



**NEWARK &
SHERWOOD**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

**INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN
UPDATE
MAIN REPORT**

November 2022

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report on the current status of Infrastructure Delivery has been produced in support of Newark & Sherwood District Council's Amended Core Strategy (2019) and 2022/23 Allocations and DM DPD Review. The purpose of this update to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan ('IDP') report is to provide the current position with regard to infrastructure delivery at 2022 and to set out planned infrastructure delivery from 2022 up to 2033 and beyond.
- 1.2 In order to specifically assist in the delivery of strategic infrastructure within the District, the Council operates a Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL'). The CIL is a levy which local authorities in England and Wales can charge on most types of new development in their area. CIL charges are based on the size, type and location of the development proposed. The CIL will be used to provide improvements to the strategic highway network and other highway infrastructure that may include the Southern Link Road as identified in the IDP and to contribute to secondary education in the District.
- 1.3 There has been significant progress in delivering infrastructure to support growth in Newark and Sherwood District over the past few years. Funding has been secured to deliver the final phase of the Southern Link Road (to the south of Newark) and work is progressing well on the delivery of the A1 overbridge at Fernwood. New primary and secondary schools have been delivered and are now open in Newark to support urban extensions to the south of Newark (at Middlebeck and Fernwood).
- 1.4 In preparation of this IDP Update, the Council has liaised with the following infrastructure partners to ensure infrastructure requirements continue to be identified and appropriately delivered:
- Nottinghamshire County Council (in relation to Highways, Public Transport, Education, Minerals and Waste, and Libraries)
 - National Grid
 - Severn Trent Water

- Anglian Water
- Environment Agency
- NHS Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Board
- Sport England

1.5 The IDP is a living document and will be updated on a regular basis, as necessary, to ensure infrastructure delivery does not form a constraint to the delivery of development.

2.0 National Policy

- 2.1 This study has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF'). The NPPF contains the Government's planning policies for England and is therefore a strong material consideration in the determination of planning applications and formation of planning policy. The NPPF promotes sustainable development and to achieve a strong, responsive and competitive economy; strong, vibrant and healthy communities and the protection of the natural, built and historic environment.
- 2.2 Paragraph 8 of the NPPF identifies the three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. This theme is continued into paragraph nine which states that pursuing sustainable development involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment, as well as in people's quality of life, including but not limited to:
- replacing poor design with better design
 - improving the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure
 - widening the choice of high-quality homes
- 2.3 The NPPF advises that the social role of planning encompasses contributing to strong, vibrant and healthy communities by providing, inter alia, accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being.
- 2.4 Paragraph 20 of the NPPF provides a strategic overview of infrastructure requirements. This specifies that strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, and make sufficient provision for infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat). Infrastructure requirements are also considered within a number of chapters of the NPPF in relation to the need to support new housing, employment, and other types of development.

2.5 In line with the NPPF, this IDP review examines physical, social and green infrastructure. With the exception of the A46 improvements, no nationally significant infrastructure has been identified within the District. This review has been prepared in consultation with the relevant infrastructure providers and adjacent local authorities to identify any 'cross boundary' issues. It is therefore considered to comply with the requirements of the NPPF.

3.0 Funding and Delivery of New and Improved Infrastructure

3.1 National planning practice guidance identifies a range of costs to be considered as part of a viability assessment. Those relevant to the IDP include:

- build costs
- site-specific infrastructure costs, which might include access roads, sustainable drainage systems, green infrastructure, connection to utilities and decentralised energy.
- the total cost of all relevant policy requirements including contributions towards affordable housing and infrastructure, Community Infrastructure Levy charges, and any other relevant policies or standards.

3.2 Taking these costs into consideration, the NSDC Whole Plan Viability Assessment (2021) indicates that there are no significant constraints in terms infrastructure delivery, including Affordable Housing. However, the results suggest that the viability of apartment development in all but the highest value area of the District is challenging under current economic conditions.

3.3 For infrastructure items which rely on developer contributions for funding, the Council has allocated contributions to each proposed development site in accordance with CIL Regulation 122, taking into account the direct impacts of the development and the levels of contributions which would be fair, reasonable and proportionate, considering the scale of the development.

3.4 The Infrastructure Funding Statement identifies strategic infrastructure to be wholly or partly funded from the CIL. Prioritisation will be informed by the Local Plan housing trajectory. This will ensure infrastructure delivery is aligned with growth.

4.0 Local Development Framework

4.1 The Local Development Framework consists of the Amended Core Strategy (2019) and the Allocations and Development Management DPD. The Spatial Strategy contained within the Newark and Sherwood Amended Core Strategy (adopted March 2019) sets out the following approach to growth:

- The focus for growth will be the larger settlements in the District: Sub-Regional Centre of Newark Urban Area, the Service Centres of Southwell, Ollerton & Boughton, Clipstone, Rainworth and Edwinstowe, and the Principal Villages of Collingham, Sutton-on-Trent, Farnsfield, Lowdham, Bilsthorpe, Blidworth.
- The principals of distribution of growth are, Supporting the Sub-Regional Centre, Regeneration and Securing Sustainable Communities.
- The Council is required to plan for 9,800 dwellings, and 83.1 hectares of new employment land from 2013 to 2033.
- Housing development is split 60% in the Sub-Regional Centre, 30% in service centres and 10% in Principal Villages. Employment development is divided across the 5 plan areas and is roughly equivalent in percentage terms to the housing growth of the settlements within these areas.

4.2 As part of the review of the Allocations and DM DPD, the performance of site allocations has been undertaken by the Council. Through this process it has been concluded that the delivery of some sites is no longer certain enough for them to be included as an allocation. A number of these sites therefore are proposed to be de-allocated. Other sites where delivery is uncertain will not be relied upon as part of the plan but may be kept under review through technical assessments.

4.3 The amended Allocations and DM DPD also proposes to allocate land to meet the needs of the Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities.

1) Amended Core Strategy Infrastructure Requirements

Spatial Strategy

- 4.4 The Spatial Strategy identifies Newark and adjoining areas as the location for the majority of the housing and employment land provision. The level of growth planned will support Newark's role as a Sub-Regional Centre and benefit local regeneration goals. The provision of two major mixed-use developments involving large scale new housing and employment land allocations will contribute significantly to meeting the development needs of the district. This approach takes advantage of Newark's potential to be a major driver of economic development, with its key location, including proximity to the A1 corridor, and excellent rail, road and water connections. Significant transport improvements will add to these assets, represented by the proposed dualling works to be undertaken to the A46 Newark Bypass, and to the planned provision of a new Southern Link Road, to the south of the town, linking the A46 to the A1.
- 4.5 Within Service Centres and Principal Villages identified for regeneration (Ollerton & Boughton, Rainworth, Clipstone, Edwinstowe, Bilsthorpe and Blidworth), the District Council is seeking to secure new employment opportunities, the regeneration of vacant land and the provision of new housing. Infrastructure will be required to support the transformation of these areas.
- 4.6 In terms of infrastructure, Rainworth has a range of shops, a secondary school which serves a part of Sherwood Area and the southern part of the Mansfield Fringe. Rainworth is also adjacent to Mansfield Sub-Regional Centre with its jobs and facilities. Clipstone has a range of local services including shops and a secondary school, which lies just outside the District, which serve the community and a wider area. It has a major regeneration site, Clipstone Colliery, in the centre of it. Edwinstowe has a range of local services which are complemented by a number of Sherwood Forest related tourist facilities. It has a regeneration site, Thoresby Colliery at its edge. Both Clipstone and Edwinstowe will benefit from regeneration arising from new development, while in Southwell, a more balanced and sustainable community would result from the provision of new housing to address local housing needs.

2) Newark Area

4.7 Part B of Policy NAP 1 of the Amended Core Strategy (2019) sets out the infrastructure requirements for site allocations in and around Newark. This includes:

- Support the implementation of new and improved public transport schemes/infrastructure, including cycling and walking which contribute to reducing traffic congestion and improving transport choices;
- Support the implementation of strategic highway schemes at the following locations:
 - i. Southern Link Road from Farndon to Balderton;
 - ii. A46 Link Capacity, Newark-on-Trent Bypass;
 - iii. A46/A617 Cattle Market Roundabout;
 - iv. A46 Roundabout at Farndon;
 - v. A1/A17/A46 Roundabout;
 - vi. A1/A46 Brownhills Roundabout;
 - vii. A1 Overbridge, Fernwood; and
 - viii. A617 Kelham Bypass
- Support the implementation of local road junction improvements as identified within Appendix D (of the Amended Core Strategy);
- Support the implementation of infrastructure which is required to meet the needs of Newark Urban Area including:
 - i. the delivery of primary schools, health facilities and utilities infrastructure as set out in Appendix D;
 - ii. the provision of a new secondary school within Newark Urban Area;
 - iii. the provision of new sports facilities and uses in line with NAP3.

Strategic Site Allocations in the Newark Area

Policy NAP 2A Land South of Newark

4.8 Summary of infrastructure Required:

- Provision of transportation measures which:

- i. maximise opportunities for sustainable travel and increasing non car use;
- ii. achieve suitable access to local facilities;
- iii. minimise the impact of the development on the existing transport network;

These will include:

- iv. high quality passenger transport links to Newark town centre;
 - v. safe, convenient pedestrian and cycle routes within and adjoining the development;
 - vi. safeguarding and enhancement of the National Cycle Network along the former Newark – Bottesford railway line;
- Provision of Green Infrastructure in accordance with an agreed Green Infrastructure Framework and in line with Spatial Policy 8.
 - Consideration of the provision of on-site renewable energy schemes to help meet the energy requirements of the development;
 - Provision of flood mitigation.
 - Provision of necessary infrastructure phased in relation to the progression of the development in accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, for:
 - i. provision of new and improved highway infrastructure;
 - ii. new and improved social infrastructure;
 - iii. new and improved utilities infrastructure in conjunction with the Statutory Utilities and their roles and responsibilities including BT Open Reach (and any successor organisation) in meeting their Fibre To The Premises commitment.

Policy NAP 2B Land East of Newark

4.9 Summary of infrastructure Required

- Provision of transportation measures which:
 - i. maximise opportunities for sustainable travel and increasing non car use;
 - ii. achieve suitable access to local facilities;
 - iii. minimise the impact of the development on the existing transport network;

These will include:

 - iv. high quality passenger transport links to Newark town centre;

- v. safe, convenient pedestrian and cycle routes within and adjoining the development.
- Provision of Green Infrastructure in accordance with an agreed Green Infrastructure Framework and in line with Spatial Policy 8, including:
 - i. landscaping and structural planting throughout the development;
 - ii. buffer zones to Barnby Road and the A1;
 - iii. creation of quality open spaces, including a country park north of Clay Lane;
 - iv. retention of Clay Lane as a pedestrian link;
 - v. Safe, convenient pedestrian and cycle routes within and adjoining the development;
 - vi. enhancements to existing habitats and the local landscape;
 - vii. retention of important landscape features including mature hedgerows, the wooded slopes of Beacon Hill, field boundaries, ponds and features on the northern and eastern perimeter of the site;
- Consideration of the provision of on-site renewable energy schemes to help meet the energy requirements of the development;
- Provision of flood mitigation.
- Provision of necessary infrastructure phased in relation to the progression of the development in accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), for:
 - i. provision of new and improved highway infrastructure;
 - ii. contributions to additional primary healthcare provision;
 - iii. new and improved social infrastructure;
 - iv. new and improved utilities infrastructure in conjunction with the Statutory Utilities and their roles and responsibilities including BT Open Reach (and any successor organisation) in meeting their Fibre To The Premises commitment.

Policy NAP 2C Land around Fernwood

4.10 Summary of Infrastructure Required:

- Provision of transportation measures which:
 - i. maximise opportunities for sustainable travel and increasing non car use;
 - ii. achieve suitable access to local facilities;

iii. minimise the impact of the development on the existing transport network;

These will include:

iv. high quality passenger transport links to Newark and Balderton town centre;

v. safe, convenient pedestrian and cycle routes within and adjoining the development;

- Provision of Green Infrastructure in accordance with an agreed Green Infrastructure Framework in line with Spatial Policy 8, including:
 - i. landscaping and structural planting throughout the development;
 - ii. creation of quality open spaces, sports and playing fields;
 - iii. enhancements to existing habitats and the local landscape;
- Provision of necessary infrastructure in relation to the progression of the development in accordance with the IDP, for:
 - i. provision of new and improved highway infrastructure;
 - ii. new and improved social infrastructure;
 - iii. new and improved utilities infrastructure in conjunction with the Statutory Utilities and their roles and responsibilities including BT Open Reach (and any successor organisation) in meeting their Fibre to The Premises commitment.

3) Southwell

4.11 Southwell provides an important focus as a Service Centre for the area with a Secondary School, Leisure Centre, town centre with a range of local independent shops and a market on Saturdays. The Conservation Area Appraisal seeks to preserve the historic and rural character of the settlement, and this means that growth is more limited here. The Retail Study findings indicate that the town centre would benefit from an increase in leisure provision. Developer contributions for local infrastructure will be required to support development as necessary. This includes education, health and local highway improvements.

4) Nottingham Fringe Area

4.12 The Core Strategy does not put forward specific policies for this area due to the major constraint on this area of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt. The main purpose of Green Belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. National policy contains tight controls which restrict the type of development that can take place in such areas. Any proposals for development within this area would be considered against Spatial Policy 4A Extent of the Green Belt and 4B Green Belt Development and other policies in the Core Strategy and other elements of the development plan.

5) Sherwood Area

4.13 Ollerton & Boughton is earmarked for regeneration in the Local Development Framework. This will involve strengthening the role of the Service Centre of Ollerton & Boughton as a sustainable settlement for its residents and the wider Sherwood Area and will be achieved by:

- Providing new and improved community infrastructure appropriate to the size and function of the town including additional primary and secondary school places and healthcare facilities; and
- Securing the resolution of traffic and transport issues in and around the town including those identified within the IDP, such as the A614/A6075/A616 Ollerton Roundabout junction.

4.14 The redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery on the edge of Edwinstowe will also support the regeneration of the Sherwood area.

Strategic Site Allocation

Policy ShAP 4 Land at Thoresby Colliery

4.15 The development of the former Thoresby Colliery site adjoining Edwinstowe has commenced. The completed scheme will consist of a mixed-use scheme for 800 dwellings, 10 hectares of employment and leisure uses along with the necessary

infrastructure, both on and off site to support the sustainable development of the site.

The scheme will deliver:

- **Green Infrastructure** – the strategic framework must be prepared to set out the landscape and green infrastructure approaches to be used on site. This will include the provision of SANG compliant open space alongside the more traditional play areas for children and young people. Increased provision of sports pitches will also be required as part of this development.
- **Education** – the provision of a 1 form entry primary school on site.
- **Healthcare** – The requirement to provide for additional healthcare will either be on site or a contribution to expanding the existing Major Oak Health Centre within Edwinstowe.
- **Highways Infrastructure** – detailed transport impacts will need to be considered as part of a Transport Assessment to accompany any application, but a substantial upgrade will need to be made to the junction of the A614, A616 and the A6075 - Ollerton Roundabout.

6) Mansfield Fringe

4.16 The Mansfield Fringe Area consists of the Service Centres of Rainworth and Clipstone and the Principal Village of Blidworth. All are recognised as sustainable settlements for their residents, promoting new housing and employment opportunities and the provision of new community infrastructure appropriate to their size. The Core Strategy supports improved public transport links into Mansfield, to access the facilities of the Sub-Regional Centre. The redevelopment of key regeneration sites in the Mansfield Fringe Area are also promoted to aid the development of the area.

4.17 In terms of jobs, public transport and other facilities, the settlements in the Mansfield Fringe Area are all closely related to the Sub Regional Centre of Mansfield. Various elements of the utilities infrastructure are also connected to systems in Mansfield.

4.18 Of the three former mines in the area, only the Blidworth Colliery site is being redeveloped, as an industrial estate. An element of the site remains allocated due to part completion and part that has planning permission. The redevelopment of the Rufford Colliery, Rainworth site could be impacted upon by the prospective Special Protection Area which could emerge in the area. The District Council, the site owners of the Clipstone Colliery site and other interested groups are involved in detailed discussion relating to the redevelopment of the site.

7) Amended Allocations and Development Management DPD

4.19 Having adopted the Amended Core Strategy in March 2019, it is important to ensure policies and site allocations in the 2013 Allocations and DM DPD accord with the Strategic Plan for the district. The current Plan Review seeks to ensure that the Amended Allocations & Development Management DPD (AADMDPD) continues to allocate sufficient land for housing, employment and retail, to meet the needs of Newark and Sherwood to 2026 2033 and beyond. AADMDPD includes new and amended Housing and Affordable Housing Policies which replace those included in the Amended Core Strategy and new Gypsy Roma Traveller policies and allocations. The document also sets out amendments to urban boundaries and village envelopes, retail boundaries as well as sites requiring continued protection from development (open space and green infrastructure designations). Additionally, it includes a suite of Development Management policies to provide greater direction, help deliver specific allocations and assist in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.

4.20 Whilst the Amended Core Strategy addresses the majority of housing growth in allocating four Strategic Sites, there is a residual requirement of 1,544 dwellings and 25 to 32 hectares of employment land. The AADMPDP continues to plan for in this level of development. Whilst some of the allocations have the benefit of planning permission and may be under construction, the allocations have been retained unless all of the site is complete. When taking account of developments which may continue delivering beyond the 2033 Plan Period there is a residual requirement of 436 dwellings which can be accommodated on the remaining site allocations. Sufficient

land has been completed or has the benefit of planning permission to meet the employment requirements in the Newark Area.

- 4.21 With the exception of minor changes to highway improvements, infrastructure requirements for housing and employment sites included in the AADMPDP remain largely unchanged. One of the main requirements for infrastructure to support development, through flood alleviation, is for a highway improvement scheme to provide access to the Gypsy, Traveller and Roma sites at Tolney Lane in Newark. The Council has commissioned a study which reassesses options to reduce flooding in this location. According to the Environment Agency flood map for planning, the Tolney Lane area of Newark falls in Flood Zone 3. This means the site is at risk of flooding for events below the 1% annual estimated probability (AEP). The study concludes that the most appropriate option would be to improve the access road into the site. This is estimated to be at a cost of £5.9 million. This will be funded by CIL and is included in the Infrastructure Funding Statement as a new project.

5.0 Infrastructure Delivery Update

5.1 The IDP Update (2017) includes the details of infrastructure requirements needed to support growth in Newark and Sherwood District. This section outlines what has been delivered to date and identifies any outstanding infrastructure requirements.

1) Public Transport, Cycling and Walking

Delivery to date

5.2 In the last two years Nottinghamshire County Council has been successful in securing over £7m for on-road cycling improvements from the DfT's Active Travel Fund. As a result of this the County Council has invested heavily in cycling infrastructure in Newark. Between 2017 and 2020, the County Council secured over £1m (of its own and external funding) to deliver 2.5km of off-road segregated cycleway, 10.5km of on-road cycleway and cycle signage in Newark, which included improvements on Bowbridge Lane, Sparrow Lane, Brunel Drive and Windsor Road. These improvements provide greater connectivity for cyclist within Newark, particularly between the north of the town and the town centre.

5.3 Cycle training has been provided through the Travel Choice project. Between 2015/16 and 2020/21, almost 9,000 people (majority of which were children) in Newark received cycle training as part of the 'Bikeability' programme.

5.4 To support the investment in cycle and other sustainable travel infrastructure in Newark, the County Council successfully secured over £0.4m of funding, through the DfT's Access Fund, to deliver behaviour change programmes across Newark. As part of the Council's Travel Choice project delivery in Newark, between 2018 and 2020:

- 9,000 households were offered personalised travel planning. Amongst those that took part in the travel planning there was an 8% increase in cycling to work
- Over 600 jobseekers received personal travel planning advice
- More than 700 school leavers received personal travel planning advice.
- 25 businesses in Newark were actively engaged in the project, with over 1600 employees receiving personal travel planning advice.

- 5.5 Participants in the project were also able to benefit from cycle training and Dr Bike cycle maintenance sessions amongst other cycling incentives such as free bike lights, seat covers and hi-vis vests.
- 5.6 Funding has also been secured through the Government's Town's Fund to deliver a cycle hire scheme in Newark. Brompton Bikes have been installed in three areas of the town so far (Newark Railway Station (adjacent to Castle House), Newark Bus Station, and Middlebeck development). Each docking station contains 8 bikes. The installation of the docking stations form part of one of Newark and Sherwood District Council's eight priority projects using the £25m Towns Fund deal secured with central Government, which was developed to help increase prosperity and economic growth in towns across the UK. The '20-Minute Cycle Town' project links to wider sustainable and active travel ambitions and seeks to make cycling an easier, more affordable option for Newark residents and workers.
- 5.7 Those with their own bicycle can also make use of a series of secure street cycle pods across Newark town centre. 22 cycle pods were installed last year as part of Newark's Safer Streets project, which is being delivered by the Office for the Police and Crime Commissioner, in partnership with Newark & Sherwood District Council, Nottinghamshire Police and Nottinghamshire County Council. The pods were installed in locations including Chatham Court, the Morrison's and Waitrose supermarkets, Balderton Gate, St Marks Place and Queen's Court.

2) Highway Schemes

- 5.8 In terms of Highway infrastructure requirements, a separate IDP Update has been undertaken by Tetra Tech in liaison with Nottinghamshire County Council. This is available to view on the Council's website.

Delivery to date

- 5.9 The majority of the major highway schemes in and around Newark are now progressing well. Phase 1 of the Southern Link Road (Policy NAP4), to the south of Newark, is now complete and this has unlocked the development of the first 600 new homes on Land South of Newark (Policy NAP2A). Funding for the final two Phases has now been secured through a combination of funding streams, including s £20 Million

in Government funding (Levelling Up Grant), and D2N2 funding. In accordance with the s106 agreement, Phase 2 will commence prior to the occupation of the 700th dwelling. Phase 3 will Commenced prior to occupation of more than 1000 dwellings and completed prior to occupation of more than 1250 dwellings. Subject to planning approval, it is envisaged construction work on the final phases of the SLR will start early in 2023 with the aim of being in operation before the end of 2024. The developer will continue to work with the District and County Councils as the scheme progresses.

5.10 Improvements to the A46 on the edge of Newark are also taking shape. This will result in the dualling of the A46 and numerous junction improvements. In March 2020, the Government's second Road Investment Strategy included a commitment for National Highways to improve the A46 'TransMidlands Trade Corridor' between the M5 and the Humber Ports, to create a continuous dual carriageway from Lincoln to Warwick. National Highways is currently undertaking the statutory consultation on their proposals for an improved bypass to the north of Newark.

5.11 The aims of the scheme are to:

- boost business productivity and economic growth by providing a more reliable road network and improved local access
- increase capacity, reduce delays and incidents, and improve journey times
- improve resilience on the strategic network
- Construction of the Newark bypass improvements are planned to commence in 2025.

5.12 The District Council has now secured enough CIL funds (£5 million) to progress the development of the A1 Overbridge widening scheme which will better connect Fernwood to Newark. The District Council is currently working with National Highways and Nottinghamshire County Council on a feasibility study which will determine the most appropriate design and construction options for the scheme.

5.13 As mentioned previously, the Council is seeking to address highway constraints at Tolney Lane in relation to flood risk. This project has been added to the list of CIL projects in the Infrastructure Funding Statement.

3) Education

Delivery to date

5.14 A total of three new schools have been delivered and are now fully operational; two new primary schools and one new secondary school have been delivered in Newark:

- New Primary School at Middlebeck (initially 150 pupil places): extended Christ Church Primary School. This will continue to expand as the Middlebeck development progresses;
- Fernwood: Chuter Ede Primary School (420 additional pupil places at the existing school) and a 3 Form Entry Primary School to be delivered towards the final phases of the Persimmon development (1800 dwellings); and Fernwood: New Secondary school - Suthers School (NOVA), current capacity up to 830 pupil places (opened September 2017).

5.15 NCC will continue to seek an education contribution where evidence indicates that the additional pupils anticipated to arise from new housing will result in an insufficiency of school places in a planning area. This evidence is provided primarily by NCC's annual projections. However, NCC also consider the potential effects of developments that have not yet been captured in their projections, either because NCC has been consulted only recently or because those with planning permission were not included as commitments in the data most recently provided to them by the Council.

5.16 The number of additional pupils that is anticipated to arise from a housing development is currently based on a formula:

- Primary schools: 21 pupils per 100 new dwellings
- Secondary schools: 16 pupils per 100 new dwellings (rises to 19 if school has 6th form)
- Special Educational Needs: 0.52 pupils per 100 dwellings

Projected Education Requirements

- 5.17 It is important to recognise that projections are not predictions, they are largely formula-driven and primarily reflect current and historical data; they do not represent a census. The Department for Education (DfT) and NCC assess place sufficiency at planning area level, not in relation to individual schools. Projections for primary planning areas refer to the next five years, whereas those relating to secondary refer to the next 10 years. They do not reflect housing commitments expected to be delivered after the above projections periods. Projections do not reflect housing allocations, such as those published in Local Plans, unless they have planning permission and are included in the Council’s Housing Trajectory as a commitment.
- 5.18 Newark and Sherwood District primary planning 2022 pupil projections for areas are referred to below, alongside potential mitigation measures. The County Council has advised NSDC that, with regard to Primary School provision, there is a surplus of places in all areas with the exception of Edwinstowe.

Table 1: Primary Education Requirements

Planning Area	Primary education requirements for the next five years
Newark Town	No mitigation projects currently required / planned. Projected surplus over the five year projections period.
Newark West Rural	NCC is proposing to use S106 funds to add places at St Michael’s Primary in Farnsfield by converting a caretaker’s bungalow (NCC-owned); feasibility underway.
Balderton	Projected surplus over the five year projections period. If delivered, two or more large housing developments will create significant demand around Fernwood, to be addressed by new school funded via developer contributions.
Caunton-Norwell	No mitigation projects currently required / planned. Projected surplus over the five year projections period.
Edwinstowe	There is a projected deficit of primary school places at the current time. This will be addressed through the delivery of a new primary school at Thorsby Vale. NCC is in the final stages of agreeing the details of a Free School with the DfT. This scheme is pending a decision from the DfT. It is expected that the new school will open in 2024.
Elston-Flintham	No mitigation projects currently required / planned. Projected surplus over the five year projections period.
Harby-North Clifton	No mitigation projects currently required / planned. Projected surplus over the five year projections period

Ollerton	No mitigation projects currently required / planned. Projected surplus over the five year projections period
Rainworth	No mitigation projects currently required / planned. Projected surplus over the five year projections period
Ravenshead	No mitigation projects currently required / planned. Projected surplus over the five year projections period
Southwell	No mitigation projects currently required / planned. Projected surplus over the five year projections period

5.19 The County Council has advised that there is also a surplus of secondary school places for the next 10 years. However, they have indicated that there may be a requirement to expand one of the secondary schools across the boundary to the north-east of the District and this has been identified as a potential project in the Infrastructure Funding Statement. 2022 pupil projections for Newark and Sherwood District secondary planning areas are referred to below, alongside potential mitigation measures.

Table 2: Secondary Education Requirements

Planning Area	Secondary education requirements for the next ten years
Newark	Projected surplus over the ten year projections period. No mitigation projects currently required / planned.
Rainworth	A CIL-funded project at Joseph Whitaker Academy was completed in 2022. As a result, there is a projected surplus over the ten year projections period. No further mitigation projects currently required / planned.
Southwell	Projected surplus over the ten year projections period. No mitigation projects currently required / planned.
Ollerton	Projected surplus over the ten year projections period. No mitigation projects currently required / planned. However NCC have indicated that there may be a requirement to expand one of the secondary schools in the planning area after 10 years and this will be reviewed as part the next 5 year plan review.

Schools to be delivered

5.20 The following primary school requirements are included in the 2017 IDP Update and will be delivered by 2033 where required:

- Fernwood: 1 x 1FE (expansion to the new 3 FE school) land for the expansion of the primary school to be provided at Fernwood

- Edwinstowe and Clipstone: Thoresby Vale Primary School to be delivered within the next 2 years (as identified previously in this report)
- Ollerton: The 2017 IDP identifies that a new 1FE Primary School is likely to be required. However, there is currently a surplus of places in this area and future education requirements will be reviewed as part of the next 5 year Local Plan Review.

4) Health

- 5.21 In terms of delivery of new health services, £766,903.59 of funding has been secured to date with a further £207,713.39 due from the former Thoresby Colliery development. The CCG has provided an update regarding the needs of the District. The tables below provide details of capacity in each area.
- 5.22 In general terms, the population is growing and people are living longer. Technological and pharmaceutical advances are contributing to this longevity. Many people are living with long term conditions and co-morbidities such as diabetes and heart disease or suffer with mental health issues and may need to access their local health services more often.
- 5.23 In contrast to this there are workforce shortages in key professions – GPs in particular, with problems of recruitment and retention. COVID-19 has caused an increase in demand, recovery of services post pandemic and new ways of working.
- 5.24 The needs of our communities, in particular in areas where there are health inequalities, are greater than ever before. Our population is being impacted more and more by complex, long term conditions. There is a growing concern about areas of longstanding unmet health need and the social determinants of health are playing a bigger role than ever before. These new challenges are increasing the pressure on the system to deliver for those in our communities and there is more that we can do to shift our focus from treating those who are unwell to preventing ill health and tackling health inequalities.
- 5.25 From 1 July 2019, to help meet these needs, GP practices have been working together with community, mental health, social care, pharmacy, hospital, and voluntary services in their local areas in groups of practices known as Primary Care Networks

(PCNs). PCNs build on existing primary care services and enable greater provision of proactive, personalised, coordinated and more integrated health and social care for people close to home. Clinicians describe this as a change from reactively providing appointments to proactively caring for the people and communities they serve.

5.26 To support PCNs, health professionals will work as part of PCN community teams, under the Additional Roles and Responsibilities Scheme (ARRS). The intention of the scheme is to grow additional capacity through new roles, and by doing so, help to solve the workforce shortage in general practice. These roles include:

- Clinical Pharmacists
- Pharmacy Technicians
- First contact physiotherapists
- Physician's Associates
- Dieticians
- Podiatrists
- Occupational Therapists
- Community Paramedics
- Nursing Associates
- Social Prescribing Link Workers
- Care co-ordinators

5.27 These teams of health professionals, based in the primary care setting, will provide tailored care for patients, and will allow GPs to focus more on patients with complex needs. The impact of this policy change has been an added pressure on all GP Practice premises as these teams need to be co-located to work effectively alongside their practice and PCN colleagues.

5.28 In terms of the ability to expand facilities to accommodate new growth, the ICB has outlined that all premises may require adaptation or extension and for at least two surgeries where there are no opportunities for further expansion, a new location is required. The following tables summarise the position in relation to surgeries across the Newark and Sherwood areas:

Newark Area

5.29 Newark has seen a 1.9% increase since 2020. Balderton, Collingham, Hounsfield and Lombard all had over 4% increases in list size. The latter receiving close to 900 additional patients (May 2022).

Table 3: Primary Care Capacity in Newark

PCN	Primary Care Premises	Location	List size	Premises information
Newark	Balderton Primary Care Centre	Balderton	6,285	There is some small capacity within this facility however any expansion to the practice would require internal re-modelling and conversion; there is development space at the side of the property in the ownership of the landlord.
	Barnby Gate Surgery	Newark	13,851	The existing facility is sub-standard and over-capacity given the recent housing developments and further housing permissions. The facility is incapable of extension or adaptation given its design and constrained site. This practice is one of the top priorities to move to new premises
	Collingham Medical Centre	Collingham	7,628	The practice has had several extensions to provide more capacity for increased population from historic developments and has the potential to do further small-scale work to the building for future increased capacity due to housing developments
	Fountain Medical Centre	Newark	13,172	The existing facility is sub-standard and over-capacity given the recent housing developments and further housing permissions. The facility is incapable of extension or adaptation given its design and constrained site. This practice is one of the top priorities to move to new premises
	Hounsfield Surgery	Sutton on Trent	4,446	This surgery is at capacity however there is potentially room within the site for extension to add additional consulting rooms as necessary
	Lombard Medical Centre	Newark	20,243	A purpose-built facility however since then further additional housing developments have

				taken place which have put pressure on the facility to the point that it is now at capacity
	Southwell Medical Centre	Southwell	12,471	The medical centre is at capacity however there is potentially room within the site for extension to add additional consulting rooms as necessary

Sherwood

5.30 Sherwood has seen an increase of 2.3% in the last 3 years. Bilsthorpe and Major Oak had 7.5% and 6.5% respectively (May 2022).

Table 4: Primary Care Capacity in Sherwood

PCN	Primary Care Premises	Location	List size	Premises information
Sherwood	Middleton Lodge	Ollerton	13,098	This surgery is at capacity however there is potentially room within the site for expansion to add additional consulting rooms as necessary. This practice is one of the top priorities for extension to accommodate additional clinical capacity
	Bilsthorpe Surgery	Bilsthorpe	3,691	Purpose built with potential for expansion
	Sherwood Medical Partnership	Clipstone	11,920	Purpose built two storey building
	Hill View Surgery	Farnsfield	7,826	Purpose built single storey detached building with potential for modest expansion
		Rainworth		The existing facility requires investment to bring up to current standards. It is at capacity, has poor access and very limited shared car parking provision which at peak times can be very problematic for patients
Major Oak Medical Practice	Edwinstowe	7,029	At capacity and located in a built-up area with very limited options for expansion	

Rainworth Primary Care Centre	Rainworth	6,048	Purpose Built LIFT building with some potential to expand
Abbey Medical Group Practice	Blidworth	12,339	Purpose Built two storey building
	Ravenshead		Purpose Built two storey building

5.31 In summary, all practice premises are under pressure from both local growth and the introduction of the additional staff (ARRS) who support the medical staff by providing a wider range of services. They need to be based within the same premises to be fully integrated into the clinical teams. Growth in list size from housing developments further compounds accommodation issues as more staff are needed to look after a growing registered patient list. Where there is capacity to expand, this would require as a minimum reconfiguration and re-purposing existing space to current NHS clinical standards for primary care; in other cases, it would require extending premises or even moving to new locations where reconfiguration or expansion are no longer options. There is a need therefore to secure contributions to improve health provision across the District.

5.32 The level of financial contribution that is normally sought by the ICB equates to £950 per dwelling, assuming a typical density of development, which gives 2.3 - 2.4 people per household. This is for all developments over 65. This figure is based on the Statement of Financial Entitlements for GP services and a benchmark of recent local health developments and is set out in the District Council's Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document 2013.

Delivery to date (2013 onwards)

5.33 To date, the Council has received £766,903.59 in s106 developer contributions for improvements to health care facilities associated with new development in Newark and Sherwood District. A further £207,713.39 is due to be paid for improvements to healthcare facilities associated with the development of the former Thoresby Colliery site.

5) Sport and Leisure

5.34 Four leisure centres (see below) continue to meet the needs of the District. All are operated by Active4Today Ltd on behalf of the District Council. They are located at:

Table 5: Existing Leisure Centres within the District

Leisure Centre	Settlement
Blidworth	Blidworth
Newark	Newark
Dukeries	Boughton
Southwell	Southwell

Delivery to date (2013 onwards)

5.35 The leisure centres provide a range of facilities including swimming pools, fitness centre and gyms. Newark Sports & Fitness Centre opened in May 2016 replacing the 45-year-old Grove Leisure Centre. It includes, an 850 square metre fitness suite, a 25m x 12.5m main swimming pool, a learner pool which is 20m x 8.5m and a three-badminton court sized sports hall. The facility is to be complemented by an outdoor sports facility known as the YMCA Community & Activity Village.

5.36 Opened in July 2022, YMCA Community & Activity Village in Newark is supported by a range of partners, including NSDC. The development at the YMCA Community and Activity Village was in part funded by the £25m Government's Town Fund submission by Newark Towns Fund Board. The Village has been designed with the community in mind and as part of a wider social mobility agenda to bring opportunities to people in the surrounding areas. Members have access to the full suite of activities at the Village, including a strength and conditioning gym, fitness classes, indoor and outdoor training areas, athletics track, multi-use courts and the largest climbing centre in the region.

Museums and Galleries, Theatre and Cinema

5.37 There are a variety of other educational and cultural facilities across the district.

These include:

- Nine museums within the district, of which the National Civil War Centre and Resource Centre are operated by the District Council.
- The Palace Theatre in Newark is operated by the District Council and offers a variety of performances throughout the year.

- Sherwood Pines Forest Park near Edwinstowe has previously been host to a number of outdoor music concerts (Forest Live) during the summer months.
- Newark cinema, which is operated by Odeon.

Community Centres

5.38 There are 63 town and village halls or other community hubs throughout the District. These often have a variety or multiple uses and can include uses such as Town or Parish Council Halls, nursery groups, community groups etc. Many of the Town and Parish Councils also maintain a variety of smaller parks, commons and recreation areas.

6) Green Infrastructure

5.39 Green Infrastructure (GI) is the network of multi-functional green and open spaces and other green features which can deliver improved quality of life and environmental benefits for the residents of Newark & Sherwood. It is multifunctional and can provide a range of benefits for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the District. The District's green infrastructure includes publicly accessible green space ranging from large country parks such as Sherwood Forest to green infrastructure corridors such as the Trent Valley.

5.40 The policy framework for GI is set out in Core Policy 12 and Spatial Policy 8 of the Amended Core Strategy (2019) and Policy DM7 of the Allocations & Development Management DPD. These policies provide the overarching approach seeking to protect, conserve and enhance the green infrastructure network, in line with the NPPF, ensuring that new development positively contributes towards it.

Assessment Methodology

5.41 The green infrastructure evidence base for the District which supports the Local Development Framework is outlined below. These documents summarise the existing condition of the green infrastructure in the District and identify priorities for green infrastructure protection, enhancement and new provision.

- A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark & Sherwood (February 2010);

- Newark & Sherwood District Green Spaces Strategy 2007 – 2012;
- Playing Pitch Strategy (September 2014);
- Playing Pitch Strategy Review (2016/17)¹;
- Open Space Strategy & Assessment (January 2022).

5.42 The NPPF defines Green Infrastructure as:

“A network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity.”

5.43 There are several categories of Green Infrastructure, some of which are detailed below:

- Parks and gardens;
- Natural and semi-natural greenspace;
- Amenity greenspace;
- Provision for children and young people;
- Allotments; and
- Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds
- Outdoor sport facilities
- Civic space and public realm.

¹ A new Playing Pitch Strategy is due to be completed in 2023.

5.44 For the purposes of this IDP and for assessing green infrastructure provision for the local plan period, assumptions have been made on the range of open space types that fall within the open space typology listed above, as follows:

- Parks and gardens – including regional parks, country parks, registered parks and gardens, and historic parks and gardens;
- Natural and semi-natural greenspace – including woodlands, open access land, national nature reserves, local nature reserves, sites of special scientific interest, special areas of conservation, special protection areas, sites of interest in nature conservation, RSPB reserve, Woodland Trust sites, green corridors including public rights of way, national trails and cycleways, rivers and water bodies;
- Outdoor sports facilities – including playing fields, tennis courts, bowling greens, sports ground, recreation ground and other outdoor sports areas;
- Amenity green space – including town and village greens, doorstep greens, millennium greens and other public open space;
- Provision for children and young people – including play areas and skate/BMX parks
- Allotments and community gardens; and
- Cemeteries and churchyards

5.45 In order to identify the green infrastructure required to facilitate growth within the District to the end of the plan period, the existing green infrastructure provision and proposed housing growth for the District has been measured against appropriate open space standards.

5.46 Open Space standards are set out in the 2022 Open Space Assessment & Strategy. The provision standards include open space population standards and open space distance standards which are summarised on the following page. Recommendations of the

2022 Open Space Strategy are to retain the current standards as these are based on local assessment.

Open Space Quantity Standards

5.47 The quantity standards applied to open space (As contained in the Open Space Assessment & Strategy, 2022) have been set using a locally based approach. These standards emerged from a study by PMP in 2003 which involved extensive research and consultation with all Parish Council’s and meetings with the public to determine whether the existing provision of open space was insufficient, about right or too much. Whilst there are no formal national standards established, the Fields in Trust standard is a long-established benchmark for open spaces, originally known as the ‘6 Acre Standard’. In setting the District’s open space standards, it was considered at the time to be essential that they were locally determined (i.e., higher) to reflect the District’s open space assets but also that it reflected the aspirations of stakeholders to ensure sustainability for future generations. As such, the standards applied by the District Council are far more aspirational than the Fields in Trust benchmark.

Table 6: Newark & Sherwood Open Space Quantity Standards

Open Space Type	Standard (Area of Provision per 1,000 head of Population)
Parks and gardens	0.6ha per 1,000 population
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	10ha per 1,000 population
Outdoor sports facilities	2.2ha per 1,000 population
Amenity green space	0.6ha per 1,000 population
Provision for children and young people	0.75ha per 1,000 population
Allotments and Community Gardens	0.5ha per 1,000 population
Cemeteries and Churchyards	n/a

Accessibility Standards

5.48 The table below sets out the accessibility catchments relevant to Newark and Sherwood Open Space Assessment & Strategy (2022).

Table 7: Recommended Accessibility Standards

Open Space Type		Recommended Accessibility Standards
Parks & Gardens		710m
Natural & Semi-natural Greenspace		ANGSt
Amenity Greenspace		480m
Provision for Children & Young People	LAP	100m
	LEAP	400m
	NEAP	1,000m
	Youth	700m
Allotments		n/a
Cemeteries		n/a

Open Space Commitments and Changes

Newark Area

5.49 For planning purposes, the Newark Urban Area (NUA) is the combination of settlements including Newark, Balderton and Fernwood. The table below details the committed developments and allocated sites for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 8: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space – NUA (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
NAP2c	Fernwood (18/00526/RMAM)	1,050	2,520	0.00	14.02	1.48	0.84	1.08	4.47	0.00	+21.89
	Fernwood (17/01266/OUTM)	350	840	0.00	4.65	1.22	0.27	0.40	0.00	0.00	+6.54
NUA/Ho/4	Yorke Drive Estate and Lincoln Road Playing Fields	190	456	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.14	0.00	2.70	-4.73	-0.29
NAP2a	South of Newark	3,150	7,560	0.00	50.05	11.56	2.59	0.32	7.48	0.00	+72.00
Totals		4,740	11,376	0.00	+68.72	+15.86	+3.84	+1.80	+14.65	-4.73	+100.14

5.50 The table below details the allocated developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 9: Summary of allocations and changes in open space – NUA (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
NAP2b	Land East of Newark	1,000	2,400	0.00	24.00	0.00	1.80	1.20	5.28	0.00	+32.28
NAP2c	Fernwood	1,800	4,320	0.00	19.10	6.01	0.39	2.00	6.50	0.00	+34.00
NUA/Ho/2	Land South of Quibells Lane	86	206.4	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.27
Nua/Ho/3	Land on Lincoln Road	24	57.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.93	-0.89
NUA/Ho/8	Land on Bowbridge Road	66	158.4	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.22
NUA/Ho/9	Land on Bowbridge Road	150	360	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.27	0.00	0.79	0.00	+1.28
NUA/Ho/10	Land north of Lowfield Lane	120	288	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.22	0.00	0.63	0.00	+1.02
NUA/MU/3	NSK Factory	150	360	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.27	0.00	0.79	0.00	+1.28
Totals		3,396	8,150.4	0.00	+43.10	+6.84	+3.26	+3.20	+13.99	-0.93	+69.46

Ollerton and Boughton

5.51 The table below details the committed developments and allocated sites for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 10: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space – Ollerton and Boughton (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Ob/Mu/1	Land to Rear of Petersmith Drive	305	732	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	+0.28
Totals		305	732	0.00	0.00	+0.23	+0.01	0.00	+0.04	0.00	+0.28

5.52 The table below details the allocated developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 11: Summary of allocations and changes in open space - Ollerton and Boughton (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Ob/Mu/2	Land between Kirk Drive, Stepnall Heights and Hallam Road	120	288	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.30	0.00	0.89	-10.05	-8.62
Totals		120	288	0.00	0.00	+0.24	+0.30	0.00	+0.89	-10.05	-8.62

Southwell

5.53 The table below details the committed developments and allocated sites for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 12: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space – Southwell (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
So/Ho/1	Land East of Allenby Road	67	160.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.05
So/Ho/2	Land South of Halloughton Road	38	46.8	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.06
Totals		105	207.6	0.00	+0.06	0.00	+0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.11

5.54 The table below details the allocated developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 13: Summary of allocations and changes in open space – Southwell (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
So/Ho/4	Land East of Kirklington Rd	45	108	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.14
So/Ho/7	Southwell Depot	15	36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.04
So/Ho/5	Land off Lower Kirklington Rd	60	144	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.20
Totals		120	288	0.00	0.00	+0.15	+0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.38

Rainworth

5.55 The table below details the committed developments and allocated sites for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 14: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space – Rainworth (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Ra/Ho/1	Land north of Top Street	52	124.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.11
Totals		52	124.8	0.00	0.00	+0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.11

5.56 The table below details the allocated developments for the settlement the changes in open space.

Table 15: Summary of allocations and changes in open space – Rainworth (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Ra/Ho/2	Land East of Warsop Lane Residual	190	456	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.26
Ra/Mu/1	Land at Kirklington Road	6	14.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals		196	470.4	0.00	0.00	+0.12	+0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.26

Edwinstowe

5.57 The table below details the committed developments and allocated sites for the settlement and the changes in open space. At the time of writing the Former Thoresby Colliery site is understood to be providing 99.03 hectares of Country Park and 11.89 hectares of open space. The breakdown of open space not yet known. For the purposes of the tables this has been included as amenity greenspace.

Table 16: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space – Edwinstowe (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Ed/Ho/1	Land east of Rufford Road and north of Mansfield Road	67	160.8	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.41
ShAP4	Former Thoresby Colliery	800	1,920	0.00	99.03	11.69	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	+110.92
Totals		67	2,080.8	0.00	99.03	+11.89	+0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	+111.33

5.58 The table below details the allocated developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 17: Summary of allocations and changes in open space – Edwinstowe (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Ed/Ho/2	Land to the North of Mansfield Road	50	120	0.00	0.00	+0.07	+0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.16
Totals		50	120	0.00	0.00	+0.07	+0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.16

Clipstone

5.59 The table below details the committed developments and allocated sites for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 18: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space – Clipstone (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
17/02051/R MAM	Land at Waterfield Way	171	410.4	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.72
Totals		171	410.4	0.00	0.00	+0.52	+0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.72

5.60 The table below details the allocated developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 19: Summary of allocations and changes in open space – Clipstone (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Cl/Mu/1	Former Clipstone Colliery ²	120	288	0.00	0.00	+2.00	+0.22	0.00	+0.63	0.00	+2.85
Totals		120	288	0.00	0.00	+2.00	+0.22	0.00	+0.63	0.00	+2.85

Blidworth

5.61 The table below details the allocated developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 20: Summary of allocations and changes in open space – Blidworth (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Bl/Ho/1	Land at Dale Lane	55	132	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.18
Bl/Ho/3	Land south of New Lane	100	240	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.53	0.00	+0.85
Totals		155	372	0.00	0.00	+0.22	+0.28	0.00	+0.53	0.00	+1.03

Bilsthorpe

5.62 The table below details the committed developments and allocated sites for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 21: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space – Bilsthorpe (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Bi/Ho/2	Land east of Ho PP and North of Wycar Leys (incl. Ho PP, New app)	136	326.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.06
Bi/Mu/1	Land east of Eakring Road	85	204	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18/01971/RMAM	Land at Oldbridge Way	113	271.2	0.00	0.00	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+4.30
Totals		334	801.6	0.00	0.00	+4.30	+0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	+4.36

² It is anticipated that Former Clipstone Colliery will provide enhanced open space provision in line with the Development Plan above and beyond that stipulated in the table. As there is currently no planning permission at the current time, the SPD has been used to provide a basic level of provision until the exact details of provision are known.

5.63 The table below details the allocated developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 22: Summary of allocations and changes in open space – Bilsthorpe (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Bi/Ho/1	Land to the north of Kirklington Road	20	48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.04
Totals		20	48	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.04

Collingham

5.64 The table below details the committed developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 23: Summary of committed developments and change in open space – Collingham (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
Co/Mu/1	Land in between Swinderby Road and Station Road	104	249.6	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	+0.44
Totals		104	249.6	0.00	0.00	+0.33	0.00	+0.11	0.00	0.00	+0.44

Sutton on Trent

5.65 The table below details the committed developments for the settlement and the changes in open space.

Table 24: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space- Sutton on Trent (Source: Newark & Sherwood OSS (2022))

Ref	Name	No' of dwellings	Estimated population	Parks	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotments	Sports	Losses	Total
ST/MU/1	Land to the east of Hemplands Avenue	50	120	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	+0.66
Totals		50	120	0.00	0.00	+0.64	0.00	+0.02	0.00	0.00	+0.66

5.66 The following table provides a summary of additional anticipated improvements to existing open spaces from future commitments in respect of off-site contributions:

Table 25: Anticipated Improvements to Existing Open Spaces from Anticipated Future Commitments

Site Ref:	Name	Status	No. of Dwellings	Parks & Garden	NSN	AGS	Play	Allotment	Sport	Location to be Spent
Newark										
NAP2c	Fernwood	Not Started	350	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£258,202	Within District
NUA/Mu/4	Bowbridge Road	Not Started	87	£0	£17,862.84	£24,603	£170,394.72	£0	£0	<p>Play – Contribution towards equipped areas of play at Cleveland Square and / or Sherwood Avenue and maintenance.</p> <p>NSN – Contribution towards NSN at Cleveland Square and / or Sherwood Avenue and maintenance.</p>
Sub Total				£0	£17,862.84	£0	£170,394.72	£0	£258,202	
Southwell										
So/Ho/1	Land East of Allenby Road	Under Construction	67	£0	£0	£18,946.98	£62,126.42	£0	£0	Norwood Gardens
Sub Total				£0	£0	£18,946.98	£62,126.42	£0	£0	
Edwinstowe										
16/00135/ FULM	Edwinstowe House	Under Construction	34	£0	£0	£9,365.98	£30,709.48	£0	£0	Fourth Avenue Play Area
Sub Total				£0	£0	£9,365.98	£30,709.48	£0	£0	
Bilsthorpe										
Bi/Mu/1	Land east of Eakring Road	Not Started	85	£0	£19,502.74	£0	£0	£0	£0	Bilsthorpe Multiuser Route
20/00642/ FULM	Land at Oldbridge Way	Not Started	120	£0	£0	£0	£111,271.20	£0	£35,000	<p>Play – Crompton Road Play Park and / or Maid Marion Play Park</p> <p>Sports – Existing facilities in Bilsthorpe</p>
Sub Total				£0	£19,502.74	£0	£111,271.20	£0	£35,000	
Total				£0	£37,366	£52,916	£374,501.82	£0	£293,202	

7) Libraries

- 5.67 Nottinghamshire County Council has a statutory responsibility under the terms of the 1964 Public Libraries and Museums Act, to provide “a comprehensive and efficient library service for all persons desiring to make use thereof”. In Nottinghamshire, public library services are delivered through a network of library buildings and mobile libraries, under contract with Inspire, a non-profit organisation. These libraries provide access to books and DVDs; a wide range of information services; the internet; and opportunities for learning and cultural activity for local communities.
- 5.68 The County Council has confirmed that library provision is currently adequate in the District and they are not proposing to extend existing or build new libraries within the District. However, they will continue to invest in additional stock at libraires, commensurate with the need arising from new housing, where existing stock is insufficient. Any library that is below the optimum stock level relative to their catchment population would be eligible for developer contributions if a development came forward in their catchment. The optimum stock level is calculated based on guidance provided by the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA). The table below identifies libraires that are currently below the optimum stock level based on their stock report for 2022. NCC will request contributions for any of the libraires that are below the optimum stock level - this applies to 10 of the 13 libraires in the District. This is to ensure that the additional population can be accommodated without placing pressure on existing resources.

Table 26: Newark and Sherwood District - Public Libraries stock data

Public Libraries in Newark & Sherwood District					
LIBRARY	Catchment Population	Total stock	Optimum level 1532 stock per 1000 pop	Optimum stock target	Difference Optimum vs Actual stock (in 2022)
BALDERTON	10593	8467	1.532	16228	-7761
BILSTHORPE	3509	4590	1.532	5376	-786
BLIDWORTH	4500	4934	1.532	6894	-1960
COLLINGHAM	4300	4868	1.532	6588	-1720
DUKERIES	1739	9489	1.532	2664	6825
EDWINSTOWE	5691	9896	1.532	8719	1177
FARNSFIELD	2751	5868	1.532	4215	1653
LOWDHAM	5026	3252	1.532	7700	-4448
NEWARK	37752	39545	1.532	57836	-18291
OLLERTON	10381	9449	1.532	15904	-6455
RAINWORTH	7515	2331	1.532	11513	-9182
S-ON-TRENT	2009	2730	1.532	3078	-348
SOUTHWELL	12629	18429	1.532	19348	-919
	108395			166061	-42213

Stock Provision

5.69 Where a library building is able to accommodate the extra demand created by a new development, but it is known and demonstrable that the stock levels are inadequate to meet the needs of the additional population (based on national standard recommended stock levels), a contribution will be sought towards increasing the stock level at that library to accommodate the additional population generated.

5.70 The National Library Standard upper threshold cites a recommended stock level of 1,532 items per 1,000 population. At an average price of £10.00 per stock item (based on Askews Library Services book prices at September 2017), the contribution towards the additional stock is calculated as follows:

Number of dwellings x 2.3 (average household size) = population generated

Population generated x 1.532 (items per person) x £10.00 (cost per item) = £35.24 per dwelling
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Delivery to date (2013 onwards)

- 5.71 To date, the Council has received £26,563.05 in s106 developer contributions for new library stock. Of this, Nottinghamshire County Council has spent £9,922.78 adding new stock to libraries within Newark and Sherwood District.

8) Utilities

Water

- 5.72 Severn Trent Water (STW) is the statutory water undertaker covering most of Newark and Sherwood District. Anglian Water (AW) has two cross-over boundary supplies, which allow bulk transfer of water from the AW Lincoln Supply Zone to the STW supply zones.
- 5.73 Newark and Sherwood District is remote from the location of key supply resources within STW's East Midland Water Supply Zone, with the nearest water treatment works and treated water strategic main located to the west of Mansfield and Nottingham. There are no STW strategic water infrastructure or water treatment works to the east or north of Nottingham.
- 5.74 AW's supply network is located close to the Eastern Boundary of the District and is understood to utilise groundwater sources at Elkesley and Newton-on-Trent. There are water treatment works at Newton-on-Trent, Grove and also east of Retford. There are bulk supply mains between the AW and STW supply zones at Collingham and Newark. STW has confirmed that the supply zone has sufficient water resources across the District to meet future demand. Local network capacity would therefore be the only limiting factor.
- 5.75 Severn Trent Water has 21 sewerage treatment works in the District and Anglian Water has one within the District and a major sewerage treatment works to the west of the District. Severn Trent Water has identified a number of sites in areas which have known capacity issues. A copy of the full 'Red Amber Green' (RAG) consultation responses provided by Severn Trent Water can be found in Appendix B.

- 5.76 Severn Trent Water and Anglian Water have not identified the need for any strategic infrastructure works to support proposed Local Plan development. Any off-site works will therefore be limited to providing connections between individual development sites and the local distribution network. Details would need to be identified and agreed at the planning application stage.
- 5.77 The funding of water supply infrastructure is provided by the Water Industry Act 1991. It is usual that the costs of local connections are met by developers through STW and AW's requisitioning procedure and scheme of charges (refer to the RAG sheets provided by Severn Trent Water as set out in Appendix D).

Gas

- 5.78 National Grid has confirmed that there are no requirements for additional infrastructure in relation to proposed development identified in the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework.

Electricity

- 5.79 Western Power Distribution (WPD) now forms part of National Grid; National Grid (NG) own and operate 400kV and 275kV transmission assets within the Newark and Sherwood District. There is one NG operated grid supply point with the District, Staythorpe 400kV, which transmits electricity via 132kV overhead lines to 132kV to 33kV bulk supply points. 33kV services supply primary power stations where it transforms down to 11kV for distribution purposes. There are Bulk Supply Points (BSP) at Staythorpe and Hawton within the District; Annesley, Clipstone and Mansfield to the west of the District; Grantham and Grantham South to the east; and Asfordby and Melton to the south.
- 5.80 Every year National Grid Electricity System Operator (ESO) produces the Future Energy Scenarios (FES). These scenarios look at the uncertainty of the future of energy, including the challenge of meeting net zero and the impact of this on future energy supply and demand.
- 5.81 In June 2019 the UK committed to a more ambitious target for reducing the UK's carbon emissions. The target will require the UK to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050, compared with the previous target of at least 80% reduction from

1990 levels. The UK's 2050 net zero target was recommended by the Committee on Climate Change, the UK's independent climate advisory body. Net zero means any residual emissions in 2050 would be balanced by schemes to offset an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, such as planting trees or using bioenergy with carbon capture and storage technology.

The FES 2020 Scenario Framework

- 5.82 The FES 2020 scenario framework has been designed by National Grid to explore the most fundamental drivers of uncertainty in the future energy landscape and reflects extensive analysis and consultation with industry. National Grid has modelled four scenarios; three which meet or exceed the new 2050 net zero target and one which does not. Two of their scenarios meet the target in 2050: System Transformation, which focuses on supply side decarbonisation, and Consumer Transformation which relies on more significant changes in society and how consumers use energy. Steady Progression does not meet the target, while Leading the Way meets the target before 2050 and requires the highest levels of societal change.
- 5.83 The purpose of FES is to explore the uncertainties around the future of energy. The new net zero target requires fundamental change across all elements of the UK energy system and society, but there is uncertainty around various paths to achieve net zero, with some paths requiring different levels of societal change than others. So, for FES 2020, National Grid has continued to look at the speed of decarbonisation (how quickly the UK will decarbonise its economy) but added a new axis – level of societal change (how the economy will decarbonise).
- 5.84 The tables in Appendix C provide an indication of capacity of each Bulk Supply Point and Primary Substation serving Newark and Sherwood District. The forecasts of capacity are broken down into the 5 categories below which are based on the FES scenarios and National Grid's Best View:

1. Consumer Transformation

- 5.85 In Consumer Transformation the 2050 net zero target is met with measures that have a greater impact on consumers and is driven by greater levels of consumer engagement in the energy transition. For example, a typical domestic consumer will

use an electric heat pump with a low temperature heating system and an electric vehicle, they will have had extensive changes to their home to improve its energy efficiency and most of their electricity demand will be smartly controlled to provide flexibility to the system. The system will have higher peak electricity demands that will be managed with flexible technologies including energy storage, demand side response and smart energy management.

2. System Transformation

5.86 In System Transformation the typical domestic consumer will experience less disruption than in Consumer Transformation as more of the significant changes in the energy system happen on the supply side, away from the consumer. For example, a typical consumer will use a hydrogen boiler with a mostly unchanged heating system and an electric vehicle or a fuel cell vehicle, they will have had fewer energy efficiency improvements to their home and will have lower engagement with opportunities to use their demand to provide flexibility to the system. Total hydrogen demand is high, and it is mostly produced from natural gas with carbon capture and storage.

3. Leading the Way

5.87 In Leading the Way National Grid assumes that GB decarbonises rapidly with high levels of investment in world-leading decarbonisation technologies. In this scenario their assumptions in different areas of decarbonisation are pushed to the earliest credible dates. Consumers are highly engaged in acting to reduce and manage their own energy consumption. This scenario includes the highest and fastest improvements in energy efficiency to drive down energy demand, with homes retrofitted with insulation such as triple glazing and external wall insulation, and a steep increase in consumer participation in smart energy services. Hydrogen is used to decarbonise some of the most challenging areas of society such as some industrial processes, with this Hydrogen produced solely from electrolysis powered by renewable electricity.

4. Steady Progression

5.88 In Steady Progression there is still progress made on decarbonisation compared to the present day, however it is slower than in the other scenarios. While home insulation improves, there is still heavy reliance on natural gas in this scenario, particularly for

domestic heating. Electric vehicle take-up grows more slowly than in other sectors, displacing petrol / diesel vehicles for domestic use, however decarbonisation of other vehicles is slower with continued reliance on diesel for heavy goods vehicles. In 2050 this scenario still has significant annual carbon emissions, some way short of the 2050 net zero target in UK legislation.

5. WPD (now National Grid) Best View

- 5.89 Distribution network operators publish a Network Development Plan (NDP) every two years to provide stakeholders with transparency on network constraints and needs for flexibility. The NDP presents the 'best view' of planned asset based and flexible network developments over the plan period.

Future Capacity

- 5.90 In terms of Demand Headroom, National Grid anticipates that there may be a need for them to address capacity at Hawton and Blidworth Sub Stations from 2026 onwards.
- 5.91 Any off-site reinforcement works would be fully payable by the developer and would be calculated on provision of a formal connection offer.

Telecommunications

- 5.92 Whilst BT Openreach is the regulated 'Open Access' Telecommunications network provider within Newark and Sherwood District, there are other 'open access' and 'closed access' operators available but these are not regulated in terms of duty to provide physical connections to meet growth aspirations.
- 5.93 CityFibre, the UK's largest independent carrier-neutral Full Fibre platform, has named Newark as the next town in line for a multi-million-pound investment into its digital infrastructure. The company is set to invest £10m in a new town-wide network that will bring fast and reliable Full Fibre-enabled internet services within reach of almost every home and business in Newark.

- 5.94 Full Fibre networks, unlike many of the copper-based 'fibre broadband' services available today, use 100% fibre optic technology to carry data at light speed all the way from the home to the point of connection. This gives users speeds of up to 1,000 Mbps for upload and download (up to 1,000 Mbps), near-limitless bandwidth and connectivity users can depend on.
- 5.95 Construction work on the Full Fibre network in Newark will begin November 2022. As work is completed in each neighbourhood, CityFibre will designate the homes 'ready for service', which means residents can choose to connect to Full Fibre-enabled broadband services when they go live in their area.

9) Waste

- 5.96 In March 2021, AECOM was commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council to carry out a full Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) on behalf of both Councils. This is a technical assessment of the likely future levels of waste that will be produced in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, the proportions of recycling recovery and residual waste to be expected by 2038. It also assesses the capacity or otherwise for waste management facilities in light of future changes to waste flows. AECOM have now completed this work.
- 5.97 The conclusions from the Assessment are as follows:

For Local Authority Collected (LACW - mainly household waste) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste:

- sufficient capacity is provided by recycling/composting facilities within the plan area to manage the plan area's LACW and C&I waste up to 2038;
- there is currently insufficient capacity for energy recovery and landfill within the plan area to manage the plan area's LACW and C&I waste, with further decline to 2038, with the exception of the high recycling scenario, in which case there would be a small surplus energy recovery capacity at the end of the plan period; and

- landfill capacity within the plan area is currently effectively exhausted, and even in the high recycling scenario, the assessment shows that up to 3.5 million tonnes of waste may require landfilling within the plan period.

For Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste:

- sufficient recycling/recovery capacity for managing CD&E waste exists during the plan period; and
- currently, sufficient landfill capacity exists for CD&E waste, but a deficit is likely to arise during the plan period.

5.98 It is predicted that 42,896 tonnes of hazardous waste will be generated within the Plan area (Nottinghamshire) in 2038. There is sufficient capacity within the Plan area to manage hazardous waste arisings (146,120 tonnes per year capacity).

5.99 There are significant flows of waste into and out of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Plan area: based on recent data, approximately 1.4 million tonnes of waste originating from outside of the Plan area is being imported into waste management facilities located in the plan area (equivalent to 38% of the total waste managed by facilities in the Plan area), with approximately 670,000 tonnes of waste originating from the Plan area being exported. The Plan area is therefore a net importer of waste, with most of this being waste imported for treatment within the Plan area.

5.100 Consequently, some of the key issues addressed in the Draft WLP include:

- supporting wider waste initiatives to ensure waste is seen as a resource to be reused, recycled and then recovered, and ensure sufficient facilities for this are provided to meet anticipated rates of recycling, recovery and disposal;
- ensuring waste is planned for in a sustainable way, having regard to the need to address climate change and support 'net zero' ambitions; and
- looking over the period to 2038 to provide a planning framework and a set of policies to guide development management decisions both over the long-term as well as shorter-term.

5.101 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Draft Waste Local Plan concludes that, in light of the findings of the Waste Needs Assessment, which indicates generally sufficiency of provision other than for landfilling, it is not considered necessary to make site allocations for waste facilities. Instead, the Draft WLP contains criteria-based policies which will guide development to appropriate locations and new provision will be therefore made through planning applications being approved in light of these policies. N.B. although the Waste Needs Assessment carried out by AECOM assumes a future landfill rate of 10% for all wastes, this is already being achieved or bettered for some wastes and may mean that there will be less requirement for landfill than envisaged in the WNA. This is currently being reviewed as part of preparing the next stage of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan.

Local Waste Collections

5.102 In 2021/22, approximately 35% of the LACW in Newark & Sherwood was recycled or recovered, this is split into 22% dry recyclables and 13% garden waste, with 65% residual waste. This shows an improvement since 2015/16 (approximately 30% of the LACW in Newark & Sherwood was recycled or recovered at that time). However, overall, countywide recycling rates for LACW have slowed significantly in line with regional and national trends

5.103 Newark and Sherwood District collects waste from its residents using:

- Green bins for collecting residual waste (non-recyclable waste);
- Silver bins for collecting mixed recyclables including cans, plastic bottles & containers, paper & cardboard; and
- Brown bins for garden waste (a chargeable service).

5.104 The district currently does not undertake kerbside glass collections, but residents take their glass waste to bottle banks.

10) Flooding

5.105 From a hydrological perspective, the District is dominated by the River Trent, the flood risk management infrastructure associated with this main river, is not, as such, a major constraint on development. However, it is the case, that the associated large flood

plains are not suitable for development. Similarly fluvial flood risk infrastructure is generally not identified as presenting a constraint to development in the Idle and Torne catchment, provided that the existing flood plains are protected. Notwithstanding the above, improved modelling techniques will continue to refine the understanding of present risks and identify areas requiring investment whilst climate change will continue to increase the size and frequency of flood flows.

5.106 Improvements to Tolney Lane have been identified and comprise works to provide access resilience and property protection during flooding events (see Table 27). The proposed works comprise:

- Raising Tolney Lane and access into the traveller site.
- Provision of a surface water pumping station.
- Installation of a bypass channel.
- Flood wall between the road and railway embankment.
- Creation of a flood storage area

6.0 Infrastructure to be Funded by CIL

- 6.1 Table 27 (below) provides an update on the status of NSDC's CIL expenditure priorities. These outstanding strategic infrastructure projects remain the District Council's priorities for CIL spending priorities for 2022/23. In accordance with Amended Core Strategy Spatial Policy 6, it is considered that there is little scope to deviate from these identified priorities until such a time that these needs are met, or the policy is amended.

Table 27: NSDC’s CIL Spending Priorities

No.	Location	Existing Junction Type	Improvement	Indicative Total Scheme Costs	Comments
Newark					
1	A1 Overbridge widening, Fernwood	N/A	Widening of A1 Overbridge	£5.6m	Identified as the highest priority highway improvement for CIL funding. The Council is currently liaising with National Highways to commission a detailed design.
2	London Rd, Portland St Junction	Signals	Improved Signal Control	£150,000	The operation of this junction changes to an ‘F’ LoS in the PM peak hour at the 2033 Forecast Year. An improvement is therefore likely to be required at this location. The junction is constrained on all sides by built development and space to deliver any carriageway widening is very limited. The most likely form of improvement will be providing improved signal control at the existing junction, however consideration is being given as part of the Newark Heritage Action Zone to potential improvements to the junction and townscape around it.
3	Lincoln Rd / Brunel Drive	Signals	Improved Signal Junction Layout – Monitor Operation Post A46 Improvement Opening	£TBC	The operation of this junction changes to an ‘F’ LoS in the PM peak hour at the 2033 Forecast Year. An improvement is therefore likely to be required at this location. There are wide verges present on Lincoln Road which may enable localised widening on these approaches. However, it is recommended that the junction operation be reviewed following completion of the A46 Improvement scheme as this is expected to improve the operation of the A46 Brownhills roundabout to the north, removing queues that currently interact with the Lincoln Road / Brunel Drive junction.
4	A616 Great North Rd / Ollerton Rd / Main St / Kelham Ln, South Muskham	Mini Roundabout	Monitor Performance Post A46 Improvement Opening	£TBC	The operation of this junction changes to a ‘F’ LoS in the PM peak at the 2033 Forecast Year. Providing a meaningful capacity improvement to this 5-arm junction will require third-party land to enable a larger roundabout to be provided and/or the closure or diversion of Kelham

					Lane to reduce the number of arms, which may then allow a signal-controlled crossroads to be provided. Improvement of this junction will therefore be complicated and expensive. However, it is recommended that the junction operation be reviewed following completion of the A46 Improvement scheme as demand for the Great North Road corridor may reduce once the key congestion bottle necks on the A46 are removed. It is therefore recommended that the operation of this junction be monitored post completion of the A46 Improvement to see if forecast conditions materialise.
5	B6166 Lincoln Rd / Northern Rd	Signals	Improved Signal Control	£150,000	The operation of this junction changes to an 'F' LoS in the PM peak hour at the 2033 Forecast Year. An improvement is therefore likely to be required at this location. The junction is constrained on all sides by built development and available space to deliver any carriageway widening is limited. The most likely form of improvement will be providing improved signal control at the existing junction.
6	Beacon Hill Rd / Northern Rd	Signals	Improved Signal Control	£150,000	The operation of this junction changes to an 'F' LoS in the AM and PM peaks at the 2033 Forecast Year. An improvement is therefore likely to be required at this location. The junction is constrained by an adjacent railway bridge and available space to deliver any carriageway widening is limited. The most likely form of improvement will be providing improved signal control at the existing junction.
7	London Rd / Sherwood Ave / Bowbridge Rd	Signals	Improved Signal Control	£150,000	The operation of this junction changes to an 'E' LoS in the AM and PM peak hours at the 2033 Forecast Year. An improvement is therefore likely to be required at this location. The junction was improved by NCC in 2014 to change lane allocations, upgrade the signal control and provide improved pedestrian facilities. The junction is constrained on all sides by built development and there is minimal space available within the highway to deliver any meaningful carriageway widening. The most likely form of improvement will be providing optimised signal control at the existing junction (if possible).

8	Tolney Lane, Newark	Highway Flood Alleviation	Flood alleviation and access resilience works	£5.9m	Improvements to Tolney Lane have been identified separately and comprise works to provide access resilience and property protection during flooding events. The proposed works comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising Tolney Lane and access into the traveller site. • Provision of a surface water pumping station. • Installation of a bypass channel. • Flood wall between the road and railway embankment. • Creation of a flood storage area.
Rural Areas					
9	A614 / Deerdale Lane Road Junction	Ghost Island Priority Junction	TBC	TBC	Forms part of the DfT funded MRN improvement scheme being promoted by NCC. NCC are currently investigating a lower-cost alternative solution for this junction and details are not yet available.
10	A614 / A616 / A6075 Ollerton Roundabout	Priority Roundabout	Enlarged Priority Roundabout	£7.4m	Forms part of the DfT funded MRN improvement scheme being promoted by NCC.
11	Kelham Bypass	N/A	New bridge over the River Trent and a bypass to the village	£20m	Bypass with a new bridge over the River Trent with an indicative cost of £20m.
12	A6097 / A612 Lowdham Junction	Priority Roundabout	Enlarged Priority Roundabout	£4m	Forms part of the DfT funded MRN improvement scheme being promoted by NCC.
13	A614 / Mickledale Lane Junction	Ghost Island Priority Junction	New roundabout and link road connection to Mickledale Lane	£5.3m	Forms part of the DfT funded MRN improvement scheme being promoted by NCC.

Education Projects				
Location	Estimated Cost	CIL /Other Public Contribution	Required works	Status/funding source
Secondary Education Provision within the District	£3,938,100	£3,938,100	Potential requirement to expand a secondary school to the north of Newark and Sherwood District – to provide 150 additional places (to be confirmed by NCC)	to be confirmed by NCC

6.2 In some cases other sources of funding, secured by Nottinghamshire County Council, are helping to deliver the items listed. While the estimated costs listed above were mostly derived from those in NSDC's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2017), some costs have been updated through the ongoing development of the MRN Business Case.

CIL Spending Priorities

6.3 In 2017 the Council identified the A1 Overbridge between Balderton and Fernwood as its highest priority project to be delivered via CIL funding. Work commissioned by the Council investigated the scope of the need and potential options for the structure, specifying a cost estimate of c.£5.6 million. As the 2020 Infrastructure Funding Statement showed, this target figure has been reached, meaning that the Council is in a position to explore delivery options. As such, initial steps were taken, directly instructing National Highways and their consultant engineers at the time (Kier) to produce a task brief for the proposed bridge.

6.4 A Task Brief has now been finalised. Following spend of an initial £6,000 to prepare the task brief, the next stage is expected to cost around £60,000, although the timescales for the further stages are yet to be confirmed (subject to instruction). National Highways has appointed Amey to undertake the first stage of the design process.

Optioneering (Stage 1)

6.5 Amey are currently in the process of compiling a structures options report in accordance with the requirements of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) that will briefly summarise the development process of each structure proposal, identify significant influences on the form and reasons for rejection of other structural forms. This will build upon the existing feasibility study report and be put into an appropriate format to be presented to National Highways for review and comments. Additionally, geotechnical engineers will develop a Preliminary Sources Study Report, based on a desktop study and site reconnaissance to explore geotechnical risk and identify areas for investigation. This will be reviewed by National Highways. Ground investigation surveys should be carried out once the preferred option has been decided

- 6.6 Stage 1 primarily involves structures/geotechnical design engineers. Each option for the structure that is not rejected will be costed to aid in the decision making on a preferred option to take forward to preliminary design.
- 6.5 The A1 Overbridge remains at the top of the Council's strategic infrastructure priority list, given its need as part of the Fernwood development highways mitigation strategy and that the Settlement Hierarchy and Spatial Distribution of Growth policies (Spatial Policy 1 and 2) identify Newark, Balderton and Fernwood as the main location for new housing and employment growth in the District. Development on this site is progressing at pace, with Barratt/David Wilson Homes having hit a legal agreement trigger point and duly commencing works to upgrade the Goldstraw Lane roundabout, while the other parcels of land that make up this urban extension continue to progress through the planning system.
- 6.6 In 2020/21 NSDC reached agreement with the County Council to make its first CIL capital expenditure on strategic infrastructure. The timescales involved in finalising the legal agreement for this payment (£620,000) was made in (2021/22) and allocated towards delivery of additional science provision at Joseph Whitaker School in Rainworth. This has now been completed.

7.0 New Infrastructure Requirements

- 7.1 The Amended Allocations and Development Management DPD is not looking to allocate more land for housing or employment. However, there are a number of housing sites that the Council is looking to deallocate. The Council is also looking to allocate land to meet the identified needs of the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community. All Infrastructure providers have been consulted on these proposals.
- 7.2 The changes set out above will not significantly affect the requirements for infrastructure delivery. Infrastructure to support these sites relates to local requirements rather than strategic infrastructure requirements. Site Allocation Policies set out the infrastructure requirements for each site and the Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document contains more detail to guide decisions on planning application.
- 7.3 Infrastructure to support the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Communities is largely in place because the majority of sites are within close proximity to Newark Town Centre. There may however be a need to upgrade utilities infrastructure and to deliver an access solution on Tolney Lane.
- 7.4 Gypsy, Roma and Travellers (GRT) form a longstanding part of the District's population, contributing towards the character of Newark & Sherwood with distinct and vibrant communities found across the District. The largest focus of existing sites can be found at Tolney Lane in Newark and around Ollerton/Wellow in the Sherwood Area of the District. There are also smaller sites away from these areas in other parts of Newark & Sherwood. The Council recognises the importance of meeting the housing needs of all sections of the District's population, and has accordingly planned positively so that this may occur. Infrastructure providers have been consulted and requirements are set out in the policies and through AADMDPD Policy DM3 Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations.