which will lead to specific accommodation needs. The emerging Local Plan take account of this and set outs a range of housing solutions within Policy H3 and H4.

How will it be funded?

Any infrastructure requirement identified with the plan period will be delivered by the private sector either by a registered provider or a private sector developer. The council will work in partnership to ensure the correct provision is provided.

Emergency Services

Police, fire and ambulance services are strongly influenced by central government departments and policy, but all three emergency services have a relatively high level of control over their own internal policies. These services are not a significant driver or barrier to growth, and will deploy their resources to serve the scale and location of new development. The fire services are mainly funded through Central Government via the Home Office or DCLG and in the case of Ambulance services through the PCT. The police force is mainly funded through central government grants. Various other funding streams supplement the provision of all three emergency services. Further, fire and police services are supplemented through redistribution of some of the council Tax monies collected by North Lincolnshire Council.

Ambulance Services

East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust provide emergency and urgent care and patient transport services for the six counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. North Lincolnshire is included within the Lincolnshire division of the service.

EMAS infrastructure currently consists of a main ambulance station located on Normanby Road in Scunthorpe with leased facilities for ambulance crews and vehicles at Collum Lane in Scunthorpe, Health Place in Brigg and at the Fire Station in Barton upon Humber.

During the council's engagement with ambulance services, EMAS suggested current supply is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing population base. However, EMAS stated that that they have insufficient capacity to deal with the growth projected for North Lincolnshire.

Fire & Rescue Services

Humberside Fire & Rescue Service (HFRS) area encompasses the 4 Unitary Authorities of East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston Upon Hull, North Lincolnshire & North East Lincolnshire which has a population of over 900,000 people. HFRS is overseen by the Humberside Fire Authority which comprises elected members from each of the four unitary authorities.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

To deliver their service, HFRS employ 836 Firefighters (494 Fulltime, 342 On-Call), 28 Control Room staff and 218 support staff working from 29 fire stations (7 Fulltime, 3 mixed Fulltime/On-Call and 19 On-Call), offices and workshops strategically located within the four Unitary Authority areas. The Service also has 2 Training and Resilience Fire Stations. These were both staffed during the CV19 pandemic.

HFRS is split into four Service Delivery Districts which are co-terminus with the four unitary authority areas. The aim of the Districts is to project risk reduction into the local communities more effectively. They are not based on a single fire station but cover a number of stations.

North Lincolnshire currently has 7 fire stations within its boundaries located in Scunthorpe, Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Epworth, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton. A further station, which covers part of the east of North Lincolnshire is also located just outside the area at Immingham. Table 6 sets out the resources available at each station:

Table 8: Fire & Rescue Service Provision in North Lincolnshire 2020/21

Station	Resources
Scunthorpe	Staff: 51 Fulltime, 12 On-Call Appliances: Water ladder, 2 Water tenders, Aerial rescue platform, Rescue support unit
Barton upon Humber	Staff: 12 On-Call Appliances: Water tender, Water support unit
Brigg	Staff: 12 On-Call Appliances: Water tender
Crowle	Staff: 12 On-Call Appliances: Water tender
Epworth	Staff: 12 On-Call Appliances: Water tender
Kirton in Lindsey	Staff: 12 On-Call Appliances: Water tender

Winterton	Staff: 12 Appliances: Water tender	On-Call
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How will it be funded?

Currently within North Lincolnshire there is sufficient capacity at the fire stations and office premises. They are currently having refurbishment to Scunthorpe fire station to improve dignity facilities, office facilities and internal training facilities. The cost of this is being funded through HFRS capital expenditure budget.

Police

Policing of North Lincolnshire is the responsibility of Humberside Police which covers the four unitary authorities of Kingston upon Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, North East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire.

Humberside Police employs 1986 Police Officers, 1369 Police Staff, 180 PCSOs and 140 Special Constables. The force currently has 166 Volunteers (as of 1st June 2020).

North Lincolnshire Council and Humberside Police are both part of the Community Safety Partnership – which is an organisation, defined under Sections 5 – 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Community Safety Partnership is made up of representatives from the Police, Local Authority, Fire and Rescue Authorities, along with the Health and Probation Services. These responsible authorities work together to protect their local communities from crime and to help people feel safer. They work out how to deal with local issues including antisocial behaviour, drug or alcohol misuse, and reoffending. They annually assess local crime priorities and consult a range of partners and their local communities about how best to tackle them.

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) is the statutory body responsible for the totality of policing in the communities of Kingston upon Hull, the East Riding of Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is elected by the public on a four-year term to hold the police to account on behalf of the public and commission a number of Community Safety and Victims' Services. They work alongside partners other than the police to achieve this.

The PCC appoints the Chief Constable, who has the operational responsibility for policing and full direction and control of all police officers and staff. The PCC sets the strategic direction for the force by issuing a Police and Crime Plan which runs for four years. The PCC is responsible for a budget of around £200m to provide policing and other services. Most of this (around 70%) comes from Central Government Grants, there is a small use of financial reserves and the rest is raised through the Police Precept. The PCC has responsibility for setting the precept every year.

The total budget for Humberside Police and other services commissioned by the OPCC for 2020/2021 is £198.760m (£192.728m in 2019/2020).

The South Bank division of Humberside Police covers both North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. It is headed by a Divisional Commander holding the rank of Chief Superintendent and the division primarily consists of Patrol Resolution Policing, Neighbourhood Policing and a Criminal Investigation Department who work collectively and with partners to serve the public.

Neighbourhood Policing activity within North Lincolnshire is split into two core teams namely Scunthorpe Urban and Scunthorpe Rural, with each being led by an identified and dedicated Police Inspector.

Currently there are six police stations within North Lincolnshire, three of which are in Scunthorpe with three serving the rural communities of Barton upon Humber, Brigg and Epworth.

Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure helps to create, sustain and energize communities. It ranges from purpose-built community facilities such as libraries, sports and leisure centres, community centres and village halls to allotments, sports pitches and open spaces equipped for recreational use. Together these places support the activities which are required to help build communities, foster a sense of place, meet the cultural and recreational needs of communities, and promote community wellbeing.

Current provision of social infrastructure such as libraries, museums, and community halls, is provided in town centres, district (neighbourhood) centres and major rural settlements. There are often opportunities to integrate community infrastructure with savings in capital and revenue expenditure. If this is done effectively, it can support growth areas and improve “customer” service.

Where there is an identified need for improved facilities, options for providing this in other community facilities should be considered where it provides planning and financial benefits. Some facilities could be incorporated into new community halls however.

Village and community halls are an important local recreational resource. They can be venues for local sports and recreation clubs, or places to meet and socialise. In rural areas that lack immediate access to purpose built sports halls they often represent a vital hub for the community. This is recognised in the emerging Local Plan Policy CSE10 which seeks to ensure that where possible existing community facilities are protected and improved were required to support the additional population growth.

Library Infrastructure

Libraries are a key part of community infrastructure, providing a wealth of services to local residents including books, sound and vision loans, meeting rooms, reference resources, internet and wi-fi access, newspapers, and schools resource services. The provision of public libraries in England is a statutory service that must be provided by Councils (see the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964).

Additional population will create additional demand for library services. Therefore, where capacity is not present at existing libraries, new development should make a contribution to the improvement and expansion of the existing library network.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

Within North Lincolnshire there are a total of 16 libraries (1 central library and 15 branch libraries) as well as 2 mobile libraries. The Central Library is situated in Scunthorpe Town Centre and provides a wide range of services. The 15 branch libraries can be found in towns and villages across the area.

These sixteen libraries are listed below:

Table 9: Libraries in North Lincolnshire

Scunthorpe Area	Rest of North Lincolnshire
Scunthorpe Town Centre	Barton upon Humber (included within the Barton Hub located in Baysgarth Leisure Centre)
Ashby	Brigg
Bottesford	Broughton
Park	Crowle
Riddings (located within Ridding Leisure Centre)	Epworth
Westcliff	Goxhill
	Haxey
	Kirton in Lindsey
	Messingham
	Winterton

In recent years, the council have established four Community Wellbeing Hubs in Scunthorpe, Barton upon Humber, Brigg and Epworth. There are a further three satellite Hubs in Crowle, Broughton and Winterton. A number of these Community Hubs including Barton upon Humber, Crowle, Epworth and Winterton include the branch library. The branch libraries in Ashby and Brigg share premises with the council's Local Link offices.

The Central Library is open six days a week whilst the branch libraries tend to have a wide range of opening hours. The two mobile libraries operate a number of routes across the area visiting villages that do not have a library.

How will it be funded?

Following preliminary discussions with the council, it is apparent that there are no identified capacity issues with regard to the provision of Libraries.

Cemeteries And Crematoria

North Lincolnshire Council provides burial space in eight cemeteries in the area. These are located in Barton upon Humber, Barrow upon Humber, Brigg, Scawby and Winterton as well as Brumby, Crosby and Woodlands Crematorium in Scunthorpe. The council also operates the area's only crematorium in Scunthorpe. Other cemeteries are provided and managed by town and parish Councils whilst churchyards are the responsibility of the relevant church.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

The council's latest appraisal with key stakeholders, including North Lincolnshire Council's Bereavement Services, has indicated that there is enough burial space and capacity in the existing crematorium for the immediate future. However, this is not likely to be the case in the longer term to meet the Local Plan. Further requirements for the council's cemetery provision in the Local Plan period will be needed in Barton upon Humber and Scunthorpe.

How will it be funded?

The council would have to fund any new requirements. There are also funding streams available e.g. from English Heritage and the National Lottery.

Places Of Worship

North Lincolnshire Council are not in a position to assess what is an appropriate aggregate level of floor space for places of worship. However, the authorities will support all faiths in delivering new places of worship. The Council will expect partners, including those in the development sector, to support this by, for example, considering places of worship in the context of new community facilities or expansion of existing community facilities. The authorities will not promote the development of any one faith or denomination in preference of others.

It is possible that rather than the development of new places of worship, provision for faith groups can be integrated with other community facilities, such that the space can be used for multi purposes as well as multiple faiths. In this way the organisation may reach wider groups of people in a number of forms, for example, church run mother and toddler groups. As major residential schemes come forward, the Council will consult with local faith groups to engage to ensure that where possible and appropriate their needs can be met.

Leisure, Recreation, Sport, Culture And Open Space

Access to good quality leisure, recreation and sporting facilities are essential to supporting a good quality of life for local residents. This section of the IDP focuses on the main strategic sporting and leisure provision and considers community buildings a place where sport, leisure and recreational activity can take place.

The population of the North Lincolnshire is expected to increase. This can be attributed both to planned housing growth and an ageing population. The leisure and recreation needs of North Lincolnshire will therefore have to continue to accommodate current needs whilst also supporting and encouraging activity amongst a higher proportion of older persons and future population growth.

Indoor Sport Facilities

Public leisure facilities are managed by North Lincolnshire Council within North Lincolnshire and these include the following:

- The Pods, Scunthorpe
- Riddings Pool, Scunthorpe
- Baysgarth Leisure Centre, Barton upon Humber
- Ancholme Leisure Centre, Brigg
- Axholme North Leisure Centre, Crowle,
- Epworth Leisure Centre, Epworth
- Winterton Gym, Winterton

Within North Lincolnshire there is also as number of direct private and community sector organisations that provide leisure and sport provision and partnerships.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

North Lincolnshire council are currently undertaking the development of a Sport Facilities Strategy which will identify capacity issues and the condition of the facilities. This work is expected to be completed summer 2021 and will be used to determine where future improvements will be required. This IDP will be updated appropriately once the Sport Facilities Strategy is completed. However, so far, the findings have identified the following:

Sports Halls

The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. The time taken to change the layout of the sports hall for different activities starts to impinge on the activity time itself. Plus, the changing and circulation areas also become too crowded.

Table 10 below shows the sport hall capacity within the local plan period.

Table 10 Sport Hall capacity between 2020-2038

Utilised Capacity	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2020	2038
North Lincolnshire	65	63
ANCHOLME LEISURE CENTRE	77	62
AXHOLME NORTH LEISURE CENTRE	57	45
BAYSGARTH LEISURE CENTRE	68	57
BAYSGARTH SCHOOL	47	46
BOTTESFORD SPORTS HALL	34	31
EPWORTH LEISURE CENTRE	100	98
FREDERICK GOUGH SCHOOL	76	81
MELIOR COMMUNITY ACADEMY	60	64
OUTWOOD ACADEMY BRUMBY	67	70
ST LAWRENCE ACADEMY	69	61
THE PODS	100	100
THE VALE ACADEMY	43	53
WEST COMMON YOUTH SPORTS HALL	52	43
WINTERTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY	48	45

Based on the above data the council would only be looking for developer contributions if any development proposals within The Pods and Epworth Leisure Centre catchment area would create a need for additional capacity.

Swimming Pools

The swimming pools, as an authority wide average, are estimated to be 69% full at peak times and this decreases slightly to 67.5% in 2038, in line with the projected slight decrease in total demand for swimming. There are four sites which have an estimated used capacity below the Sport England pools benchmark of 70%, Ancholme Leisure Centre (45% in 2020 and 39% in 2038), Axholme North Leisure Centre (44% and 52%), Epworth Swimming Pool (46% and 43%) and Riddings Pool (58% and 51%). The two sites above the 70% of pool capacity used at peak times are, Baysgarth Leisure Centre (94% and 100%) and The Pods (100% in both years).

The table below shows the swimming pool capacity within the local plan period.

Table 11 Swimming Pool capacity between 2020 and 2038

Individual Sites Utilised Capacity	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2020	2038

North Lincolnshire	69	67
ANCHOLME LEISURE CENTRE	45	39
AXHOLME NORTH LEISURE CENTRE	44	52
BAYSGARTH LEISURE CENTRE	94	100
EPWORTH SWIMMING POOL	46	43
RIDDINGS POOL	58	51
THE PODS	100	100

Based on the above data the council would only looking for developer contributions if any development proposals within The Pods and Baysgarth Leisure Centre catchment area would create a need for additional capacity.

Through existing housing commitments, the council have secured a numbers of developer contributions for leisure and recreation that have been factored into the above calculations and will be used to provide additional capacity. The following contribution have been secured:

Table 12: S106 contribution secured for Leisure and Recreation Facilities

Settlement	Leisure Facility	Contribution Amount	Project
Kirton In Lindsey	Ancholme Leisure Centre	£42,243.12	Replacement of gym equipment and synthetic pitch carpet of the MUGA at Ancholme Leisure Centre.
Barton Upon Humber	Baysgarth Leisure Centre	£10,737.57	Improvements to male and female gym showers, cubicles and tiles. Including new equipment to facilitate group cycling classes at Baysgarth Leisure Centre.
Ulceby	Baysgarth Leisure Centre	£5,000.00	For provision of a height adjustable changing bench.
Sandtoft	Epworth Leisure Centre	£25,000.00	Improvements to the leisure centre
Worlaby	Ancholme Leisure Centre	£17,000.00	Maintenance at Ancholme Leisure Centre
Scunthorpe	The Pods	£30,000.00	Improved gym facilities at The Pods Leisure Centre
Wootton	Baysgarth Leisure Centre	£5,000.00	New Sports Hall equipment at Baysgarth Leisure Centre
Broughton	Ancholme Leisure Centre	£9,000.00	Maintenance of Ancholme Leisure Centre

Scunthorpe	The Pods	£36,000.00	Towards The Pods Leisure Centre or leisure facilities on the Lincolnshire Lakes Development for building improvements or replacement fitness equipment
Barton Upon Humber	Baysgarth Leisure Centre	£ 30,000.00	Maintenance of Baysgarth Leisure centre to improve and replace gym equipment
Goxhill	Baysgarth Leisure Centre	£ 47,500.00	Improvements to Baysgarth Leisure Centre
Winterton	Winterton Synthetic Pitch	£36,000.00	Towards provision of a new pitch carpet at Winterton synthetic pitch
Scunthorpe	Quibell Park	£47,500.00	Towards maintenance at Quibell Park
Ulceby	Ancholme Leisure Centre	£90,000.00	Towards improvements of facilities at Ancholme Leisure Centre
Hibaldstow	Ancholme Leisure Centre	£17,500.00	Towards maintenance of Ancholme Leisure Centre
Barnetby	Ancholme Leisure Centre	£19,721.00	Towards maintenance of Ancholme leisure centre and Brigg Recreation ground
Scunthorpe	Riddings Pool and Birch Park	£172,382.00	Building improvements and maintenance of Riddings Pool and Birch Park including the 3G sports pitch
Scunthorpe	Riddings Pool, Quibell Park, Co Op Sports Ground and West Common Playing Fields	£10,266.00	Towards Riddings Pool, Co Op sports ground, Quibell park and west common playing fields
Winterton	The Pods and Winterton Artificial Pitch	£94,583.00	Towards The Pods and Winterton artificial pitch
Ulceby	Baysgarth Leisure Centre	£3,287.00	Towards building improvements and sports equipment at Baysgarth Leisure Centre
Barrow Upon Humber	Baysgarth Leisure Centre	£46,400.00	Towards improvements at Baysgarth Leisure Centre
Ulceby	Baysgarth Leisure Centre	£2,650.00	Towards building improvements and sports equipment at Baysgarth Leisure Centre

The emerging Local plan will set out a policy to ensure the protection and enhancement of sport and recreation facilities to accommodate the proposed additional growth and support local communities.

How will it be funded?

The council will use its Capital programme alongside developer contributions secured as part of new housing growth to ensure that additional capacity is delivered to meet future needs. This will be negotiated as part of the planning application stage and the calculation for securing these contributions will be identified within a Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.

Outdoor Sporting Space: Playing Pitches

North Lincolnshire Council with support from Sport England playing pitch strategy guidance produced a Playing Pitch Strategy in June 2020. The study identified playing pitches in North Lincolnshire, including all known public, private, school and other pitches whether or not they are in secured public use.

The Playing Pitch Strategy identified the following provision at January 2020:

- 136 Formal football pitches of varying sizes
- 58 adult 11 v 11 football pitches
- 20 youth 11 v 11 pitches
- 23 youth 9 v 9 pitches
- 18 mini soccer 7v7 pitches
- 12 cricket pitches
- 12 adult rugby union pitches
- 1 junior rugby union pitch
- 4 grass hockey pitches
- 6 full sized Artificial Grass Pitches (STPs)

The PPS will run from 2020 to 2025; a five-year period based on Sport England recommendations. The steering group will continue to meet biannually to monitor the implementation of the strategy including the recommendations and actions and to review its findings on annual basis to keep it up to date and robust. The IDP will be updated to reflect to changes.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

The Playing Pitch Strategy used the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator to assess the impact of the projected population growth taking account of future housing growth to assess the adequacy of pitch provision within North Lincolnshire up to 2036.

The table below show the impact of housing growth on the demand for sport pitches to 2036.

Table 13: Impact of housing growth on demand for sports pitches to 2036

Sport	Increased demand in the peak period (AGP per week)	Number of pitches
Adult Football	2.39	1-2 pitches
Youth	6.38	5-6 pitches
Mini Soccer	4.31	4-5 pitches
Rugby Union	1	1 pitch
Hockey	0.92	0-1 pitch

Cricket	63	1-2 pitches
AGP (3G)	29.39 (per week)	0-1 pitches

The Playing Pitch Calculator suggests that the planned new developments will have an impact on the pitch requirements in North Lincolnshire both in the short and long term.

The Lincolnshire Lakes residential development includes the proposed building of new schools. It is anticipated that these sites will include pitch provision secured for community use. This may provide playing pitch capacity within the new development and contribute towards any shortfalls because of an increase in the population due to housing growth.

There is also a need to consider using developer contributions for existing pitch sites where additional capacity is required as opposed to creating provision on the new housing developments. The table below provide further detail on existing provision and how the future growth needs will be accommodated.

Table 14 The adequacy of pitch provision to meet future demand up until 2036:-

Sport	Current Picture	Future Picture	Comments
Cricket	There are 254 available match equivalent sessions per season. Further supply is available on non-turf wickets. 5 clubs have been identified as reaching capacity so the potential for future growth is limited.	Population growth is likely to see the requirement for 63 additional match equivalent sessions (MES) per season.	Broadly, this can be met by the existing spare capacity. Location of growth may influence adequacy of provision, with some key sites reaching capacity. Additional growth may require investment at some sites to add additional capacity and facilities.
Hockey	There are 10.5 match equivalent sessions (MES) available per week in the peak period.	Population growth is likely to see the requirement for 1 additional MES per week.	This demand can be meet. Consideration should be given to the impact on this capacity if a pitch is lost, in particular Winterton Synthetic Pitch as the carpet is in need of replacement.
Rugby Union	Currently the supply does not meet demand, with a shortfall of 5.75 MES per week. Both sites run by Scunthorpe RUFC are being overplayed.	Population growth is likely to see the requirement for 1 additional MES per week, equating to 1 further pitch.	Demand for another pitch is likely to add further pressure for Rugby Union, in particular in Scunthorpe with the significant housing developments. Recommendations should include improvements to pitch capacity through maintenance and drainage. The use of developer considerations should be considered to improve provision at existing sites. Consideration should also be given to how mid-week training can be moved from the grass pitches possibly onto an ATP.

Sport	Current Picture	Future Picture	Comments
Adult Football	Currently there are 30.75 MES available in the peak period	Population growth is likely to see the requirement for 2-3 additional MES per week.	Broadly, this demand can be met by the existing spare capacity. Some sites are currently being played to a level they can sustain. Location of growth may influence adequacy of provision, with some key sites reaching capacity. Recommendations should include improvements to pitch capacity through maintenance and drainage.
Youth Football	Across youth, 11 v11 and 9 v 9 pitches there are currently 15.25 MES during the peak period.	Population growth is likely to see the requirement for 6-7 additional MES per week.	In the future supply will become closely balanced with demand in the peak period. There is already pressure at 5 sites and the location of the growth will influence the adequacy of provision. Further capacity is available on the 3G ATP's and recommendations should include an action to move match play onto these surfaces.
Mini Soccer	Across mini soccer, 7 v7 and 5 v 5 pitches there are 7 MES available during the peak period.	Population growth is likely to see the requirement for 4-5 additional MES per week.	In the future supply will become closely balanced with demand in the peak period. The location of the growth will influence the adequacy of provision. Further capacity is available on the 3G ATP's and recommendations should include an action to move match play onto these surfaces.

Through existing housing commitments, the council have secured a numbers of developer contributions for leisure and recreation that have been factored into the above calculations and will be used to provide additional capacity. These contributions are identified in Table 15 below:

Table 15 S106 contributions secured for Outdoor Sports

Settlement	Leisure Facility	Contribution Amount	Project
Kirton In Lindsey	Ancholme Leisure Centre	£ 42,243.12	Replacement of gym equipment and synthetic pitch carpet of the MUGA at Ancholme Leisure Centre.
Winterton	Winterton Synthetic Pitch	£ 36,000.00	Towards provision of a new pitch carpet at Winterton synthetic pitch
Scunthorpe	Quibell Park	£47,500.00	Towards maintenance and improvements at Quibell Park
Scunthorpe	Riddings Pool and Birch Park	£172,382.00	Building improvements and maintenance of Riddings Pool and Birch Park including the 3G sports pitch

Scunthorpe	Riddings Pool, Quibell Park, Co Op Sports Ground and West Common Playing Fields	£10,266.00	Towards Riddings Pool, Co Op sports ground, Quibell park and west common playing fields
Winterton	The Pods and Winterton Artificial Pitch	£ 94,583.00	Towards The Pods and Winterton artificial pitch
Kirton In Lindsey	Klassic Park	£67,930.00	Improvements to KLASSIC PARK or other leisure facilities in Kirton In Lindsey

The emerging Local plan will set out a policy to ensure the protection and enhancement of sport and recreation facilities to accommodate the proposed additional growth and support local communities.

How will it be funded?

The council will use its capital programme alongside developer contributions secured as part of new housing growth to ensure that additional capacity is delivered to meet future needs. This will be negotiated as part of the planning application stage and the calculation for securing these contributions will be identified within a Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.

Children's Play Facilities and Youth Facilities

Children's play space is provided across North Lincolnshire and can take many forms. The most common is equipped play areas provided for different age groups: toddlers and children aged up to 10.

Youth needs can come in a variety of forms. The most common form of provision is multi-use games areas (MUGAs), basketball hoops, and skateparks which are included in this assessment.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

North Lincolnshire Open Space Study (2019) identified that there was a total of 0.45 hectares per 1,000 population for current provision for children and young people.

The assessment identifies that Area 1 (Axholme Central and Axholme South) and Area 3 (Ridge) require additional provision to meet the minimum standard per 1,000 population.

It anticipated that future child play provision would mostly be onsite as part of development coming forward. It will be for the master planning process to be established when and where they are delivered, so this should be agreed between the council and the developer. Ultimately it will be the developer that delivers such facilities. The potential on larger sites to co-locate community, sports and play facilities will help to maximise efficiency.

Provision of facilities in other locations could be the responsibility of either the Council or the parish/town council in question.

Through existing housing commitments, the council have secured a numbers of developer contributions for leisure and recreation that have been factored into the above calculations and will be used to provide additional capacity. These contributions are identified in Table 16 below:

Table 16 S106 contributions secured for Off Site Recreation

Settlement	Off site recreation	Contribution Amount	Project
Barrow Upon Humber	Mill Lane Park, Barrow Upon Humber	£ 54,106.00	Improvements to Mill Lane Park
Scunthorpe	Parks within Bottesford	£ 5,442.60	Maintenance of parks within Bottesford
Barnetby	Barnetby Playing Field	£ 13,967.80	Towards maintenance and improvements of Barnetby Playing Field
Ulceby	Ulceby park	£ 6,292.60	Towards maintenance and improvements of Ulceby Park
Wrawby	Wrawby park	£ 5,037.60	Towards maintenance and improvements of Wrawby Park
Messingham	Recreation facilities in Messingham	£7,392.60	Towards maintenance and improvements of recreation facilities in Messingham
Scunthorpe	Parkwood Playground and Manor Park Junior Play ground	£ 40,876.00	Towards maintenance and improvements of Parkwood Playground and Manor Park Playground
Broughton	Broughton recreation ground	£ 5,142.60	Towards maintenance and improvements of Broughton recreation ground
Barrow Upon Humber	Midby Park, Barrow Upon Humber	£ 15,680.02	To provide additional equipment at Midby Park
Scunthorpe	West Common Garden Children's Playground	£ 9,170.20	Towards maintenance of open space at West Common Garden children's playground
Winterton	Winterton recreation facilities.	£ 33,668.00	Towards the improvements of existing facilities in Winterton
Goxhill	North End Play Area, Goxhill	£ 40,876.00	Towards maintenance and improvements of North End play area
Scunthorpe	Everest Playing Field	£ 8,010.20	Towards maintenance of open space and recreation at Everest Playing Field
Scunthorpe	Rowland Road Playing Field	£ 44,588.70	Towards maintenance of open space and recreation at Rowland Road Playing Field
Scunthorpe	Warley Road Children's Playground	£ 53,669.40	Towards maintenance of open space and recreation at Warley Road Children's playground
Scunthorpe	Scunthorpe recreational facilities	£ 9,315.20	Towards maintenance of open space and recreation in Scunthorpe
Barrow Upon Humber	Barrow upon Humber recreational facilities	£ 36,230.60	Towards maintenance of open space and recreation in Barrow upon Humber

Worlaby	Worlaby recreational ground	£ 33,523.00	Towards maintenance and improvements to Worlaby recreational ground
Scunthorpe	Asterby Road Play Area	£ 37,000.00	Towards maintenance and improvements to Asterby Road Play Area
Ulceby	Ulceby recreational facilities	£ 7,337.33	To Ulceby Parish Council to fund improvements to the recreation provision in the village
Althorpe	Recreation Facility of Vermuyden Court	£ 30,802.49	Towards maintenance of existing play in Althorpe situated off Vermuyden Court
Brigg	Kings Avenue Children's Playground and Riverside walk	£ 30,000.00	Towards maintenance of Kings Avenue Playground and Riverside walk improvements
Kirton In Lindsey	Recreation facilities in Kirton In Lindsey	£ 7,171.94	Towards improvements and maintenance of open space in Kirton In Lindsey
Keadby	Playing fields at Station Road	£ 7,719.38	Towards maintenance of Station Road playing fields
Kirton In Lindsey	Open space within Kirton In Lindsey	£ 39,146.01	Towards open space within Kirton In Lindsey
Scawby	Playing field off West Street, Scawby	£ 6,387.34	Upgrade and maintenance of the existing facilities at the playing field off West Street, Scawby
Scunthorpe	Sommervell Road Park	£ 45,802.80	Towards improvements and maintenance at Sommervelle Park
Scunthorpe	Manor Park	£ 34,202.00	Towards improvements and maintenance at Manor
Goxhill	Village playing field and Millennium Green	£ 6,244.57	Towards the maintenance and improvement of existing recreational facilities at Goxhill village playing field and Millennium Green
Scunthorpe	Sheffield Park	£ 4,158.57	Towards maintenance of Sheffield park
Haxey	Playing field off Haxey Lane	£ 3,030.00	Towards improvements and maintenance at playing field off Haxey Lane
Brigg	Almond Grove Play Area	£ 2,990.78	Towards improvements and maintenance at Almond Grove Play area
Scunthorpe	Manor Park	£ 42,209.89	Towards improvements and maintenance at Manor Park
Winterton	Recreation facilities in Winterton	£ 5,804.09	Towards improvements to existing facilities in Winterton

Winterringham	Recreation facilities in Winterringham	£ 4,349.48	Towards improvements to existing facilities in Winterringham
Scunthorpe	Silica Park	£ 30,000.00	Towards off site play park facilities at Silica Lodge park

How will it be funded?

The council will use its capital programme alongside developer contributions secured as part of new housing growth to ensure that additional capacity is delivered to meet future needs subject to viability. This will be negotiated as part of the planning application stage and the calculation for securing these contributions will be identified within a Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document. The Council will continue to use the 'North Lincolnshire SPG 10: Provision of Open Space in New Housing Developments' until the Developer Contribution Supplementary Planning Document is drafted and adopted.

Allotments

Allotment provision is not commonly undertaken by one specific body. Many allotments were provided several decades ago when funding and provision regimes were very different. Today it is more reasonable to expect developers to provide allotments as part of large developments. The maintenance of allotments in the North Lincolnshire is commonly undertaken by North Lincolnshire Council and some Town and Parish Councils.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

North Lincolnshire Open Space Study (2019) identified provision of 14 allotments within North Lincolnshire and is equates to 0.17 hectares per 1,000 population. The study shows allotment provision was also deficient in all areas apart from Area 3 (Ridge) however the consultation process showed low demand for allotment provision.

The Local plan will seek to protect exiting allotment infrastructure and support the enhancement of these facilities from new development.

How will it be funded?

There is no known source of funding available for the provision of allotments. It is assumed that these would be funded solely through developer contributions and/or through on site provision.

Amenity Greenspace

Amenity Greenspace is identified within North Lincolnshire Open Space Study (2019) as Open space in residential areas, village greens and informal recreational space. Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

North Lincolnshire Open Space Study identified there is currently 0.52 hectares of amenity greenspace provision per 1,000 population within North Lincolnshire. This current amenity is currently managed by North Lincolnshire, Town and Parish Councils and private estate management companies.

The emerging Local Plan proposed to deliver a minimum of 7,128 additional dwellings over the plan period. Taking account of the existing 'North Lincolnshire SPG 10: Provision of Open

Space in New Housing Developments' this would create an additional 71,280sqm of amenity greenspace within North Lincolnshire.

How will it be funded?

The emerging local plan requires good quality open spaces provision to be included in all new housing development of 10 more dwelling or sites of 0.5hectares. This will be negotiated as part of the planning application stage and the calculation for securing these contributions will be identified within a Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document. The Council will continue to use the 'North Lincolnshire SPG 10: Provision of Open Space in New Housing Developments' until the Developer Contribution Supplementary Planning Document is drafted and adopted.

The future maintenance of the additional amenity green space will be secured through developer contributions either through financial contribution for the council to adopt and manage the green space or via an estate management company.

Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace

North Lincolnshire Open Space Study (2019) identified Natural and semi-natural areas as providing access to wildlife, environmental education and awareness, biodiversity and nature conservation. The typology includes woodlands, scrubland, wetland and nature conservation areas.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

North Lincolnshire Open Space Study identified there is currently 9.63 hectares of Natural and Semi Natural provision per 1,000 population within North Lincolnshire. This current amenity is currently managed by North Lincolnshire, Town and Parish Councils, Community and Voluntary sector and private estate management companies.

The Open Space Study sets a standard of 10.25 hectares of Natural and Semi Natural provision per 1,000 population within North Lincolnshire to be met. The emerging Local Plan includes policies to ensure that natural and semi green spaces are protected, and new provision is sought within the Lincolnshire Lakes Strategic Allocation area and new housing development. Such provision will be provided as part of the biodiversity net gain requirement for new development. The emerging local plan requires all development where appropriate to provide a minimum 10% net gain for biodiversity unless national standards increase this in the future.

The council have already secured some developer contributions for biodiversity net gain as part of the existing housing commitments. Table 17 below show the contribution amount by settlement.

Table 17 S106 contribution for Biodiversity Net Gain

Settlement	Amount	Project
Barrow Upon Humber	£44,860.00	Offsite contribution towards enhancement or creation of an area

Kirton In Lindsey	£39,146.01	The creation or enhancement of a publicly accessible area designated within Kirton In Lindsey and Manton
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How will it be funded?

It is anticipated that contributions for improvement or new provision of natural and semi natural green space will be funded solely through developer contributions as part of any new development. This will be negotiated as part of the planning application stage and the calculation for securing these contributions will be identified within a new Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document and the Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document.

Village Halls and Community Buildings

Villages Halls and Community Building are at the heart of a community and provide a number of functions to promote health and wellbeing of residents.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

Community facilities projects that are currently being funded or partly funded by Section 106 are listed below. There are currently approximately 63 community/ village facilities across North Lincolnshire that are run by local providers. As many of these are ageing and/or not purpose built for sports, leisure and recreational use, their future modification and/or replacement needs to be taken into account as local projects emerge. The Lincolnshire Lakes Strategic Allocation area will provide opportunities within each of the local centre for the development of a community facility.

How will it be funded?

It is anticipated that new community provision will be delivered by the private sector and any improvement to existing facilities will be negotiated as part of the planning application stage and the calculation for securing these contributions will be identified within emerging Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.

Through existing housing commitments, the council have secured a numbers of developer contributions for Villages Halls that have been factored into the above calculations and will be used to provide additional capacity. These contributions are identified in Table 18 below:

Table 18 S106 contributions secured for Village Halls and Community Facilities

Settlement	Community recreation	Facility/Off site	Contribution Amount	Project
Hibaldstow	Hibaldstow Village Hall and playing field		£63,423.00	Maintenance of the village Hall and playing field.
Hibaldstow	Hibaldstow Village Hall and playing field		£8,115.20	Maintenance of the village Hall and playing field.
Hibaldstow	Existing facilities within Hibaldstow		£46,967.35	Towards the improvements of

		existing facilities in Hibaldstow
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Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure (GI) is a network of multi-functional green urban and rural space which is capable of delivering a range of environmental, economic, health and quality of life benefits for local communities. The GI Network may comprise spaces in public or private ownership, with or without public access. The elements that make up green infrastructure include parks, playing fields, gardens, agricultural fields, footpaths, road verges, wildlife corridors and woodlands.

High quality natural environment

North Lincolnshire's most valuable natural asset is its high-quality natural environment containing a mixture of different landscapes, waterscapes, and green space in both urban and rural settings. This is reflected in the range of international, national and local designations, which includes five international designations (one Ramsar, two Special Areas of Conservation and two Special Protection Areas) on the Humber Estuary, Thorne Moor and Thorne and Hatfield Moor, 30 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), almost 20 Local Nature Reserves (LNR's), over 250 Local Wildlife Sites (Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation – SINC's) and almost 40 Local Geological Sites (Regionally Important Geological Sites). The large areas of green-space in Scunthorpe reflect its original Garden Town design and are of particular local importance to the urban design of the town.

Sites that lie outside designated areas are not statutorily protected but can also provide valuable spaces and corridors for protected habitats and species. For example, waterways, can be valuable for biodiversity, providing green and blue corridors that link habitats and wildlife sites. Maintaining and enhancing a network of habitats, species and wildlife sites, and linkages between them is important to achieving the vision and aims of the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (revised 2015) (to be replaced by Local Nature Recovery Strategy).

North Lincolnshire's network of parks, natural green spaces, historic landscape, and water areas provides quality green space between settlements, connecting town to country with a natural and recreational resource, which are equally important to the area's distinctiveness. Local Green Spaces identify areas of particular importance and should be protected. Development proposals will be permitted only where these areas will not be adversely affected, and planning permission will only be granted for development proposals in very special circumstances. These exceptions are set out in the NPPF.

North Lincolnshire also has a wide variety of Important Open Space (IOS) which performs a range of functions and delivers a wealth of benefits to local people and wildlife. Parks and gardens, amenity space, play space for children/teenagers, outdoor sports facilities and allotments are all examples of publicly accessible IOS. Valued for their recreational and social functions, IOS also contributes to the visual amenity and character of a settlement, providing relief from the built-up area.

In accordance with the NPPF, North Lincolnshire Council commissioned an Open Space Study 2019 to determine if the Council has a sufficient supply of open space and whether it is of an appropriate standard. This strategy drew together and updated a range of other documents that had previously informed open space provision.

Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM)

A Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study has been prepared for North Lincolnshire alongside the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) and partners. The study map identifies the known areas of opportunity for local landscape-scale habitat improvement within North Lincolnshire, and as such represent strategic areas for biodiversity. It indicates where it is considered most important and feasible to target habitat protection, restoration, and creation, including for heathland, grassland, woodland, and wetlands. The baseline data on habitats and species that underpin local biodiversity strategy will be kept up to date by the GLNP through the maintenance and management of any appropriate evidence documents published and hosted on their website. In time, the BOM will be used to establish Nature Recovery Networks as part of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy. Biodiversity net gain requirements will incentivise enhancement of networks identified on the BOM and subsequently the Nature Recovery Networks.

Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

The SPD should be read alongside the policies within this Plan. Its purpose is to provide supporting information and guidance on how to approach development proposals relating to the natural environment in a way that will facilitate sustainable planning decisions to be made. This will contribute to the production of high quality, sustainable development with a focus on achieving a significant percentage of 'net gain' in biodiversity and discharging Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) obligations, although it is intended that biodiversity net gain will not be used to negate assessment under the Habitats Regulations.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

In March 2019, the Government confirmed that new developments must deliver an overall increase in biodiversity. Mandatory biodiversity net gain as set out in the Environment Bill applies in England only by amending the Town & Country Planning Act (TCPA) and is likely to become law in 2023. The Bill sets out the following key components to mandatory BNG:

- **Minimum 10% gain required calculated using Biodiversity Metric & approval of net gain plan**
- **Habitat secured for at least 30 years** via obligations/ conservation covenant
- Habitat can be delivered on-site, off-site or via statutory biodiversity credits
- There will be a national register for net gain delivery sites
- The mitigation hierarchy still applies of avoidance, mitigation and compensation for biodiversity loss
- Does not apply to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) or marine development
- Does not change existing legal environmental and wildlife protections

This will mean the delivery of much-needed infrastructure and housing is not at the expense of vital biodiversity. The application of a mitigation hierarchy will provide a means by which development that impacts on biodiversity (habitats, species, and ecological networks) will be accounted for and avoided, mitigated or, as a final resort, compensated. It will also ensure that the most valuable ecological features of a site are protected and harm to biodiversity is minimised.

Planning Circular 06/2005 states that "It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision. The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning

conditions in exceptional circumstances, with the result that the surveys are carried out after planning permission has been granted”.

North Lincolnshire Council will seek biodiversity net gain (BNG) through the restoration of mineral sites. Whilst there may be some very temporary uses where BNG would not be appropriate, for most cases it should be applied. The nature of commercial arrangements between developers and landowners will need to be amended to reflect this.

Capacity and Infrastructure Requirements

The NPPF recognises that green infrastructure can contribute to conserving and enhancing biodiversity and reducing flood risk and states that plan policies should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore, or add to biodiversity conservation interests. The NPPF also states that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision are required.

Natural capital describes our natural assets including forests, rivers, land, minerals, and oceans. It is the ‘stock’ of resources upon which society depends, whilst the conservation of Natural Capital is intended to secure those assets so they can provide a sustainable ‘flow’ of benefits including ecosystem services. North Lincolnshire Council is committed to adopting the Natural Capital Workbook approach, either alone or with partners, to quantify our natural assets, describe the ecosystem services that flow from them (functions and products from nature that can be turned into benefits with varying degrees of human input), and set out a framework for protection and sustainable use.

Major development should adopt an ecosystem approach, whilst large-scale major development schemes should adopt a landscape-scale approach in any master planning work that reflects the opportunities identified in the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study (or any subsequent replacement). Taking a strategic landscape-scale approach to the planning, design, and management of connected Green Infrastructure assets provides the framework within which species migration can more readily occur in response to environmental pressures such as climate change.

Target habitat networks are illustrated on the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM). This is a living document that will be updated regularly in conjunction with the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership to reflect improved recording and mapping of existing priority habitats.

How will it be funded?

A minimum 10% biodiversity net gain will be required as part of development unless national standards are increased in the future. In order to properly inform applications, surveys will be required in line with the latest British Standard or its replacement (currently British Standard for Biodiversity Net Gain BS 8683). The standard applies to development and land management and can be used in project specifications, procurement, and planning conditions.

BNG requires developers to ensure habitats for wildlife are enhanced and left in a measurably better state than they were pre-development. Developers must assess the type of habitat and its condition before submitting plans, and then demonstrate how they are improving

biodiversity – for example, through the creation of green corridors, planting more trees, or forming local nature spaces. The Council’s biodiversity net gain target and the mechanisms that will ensure net gain is demonstrated, secured, and implemented will be addressed in the Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to accompany the Local Plan.

Off-site biodiversity enhancement utilising the DEFRA biodiversity Metric 2.0 will be required where a biodiversity net gain cannot be secured as part of a development proposal, utilising the DEFRA biodiversity metric. Use of the metric rewards schemes that minimise their impacts also gives options to developers in terms of whether necessary mitigation is delivered on- or off-site. Using the latest DEFRA biodiversity metric (or any subsequent standard that supersedes Metric 2.0) is an effective way of accounting for the impacts of a proposal on biodiversity and demonstrating that a net gain will be delivered. It also provides flexibility and encourages projects to consider biodiversity from the outset. However, the metric only considers habitats and not species so that protected species surveys will still be required, along with details of any specific avoidance, mitigation or compensation that may be required for those.

New development should contribute to the extension of the green infrastructure network and by doing so help to address deficiencies in its provision and provide good quality connections to the network and throughout the development. The Local Plan at Policy DQE11 Green Infrastructure Network acknowledges the value of promoting a green infrastructure network, providing accessible green corridors, forming healthy traffic-free links, connecting formal and informal green space, softening development edges, and maintaining the independent status and character of individual settlements. In 2019, the Council and GLNP produced a Green Infrastructure Network and Biodiversity Opportunities Mapping, in partnership with local wildlife organisations. This highlights areas of existing habitats and areas where there are deficiencies in green infrastructure at the strategic level across North Lincolnshire and will identify opportunities to enhance the network. Green infrastructure should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Contributions will be expected from new development towards the establishment, enhancement, and ongoing management of green infrastructure by contributing to the development of the existing green infrastructure network in accordance with the Biodiversity SPD. Any contributions should be proportionate to the scale and nature of the proposal, including whether there is a need for recreational access.

Green on-site improvements are encouraged but in circumstances where they are not possible developers will need to pay a levy for habitat creation or improvement elsewhere. This approach will improve habitats for wildlife and create healthier places to live and work and is central to the ambition to leave the environment in a better state for future generations.

North Lincolnshire Council will, through the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, work to establish a robust approach to biodiversity offsetting calculations and delivery that will apply across Greater Lincolnshire. This will incorporate any recommendations from the consultation and the 30-year perpetuity period defined by the Environment Bill (Part 6, 91(2)(b)). In biodiversity opportunity areas (as shown on the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping) landowners will be encouraged to come forward with habitat creation and restoration proposals that can be used for offsite gains. Developers may also opt to bring forward their own habitat creation and restoration proposals. Where suitable compensatory habitats are not available locally, investment in national or regional conservation priorities may take place through a tariff.