

Huntingdonshire District Council  
**Huntingdonshire District Council**  
**Infrastructure Delivery Plan**  
Infrastructure Delivery Plan

|

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 252705-00

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**ARUP**

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## Executive Summary

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Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC) is preparing a new Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017, which will set out the policies that will guide development in the District to 2036. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan is one of the evidence base documents required to support the Local Plan. The purpose of the IDP is to assess the suitability of existing infrastructure provision and identify the infrastructure investment required to support growth.

Overall, the HDC IDP seeks to:

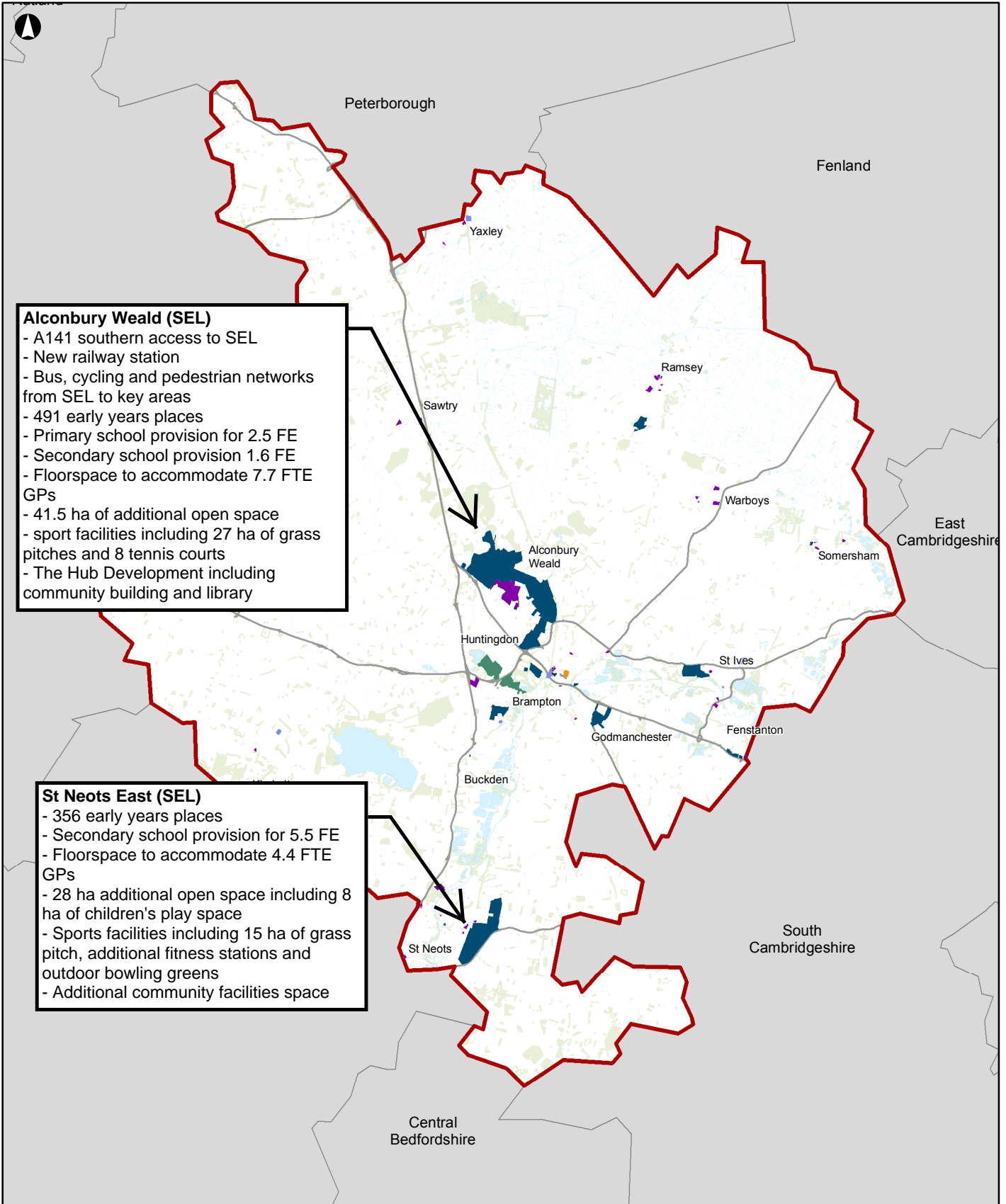
- understand the capacity of **existing infrastructure provision**;
- determine **infrastructure requirements to support planned levels of growth**;
- estimate **costs, funding sources and phasing** of delivery;
- identify **key bodies** with responsibility for delivering infrastructure; and
- inform the **drafting of policies** to be included in the emerging Local Plan.

Part 1 comprises an assessment of existing infrastructure capacity, and goes on to determine infrastructure requirements over the Plan period. Part 2 incorporates a schedule which sets the cost of the infrastructure required and when it needs to be delivered. Part 3 outlines the different funding opportunities to support delivery.

Different growth scenarios were tested as part of a site selection process to identify the most sustainable and viable level and distribution of housing and employments sites across the District. The Huntingdonshire Strategic Transport Study tested the impact of a range of scenarios on the highways and transport network, resulting in the selection of a preferred growth scenario. This been used as the basis for this IDP. Infrastructure was considered spatially, in the four major Spatial Planning Areas, the seven Service Centres, and in the two Strategic Expansion Locations.

Social infrastructure, including school, health, and community facilities, and physical infrastructure including transport and utilities are reported. Future requirements were determined following consultation with relevant providers and Cambridgeshire Country Council and HDC officers, as well as modelling based on agreed standards.

The maps below provide a summary of the infrastructure interventions that have been identified to support Local Plan 2036 growth across the different spatial scales. Schemes from each infrastructure type are included where growth has triggered the need for additional facilities or significant investment.



**Alconbury Weald (SEL)**

- A141 southern access to SEL
- New railway station
- Bus, cycling and pedestrian networks from SEL to key areas
- 491 early years places
- Primary school provision for 2.5 FE
- Secondary school provision 1.6 FE
- Floorspace to accommodate 7.7 FTE GPs
- 41.5 ha of additional open space
- sport facilities including 27 ha of grass pitches and 8 tennis courts
- The Hub Development including community building and library

**St Neots East (SEL)**

- 356 early years places
- Secondary school provision for 5.5 FE
- Floorspace to accommodate 4.4 FTE GPs
- 28 ha additional open space including 8 ha of children's play space
- Sports facilities including 15 ha of grass pitch, additional fitness stations and outdoor bowling greens
- Additional community facilities space

**Legend**

- Mixed Use
- Residential
- Employment
- Recreation
- Retail
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

P1	April 2017	DE	AR	AR
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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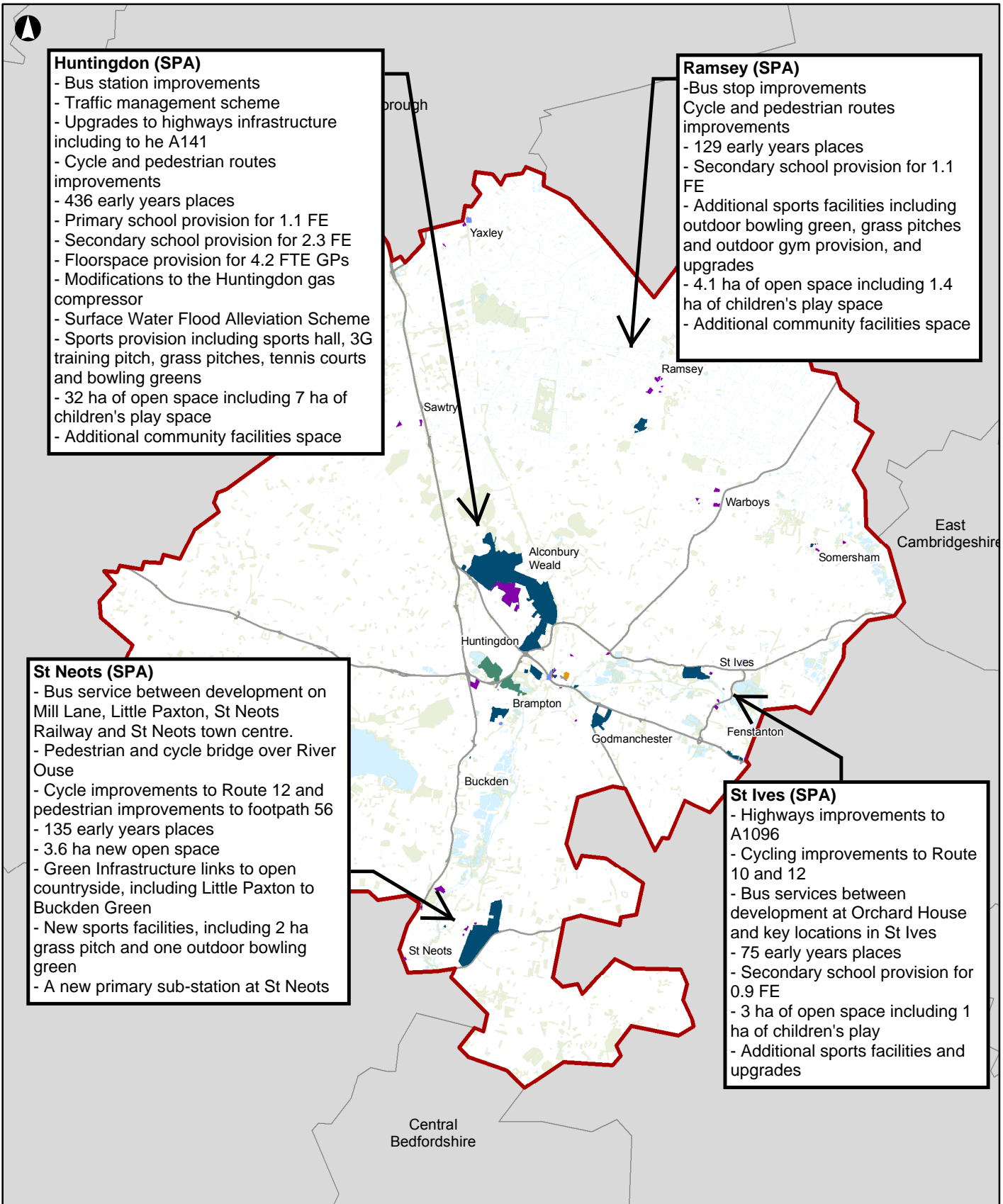
Job Title  
**Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

Identified infrastructure need over the Plan period

Scale at A4

**1:250,000**

Job No <b>N/A</b>	Drawing Status <b>Issue</b>
Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	Issue <b>P1</b>



**Huntingdon (SPA)**

- Bus station improvements
- Traffic management scheme
- Upgrades to highways infrastructure including to the A141
- Cycle and pedestrian routes improvements
- 436 early years places
- Primary school provision for 1.1 FE
- Secondary school provision for 2.3 FE
- Floorspace provision for 4.2 FTE GPs
- Modifications to the Huntingdon gas compressor
- Surface Water Flood Alleviation Scheme
- Sports provision including sports hall, 3G training pitch, grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens
- 32 ha of open space including 7 ha of children's play space
- Additional community facilities space

**Ramsey (SPA)**

- Bus stop improvements
- Cycle and pedestrian routes improvements
- 129 early years places
- Secondary school provision for 1.1 FE
- Additional sports facilities including outdoor bowling green, grass pitches and outdoor gym provision, and upgrades
- 4.1 ha of open space including 1.4 ha of children's play space
- Additional community facilities space

**St Neots (SPA)**

- Bus service between development on Mill Lane, Little Paxton, St Neots Railway and St Neots town centre.
- Pedestrian and cycle bridge over River Ouse
- Cycle improvements to Route 12 and pedestrian improvements to footpath 56
- 135 early years places
- 3.6 ha new open space
- Green Infrastructure links to open countryside, including Little Paxton to Buckden Green
- New sports facilities, including 2 ha grass pitch and one outdoor bowling green
- A new primary sub-station at St Neots

**St Ives (SPA)**

- Highways improvements to A1096
- Cycling improvements to Route 10 and 12
- Bus services between development at Orchard House and key locations in St Ives
- 75 early years places
- Secondary school provision for 0.9 FE
- 3 ha of open space including 1 ha of children's play
- Additional sports facilities and upgrades

**Legend**

- Mixed Use
- Residential
- Employment
- Recreation
- Retail
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

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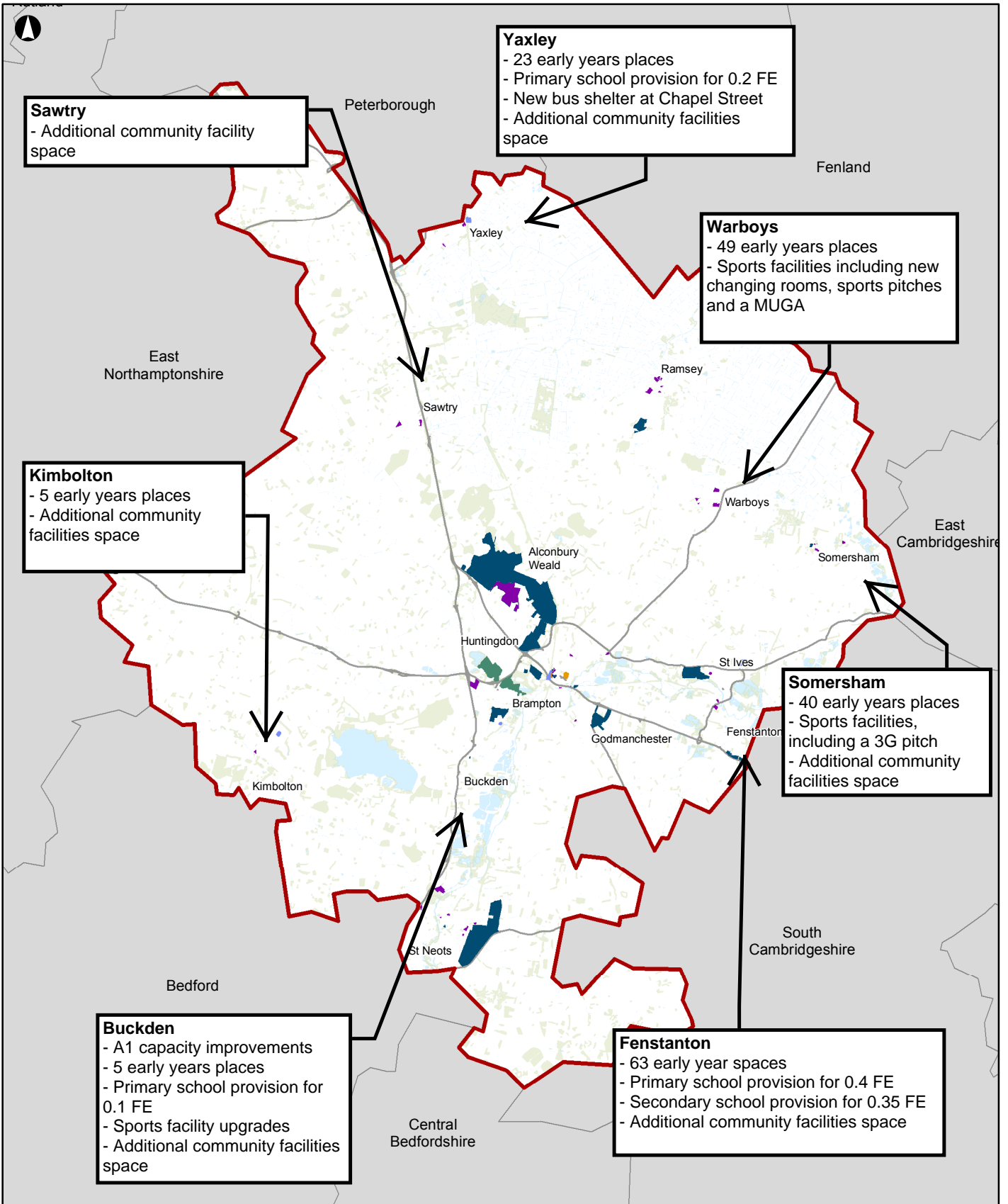
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**Legend**

- Mixed Use
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# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 Purpose of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Huntingdonshire District Council is currently progressing its Local Plan for the District, which will provide the policy framework up to 2036.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) require Local Plans to positively plan for development and the infrastructure required in the area to meet spatial objectives. Local planning authorities must progress a proportionate evidence base for infrastructure which assesses the quality and capacity of various forms of infrastructure.

Huntingdonshire District Council has commissioned Arup to prepare an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), to form part of the Local Plan evidence base. The purpose of the IDP is to set out the infrastructure that will be required to deliver the planned level of housing and employment growth in the District to 2036.

More specifically, the IDP seeks to:

- Understand the current baseline of provision in relation to physical and social infrastructure types;
- Determine infrastructure need across the District to support planned growth;
- Estimate cost, funding sources and phasing of delivery;
- Identify key bodies with responsibility for delivering infrastructure;
- Inform the selection of sites and drafting of policies to be included in the emerging Local Plan; and
- Inform further work being undertaken by the Council in relation to Local Plan viability and implementation.

## 1.2 Structure of this Report

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** outlines the national, sub-regional and local policy context for the delivery of infrastructure.
- **Section 3** provides a social and economic portrait of the District.
- **Section 4** summarises the methodology used to complete the IDP
- Sections 5 to 14 cover current and future infrastructure provision on a topic-by-topic basis:
  - Transport (**Section 5**)
  - Education (**Section 6**)
  - Health and Social Care (**Section 7**)
  - Emergency Services (**Section 8**)
  - Community Facilities (**Section 9**)
  - Sports Facilities (**Section 10**)

- Green Infrastructure and Open Space (**Section 11**)
- Utilities (**Section 12**)
- Waste Management (**Section 13**)
- Flood Protection and Drainage (**Section 14**)

The separate document, **the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (Part 2)**, summarises the costs and priorities for infrastructure delivery over the Plan period.



## 2 Policy Context for Infrastructure Delivery



## 2 Policy Context for Infrastructure Delivery

This section of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) provides a summary of the national and local policy context relating to infrastructure delivery.

### 2.1 National Policy Context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities must prepare a robust and evidence-based Local Plan which seeks to deliver sustainable development. As part of the statutory requirement to produce a Local Plan, national policy has placed a greater responsibility on local planning authorities to plan for the delivery of infrastructure. This includes infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (NPPF Paragraph 156). NPPF Paragraph 157 emphasises the importance of infrastructure in Local Plans, stressing the need to “*plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of the Framework.*”

The NPPF also emphasises the need for the Local Plan to be based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence. Paragraph 162 sets out the infrastructure evidence base required for Local Plans. This states that local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to:

- Assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, water, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and
- Take account of the need for strategic infrastructure, including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.

The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) paragraph 018, reference 12-018-201403036 further explains the role and function of a Local Plan in delivering infrastructure, stating:

- The Local Plan is an opportunity for the authority to set out a positive vision for the area, but the plan should also be realistic about what can be achieved and when, including in relation to infrastructure. This includes identifying what infrastructure is required and how it can be funded and brought on stream at the appropriate time, as well as ensuring that the requirements of the plan as a whole will not prejudice viability.
- Early discussion with infrastructure and service providers is important to help understand their investment plans and critical dependencies.
- The Local Plan should make clear, for at least the first five years, what infrastructure is required, who is going to fund and provide it, and how it relates to the anticipated rate and phasing of development.
- For the later stages of the Plan period, less detail may be provided as the position regarding the provision of infrastructure is likely to be less certain.
- Where the deliverability of critical infrastructure is uncertain, the Plan should address the implications of this, e.g. possible contingency arrangements and alternative strategies.

- Whilst the detail concerning planned infrastructure provision can be set out in a supporting document (e.g. an infrastructure delivery programme that can be updated regularly), the *key* infrastructure requirements on which delivery of the Plan depends should be contained in the Local Plan itself.

National policy therefore requires a full understanding of the likely infrastructure requirements to facilitate growth to ensure a deliverable Local Plan.

## 2.2 Sub-Regional Context

The NPPF sets out the duty for local authorities to co-operate, recognising the crucial need for co-ordinated growth and infrastructure delivery. This means that a range of organisations at a sub-regional level have a role in infrastructure planning and delivery. This IDP is prepared to support and inform the Local Plan and forms part of the evidence base submitted for Examination. Its purpose is to identify the infrastructure and the plan for its delivery to support the planned growth identified in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan.

On 16<sup>th</sup> March 2017 the devolution deal was announced between councils across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The devolution deal represents the transfer of service responsibilities and funding down from Central to Local Government, and has a significant role in supporting the delivery of local infrastructure to support growth. The deal will be led by an elected mayor. The devolution deal incorporates a number of commitments specifically to support infrastructure development and delivery including the following:

- A new £20million annual fund for the next 30 years to support economic growth, the development of local infrastructure and jobs
- Providing new homes across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough including affordable homes in Greater Cambridge
- Devolved transport budget and transport powers
- Integration of local health and social care resources, and new powers over skills for the adult education budget

Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) is responsible for delivering and maintaining highways, transport, and schools infrastructure, in addition to providing libraries, adult social care and youth services. The County Council is also responsible for waste and is the Lead Local Flood Authority. It is therefore critical for the CCC to work with the local planning authorities to assist in identifying the additional infrastructure that is needed to support growth set out in separate Local Plans and in the IDPs.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Strategic Planning Unit (JSPU) works with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local authorities and other strategic bodies to help develop a coherent approach to planning across the area. This includes among other things, supporting the production of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to enable a consistent approach to assessing demand for new homes across the Housing Market Area and identifying the strategic spatial priorities which support the development of a coherent and comprehensive growth strategy across the County. The JSPU is facilitating the production of a joint County-wide strategic infrastructure needs and prioritisation schedule, working closely with the LPAs.

In addition, Local Enterprise Partnerships are partnerships between local authorities and businesses, and seek to decide the priorities for investment in critical infrastructure needs such as roads, buildings, and facilities. The area within the Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough (GCGP) LEP covers 13 Local Authorities including Huntingdonshire.

The GCGP Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) prioritises interventions to support companies taking a lead in digital connectivity (such as digital products; software (including gaming and education); and the exchange of digital information) as well as delivering a Growth Hub to support business growth, for example growing start-ups to commercial businesses. This also means providing additional commercial space and investing in a transport network to assist in growing the area's economy. The GCGP SEP also prioritises the development of a connected and efficient transport network which will ensure linkage with national transport investment decisions. Alconbury Weald Enterprise Campus, the largest brownfield site in the south of England in single ownership, is a priority location for many of the interventions including physical infrastructure.

The London Stansted Cambridge Consortium is a partnership of public and private organisations which includes Huntingdonshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council. Its objective is to promote growth and economic development within the corridor, including making the case for investment in strategic infrastructure such as the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon project now approved and under construction, as well as schemes such as a new station on the East Coast Main Line at Alconbury Weald.

## 2.3 Local Policy Context

Huntingdonshire District Council's Corporate Plan sets out the priorities for 2016-2018. The key actions and the programme of activity seeks to drive growth and investment in the local economy, improve the quality of life for the residents, and provide value for money services. A core strategic objective is to deliver sustainable growth, through supporting the adequate provision of infrastructure. This includes improving the supply of new and affordable housing, new jobs and the provision of community facilities to meet future need.

Huntingdonshire District Council is currently producing the Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017. The timetable is in the adopted Local Development Scheme (March 2017). The update estimates the Plan will be adopted in July 2019. The document will have a plan period to 2036. Once adopted, the new plan will replace the existing development plan documents including the Core Strategy (2009), the Huntingdon West Area Action Plan (2011), and saved policies from the Local Plan (1995) and the Local Plan Alteration (2002).

This IDP provides the infrastructure evidence base on which to make planning and investment decisions for the District in the future. It provides an in-depth understanding of current provision and capacity, and uses anticipated population and employment growth forecasts to inform the assessment of future needs and funding implications.



# 3 Social and Economic Portrait of Huntingdonshire District





### 3 Social and Economic Portrait of Huntingdonshire District

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This section provides a brief overview of some of the key socio-economic characteristics of the District which have direct implications for infrastructure planning.

Huntingdonshire is a large, predominantly rural District. It covers a significant part of western Cambridgeshire, from St. Neots in the south to Wansford in the north and stretching out to Northamptonshire in the west and across to St. Ives in the east. The District covers an area of approximately 91,300 ha, and borders a number of authorities outside of the County, including East Northamptonshire and Bedford to the west, Central Bedfordshire to the South and the City of Peterborough to the north. The River Ouse crosses the southern part of the District, with the River Nene flowing along the northern and western boundaries. The northern and eastern parts of the District are peat fen. The District is home to a number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, including Paxton Pits Nature reserve and Grafham Water.

The District has a mix of rural and urban areas, with a significant proportion of the population located within the four market towns of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey. The remaining population are distributed within key settlements and rural villages.

Huntingdonshire is well connected to other parts of the country, with a number of main roads providing access to key settlements. The A14 connects the District to the Midlands in the west, and Harwich and Felixstowe to the east. The road also provides access to the M11, helping to link the District with London, the south east and the south coast. Within the District, the A1 provides an important link to Huntingdon, and reaches motorway standard in parts. In addition to highways infrastructure, the Guided Busway links the central part of the District to Cambridge, and East Coast Mainline provides fast and frequent services to London and the ability at Peterborough to interchange with a broad range of national and cross-country services.

Huntingdonshire has a population of around 175,000 people<sup>1</sup>. Data from the last Census in 2011 show that Huntingdonshire has the highest proportion of residents aged 40-65 of all the districts in the County. The resident population is getting older, as people are living longer, and this is forecast to continue. Forecasts also suggest that the 65+ age group is due to increase at a higher rate than both County and national averages<sup>2</sup>. This will have impact upon the type of infrastructure and service provision required across the Plan period.

Within the District, 84% of the population is economically active, which is slightly higher than the East of England (80.1%) and Great Britain (77.9%) as a whole. The District is relatively affluent, with low levels of deprivation. Data from the Indices of Deprivation (2015) indicates that around 40% of the District is within the least 20% deprived neighbourhoods in the country. There are however pockets of acute deprivation located within the Huntingdon East Ward and

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<sup>1</sup> Nomis official Labour Market Statistics (2015), with figures sourced from ONS population estimates

<sup>2</sup> Ageing Well in Huntingdonshire: Housing and Healthy Ageing for Older People (2009)

Huntingdon North Ward, which are amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.

The ONS Annual Population Survey (2015/16) indicates that the occupation category that employs the greatest number of residents is professional occupations at 16.7%. This figure however is below the average for the East of England, at 19.2% and Great Britain at 20%. Earnings by Place of Residence data (2016) shows that the gross weekly pay in Huntingdonshire is £566.40, which is marginally below the average total for the East of England, £569.40, but slightly higher than Great Britain at £541.

Residents in Huntingdonshire are slightly below the national average in terms of qualification levels. Around 38,500 people (35.4%) have achieved an NVQ4 and above, compared to the average for Great Britain at 37.1%. Similarly, 71.8% of the population within the District have achieved an NVQ2 and above, compared to the national average of 73.6%. However, Huntingdonshire District has a lower level of residents with no qualifications, with 6,200 people (5.7%) having no qualifications, compared to the national average of 8.6%.

Commuting patterns<sup>3</sup> (2011) in the District show a net outward movement of around 11,500 people, with 20,320 people commuting inwards, and around 31,890 leaving the District. The most notable commuter flows from Huntingdonshire include to the Cambridge area (Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire combined), Peterborough, London, Bedford and Central Bedfordshire, which has implications for future transport infrastructure demand and planning.

Health indicators for Huntingdonshire District are slightly above the national average. Data from the Office for National Statistics (2011) shows that 48.8% of the District have very good health, compared to only 47.2% for both the East of England and England as a whole. Similarly the life expectancy for both male and females is marginally above the average for the East of England, and England as a whole.

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<sup>3</sup> Neighbourhood Statistics, Gov.uk

## 4 Methodology



## 4 Methodology

### 4.1 Assessment of Scope

The IDP covers the types of infrastructure as set out in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Infrastructure types assessed

Category	Infrastructure
Transport	Highways
	Rail
	Public Transport (buses)
	Walking and Cycling
Education	Early Years and Childcare
	Primary Schools
	Secondary Schools
	Further Education
	Special Education Needs and Disability
Health and Social Care	GPs
	Dentists
	Pharmacies
	Hospitals
	Mental Health
	Community Nursing
	Adult Social Care
Emergency Services	Police
	Fire
Community and Sport	Libraries and Lifelong Learning
	Village and Community Halls
	Indoor Sports Facilities
	Outdoor Sports Facilities
Green Space and green Infrastructure	Informal Green Space
	Provision for Children and Young People
	Green Corridors
	Allotments and Community Gardens
	Cemeteries and graveyards
	Strategic Green Infrastructure
Utilities	Water
	Waste water
	Electricity
	Gas

Category	Infrastructure
Telecommunications	Broadband
Flood Risk Management	Flooding
Waste Management	Waste

## 4.2 Overview of Methodology

The assessment is based on a three stage process to understand current and future infrastructure provision.

A combination of quantitative and qualitative sources have been utilised. Consultations were held with relevant Huntingdonshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council officers as well as with contacts from a range of external providers throughout each stage of the assessment. A list of all the stakeholders that have been contacted is provided in Appendix A.

The demand forecasting set out in this IDP is based on the level and distribution of housing development and employment sites identified through the Draft Local Plan. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Update for Market Housing (SHLAA 2010) and the draft Employment Land Availability Assessment (ELAA 2011) formed the main basis for sites that were considered for allocation in the Local Plan. Further sites were included through the Stage 3 Environmental Capacity Study (2013), the Environmental Capacity Study: Additional Site Assessment (2013) and the Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (2016). Sites were put forward by developers and landowners and have been subject to consultation. These were further developed through a process of scenario testing as outlined in 4.2.1 below. The preferred scenario includes provision for around 18,000<sup>4</sup> dwellings. Together with past completions of around 3,000 dwellings this totals the 21,000 homes required for the plan period of 2011 – 2036.

In addition to safeguarding of land and buildings that are already in use for employment purposes, the Council is also allocating land for economic development. The Local Plan has identified 27,830 sq m of A class uses, 437,265 sq m of B class use (including the Alconbury Weald enterprise zone) and 1004 sq m of supporting D class uses.

The Council has designated on-going strategic employment uses in Established Employment Areas. These are distributed across the District including in the key spatial planning areas and the service centres. In addition, the town centres of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey will be the major focus of all new main town centres uses, with a distribution of retail, office, leisure, and community facilities.

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<sup>4</sup> Amendments have been made to the allocations list as stated in Appendix B, since the list of allocations was provided to Arup to share with providers. Amendments between the IDP and the Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 allocations include changing the housing numbers by small amount on a number of sites, and reduction of housing numbers by a large amount on a few sites, the addition of a small number of sites in key service centres, changes to site numbers and removal of sites in response to the application of sequential test for flood risk. Overall, the changes are considered to reduce the infrastructure demands, as the allocation numbers fall from 18,015 to 17,150.

The site allocations associated with the preferred scenario are provided in Appendix B.

#### 4.2.1 Scenario testing

The housing and employment allocations identified in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 were developed and defined through a process of scenario testing, assessing which growth option would be the most sustainable and deliverable. This predominantly took into account the impacts on the transport networks and considered the transport mitigation interventions that would be needed to enable and support future growth.

The initial assessment evidenced that there are a large core group of potential allocations which are suitable for inclusion in all the scenarios. Each scenario therefore contained a set or 'core' and 'do minimum' sites, including committed developments. Each scenario then had a different level and distribution of growth across the District. Notably, this assessed different growth levels at Wyton, ranging from full to slower Wyton development, to no Wyton development. Scenario 4 included the A141 upgrade which would have significantly increased the number of dwellings that would have been delivered.

The testing identified a preferred scenario which was considered to be the most sustainable and deliverable growth option. The Strategic Transport Study identified a package of highways mitigations, which, when combined with other transport interventions including for walking, cycling, and public transport, would enable the delivery of the growth envisaged in the preferred scenario.

The IDP uses this preferred growth scenario as the basis for assessing future infrastructure requirements across Huntingdonshire District.

#### 4.2.2 Part 1 Assessment: Scope and review of existing information

Part 1 of the assessment focusses on understanding the current infrastructure provision across Huntingdonshire District and whether it is adequate to meet the needs of the current population. This stage also identifies any planned improvements in infrastructure provision.

The Part 1 qualitative and quantitative assessment of current infrastructure and its spatial distribution was principally undertaken through a review of secondary data sources such as District and County produced strategic studies, including the Cambridgeshire Long Term Transport Strategy (2015) and the Cambridgeshire 0-19 Education Organisation Plan 2016-2017. This analysis was supplemented by discussions with key stakeholders and local service providers to understand if existing facilities were 'fit for purpose'.

#### 4.2.3 Part 1 Assessment: Assess infrastructure needs and deficits

The purpose of Part 1 is to understand future demand for infrastructure based on the development quantum and trajectory (summarised in Section 4.3) and identify existing shortfalls in provision and future deficits based on planned growth.

For certain infrastructure sectors it has been possible to set infrastructure benchmark ‘standards’, which can be used to derive estimates of the amount of provision that is required.

Where standards for infrastructure were available, future demand for these services has been modelled. The remaining types of infrastructure have not been subject to forecast modelling, and have instead been considered in a qualitative manner, based on conversations with providers and the District and County Council.

Assessment of infrastructure needs for transport was undertaken through consultation with relevant stakeholders from the District and County, through review of recent strategies and from the County Transport Investment Plan outputs. The recently completed Huntingdonshire Strategic Transport Study identified the interventions necessary to support the preferred growth trajectory and distribution.

Utilities forecasting was assessed on a ‘worst case’ growth scenario by a Utilities specialist. Consultation between the specialist and the utilities providers then assessed the growth projections against existing infrastructure and the current surplus or deficit capacity. Necessary infrastructure upgrades were then identified.

This stage therefore provided an indication of whether current, planned and committed infrastructure would be sufficient to meet the District’s future needs and demands in line with the proposed growth objectives of the Local Plan. It highlights where additional infrastructure may be required to support growth, as detailed in the ‘Infrastructure Requirement’ section of each individual infrastructure type chapter. Where relevant, options for how and where additional facilities might be provided are also set out.

Infrastructure need has been reported at a range of spatial scales, depending on the infrastructure type. The spatial scales assessed are at the District level and the Spatial Planning Areas (SPAs) of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey as well as the Service Centres. Infrastructure requirements associated with the two Strategic Expansion Locations (SELs) at Alconbury Weald and St Neots East have been assessed and reported separately. Separate site allocations make up the total quantum of housing and employment at each SPA, Service Centre and SEL. Total infrastructure need is reported for the whole SPA and Service Area, however it has sometimes been possible to isolate infrastructure requirements to individual allocations within the SELs. Where the full SEL name is stated (ie Alconbury Weald SEL or St Neots East SEL), this relates to the infrastructure need for the whole SEL cumulative of the two site allocations within it, whilst references to RAF Alconbury or Alconbury Weald, or Loves Farm II or Wintringham Park, refer to each site allocation separately. For clarity, this is shown below:

Table 1: SEL site allocations

SEL	Site Allocations
Alconbury Weald SEL	RAF Alconbury
	Alconbury Weald
St Neots East SEL	Loves Farm II
	Wintringham Park



#### 4.2.4 Part 2 Assessment: Prepare delivery Plan

Part 2 draws together the infrastructure assessment information from the above stages to prioritise and cost the additional infrastructure required.

The aim of this stage of the work is to identify sources of funding including any shortfalls. This will inform understanding of the level of funding that needs to be sourced through a range of funding sources, including Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)/ S106 or other funding sources.

The final part of this assessment is the prioritisation and broad phasing of infrastructure provision. This is summarised within the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (provided as a separate document).

#### 4.2.5 Part 3 Assessment: Infrastructure prioritisation, funding and programme management

The findings of Part 1 and Part 2, and in particular the Schedule, were developed into a programme management tool to assist the council and its partners to deliver the necessary infrastructure to support growth in the District. Part 3 considers a number of factors including the level of project detail and the funding status, to re-prioritise the interventions for delivery. It also provides advice on potential funding opportunities. Part 3 is also provided as a separate document.

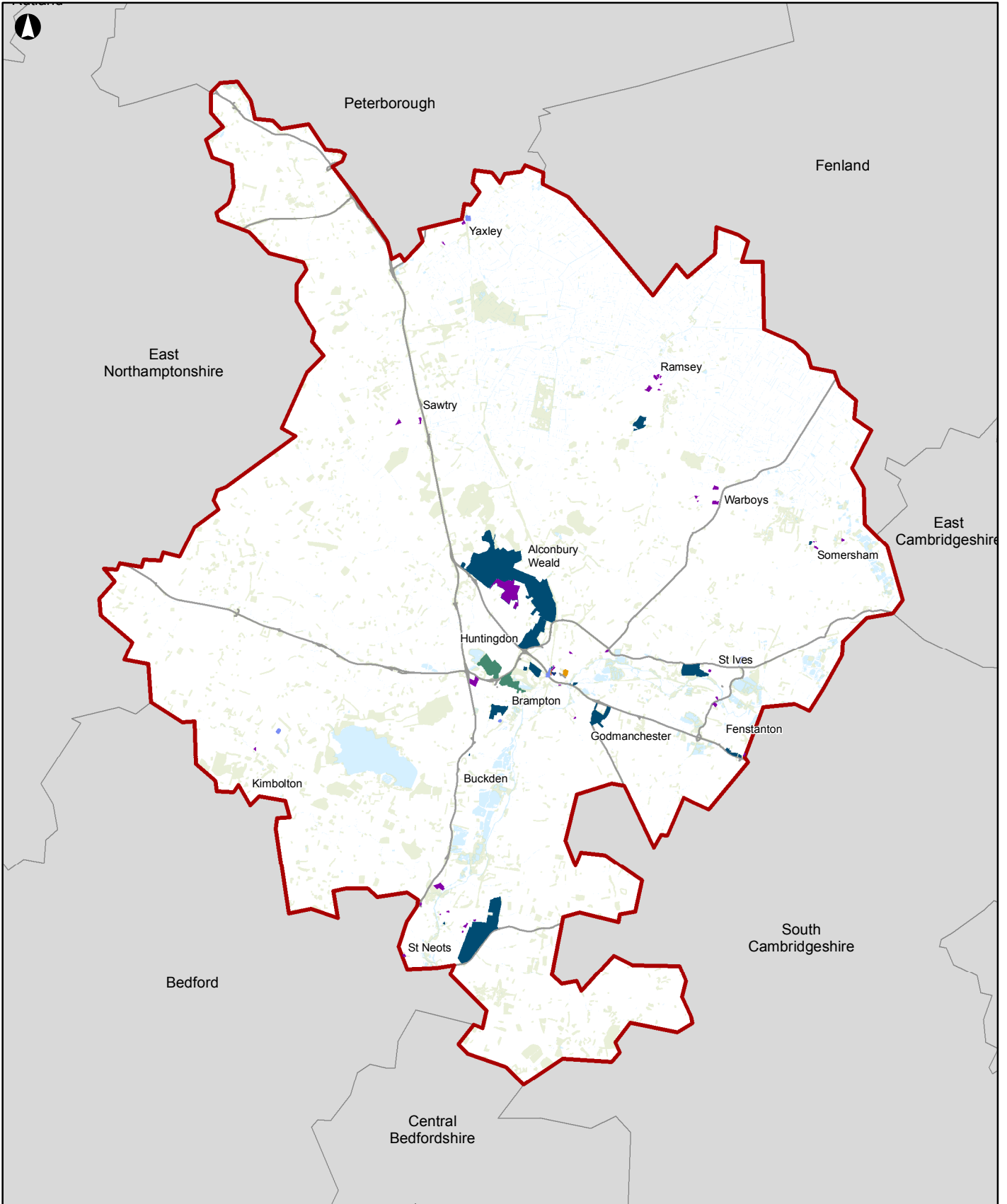
### 4.3 Development Quantum

The IDP has taken the quantum of development from Huntingdonshire District Council's proposed housing and employment allocations. The preferred quantum and distribution of growth was identified following a process of scenario testing as outlined in Section 4.2.1 above

Windfall assumptions have not been included in the calculations to maintain consistency with other evidence base studies (eg the Strategic Transport Study). A summary of the quantum of housing and employment growth which has been tested is shown in Figure 2. The full list of development sites is shown in Appendix B.

Figure 2: Growth scenarios- total number of dwellings on site by 2036

Spatial area	Number of dwellings
Huntingdon SPA	4,595
Ramsey SPA	801
St Ives SPA	638
St Neots SPA	567
Service Centres	914
SEL – Alconbury Weald	6,680
SEL – St Neots East	3,820
Total	18,015



**Legend**

- Mixed Use
- Residential
- Employment
- Recreation
- Retail
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

P1	April 2017	DE	AR	AR
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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Client  
**Huntingdonshire District Council**

Job Title  
**Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

**Planned Growth**

Scale at A4

**1:250,000**

Job No <b>N/A</b>	Drawing Status <b>Issue</b>
Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	
Issue <b>P1</b>	

## 4.4 Infrastructure Commitments

A number of sites already have committed infrastructure provision identified or delivered to support growth within the Plan period. These commitments and their capacity to absorb and provide for the needs of the growing population have been considered when forecasting any additional future infrastructure requirements.

## 4.5 Forecast Modelling

As part of Stage 2 of the assessment, demand forecasting has been undertaken for the following types of social infrastructure:

- **Education:** children’s clubs; nurseries; pre-schools; primary schools; and secondary schools;
- **Health and social care:** GPs;
- **Community and sport:** libraries; community centres; sports hall courts; swimming pools; squash courts; indoor bowls; fitness stations; changing facilities
- **Outdoor sports and recreation:** synthetic turf pitches; grass pitches; outdoor tennis courts; outdoor bowling green; water sports centre; active places/outdoor gyms
- **Green infrastructure:** parks and gardens; natural/semi-natural green space; amenity green space; children’s play; allotments and community gardens; and burial provision

In order to understand the demand created by growth in population over the Plan period, the standards set out in Appendix K were applied to the additional population arising from future housing.

The outcomes from the forecasting modelling are reported at different spatial scales, depending on the type of social infrastructure:

- **District wide:** total requirements within Huntingdonshire District
- **Spatial Planning Areas:** the main market towns of Huntingdon, St Ives, St Neots, and Ramsey and nearby smaller settlements with which they have the strongest relationships
- **Service Centres:** the larger villages offering smaller services and facilities (Buckden, Fenstanton, Kimbolton, Sawtry, Somersham, Warboys and Yaxley)
- **Strategic Expansion Locations** – large-scale major development opportunities (Alconbury Weald and St Neots East)

The forecast modelling is based on the mid 2015 population estimates and forecasts that the Cambridge Research Group prepared specifically for the IDP. Figure 3 below sets out the assumptions that have been used for the forecast modelling.

Figure 3: Modelling assumptions

Assumption	Reason
<p>Overall average household size of 2.5 for the District needed to calculate the household size of the SELs was taken from the Huntingdonshire Annual Demographic and Socio-Economic Report.</p> <p>This is slightly higher than the Huntingdonshire Developers Contributions SPD to reflect the tendency for families and younger people to move into new housing. This higher figure is only applicable to major sites over 200 dwellings.</p> <p>For sites under 200 dwellings, the lower household size of 2.25 taken from the Developers Contribution SPD will be used.</p>	<p>To estimate the likely additional population arising from households.</p> <p>Used to calculate populations at the SELs.</p>
<p>Current and future population forecasts were provided by the Cambridgeshire Research Group by age and ward.</p> <p>Spatial Planning Areas were built up using the following wards:</p> <p><b>Huntingdon</b></p> <p>Alconbury and the Stukeleys</p> <p>Brampton</p> <p>Godmanchester</p> <p>Huntingdon North</p> <p>Huntingdon East</p> <p>Huntingdon West</p> <p>(and excluding Alconbury SEL)</p> <p><b>St Neots</b></p> <p>St Neots Eaton Socon</p> <p>St Neots Priory Park</p> <p>St Neots Eaton Ford</p> <p>St Neots Eynesbury</p> <p>Little Paxton</p> <p>(and excluding St Neots East SEL)</p> <p><b>St Ives</b></p> <p>St Ives East</p>	<p>To understand infrastructure needs on a sub-District level.</p>

Assumption	Reason
<p>St Ives West</p> <p>St Ives South</p> <p>The Hemingfords</p> <p><b>Ramsey</b></p> <p>Ramsey</p> <p>Warboys and Bury (excluding Warboys which is considered as a Service Centre)</p>	
<p>Child yields were calculated using the mid-point in the general multiplier in the Huntingdonshire District Council Developer Contributions Guide (2011) for all sites under 200 units. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-school: 21.5 pupils per 100 dwellings</li> <li>• Primary school: 30 pupils per 100 dwellings</li> <li>• Secondary school: 21.5 per 100 dwellings</li> </ul> <p>For sites of 200 or more units, the mid-point in the new general multiplier in the Cambridgeshire County Council's research document (2015) was used. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-school: 25 pupils per 100 dwellings</li> <li>• Primary school: 30 pupils per 100 dwellings</li> <li>• Secondary school: 21.5 per 100 dwellings</li> </ul>	<p>To derive the education requirements of new housing developments.</p>
<p>Demand for school places was calculated by assessing the child yield arising from the proposed new developments, and calculating the number of new school classes that would be required to support the new population.</p> <p>Form Entry (FE) sizes are taken from the Schools Organisation Plan 2016-17. Pupils ratio assumed to be:</p> <p>Primary schools: 1 FE : 210 pupils (30 pupils across seven years)</p> <p>Secondary schools (11-16 year olds): 1 FE : 150 pupils (30 pupils across five years)</p>	<p>To derive future demand on education provision over the Plan period.</p>









## 5 Transport

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to infrastructure delivery and finance.

Draft LP 3 (Contributing to Infrastructure Delivery) states that contributions towards the provision of infrastructure may be necessary to make a proposal acceptable in planning terms. The policy outlines how the timing of provision will be carefully considered in order to ensure that adequate infrastructure and supporting facilities are in place before the development is occupied.

Paragraph 4.44 recognises that development can place additional demands upon infrastructure, including roads, rail, busways, cycleways and footpaths. Sufficient transport infrastructure is vital in ensuring growth is sustainable, and that places can function efficiently.

Draft LP 15 (Sustainable Travel) seeks to ensure that developers fully consider how the opportunities and impacts of the range of travel and transport modes are addressed in their proposal. Proposals will be supported that maximise the use of sustainable travel modes.

### 5.1 Highways

Highways infrastructure covers both the strategic road network and local roads within the District. Responsibility for highways infrastructure is divided across two main bodies. Highways England is responsible for managing the motorway and trunk road network across the country.

Cambridgeshire County Council is the Highways and Transport Authority, and is responsible for all other public highways. The County Council is also responsible for preparing the Local Transport Plan, which sets out local transport policy and identifies areas in need of improvement, including a Long-Term Transport Strategy for the County.

Huntingdonshire District Council has some levels of responsibility for public transport relating to bus stations in Huntingdon and St. Ives as well as selected bus shelters across the District. Additionally, it currently chooses to make non-statutory grants to a range of community transport-based services across the whole District.

#### 5.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031: Long Term Transport Strategy (July 2015)
- Market Town Strategies
- Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026: Policies and Strategies
- Cambridgeshire Transport Investment Plan (2016)

The Long Term Transport Strategy (LTTS) identifies the major infrastructure requirements that may be needed to address existing problems and capacity constraints in Cambridgeshire. It considers the future infrastructure that is

required to accommodate transport demand associated with the planned growth, predicated on major growth of over 72,000 new dwellings planned to 2031/2036 across Cambridgeshire. The Strategy also considers longer term sustainable transport systems to 2050. In turn, it supports the Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough Strategic Economic Plan by identifying the infrastructure and services needed to support the growth and local economy.

The rural nature of the County has meant there are high levels of car ownership and reliance of private transport to access key services. The LTTS identifies around 84% of Cambridgeshire's workers live and work in the County, and where the average commute is around 10 miles each way. Both factors put pressures onto the road network. Further, one quarter of the population of Cambridgeshire live in settlements with a population of less than 3,000 people. With limited local services such as employment, education, and health, and with limited public transport options, dependency on a private car is great.

The strong functional relationship between the Huntingdonshire market towns and Cambridge in terms of labour and housing markets, means there is a high level of movement into the city. 82% of households own a car, and it is evidenced that traffic levels in Cambridgeshire are increasing. Northern parts of the District, including areas such as Ramsey, have a more traditional rural economy, and have stronger links with Peterborough and Kings Lynn, as opposed to Cambridge. The north of the County is generally less prosperous than the south, and has lower levels of accessibility to Cambridge which is understood to be the functional centre.

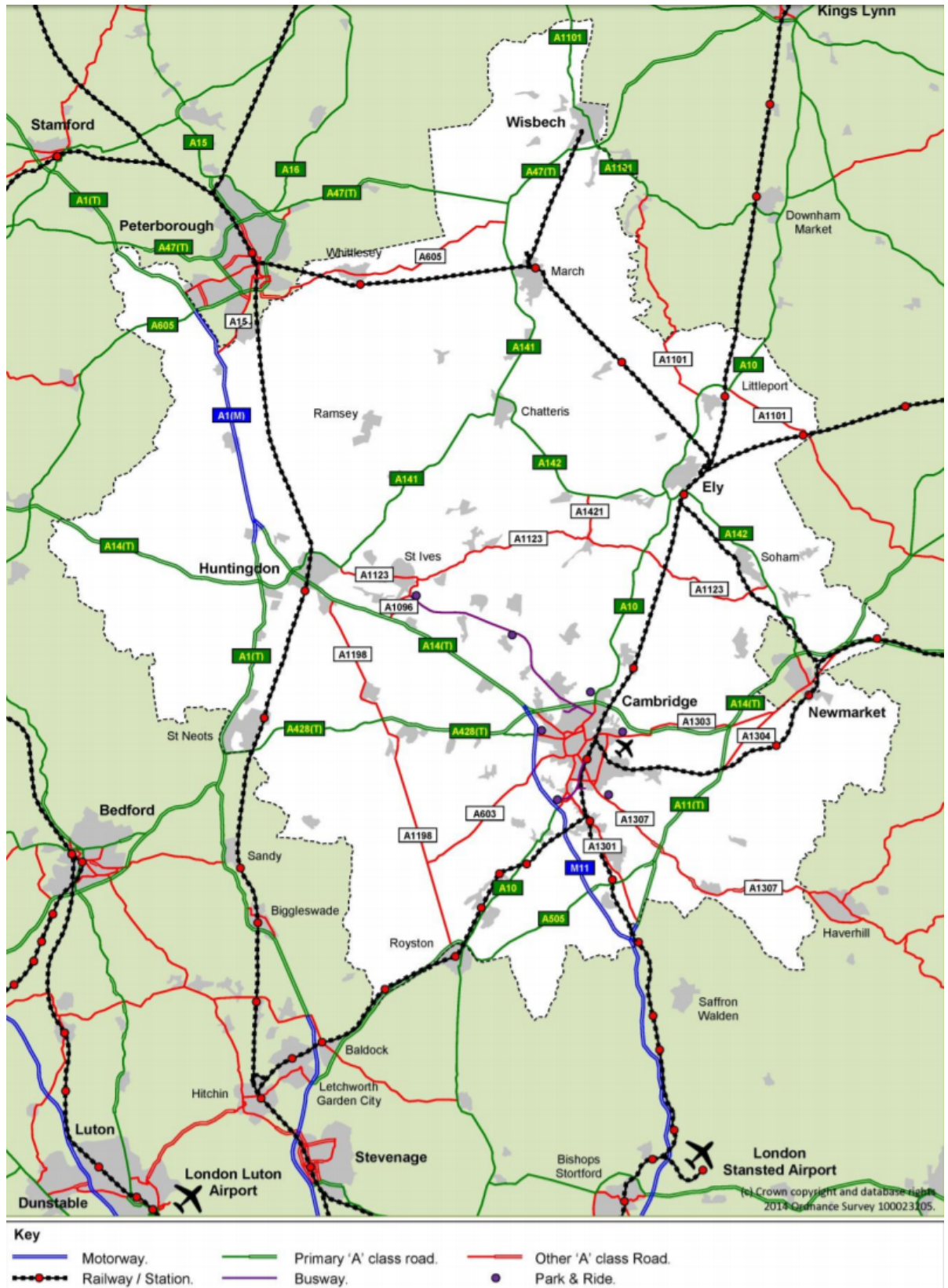
### 5.1.2 Existing Provision

The A1/ A1 (M) runs nationally and from north to south in the District from immediately west of Peterborough to west of St Neots. Other major roads include the A14 running west to east, from the boundary of Northamptonshire through to east of Fenstanton, before continuing to Cambridge and onwards to the East Coast Ports.

The A141 commences at Huntingdon at the junction with the A14 and extends northwards to Fenland just south of Chatteris and then continues as 'The Fens Link Road' through Fenland to the junction of the A47 at Guyhirn. The A605 crosses through the very northern extent of the District between East Northamptonshire and Peterborough and, finally, the A428 passes through the southern extent of the District at St. Neots through to the A1198 at Caxton Gibbet. The current road network is shown in Figure 4.

At present, work undertaken at a national and local level has already identified that a range of transport constraints pose a significant challenge in supporting and delivering future growth.

Figure 4: Cambridgeshire road network, LTTS 2015



### 5.1.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

The Cambridgeshire County Council Long Term Transport Strategy (2015) has tested a range of transport strategies using the Cambridge Sub-Regional Model. It reports that the majority of main transport corridors in the County are experiencing a growth in the levels of traffic. The National A14 is a key route in Huntingdonshire and is a very busy link in the national transport network for both local and strategic traffic movements. The road experiences significant congestion and frequent delays. Other parts of the trunk road network also experience high traffic flow, witnessing traffic density around double the national average, and closer to three times the national average for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV).

Traffic conditions around Huntingdon and St Ives can experience significant levels of congestion during peak periods, particularly at times when the A14 is busy, or if there is an accident.

### 5.1.4 Strategic Transport Modelling

A Strategic Transport Study has recently been completed to model and analyse the transport implications of planned growth to 2036 in Huntingdonshire. This considered the impact of five development scenarios on the highways network. The study identified the type and cost of mitigation measures required to alleviate the impact of the growth, which informed the selection of the preferred growth scenario. This is based on the sufficiency of the existing infrastructure and any known deficiencies. The study also sought to highlight where there were opportunities for increasing the usage of sustainable modes of transport in order to maximise development sustainability.

The Strategic Transport Study has identified the most sustainable and deliverable growth scenario. This IDP is based on this preferred scenario.

The Study identified a package of mitigation measures, specifically to address negative development-related impacts. The modelling and mitigation cost estimates show that the preferred growth scenario can be delivered for a significantly lower level of expenditure on highway infrastructure than for the other development scenarios. Figure 5 below shows the transport mitigation measures which must be delivered in order to support the delivery of the preferred growth scenario.

Figure 5: Strategic Transport Modelling mitigations package

Mitigation Transport Intervention	Cost estimate
Spittals Interchange	£330,200
A141/Ermine Street/Stukeley Road	£179,400
A141/Washingley Road/Latham Road	£115,900
A141/ Huntingdon Road/Abbots Ripton Road	£329,250
A141/Kings Ripton Road	£107,450
A141/B1514/A1123	£506,200
A141/B1090 Sawtry Way	£463,150
A1123 Houghton Road/Ramsey Road/A1123 St Audrey Lane	£106,300
A1123 St Audrey Lane/B1040 Somersham Road/A1123	£1,405,300

Mitigation Transport Intervention	Cost estimate
A1096 Harrison Way/The Quadrant/Meadow Lane	£379,950
A1096 Harrison Way/Guided Busway crossing	£558,950
A1096 Harrison Way/Low Road	£642,950
A1096/A14 J26	£140,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>£5,265,600</b>

### 5.1.5 Further Infrastructure Requirements

Central Government's Road Investment Strategy 2 has identified two schemes that would positively impact on Huntingdonshire. The first strategy assesses potential options for upgrades to the A1 between Junction 1 (intersecting with the M25 in London) and Junction 17 in Peterborough, and which passes south to north through the centre of Huntingdonshire. The option providing the greatest benefits is for a new offline motorway. The new alignment would be between Junction 10 north of Biggleswade and Junction 14 south of Buckden. Reported benefits include a reduction in the number of accidents, economic efficiencies for commuters, business users, and residents, and fewer bottlenecks and congestion levels.

The second related study looks at creating an Oxford to Cambridge Expressway. An Expressway could assist in unlocking strategic growth sites including St Neots, whilst also strengthening its roles in the 'knowledge economy, and bringing forward better east to west connectivity. This has the potential to bring significant new business investments through Huntingdonshire. In the Autumn Statement 2016 the Government committed to the expressway and promised £27 million in development funding as part of the National Infrastructure Commission.

The LTTS acknowledges that it may not be entirely feasible to create sufficient capacity within the highways network to support planned growth without a significant modal shift towards public and active transport. The focus for the future should therefore be on facilitating improvements which will encourage sustainable transport movements, particularly cycling and high quality passenger transport to accommodate more local trips. There are however a number of areas on the strategic and primary route network that require measures to increase existing capacity. These interventions have a particular focus on longer distance trips, and include the following within the District:

- Capacity improvements to the A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet;
- A14 Huntingdon to Cambridge project between Ellington in the west and Milton in the east. This scheme is a critical intervention that will release transport capacity on the local road network around Huntingdon, and help to accommodate growth.

Within Huntingdonshire, there will likely be the need to address current constraints and road capacity issues as a result of planned growth at a number of strategic growth sites. Significant residential and employment growth at Alconbury Weald will transform travel movements around Huntingdon and St Ives. The LTTS anticipates that employees will travel from East Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, South Cambridgeshire and other parts of Huntingdonshire to access

new jobs at Alconbury. New transport links will need to be developed to support the intended growth such as a new rail station on the East Coast Main Line (ECML) at Alconbury Weald.

The delivery of a new A14 will address the current problems of strategic traffic currently avoiding Spittals Interchange and this will assist with addressing a number of current issues associated with traffic flows on the A141 around Huntingdon, however, depending on the outcomes of further modelling work, a new A141 alignment around Huntingdon may be required to accommodate planned growth.

Conditions on the A141 around Huntingdonshire will improve as a result of the A14 intervention. This will accommodate highways demand from development at Alconbury Weald in particular. The LTTS recognises that some land around the A141 around the north of Huntingdon should be safeguarded for a possible new alignment in the future if further capacity is needed.

The A14 scheme will not however significantly reduce pressure on the A1123 around St Ives. Planned growth in this area would increase congestion and delays on the current network. The LTTS sets out that a range of transport options to increase capacity of the A1123 have been tested using the Cambridge Sub-Regional Model, alongside the development of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan.

Due to significant costs and environmental challenges in delivery of some of the options tested for the A1123, further work is being undertaken as part of the Strategic Transport Study to identify the most sustainable package of transport options to support development at St Ives.

Construction has now begun on the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon major improvement scheme. The project will upgrade 21 miles of the road, adding additional capacity and cutting up to 20 minutes off the journey. The new bypass and road widening will be open in 2020. The upgrades will provide some additional capacity to support growth.

Subject to further study work, assessment, funding and any final approval, the LTTS Action Plan sets out schemes that could be delivered by 2021. The list of interventions to support growth over the Plan period are expanded in the Cambridgeshire Transport Investment Plan 2017. The interventions lists seek to address capacity constraints on both the strategic and primary road networks, and aims to remove pinch points and bottlenecks. It also lists transport schemes that are required to directly support the delivery of major new developments proposed in the Local Plan. The identified schemes are detailed in Figure 6 below. Several of the proposed schemes are shown in Figure 7.

Figure 6: Highways transport interventions identified in Transport Investment Plan (2017)

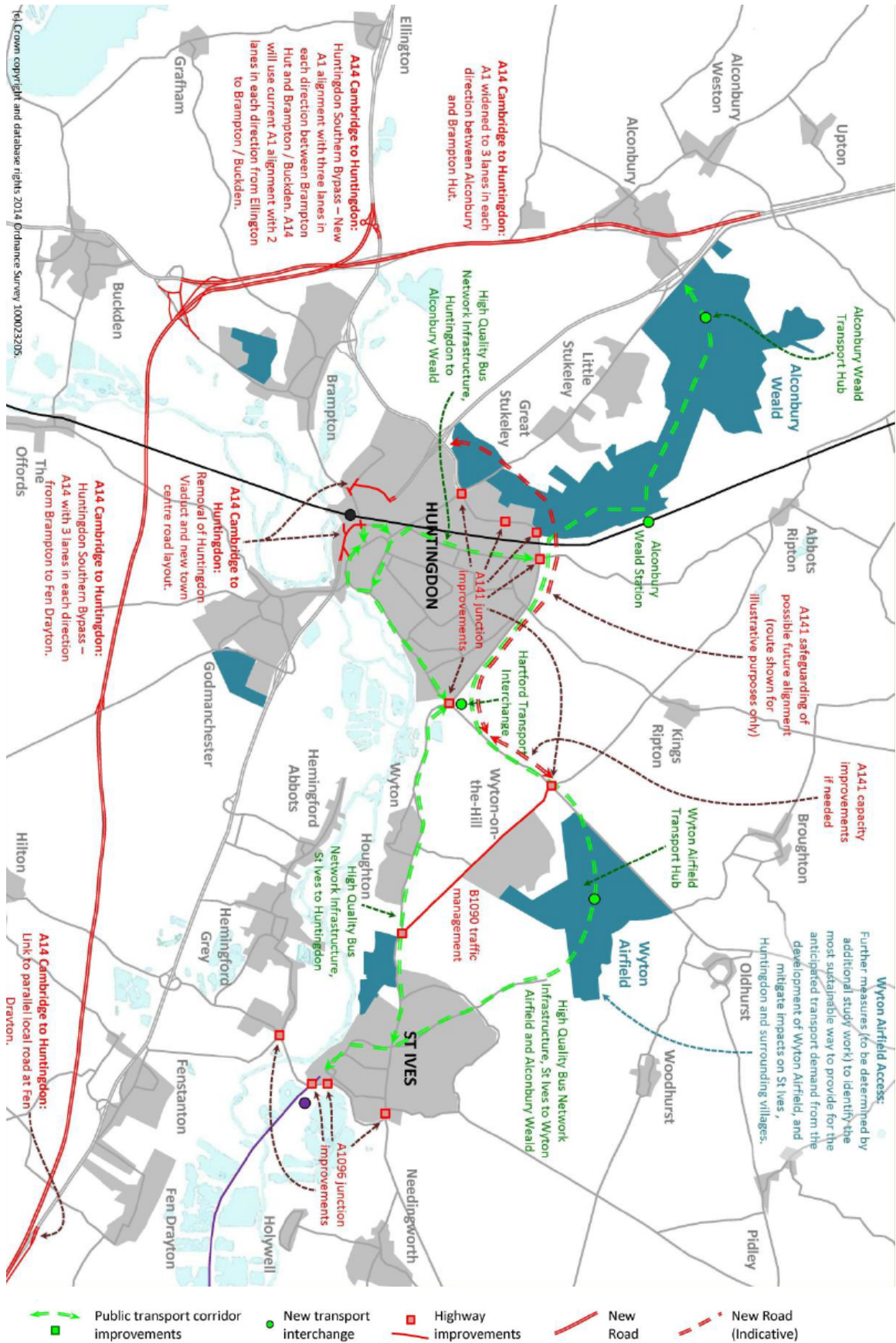
Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
District-wide	<p><b>A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon improvements</b></p> <p>Major capacity enhancement scheme in four main sections, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Huntingdon Southern Bypass</li> <li>- On-line widening between Swavesey and Girton</li> </ul>	£1,500,000,000	0-5 years

Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simplified Girton Interchange</li> <li>- On-line widening from 2 to 3 lanes between Girston and Histon</li> </ul>		
District-wide	<p><b>A428 improvements between A11298 Caxton Gibbet and A1 Black Cat Roundabout</b></p> <p>Dualling of the single carriageway section of the A428 between Caxton Gibbet and the A1, including a grade separated junction at the A1 Black Cat roundabout.</p>	£500,000,000	5-10 years
Huntingdon	<p><b>A141 Capacity enhancements around Huntingdon</b></p> <p>Junction capacity enhancements on the A141 Huntingdon northern bypass at the following locations: Ermine St, Washingley Road, St Peter's Road, A1123 Huntingdon Rd / B1514 Main St, and B1090 Sawtry Way</p>	Unknown	Unknown
Huntingdon	<p><b>A141 future Huntingdon bypass alignment</b></p> <p>Safeguarding on an alignment for the possible future re-routing of the A141 Huntingdon northern bypass, to provide capacity and support future growth.</p>	Unknown	Unknown
Huntingdon	<p><b>Parking scheme to introduce Variable Message Signing on the ring road.</b></p> <p>Variable Message Signing on Brampton Road, Ermine Street, St Peter's Road, Hartford Road, and the Avenue to distribute traffic evenly across available parking spaces.</p>	Unknown	0-5 years
Huntingdon	<p><b>Traffic Management Scheme</b></p> <p>Align junction and kerb on Huntingdon side of Town Bridge for traffic heading into Huntingdon to reduce the pinch point.</p>	£40,000	0-5 years
Huntingdon	<p><b>Traffic Management Scheme</b></p> <p>Improved ring road signage.</p>	£75,000	0-5 years
Huntingdon	<p><b>Minor junction improvements</b></p> <p>Minor junction improvements on the A141/A1123/B1514 roundabout in Huntingdon</p>	£100,000	Unknown
St Neots	<p><b>Implementation of a Traffic Regulation Order on Priory Road.</b></p> <p>Identified through Transport Assessment for planning application</p>	£5000	unknown
Alconbury Weald	<p><b>Highways improvements to the A141 Alconbury Weald/Enterprise Zone southern access.</b></p>	Unknown	5-10 years

Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
	A new access junction for Alconbury Weald on the A141 to the west of the bridge over the East Coast Main Line for improved access to the new development.		
Buckden	<b>A1 capacity improvements</b> To relieve congestion at the Buckden roundabout on the A1, including a bypass to feed into the A1. Likely to be considered as part of the Highways England A1 Strategic Study.	Unknown	Unknown



Figure 7: Proposed highways intervention schemes in Huntingdonshire.



## 5.2 Rail network

### 5.2.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031: Long Term Transport Strategy (July 2015)

The LTTS sets out a clear vision for the future growth of rail infrastructure in the County. These include ensuring frequent, reliable services to London and other key destinations, from Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ely and the market towns.

Growth in rail infrastructure has been significant over the past decade. Future priorities for the County are to improve the north-south and east-west rail links across the County. Between 2001 and 2011, rail use in the County grew by around 60%. The strategy sets out the potential to achieve significant improvements to existing rail infrastructure:

- Build the case for opening a new railway station at Alconbury Weald and railway lines, and for improvements to existing stations
- Support Network Rail and the Department for Transport plans for improved rail frequencies and faster journey times
- Improve sustainable access to railway stations, e.g. cycle routes, bus routes and cycle parking facilities
- Support new track infrastructure, electrification of existing railway lines and the provision of enhanced rolling stock.

### 5.2.2 Existing Provision

Cambridgeshire is well served by the Strategic Rail Network. The East Coast Main Line, West Anglia Main Line and the Fen line provide good links to London, Peterborough, Ipswich and Norwich. Good rail access means that parts of the County fall within the London commuter belt. This proximity has brought significant economic benefits to the area.

Within Huntingdonshire District, there are two train stations, located at Huntingdon and St Neots. Both stations are on the East Coast Main Line, and are managed by Thameslink Great Northern. The services at Huntingdon, which has three platforms, and St Neots, which has four platforms, run to King's Cross and Peterborough every half hour Monday to Saturday (and more frequently at peak times), with an hourly service on Sundays. Journey time from Huntingdon to London King's Cross takes between forty eight minutes to one hour seven minutes, depending on the service; journey time from St Neots to Kings Cross takes between forty two minutes and one hour and eight minutes, depending on the service.

An area of land within the Alconbury Weald SEL has been reserved for a new train station on the East Coast mainline, which is supported in principle by National Rail. This is supported by Network Rail, and is linked to the fourtracking of the East Coast Mainline.

### 5.2.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Rail capacity and connectivity have been known issues in Huntingdonshire and the wider region for over a decade. The East Coast line is at 90% capacity between Huntingdon and Peterborough and the majority of the train stock consist of only four or eight carriages. Overcrowded trains are reported throughout the day. There are no direct trains to key interchanges including to Bedford and Gatwick Airport. Instead, users are required to make changes, and in some cases, travel on the tube network to access another railway terminal necessary to continue their onwards journey. Thameslink currently have schemes under development for increasing capacity by doubling the number of off-peak services from Peterborough and Cambridge, and increasing the number of train cars to eight or twelve. Aims are also to expand the network, with trains running further into Central London, including stops at City Thameslink, London Blackfriars, London Bridge and East Croydon, and onwards to destinations such as Gatwick Airport, Horsham and Brighton. These are planned to be delivered around 2019.

As part of the East Coast Mainline study there are ambitions to make the ECML a 140mph route. The number of level crossings along the route cause part of the current inability to achieve 140mph. This also encourages the maximum use of the current infrastructure, recognising the major expense of building new rail routes. Further, some stations have significantly more capacity than others so there is potential to change the stopping points of some of the long distance routes to reduce overcrowding at other stations. Peterborough is known as a particularly busy terminus, which could be alleviated if the proposed new station at Alconbury Weald could become a rail turnback as well.

East to west connectivity is limited. There is support for studies looking into improved connectivity along the Cambridge to Oxford route, with ambitions for 64 minute non-stopping journey times between the two. There would also be a mixed pattern of services calling at places such as Bicester, Milton Keynes, and Bedford, and on the ECML route between Sandy and St Neots. The Autumn Statement 2016 announced £10m of funding to be allocated to continue work to identify a preferred route for the line between Bedford and Cambridge. It is considered that the packages of proposed interventions must be brought forward together in order that the full benefits of improved capacity and connectivity can be realised.

### 5.2.4 Infrastructure Requirements

There are a number of planned rail interventions which will have implications for planned growth in Huntingdonshire, including:

- A potential rail station on the ECML as part of the Alconbury Weald development;
- Additional rail services and additional capacity as part of the Thameslink programme ;
- 64 minute journey time for a non-stopping service between Oxford and Cambridge;
- Potential new Inter-City services on the ECML.

Network Rail are already engaged in developing the Huntingdon to Woodwalton 4-tracking project to address an existing capacity constraint between Huntingdon and Peterborough. The scheme consists of 11km of additional line to be laid between Huntingdon and Woodwalton, reinstating a fourth track which would enable two tracks in each direction. This will increase the available capacity on this section of the ECML, and facilitate faster trains being able to overtake slower services.

Govia Thameslink Railway (GTR) has proposed changes to the timetable which will come into effect in 2018. Changes will result as part of the expansion of Thameslink services to Peterborough, where services would travel via London St Pancras International, Farringdon, City Thameslink, London Blackfriars, London Bridge and onward destinations to the south. The frequency of these trains has also doubled. New trains will be introduced to improve customer experience.

Other committed rail improvements and schemes required to support growth are listed in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Rail schemes in Huntingdonshire that are required to support major development allocations in current and emerging Local Plans. Source: Transport Investment Plan (2017)

Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
District wide	<b>Electrification of rural rail routes in Cambridgeshire and surrounding counties.</b> Electrification of rural rail routes in Cambridgeshire including Felixstowe to Nuneaton (including Ely to Peterborough), Cambridge to Newmarket, and Ely to Norwich.	Unknown	Unknown
District wide	<b>East West rail improvements</b> Completion of the East West Rail central section-specific route to be determined.	Unknown	Unknown
Alconbury Weald	<b>New rail station</b> A new station at Alconbury Weald on the East Coast Main Line to support sustainable modes of transport for new residents.	Unknown	Unknown

## 5.3 Bus Network

### 5.3.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire Long Term Transport Strategy (LTTS) (2015)
- Market Town Transport Strategies

The enhancement of the bus and guided bus network forms a major part of the Long Term Transport Strategy. A high quality bus network is particularly important for relatively rural districts such as Huntingdonshire, where private car use dominates in some areas. The LTTS sets out that to improve the network, the County Council will prioritise the following:

- Extend the busway network to serve major new developments and employment sites
- Develop high quality public transport corridors along key routes with priority at key junctions, helping to reduce journey times.
- Implement new and improved passenger transport interchanges and hubs with parking, cycle parking, high quality waiting facilities, passenger information, and feeder services that are easily accessible by pedestrians and cyclists

There are a number of challenges facing bus services within the District, including the need to provide public transport to and from key employment sites. The rural nature of the District creates challenges for transport providers in delivering efficient services in some areas. The dispersed nature of rural communities can mean that it is not always viable for commercial providers to run traditional bus services.

Some of the more rural villages surrounding Huntingdon have limited or no public transport services or community transport based services, where many are reliant on Huntingdonshire Association for Community Transport (HACT) who provide accessible and affordable transport services who have difficulties using conventional modes of transport. Uptake for commuting via bus is relatively low across all wards in the area. Planned growth at Alconbury Weald in particular will significantly increase the demand for travel.

### 5.3.2 Existing Provision

The Cambridgeshire Guided Busway opened in 2011, and connects Huntingdon, St Ives, Cambridge, and Peterborough and has seen over four million passenger journeys since opening. The southern section of the route between Cambridge Rail Station and Trumpington also utilises a former rail route with on-street running within Cambridge with bus lanes and priority measures. Between Huntingdon and St Ives, bus run on-street with bus priority measures at Hartford and also the contraflow bus lane on Huntingdon ring-road.

Bus services in the District are operated by a range of providers, set out below:

- Whippet Coaches Ltd
- Stagecoach in the Fens
- Hunts Association for Community Transport (HACT)
- Ramsey and District Community Bus Association
- Villager Community Minibus
- Ron W. Dew & sons Ltd
- Safford's Coaches
- Stagecoach East

There are a good range of public transport services available from the market towns within Huntingdonshire, with a varying level of frequency (hourly to four times per hour). The Huntingdon and Godmanchester Market Town Transport Strategy identifies that most of Huntingdon, Godmanchester, Brampton and the Stukeleys are served by at least one bus per hour during the peak periods. The most frequent bus service in Huntingdon is the Busway B service, which serves the residential areas in the north east of the town, along with the town centre, the train station and Hinchingsbrooke Hospital.

Bus links within St Ives are good, with regular services between Peterborough, Huntingdon and Cambridge, which are well used. However these links could be improved, particularly in the northern residential areas of the town. Frequency however varies considerably, from hourly to daily service. There are known service deficits in parts of Somersham, where residents have limited accessibility to public transport. There are poorer bus links in the north east of the town.

In addition to traditional bus services, community transport services operate across the District, to assist people who cannot use conventional public transport, or have limited or no access to a car or bicycle. The main local operator is the Huntingdonshire Association for Community Transport (HACT). HACT provide a Monday to Friday service to every town and parish across Huntingdonshire. The Ramsey and District Community Bus Association runs rural services into Ramsey and Huntingdon. There are two community buses, which offer a range of routes, with destinations including Upwood, Ramsey, Wistow and Huntingdon. Ramsey is serviced by buses from Warboys, Huntingdon, Peterborough, St Ives and March. Services are usually on an hourly basis, with some routes operating less frequently.

### 5.3.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

- The Market Town Transport Strategies identified a deficit of bus service provision, particularly within St Neots, St Ives, and rural parts of the District.
- In more rural areas across the District, bus services are much more limited, with long journey times reducing accessibility to key services.
- In some cases, local bus services in rural areas are being withdrawn, and replaced by locally led transport solutions. These include community transport and voluntary car schemes help to provide essential access to services for those without traditional bus services.

#### **Huntingdon and Godmanchester**

- Commuting via bus is relatively low across all wards
- There needs to be better provision to and from key employment sites. It is hoped that a new busway service will be delivered to serve the commuters in the Huntingdon, Alconbury Weald, and Sawtry corridor.
- Longer distance services need to be complemented by a regular service which connects employment sites with local wards and parishes.
- Hinchingsbrooke Business Park and Stukeley Meadows do not have access to a bus service.

### St Neots

- The larger communities of Kimbolton and Great Staughton suffer from very limited bus services.
- There is no bus station in the town, which creates challenges around timetabling and disseminating information.
- There is difficulty in physically accommodating buses within existing bus stops in the market square.

### St Ives

- The quality of bus stop facilities in St Ives, while functional, require significant improvements. A number of bus stops within the town have been identified as lacking basic facilities, including timetabling.
- There are constraints at the current bus station for accommodating the demands of the Guided Busway services.

### Ramsey

- Within Ramsey, there is no direct service to Cambridge or the Chatteris transport interchange
- As the smallest market town, Ramsey has relatively limited transport infrastructure, and is located away from the primary network.
- Ramsey has a lower modal share of bus use than the rest of the District, with a very low percentage of residents travelling to work by bus. The range and frequency of services are not suitable for commuters, with the possible exception of those travelling to Huntingdon.

### Guided Busway

- The Huntingdon and Godmanchester Market Town Transport Strategy sets out the results of a data gathering survey on transport infrastructure. When asked about the Guided Busway, the majority of survey respondents felt that the guided Busway service was too slow between Huntingdon and St Ives, and is limited in that the route only serves Godmanchester by one AM and PM service. A Busway stop for Houghton and Wyton on the A1123 was also commonly requested and a scheme has now been supported by CCC.

## 5.3.4 Infrastructure Requirements

The Market Town Transport Strategy for Huntingdon and Godmanchester sets out that in light of the growth planned in and around the town, it will be important to maximise the value of existing capacity, provide additional capacity and promote sustainable modes of travel. This will help to derive the maximum value out of the existing networks. The strong road links serving Huntingdon encourage high levels of car use, however the Market Town Transport Strategy seeks to effect a modal shift towards more sustainable forms of transport. This is particularly in relation to daily commuting patterns.

The Huntingdon and Godmanchester Market Town Transport Strategy sets out that there is a desire for a new Busway service to serve commuters in St Ives and Peterborough, calling at RAF Wyton, Huntingdon, Alconbury Weald and Sawtry. This is now running as Route B. This service will further integrate into the

Alconbury Weald development as it progresses, as well as into other developments, including a possible interchange with a rail station on the ECML at Alconbury Weald.

The LTTS sets out that local bus services will be reviewed as major developments come forward. A number of priority areas were identified to improve the provision and efficiency of local public transport.

The Market Town Transport Strategy also identified a number of service improvements that would be required to support growth in the Plan period. It was identified that an additional, regular bus service would be required to serve Stukeley Meadows, Huntingdon town centre, Huntingdon train station, Hinchingsbrooke (including the hospital, residential area and business park) and proposed Ermine Street development. The strategy also identified the need for a higher frequency bus services between Godmanchester and Huntingdon town centre, together with the wider roll-out of real time passenger information, to accompany the Bearscroft Farm development.

Informed by the Market Town Strategy and other inputs from strategies and Cambridgeshire County Council, the Cambridgeshire Transport Investment Plan (2017) identifies the specific schemes for delivery. This are shown in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9: Public Transport identified interventions to support growth. Source: Cambridgeshire Investment Plan (2017)

Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
District wide	<b>Extended busway service</b> Work with bus operating company to provide a new busway service to connect St Ives, Huntingdon, Alconbury Weald and Peterborough.	Unknown	2022-2026
District wide	<b>Park and Ride</b> Feasibility study to explore potential role of Park and Ride sites to intercept traffic on key public transport corridors.	Unknown	2022-2026
Huntingdon	<b>Bus station improvements</b> Bus stop improvements including information and advertising of services.	Unknown	2017
Huntingdon	<b>Transport interchange</b> A transport interchange to intercept car trips and provide access to the St Ives to Alconbury and the St Ives to Huntingdon High Quality Bus Network routes.	Unknown	Unknown
Huntingdon	<b>Provision of Real Time Passenger Information facilities</b> At existing bus stops throughout Godmanchester.	£345,600	Unknown
St Neots	<b>New bus service</b> Between proposed development on Mill Lane, Little Paxton, St	£100,000	Unknown



Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
	Neots Railway Station and St Neots town centre/market square.		
St Neots	<b>Improvements to bus stop infrastructure</b> Improvements to Bus Stop Infrastructure, including investigation of potential bus station.	£40,000	Unknown
St Ives	<b>On street bus priority measures</b> A bus lane for eastbound buses on the A1123 Houghton Road from the B1090 through to Hill Rise, including road widening to the existing highway.	Unknown	Unknown
St Ives	<b>New bus service</b> Linking St Ives with proposed supermarket located south of A1123 (Needingworth Road) and east of A1096.	£220,000	Unknown
St Ives	<b>New bus service</b> Between developments located at Orchard House, Houghton Road and key locations in St Ives.	£160,708	Unknown
St Ives	<b>Pedestrian signage boards</b> Between St Ives and proposed supermarket located south of A1123 (Needingworth Road) and east of A1096.	£10,000	Unknown
Ramsey	<b>Bus stop improvement</b> At Field Road and Great Whyte.	£25,000	Unknown
Alconbury Weald	<b>High quality bus network infrastructure from Alconbury to Huntingdon.</b> A high quality bus corridor providing quick and reliable journeys between the Enterprise Zone at Alconbury and Huntingdon town centre/station.	Unknown	Unknown
Alconbury Weald	<b>Alconbury Weald transport interchange.</b> A second transport interchange to the west/centre of the Alconbury Weald/ Enterprise Zone site to serve the new development.	Unknown	Unknown
Yaxley	<b>New bus shelter</b> New bus shelter opposite Chapel Street, Broadway.	£20,000	Unknown

## 5.4 Walking and Cycling

### 5.4.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire County Council Local Transport Plan
- Market Town Transport Strategies
- Long Term Transport Strategy (LTTS)

The Infrastructure Act (2015) committed the Government to producing a Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy, to raise the profile of sustainable transport across the UK, and ensure sufficient cycle infrastructure is in place. The *Draft Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy* was published by the Department for Transport in March 2016, and the feedback from public consultation is currently being reviewed. The draft report sets out the Government's ambitions to make cycling and walking the natural choice for shorter journeys, or as part of a longer journey. Service delivery for key walking and cycling infrastructure has become increasingly devolved, to allow local bodies to support change in their areas.

The Long Term Transport Plan identifies walking and cycling infrastructure as a key part of managing future congestion, and pursuing a range of other objectives such as healthy living, sustainable communities and social inclusion. The County Council have ambitions to develop the cycle network to provide greater opportunity for cycling to replace the use of private car. This extends to providing greater opportunity to walk and cycle in the market towns, and improving the quality of links to key destinations. The County Council has ambitions also to increase the cycling culture across the wider County, by providing greater opportunity to walk and cycle in the market towns by enhancing their pedestrian and cycle networks.

### 5.4.2 Existing Provision

Around 9% of journeys to work in Cambridgeshire in 2011 were made by bicycle (compared to the national average of 3%). Huntingdonshire is well provided for in terms of walking and cycling infrastructure mainly in the more urban centres. The towns are served by a number of key routes, including the Ouse Valley Way in Huntingdon, linking to St Ives and St Neots via Brampton and Godmanchester.

The National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 51 provides a connection from the south and the east, and the NCN Route 12 provides a link to Peterborough to the north. The pedestrian and cycle network within Huntingdon and Godmanchester has been significantly improved over the past ten years, primarily in the form of new cycle routes and enhanced safety measures.

### 5.4.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Within the District, there are a number of known shortfalls in the current cycling and walking network, and supporting infrastructure

There are known restrictions to cycling in Huntingdon, particularly on the High Street, and the town as a whole also suffers from poor quality signage. The built

form of Huntingdon town centre, and the gyratory ring road currently acts as a barrier for pedestrians and cycling, limiting access to key services. The main roads (A14, A141) and ring road inhibit access for cyclists and pedestrians.

There are also identified deficits in cycling infrastructure within St Ives. The Market Town Transport Strategy identified that active transport links to key employment destinations, such as the St Ives Business Park, were poor, with limited supporting infrastructure to support commuting uptake.

#### 5.4.4 Infrastructure Requirements

The LTTS identifies a number of schemes required to directly support the delivery of major development allocations in current and emerging Local Plans. Greater levels of cycle parking provision will be sought at key destinations, such as employment sites, train stations, Hinchingsbrooke hospital and town centres. The Market Town Transport Strategy for Huntingdon and Godmanchester identifies a priority list of work required to improve the quality of sustainable transport options.

A number of proposed improvements are set out in the Cambridgeshire Transport Investment Plan, detailed in Figure 10 below.

Figure 10: Cycling and walking interventions to support growth. Source: Cambridgeshire Transport Investment Plan (2017)

Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
Huntingdon	<b>Pedestrian and cycle links - Alconbury Weald development to key destinations</b> Quality pedestrian and cycle links to key destinations, with links to Alconbury Weald development, Alconbury Village (with safe passage across the A14), North Huntingdon (with safe package across the A141), and links to the Great Fen (if possible).	Unknown	Unknown
Huntingdon	<b>Pedestrian and cycle links - Bearscroft Farm development to key destinations</b> Quality pedestrian and cycle links to key destinations, with links from Bearscroft Farm (with safe passage across the A1198).	Unknown	Unknown
Huntingdon	<b>Pedestrian and cycle links - Brampton to Town Centre</b> Provision for cycling in both directions on George Street. Improvement of Brampton Road/Hinchingsbrooke Park Road junction for cyclists and pedestrians. Consideration of removal of cycling order on south side of Thrapston Road. Delivery of cycling infrastructure in Church Road and Buckden Road to connect with existing provision.	£70,000	Unknown
Huntingdon	<b>Cyclepath improvements</b> On Thicket Path, between Huntingdon	£125,000	Unknown

Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
	and Houghton		
Huntingdon	<b>Improved pedestrian and cycle linkages, crossings and traffic calming</b> Between George Street and St John's Passage on High Street North, and between St John's Street and High Street on George Street East.	£175,000	Unknown
Ramsey	<b>Off-road pedestrian and cycle links - Upwood School to High Street and Abbey School</b> Off-road path from Upwood School to the High Street and Abbey School. Improvement of the existing right of way including better surfacing and installation of lights. Installation of a pedestrian crossing over Bury Road where it intersects the path.	£1,045,000	Unknown
St Neots	<b>Pedestrian and cycle bridge crossing over the River Great Ouse</b> North of the existing Town Bridge.	Unknown	2017-2022
St Neots	<b>Cycleway improvements to Route 12</b>	£35,000	Unknown
St Neots	<b>Pedestrian improvements to St Neots Keys Walks</b>	£6,000	Unknown
St Neots	<b>Pedestrian improvements to FP 56 (St Neots to Peppercorn Lane - "Black Path")</b>	£425,000	Unknown
St Ives	<b>Cycling sign improvements</b> Between St Ives to Holywell and Needingworth, along Route 10	£20,000	2017
St Ives	<b>Cycling improvements to Route 12 between St Ives to Bluntisham</b>	£1,100,000	Unknown
Ramsey	<b>Pedestrian and cycle routes - North of Ramsey to the Great Fen</b> Off-road route from the north of town to the Great Fen project, utilising the railway track bed.	£527,000	Unknown
Ramsey	<b>Pedestrian and cycle routes - Maltings to Ramsey High Street</b> On-road signed route through the Maltings to the High Street linking to the RAF Upwood development.	£395,000	Unknown
Ramsey	<b>Pedestrian and cycle routes - Maltings to Ramsey Tesco</b> On-road signed route through the Maltings to the Tesco development site and linking to the Great Fen.	£345,000	Unknown
Ramsey	<b>Pedestrian and cycle routes - Northern Gateway site to Abbey School</b> On-road signed route from the Northern Gateway site through the residential area	£815,000	Unknown

Location	Scheme	Scheme Cost	Delivery Phasing
	to Abbey School.		
Ramsey	<b>Pedestrian and cycle routes - Ramsey to Ramsey Forty Foot</b> Cycle and pedestrian route from Ramsey to Forty Foot. Cycle racks at key locations.	Unknown	Unknown
Ramsey	<b>Pedestrian and cycle routes - Ramsey towards Warboys and Wistow Woods</b> Potential long distance route towards Warboys and Wistow Woods via the dismantled railway.	£825,000	Unknown

## 5.5 Funding Mechanisms

The current funding environment is challenging. Delivering the range of transport infrastructure to support expected growth over the Plan period will require funding sources from a range of partners. The overall funding context is one of limited and reduced available funding.

It is also important to consider ongoing maintenance of infrastructure, and available funding streams for these long terms costs. Cambridgeshire County Council has an ongoing maintenance programme. This is usually funded by County Council revenue funding, which is used to manage day-to-day maintenance of the transport network in Cambridgeshire.

Cambridgeshire receives approximately £5million per annum of Local Transport Plan funding from the Department from Transport, however this funding source is decreasing. It is therefore necessary to look for alternative funding sources.

As part of the Devolution Deal, £600m of funding will be made available for investment across all types of required infrastructure. After the Mayoral Elections in May 2017, it will be decided how much of this will be apportioned to transport infrastructure projects.

The Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough (GCGP) LEP has so far been awarded approximately £197.1 million in funding across three rounds of Growth Deals. In February 2017, Government announced that the GCGP has been awarded an additional £37.6 million. The funding can be used to deliver all categories of infrastructure which is necessary to support housing and jobs. A Strategic Economic Plan is in place which the LEP will use to negotiate Growth Deals based on evidence in the LTTS. The local and mayoral elections are held on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2017, after which board members will decide the funding priorities. It is anticipated that a significant proportion will be spent on transport infrastructure, however no details of which schemes are disclosed at this time. The IDP should be revisited subsequent to these decisions to identify the amount of committed funding.

City Deals are also one of the major ways major highways schemes are now being funded, however these are predominantly allocated on schemes concentrated within Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Central Government allocated a substantial amount of £15.2billion across the Road Investment Strategy (RIS) schemes to renew and improve the network, which will have positive impacts on

the highways in Huntingdonshire. The previous RIS 1 round allocated money to the A14 improvements.

It is necessary that Huntingdonshire work closely with partners and stakeholders to deliver infrastructure and secure contributions, including Network Rail to help deliver the new rail station at Alconbury Weald, and central government who are responsible for allocating funding to nationally managed trunk roads, motorways and rail networks. It will also be necessary to ensure that key interventions are identified to ensure that CIL/S106 agreements are in place to secure sufficient transport provision at new development sites. This should be delegated across all forms of transport types, particularly to reduce the number of individual highways journeys and promote sustainable transport options.

Cambridgeshire County Council and Huntingdonshire District Council are required to prioritise the transport schemes that are essential to delivering housing and employment sites. These schemes are identified in the IDP Schedule, and where known, the funding source is identified.







## 6 Education

Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to delivering and financing local infrastructure, facilities and services. Chapter 4 of the emerging Local Plan 2036 recognises that development can place additional demands upon infrastructure, including educational facilities.

Policy LP 3 states that contributions towards meeting social, economic and environmental requirements may be necessary, and that the timing of provision will be carefully considered in order to ensure that facilities are in place before development is occupied.

Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) has a statutory duty to secure sufficient places in the County for children aged between 5 and 16 years, working with partners to ensure a sufficient supply of education places for 16-19 years olds. The Council also has a statutory duty to ensure sufficient early years (EY) and childcare places for parents who wish to work or train or for parents wishing to access their free EY entitlement.

### 6.1 Early Years and Childcare

#### 6.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Policy for Provision of Early Years Education and Childcare in Cambridgeshire (Cambridgeshire County Council, February 2016)
- Cambridgeshire 0-19 Education Organisation Plan 2016-2017 (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2016)
- Local Agreement in Early Year and Childcare Providers in Cambridgeshire (Cambridgeshire County Council, September 2012)
- Early Years and Childcare News Round-UP (Cambridgeshire County Council, September 2016)
- Market Position Statement Update: Summer Term 2015 (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2015)

#### 6.1.2 Strategic Overview

The Childcare Act 2006 and the Education Act 2011 place early years and childcare provision responsibilities on local authorities and sets out the statutory role in planning and commissioning of early years provision. This includes providing sufficient high quality early years places for all children requiring childcare and providing sufficient funded EY places for those 2, 3 and 4 year olds wishing to access their free EY entitlement, whilst also moving to reduce inequalities between children and young people in the area.

Under the Childcare Act 2006, local authorities have specific duties to secure sufficient and suitable childcare places, to meet both predicted demand and to enable parents to work, or to undertake employment or training. Local authorities must also provide free early years provision for the most vulnerable 2 year olds

and all 3 and 4 year olds of 15 hours per week, for 38 weeks per year. The Childcare Act 2016 is an extension to the current entitlement. From September 2017 an additional 15 hours of free childcare for eligible 3 and 4 year olds will be provided, totalling 30 hours per week.

Early years and childcare can be provided by a range of providers including child-minders, private, voluntary, independent, schools or academies. The majority of provision in Cambridgeshire is run and managed by providers in the private, voluntary and independent sectors (PVI). CCC has a statutory responsibility to assess the sufficiency of childcare provision. Through market position statements which set out the priority early years and childcare provision required across Cambridgeshire by school catchment area, providers are invited to expand or develop to meet the identified pressures. In this way CCC seeks to ensure provision responds to local circumstances. It is currently undertaking parental surveys to assess the demand and need for more early years places once the enhanced entitlement of 30 hours is in place.

### 6.1.3 Existing Provision and Shortfalls in Existing Provision

It is noted in the Cambridgeshire County Council draft Planning Obligations Strategy (2016) and through consultation with Cambridge County Council that there is limited spare capacity in early years' provision across the district. There are therefore few opportunities to absorb new demand created from developments in the existing early years' infrastructure. As the free EY entitlement for working families' increases in September 2017 there is likely to be an increase in demand for childcare places and surplus capacity may reduce significantly. Surplus childcare may be located in inconvenient areas away from new developments, or may not provide capacity for the appropriate year groups.

### 6.1.4 Infrastructure Requirements

Both CCC and HDC use a general multiplier to determine the child yield from the new developments which assists in calculating demand this will create for school places. The general multiplier is used when the intended housing mix is unknown, and uses the mid-point in a range to ensure that sufficient provision is secured. Sites over 200 dwellings are anticipated to have a higher child yield than sites below 200 dwellings. The multipliers for both dwelling sizes used are shown in the table below:

Figure 11: Early years general multipliers<sup>5</sup>

	Sites < 200 dwellings	Sites > 200 dwellings
Early years children per dwelling	18-25	20-30

Cambridgeshire County Council policy states that all new primary schools should be developed with early years' accommodation, which would typically consist of a class base for each form entry. This alone is unlikely to offer enough provision

<sup>5</sup> The multiplier for sites below 200 in size is taken from the HDC Developer Contribution Guide (2011). For sites above 200 in size the multiplier is taken from Cambridge County Council Research Group Review (September 2015).

to account for all new demand, so it will be necessary to meet the additional hours needed through additional sites and childcare settings.

CCC release Market Position Statements (MPS) which indicate where gaps and pressures on early years' places exist. This will review the need for childcare across the county and identify area where there is need for new provision to meet the statutory duty of providing care. This provides development opportunities for existing and new providers of early years and childcare, to respond to both demand created from demographic change and from new housing developments. It also indicates where expansions could be made. The MPS will change significantly when the enhanced entitlement of up to 30 hours free childcare comes into effect in September 2017, at which point CCC will need to advise HDC of any implication this will have on impacts on infrastructure delivery, and the IDP revised accordingly.

The most recent Cambridgeshire County Council Market Position Statement Update (Summer Term 2015) sets out the priority early years and childcare provision required across Cambridgeshire by school catchment area. Figure 12 below shows the priority early years and childcare development required across Huntingdonshire. The demand is required as a result of the new housing developments, and are considered necessary immediately.

Figure 12: Location requirements for early years provision arising from new housing developments

Location	Development Required
Alconbury Weald	Full day care for all ages
Godmanchester Bearscroft	Full day care for all ages
St Neots East Wintringham Park	Full day care for all ages

The Cambridgeshire Educational Organisation Plan (2016-2017) has identified the early years places that are planned for or already in development. These are required as a result of demographic need and new housing developments and planned to meet policy standards to provide funded childcare for 2, 3 and 4 year olds. The identified pre-school provision from the Educational Organisation Plan are shown below.

Figure 13: Huntingdonshire Early Years Places identified or recently developed

Scheme	Location	New Places	Opening Date
Eaton Socon Pre School Expansion	St Neots SPA	30	April 2017 (delayed, likely end 2017)
Pre School at Ermine Street Church Academy	Alconbury Weald SEL	52	November 2016 (open, S106 agreement)
Buttons and Bows Pre School	Sawtry Service Centre	30	September 2017 (delayed likely January 2018)
Pre School at Godmanchester Bridge Academy	Godmanchester, Huntingdon SPA	52	September 2017 (delayed likely January 2018)
Eastfield Pre School	St Ives SPA	Tbc	September 2018 (delayed, date

Scheme	Location	New Places	Opening Date
Expansion			unconfirmed)
Almond Road Pre School	St Neots SPA	20	November 2016 (open)

Taking into account the additional provision already identified and outlined in Figure 13, the modelling presents the early years need as a result of the planned growth until the end of the Plan period. This modelling was undertaken specifically for the IDP and uses the anticipated child yields arising from the new developments. It is difficult to gain an accurate estimate of early years' requirements as pupils are entitled to different levels of free child care, across the different ages. It is also necessary for the education officers to carry out an assessment of availability of places, forecast growth and patterns of take up to identify, where provision should be provided through a new school or through expansion. The need stated in this IDP should therefore be understood as an indicative average of the likely future need. As new childcare sufficiency assessments are prepared and the implications of the new 30 hour Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) are realised, CCC will need to liaise with HDC to up-date the IDP to more accurately reflect the new demand.

Figure 14: Modelled early years places required by 2036

Spatial Area	Location	Early Years Places Required
SPA	Huntingdon	1,100
	St Ives	149
	St Neots	155
	Ramsey	182
Service Centres	Buckden	5
	Fenstanton	63
	Kimbolton	5
	Sawtry	0
	Somersham	44
	Warboys	74
	Yaxley	23
SEL	Alconbury Weald	1,571
	St Neots East	927

### 6.1.5 Funding Mechanisms

The County Council funds free entitlement for early years' provision through the Early Years single funding formula, and is subject to approval through the Cambridgeshire Schools' Forum. The Local Authority administers payment for children entitled to free early year's provision in accordance with the Early Education and Childcare Statutory Guidance for local authorities. There is also an expectation that providers will sign up to the Local Agreement with the Authority which sets out the Council's responsibilities and the expectations it has of early years and childcare providers and the support available to them. Only early years providers who are included on the Cambridgeshire Directory of Providers can

access funding to provide free early years places to all eligible children. There is also some available grant for children facing social exclusion, and to support children with special needs.

Government has also made a commitment to extend the number of free childcare hours' entitlement from 15 to 30 hours per week by September 2017. £1bn has already been committed nationally to the free entitlement by 2019/2020 within the Dedicated Schools Grant. Nationally, around £40m of capital grants fund has been made available to early years through the local authority bidding process. The funding has now been allocated and further applications cannot be made.

The Government has undertaken consultation on the changes to the Early Years National funding formula which allocates funding to local authorities, so that funding is distributed more fairly across the country. This consulted on three factors which could change how Early Years education is funded in the future. This includes consultation over having a universal base rate which equates to £3.53 per child per hour, and an additional need factor, specifically providing additional funding to local authorities for disadvantaged children, children with Special Educational Needs (SEND) and children with English as an additional language. These amounts are then multiplied by the area cost adjustment amount (staff and premises costs) to reflect the higher costs faced in different parts of the Country. Cambridgeshire would therefore receive £4.42 per hour before any supplements or LA centrally retained funding is factored in. The consultation proposes to allow local authorities flexibility over how to allocate the supplements proposed.

Cambridgeshire County Council policy states that all new primary schools should include the provision of early year's facilities. There is no additional funding for the provision but remains part of the overall cost of building a new school. New housing developments within the District will also trigger the need for education and school provision, either through developer contributions or CIL.

## 6.2 Primary Schools

### 6.2.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire 0-19 Education Organisation Plan 2016-2017 (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2016)
- Department for Education Edubase
- Consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council

### 6.2.2 Strategic Overview

The Educational Organisation Plan considers education provision in Cambridgeshire across the whole 0 – 19 age range. It uses the growth assumptions outlined in the Huntingdonshire Draft Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 (Stage 3 Consultation Draft). Pupil forecasts are considered on a planning area basis rather than by individual school. School planning areas include schools that are in close proximity to one another, link primary schools to their catchment

secondary schools, and take account of any partnerships between schools and any natural barriers and constraints on journeys between schools.

The vast majority of primary schools in Cambridgeshire serve the 4-11 age range. There are also a number of separate Infant and Junior Schools across the county which serve the 4 to 7 and 7 to 11 age range respectively. Despite the move to a commissioning role, the Education Act 1996 places Local Educational Authorities under the general duty to provide a school place for every child who is of school age, and whose parents want their child educated in the state funded sector. The Education and Inspections Act 2006 places additional duties on Local Authorities to ensure fair access to educational opportunities, as well as to choice and diversity in school provision. It also placed a duty on Local Authorities to respond formally to parents seeking changes to the provision of schools in their area, including new schools.

Since the introduction of Academies and Free Schools in 2010, the provision and operation of schools has shifted towards greater levels of institutional autonomy. Academy schools are independent of local authority control, and are instead funded directly by Central Government and sponsors. Free schools have similar levels of autonomy, however can be set up by a range of groups, including charities, universities, parents, teachers, businesses and faith groups. Both types of school do not have to follow the national curriculum.

### 6.2.3 Existing Provision and Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Huntingdonshire currently has 56 state funded primary schools catering for children aged 4-11. These are located mainly within the market towns of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey, with the remainder spread around the District, mostly in the larger villages.

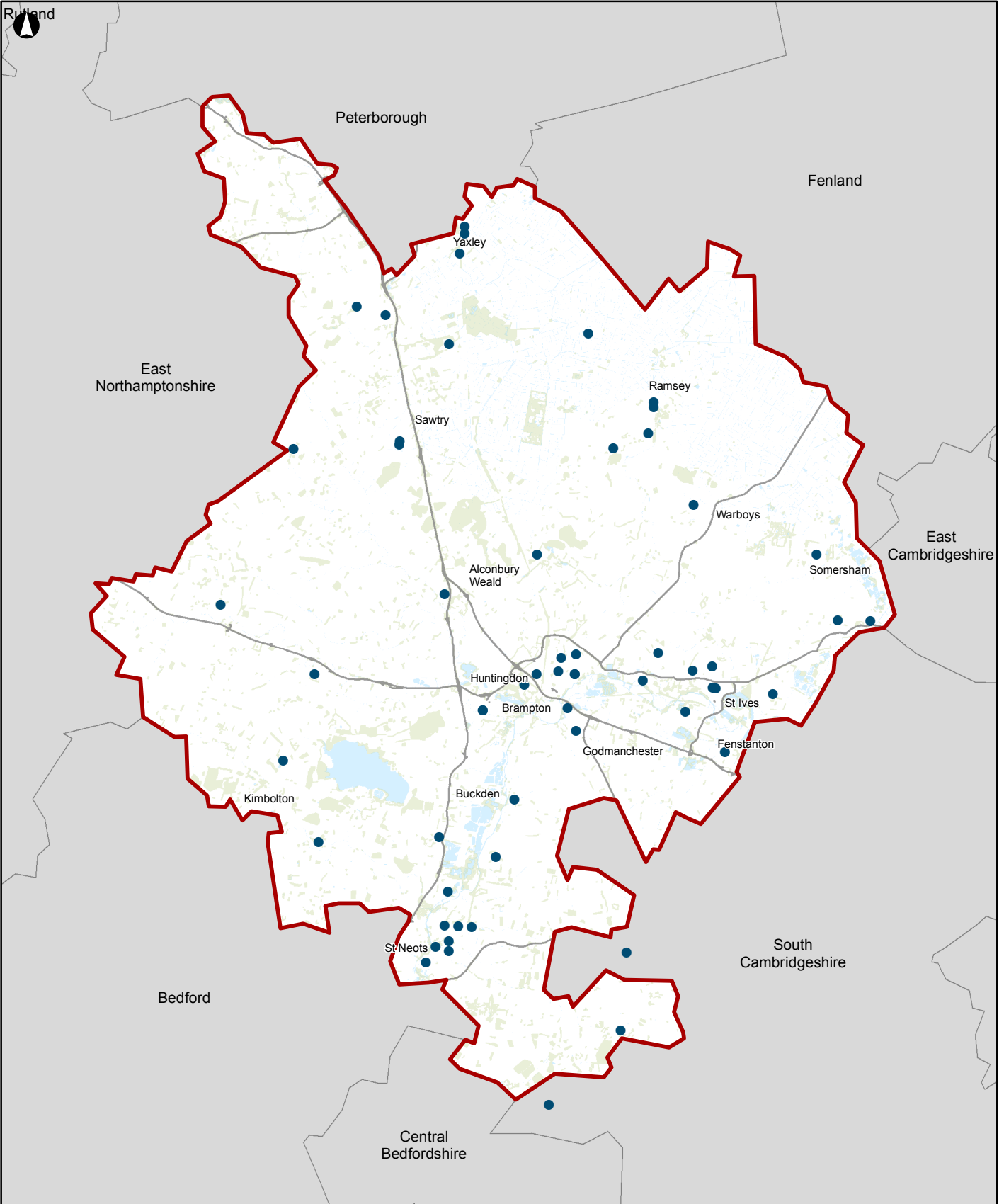
The table below shows the current capacity in the existing schools, and whether there is a surplus or deficit in places. The table also states where expansions to existing schools are planned for or have been completed which will meet the demand for additional primary school places to meet existing need as a result of natural birth rate increases.

Figure 15: Huntingdonshire Primary Schools existing capacity (2017)<sup>6</sup>

School Planning Area	Capacity (places)	Number on roll (places)	Surplus/ Deficit (places)	Planned and Completed expansions
Huntingdon Rural 1 Primary	346	231	115	
Huntingdon Rural 2 Primary	796	815	-19	
Huntingdon Rural 3 Primary	420	380	40	Wyton on the Hill Community Primary School (planned) - 210 pupils (1 FE)
Huntingdon Town 1 Primary	2987	2801	186	

<sup>6</sup> For primary schools located within Huntingdonshire School Planning Areas

School Planning Area	Capacity (places)	Number on roll (places)	Surplus/ Deficit (places)	Planned and Completed expansions
Ramsey Rural 1 Primary	1245	789	456	
Ramsey Town 1 Primary	1185	902	283	
Sawtry Rural 1 Primary	899	724	175	Sawtry Infants School, Sawtry Junior School (planned) - 630 pupils (3 FE)
Sawtry Rural 2 Primary	420	383	37	
St Ives Town 1 Primary	2190	2003	187	Thorndown Primary School (completed) – 630 pupils (3 FE) Hemingford Grey Primary School (Completed) – 305 pupils (1.5 FE) Eastfield Infant and Nursery School (Planned) – 240 pupils (2.7 FE), Westfield Primary School (Planned) – 320 pupils (2.7 FE) Wheatfields Primary School (Planned) – 420 pupils (2 FE)
St Neots Rural 1 Primary	487	454	33	
St Neots Rural 2 Primary	473	420	53	Little Paxton Primary School (completed) – 210 pupils (1 FE)
St Neots Rural 3 Primary	280	131	149	
St Neots Town 1 Primary	3265	2934	331	



**Legend**

- Primary schools within Huntingdon District and Huntingdon School Planning Areas
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

P1	April 2017	DE	AR	AR
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Client  
**Huntingdonshire District Council**

Job Title  
**Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

**Primary Schools**

Scale at A4

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Job No <b>N/A</b>	Drawing Status <b>Issue</b>
Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	Issue <b>P1</b>



The Education Organisation Plan 2016-2017 has identified school expansions that have been completed or are planned, which will meet the demand for additional primary school places directly arising from growth. There are also some known commitments to deliver primary schools on sites where development will create demand on school places. These are shown in Figure 16 below. Many of these schemes are funded and delivered by developers bringing the sites forward, and secured through developer financial contributions. The agreed new school provision will therefore accommodate the demand created from the development site and the children moving into the new homes. These planning permissions will part deliver the total number of homes that have been allocated on the site in the Local Plan. It is anticipated that new planning applications for the remainder of the allocation will come forward later in the Plan period. It is therefore expected that further provision will be required in addition to the schemes listed in Figure 16 to absorb the future growth. Total infrastructure requirements are discussed further in Section 6.2.4.

Figure 16: Committed new primary school provision to meet growth related demand.

School Planning Area	Location	New provision	Status
SEL Alconbury Weald	Alconbury Weald SEL	Three new primary schools secured through S106: First Primary – 630 pupils (3 FE) Second Primary – 420 pupils (2 FE) Third Primary – 420 pupils 2 FE	S106 financial contribution received to deliver 7 FE schools in total, delivered across three sites. First school already delivered: <b>Ermine Street Church Academy</b> 2 FE opened 2016, with further 1 FE opening in future
SEL St Neots East	St Neots East SEL	New primary provision <sup>7</sup>	In planning negotiations
	Wintringham Park, St Neots East SEL	840 pupils (2 x 2 FE primary schools)	Withdrawn at appeal
Sawtry Rural 1	South of Ermine Street, Huntingdon SPA	New primary provision	In planning negotiations
Huntingdon Town 1	Bearcroft Farm, Godmanchester, Huntingdon SPA	315 pupils (1.5 FE primary school)	S106 financial contribution received. Delivery of one 1.5 FE primary school (completion due October 2017).
	Forensic Science Laboratory, Huntingdon SPA	Unconfirmed	In planning negotiations
Huntingdon Rural 2 Primary	Brampton Village Primary School,	Expansion 630 pupils (3 FE primary)	Completed

<sup>7</sup> For modelling purposes, new primary provision was assumed to be a school size of 2 FE.

School Planning Area	Location	New provision	Status
	Huntingdon SPA	school)	

## 6.2.4 Infrastructure Requirements

In order to estimate the demand for new primary school places generated from proposed growth, the following standards set out in Figure 17 have been used. The mid-point in the range has been used to calculate the child yield arising from the developments.

Figure 17: Primary School place standards

Infrastructure	Unit	Standard	Per
Primary School	General Multiplier	0.25-0.35 pupils	Dwelling
	Class size	210 pupils	Form Entry

Based on the expected additional population from the Local Plan allocations only, and not taking into account any existing capacity or shortfall, the demand for new primary schools by spatial planning area is shown in Figure 18. The newly arising need is shown by School Planning Areas which the spatial planning areas and site allocations fall within. A list of which School Planning Areas the individual schools fall into is shown in Appendix G. The table shows that there is significant newly arising demand generated in the Huntingdon SPA (approximately an additional 7 FE) and in the two Strategic Expansion Locations, where development in Alconbury Weald SEL as a whole will generate a child yield equivalent to 9.5 FE schools, and in St Neots East SEL as a whole a need for 5.5 FE. In practice, it is not practical nor feasible to expand by a proportion of 1 FE, but provision has not be rounded up here in order to provide an accurate picture of reporting. In real terms, the new FE requirements would need to be rounded up to the nearest whole FE.

Figure 18: Newly arising primary school demand<sup>8</sup>

Spatial Planning Area	Location	School Planning Area	Newly arising need over Plan period (places)	Newly arising need over Plan period (Form Entry)
SPA	Huntingdon	Huntingdon Town 1 Primary	722	3.4 FE
		Huntingdon Rural 2 Primary	225	1.1 FE
		Sawtry Rural 1	432	2.1 FE
	St Ives	St Ives Town 1	191	0.9 FE
	St Neots	St Neots Town 1	98	0.5 FE
		St Neots Rural 2	72	0.3 FE
	Ramsey	Ramsey Town 1	240	1.1 FE

<sup>8</sup> For primary schools located within the Huntingdonshire District boundary

Spatial Planning Area	Location	School Planning Area	Newly arising need over Plan period (places)	Newly arising need over Plan period (Form Entry)
Service Centres	Buckden	Huntingdon Rural 2	4	0.02 FE
	Fenstanton	Swavesey Rural 3	73	0.3 FE
	Kimbolton	St Neots Rural 3	6	0.03 FE
	Sawtry	Sawtry Rural 1	37	0.2 FE
	Somersham	Ramsey Rural 1	50	0.2 FE
	Warboys	Ramsey Rural 1	78	0.4 FE
	Yaxley	Peterborough Rural 1	27	0.1 FE
SEL	Alconbury Weald	-	2004	9.5 FE
	St Neots East	-	1146	5.5 FE

To calculate the future primary school provision to the end of the Plan period 2036, the existing capacity of the schools and the known school developments committed through planning applications shown above are taken into account. The future primary school requirements are presented in Figure 19 below. As discussed above, it is the Council's policy to establish new primary schools with whole forms of entry so the figures presented would be rounded up but are attributed here to accurately reflect need.

Existing school capacity, and planned for or committed school schemes are able to absorb much of the additional child yields created from the developments. Several School Planning Areas even exhibit some (minimal) surplus capacity in 2036. There is some additional FE demand across the District and the Council will therefore need to consider the preferred approach of building new schools or expansions, or transporting pupils to neighbouring school planning areas where there is surplus capacity. For example, demand for new primary school places is shown as required in Huntingdon Town 1 Primary, but much of this may be available to be accommodated in the major expansions at Brampton Village Primary School which has created surplus capacity in the neighbouring school catchment area Huntingdon Rural 2 Primary.

The S106 for the Alconbury Weald development has secured school provision to serve the 5,000 homes covered by the outline permission. However, additional provision will be required to serve the remainder of the planned growth within the Alconbury SEL (a further 1,680 homes by 2036).

Figure 19: Future primary school requirements to 2036

Spatial Planning Area	Location	School Planning Area	Future provision required over Plan period (places)	Future provision required over Plan period (Form Entry)
SPA	Huntingdon	Huntingdon Town 1 Primary	231 places	1.1 FE
		Huntingdon Rural 2 Primary	Surplus Capacity (397 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (1.9 FE)

Spatial Planning Area	Location	School Planning Area	Future provision required over Plan period (places)	Future provision required over Plan period (Form Entry)
		Sawtry Rural 1	Surplus Capacity (168 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (0.8 FE)
	St Ives	St Ives Town 1	5 places	0.02 FE
	St Neots	St Neots Town 1	Surplus Capacity (231 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (1.1 FE)
		St Neots Rural 2	19 places	0.09 FE
	Ramsey	Ramsey Town 1	Surplus Capacity (42 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (0.2 FE)
SEL	Alconbury Weald	Assessed as a standalone SEL	534 places	2.5 FE
	St Neots East	Assessed as a standalone SEL	Surplus Capacity (113 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (0.5 FE)
Service Centres	Buckden	Huntingdon Rural 2	14 places	0.1 FE
	Fenstanton	Swavesey Rural 3 <sup>9</sup>	85 places	0.4 FE
	Kimbolton	St Neots Rural 3	Surplus Capacity (143 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (0.7 FE)
	Sawtry	Sawtry Rural 1	Surplus Capacity (137 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (0.7 FE)
	Somersham	Ramsey Rural 1	Surplus Capacity (179 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (0.9 FE)
	Warboys	Ramsey Rural 1	Surplus Capacity (151 pupils)	Surplus Capacity (0.7 FE)
	Yaxley	Peterborough Rural 1	32 places	0.2 FE

### 6.3 Secondary Schools and Post 16 Education

Secondary school education covers pupils aged 11-16. The provision of sixth form facilities covers pupils aged 16-18, which is often co-located within secondary

<sup>9</sup> There is no capacity data for Swavesey Rural 3 and Peterborough Rural 1 school planning area as information was only provided for schools in Huntingdonshire District. It was therefore assumed that existing capacity was zero in Swavesey and Peterborough, and the FE requirement presented is newly arising need.

schools. Post-16 facilities are provided by the Education Funding Agency, which sits within the Department for Education.

Cambridgeshire County Council has a duty to ensure that there are sufficient secondary school places for all children (11-18) living in the County.

### 6.3.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire 0-19 Education Organisation Plan 2016-2017 (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2016)
- Consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council

It has been identified that new provision in Huntingdonshire will be largely driven by the needs coming from major new housing developments. Cambridgeshire County Council has no fixed position regarding the size of new secondary schools. It is considered that it is most financially viable for new schools to be no smaller than 5 FE (750 pupils), however, each requirement for a new secondary school will be considered on its own merits. Unless having considered the specifics of the individual case, the Council also have a policy to establish 11-16 schools unless it is considered the best option to provide post-16 provision through an establishment of 11-19 schools.

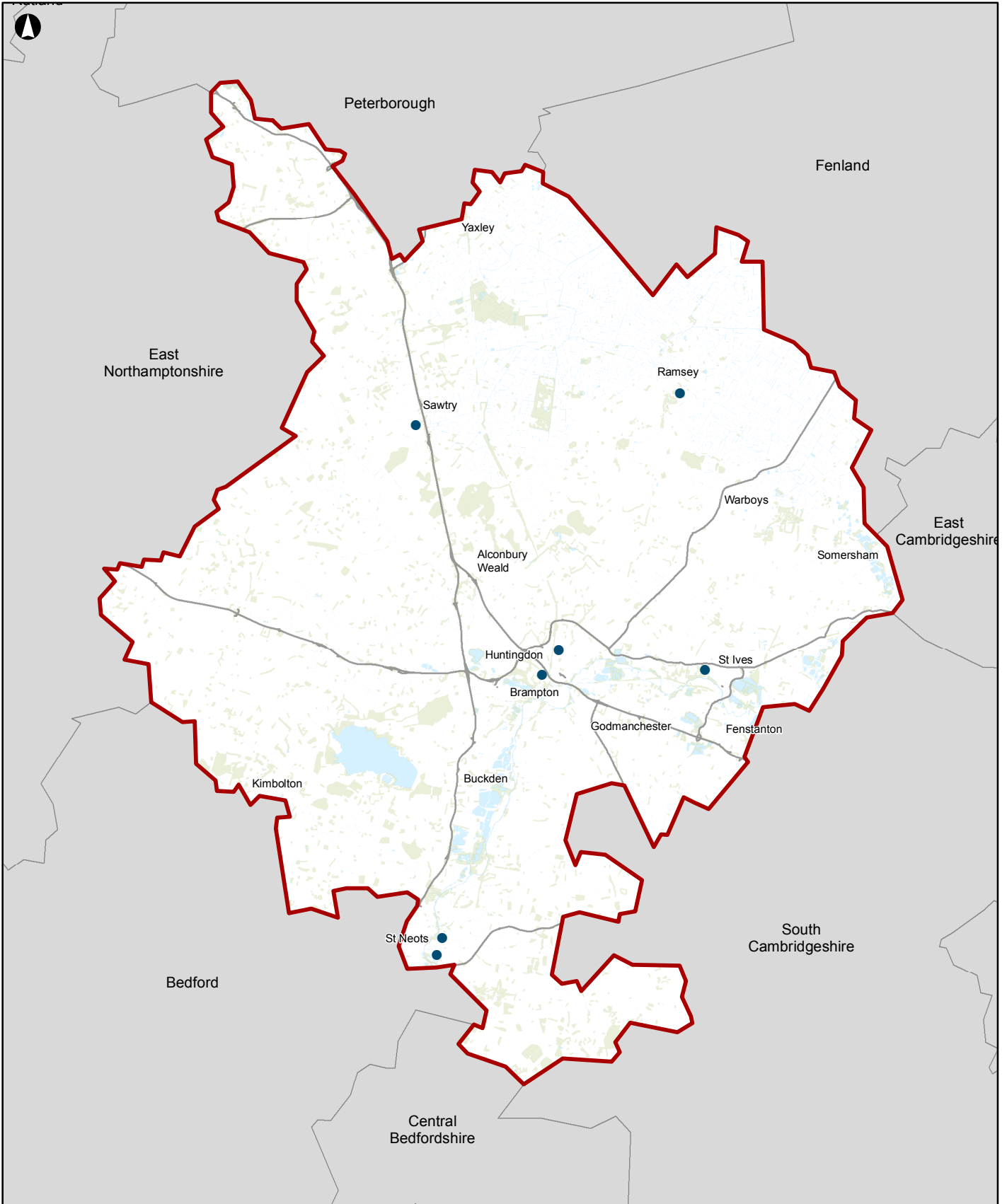
### 6.3.2 Existing Provision and Shortfalls in Existing Provision

There are seven secondary schools in Huntingdonshire District. These are focused in the larger urban areas with higher populations. Huntingdon and St Neots have two secondary schools each and St Ives, Ramsey and Sawtry have one secondary school each which also serve an extensive rural catchment. Some students in the north of the District fall within the Stanground College catchment location in Peterborough. All the secondary schools converted to Academies in 2011. In addition, all seven secondary schools have a sixth form attached.

Figure 20: Existing secondary school provision in Huntingdonshire District (2017)

School Planning Area	School Name	Capacity	Number of roll	Surplus/ Deficit
Huntingdon Secondary	Hinchingbrooke School	1500	1494	6
	St Peter's School	1385	900	485
Ramsey Secondary	Abbey College	900	908	-8
Sawtry Secondary	Sawtry College	925	804	121
St Ives Secondary	St Ivo	1480	1431	49
St Neots Secondary	Ernulf Academy	1160	560	600
	Longsands	1450	1452	-2





**Legend**

- Secondary Schools
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

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**Secondary schools**

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Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	Issue <b>P1</b>

### 6.3.3 Infrastructure Requirements

In order to estimate the demand for new secondary school places generated from the proposed growth, the following standards set out in Figure 21 have been used. The mid-point within the range has been used to calculate the child yield arising from the developments.

Figure 21: Secondary school place standards

Infrastructure	Unit	Standard	Per
Secondary School	General Multiplier	0.18-0.25 pupils	Dwelling
	Class size	150 pupils	Form Entry

Based on the expected additional population from the Local Plan allocations only, and not taking into account any existing capacity or shortfall, the demand for new secondary schools by spatial planning area is shown in Figure 22. The newly arising need is shown by School Planning Areas which the spatial planning areas and site allocations fall within. Similar to the primary school needs discussed above, the table shows that the largest demand for secondary school places will fall in the Huntingdon SPA, and as a result of all development in the allocations at Alconbury Weald (including at both Alconbury Weald and RAF Alconbury) and St Neots East (including Loves Farm, Wintringham Park and Loves Farm II). The service centres create very slight demand for places in several different school planning area.

Figure 22: Secondary school newly arising need

Spatial Planning Area	Location	School Planning Area	Newly arising need over Plan period (pupils)	Newly arising need over Plan period (FE)
SPA	Huntingdon	Huntingdon Secondary	988	6.6
	Ramsey	Ramsey Secondary	172	1.1
	St Ives	St Ives Secondary	137	0.9
	St Neots	St Neots Secondary	122	0.8
Service Centres	Buckden	Huntingdon Secondary	3	0
	Fenstanton	Swavesey Secondary	52	0.3
	Kimbolton	St Neots Secondary	4	0
	Sawtry	Sawtry Village Academy	26	0.2
	Somersham	Ramsey Secondary	36	0.2
	Warboys	Ramsey Secondary	56	0.4
	Yaxley	Stanground College	19	0.1
SELS	Alconbury Weald		1436	9.6
	St Neots East		821	5.5



To calculate the future secondary school provision to the end of the Plan period to 2036, the existing capacity of the schools and the known school developments committed through planning permissions shown in Figure 23 are taken into account.

Figure 23: New secondary school sites identified

Location	New provision	Status
St Peter's School, Huntingdon Secondary SPA	Additional 1 FE	Identified in Capital Programme for delivery in 2018
Ernulf Academy, St Neots SPA	Additional 2 FE	Identified in Education Organisation Plan to accommodate growth at St Neots East SEL
Longsands Academy, St Neots SPA	Additional 2 FE	Identified in Education Organisation Plan to accommodate growth at St Neots East SEL
Alconbury Weald	New 8 FE Secondary School	Outline planning permission approved

The future secondary school requirements are presented in Figure 24 below. As discussed above, it is the County Council policy to establish new secondary schools with whole forms of entry so the figures presented would be rounded up (attributed here to accurately reflect need). No capacity data was provided for school planning areas outside of Huntingdonshire so it was assumed that existing capacity for Swavesey and Stanground College was zero.

Huntingdon Secondary school planning area will need additional secondary school provision to accommodate growth within both the Huntingdon SPA and in Buckden service centre. Ramsey and St Ives SPA will also generate some additional need for new secondary school places.

Despite planned provision committed through the S106 agreement as part of the Alconbury Weald outline planning application, Alconbury Weald SEL as a whole will need some additional provision by the end of the Plan period to meet the additional demand from RAF Alconbury (the outline planning application for Alconbury Weald will deliver 5000 homes out of the total planned provision of 6,680 homes within the SEL as a whole).

St Neots East SEL is also shown as requiring substantial levels of additional secondary schools places. However, the extensions noted in the Education Organisation Plan 2016-2017 at both Longsands Secondary School and Ernulf Academy are identified as being able to accommodate demand generated within St Neots East SEL (as is shown in the surplus capacity figure for St Neots SPA within which the secondary schools are located).

Figure 23 indicates where existing expansions have previously taken place. The County Council will need to undertake further work to investigate which schools have the ability to expand, or whether the site is constrained absolutely. Further decisions will also need to be taken over preferences for building new schools or transporting children to neighbouring school planning areas where there is existing capacity.

Figure 24: Future secondary school requirements to the end of the Plan period (2036)

Spatial Planning Area	Location	School Planning Area	Future provision required over Plan period (places)	Future provision required over Plan period (Form Entry)
SPA	Huntingdon	Huntingdon Secondary	347 places	2.3 FE
	Ramsey	Ramsey Secondary	172 places	1.1 FE
	St Ives	St Ives Secondary	137 places	0.9 FE
	St Neots	St Neots Secondary	Surplus Capacity (1076 places)	-Surplus Capacity (7.2 FE)
Service Centres	Buckden	Huntingdon Secondary	3 places	0.02 FE
	Fenstanton	Swavesey Secondary	52 places	0.35 FE
	Kimbolton	St Neots Secondary	4.3 places	0.03 FE
	Sawtry	Sawtry Village Academy	Surplus Capacity (95 places)	Surplus Capacity (95 places)-
	Somersham	Ramsey Secondary	36 places	0.2 FE
	Warboys	Ramsey Secondary	56 places	0.4 FE
	Yaxley	Stanground College	19 places	0.1 FE
SEL	Alconbury Weald	[assessed as a standalone]	236 places	1.6 FE
	St Neots East	[assessed as a standalone]	821 places	5.5 FE

## 6.4 Post-16 Education

Through consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council, it was decided not to forecast post-16 education requirements. Although often co-located within secondary schools, post-16 provision can be provided in a number of different ways in different learning environments, including apprenticeships, training, and alternative education centres. A range of providers deliver the post-16 offer in Cambridgeshire aside from 6<sup>th</sup> form academies attached to secondary schools, including FE colleges, specific vocational skills centre, independent providers, and private special schools for young people with special educational needs and/or disability whose needs cannot be met by mainstream providers. Students may also choose to travel further to access other education opportunities, including into neighbouring districts. Consultation stated that current provision for post-16 education is adequate, with many pupils choosing to travel into other parts of Cambridgeshire. Capacities and changing demand levels should however be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure that adequate demand is continued.

## 6.5 Funding Mechanisms

Total capital spending by the Department of Education fell from £7.4 billion in 2009-10 to £5.0 billion in 2011-12, and £3.6 billion in 2013-2014. It has since increased to £4.8 billion in 2015-2016, but this is still 40% below the 2009-2010 figure in real terms.<sup>10</sup>

The Education Act 2011 amended the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to change the arrangements for establishing new schools. Most new schools will now be established as academies, and since May 2015, all new academies are classified as free schools.

Basic need allocations is the main source of funding to support the capital requirement for providing new pupil places by expanding existing maintained schools, free schools or academies, and by establishing new schools. The grant is allocated annually based on school capacity survey (SCAP) returns, which provide data on school capacity and pupil forecasts. CCC have reported that the allocated Basic Needs Allowance is limited and does not cover the total cost of provision. As such, CCC have to borrow a significant amount to meet the funding gap, which comes with significant borrowing costs.

Where additional provision is needed and where it has been identified that an existing school could be expanded, CCC would approach the school to consider the option of taking on additional FE, which would then be written into the Capital Plan.

Where a new school is required, CCC will issue an invitation to a competitive bid from academy sponsors to become part of the build process and running of the new school. This is known as the ‘presumption’ process. All new school provision would therefore be academies or part of a multi-academy trust (defined as trusts with at least five academies and 3,000 pupils). Academy schools are state-funded schools in England which are independent of Local Authority control. This differs from maintained schools which receive their funding directly from their local authority. Academies are self-governing non-profit charitable trusts and may receive additional support from personal or corporate sponsors, either financially or in kind.

Academies can also apply through the ‘free school process or promoter-led proposals’. Proposers can apply directly to the DfE to establish a free school, through twice-yearly application waves. Where local authorities have identified a need for new places and are considering ways to address this, they can liaise with groups that are, or are thinking about, applying for a free school via the wave route as part of their review of how best to meet that need.

Under the presumption route the local authority is responsible for providing the site for the new school and meeting the associated capital and pre-/post-opening costs; for wave schools, these are the responsibility of the DfE.

The role of the County Council is moving to that of a facilitator rather than direct provider of schools places. S106 and CIL are important sources of potential funding for new and expanded schools where this directly relates to demand arising from new development. Consultation with CCC stated that where S106 contributions have been sought, it generally only makes up around 70% of the

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<sup>10</sup> <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7375/CBP-7375.pdf>

total build cost which means that significant borrowing is required to make up the shortfall. CCC noted the difficulties in securing revenue funding for the operating and maintenance of growing and new schools.

Central Government provides a Designated Schools Grant. This is a revenue fund which is allocated directly to schools, without involvement of CCC. Other routes for funding the maintenance and improvements of existing schools is the School Condition Funding, which is distributed through three separate allocations:

- Firstly, the Devolved Formula Capital (DFC) is direct funding to all schools to address their own priorities. DFC funding can be used for improvements to buildings and other facilities, including ICT, or capital repairs, refurbishment, and minor works.
- Secondly, the School Condition Allocations (SCA) is funding for local authorities and large multi-academy trusts to fund the maintenance of their buildings. These responsible bodies then have the discretion to allocate it among their constituent schools as they wish.
- Thirdly, smaller multi-academy trusts are eligible to apply for the Condition Improvement Fund (CIF) every year. CIF is intended to address significant condition need, keeping academy and sixth-form college buildings safe and in good working order. This includes funding projects to address health and safety issues, building compliance and poor building condition.

CCC note some issues with the designation of revenue as it is distributed once a year in arrears and based on the number of pupils' schools had in the previous year's intake, which results in a lag of adequate funding if they have expanded in the interim year.

The Priority School Building Programme (PSBP) was launched by the Coalition Government in July 2011, replacing the Building Schools for the Future Programme. The PSBP is rebuilding and refurbishing school buildings in the worst condition across the country. No schools in Huntingdonshire have yet to be allocated into the PSBP.

Central Government is proposing the introduction of a new national funding formula from 2018-19, which would allocate funding to more closely reflect the area, school and pupil characteristics. The Government intends that funding will eventually be entirely given directly to schools rather than administered through local authorities.

## 6.6 Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

### 6.6.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire 0-19 Education Organisation Plan 2016-2017 (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2016)
- Consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council

## 6.6.2 Existing Provision and Future Infrastructure Requirements

Across Cambridgeshire, there are six Area Special Schools to support children with complex special educational needs between the ages of 2 and 19. There are two Special Schools in Huntingdonshire District which provide a range of support for children and young people with complex special educational needs between the ages of 2 and 19. Spring Common is the largest SEND School in Cambridgeshire.

Figure 25: SEND schools in Huntingdonshire District

School	Capacity
Spring Common, Huntingdon	170 places
Samuel Pepys, St Neots	103 places

It is estimated that 1% of Cambridgeshire children, who have the most severe and complex learning needs, will attend one of the specialist schools. However, it is noted that the vast majority of children with special educational needs will be educated in their local mainstream school, and supported with specialist units. When commissioning new schools, the provision of ancillary facilities to support SEND students in mainstream schools will be included in the specification. Further, the catchment area for those children attending one of the SEND schools is much wider than for mainstream schools, and pupils will travel further distances to attend one, often to schools outside of their own district.

However, the Education Organisation Plan states that there will be an increase in demand for specialist educational provision as a result of both increased birth rate and new housing developments. This is matched with a changing type of support that is being offered as the number of children and young people with severe and complex needs increases. To meet this additional demand, CCC is increasing both the supply of the number of places it commissions, and the types of needs this provision can support.

A review of County provision identified a need for three new Area Special Schools across Cambridgeshire in the next decade. Some of the provision is anticipated to be needed as early as 2017. An Area Special School is being located alongside New Littleport Secondary School, East Cambridgeshire, and is due to open in September 2017. It will accommodate an additional 110 pupils. These will be in Wisbech, Impington (South Cambridgeshire) and Cambourne.

The demand for places at Samuel Pepys, St Neots and Spring Common, Huntingdon, the two area special schools in Huntingdonshire is outstripping the physical capacity of the two schools. There is a need to develop additional area special school capacity in Huntingdonshire. A site has been negotiated with Urban & Civic, the developers of Alconbury Weald, which will be part of their S106 Contribution. An area special school here would meet the needs of children with the most severe and complex special educational needs and disability from this development and also from the wider area north of Huntingdon. The catchment area has yet to be confirmed.

### 6.6.3 Funding Mechanisms

Pupils with special educational needs and disabilities need different provision dependent upon a combination of their needs, what they and their parents want, and what the local offer is. Pupils with special needs might attend mainstream schools, resourced units, state-funded special schools, or independent schools. The cost of building a SEND is significant due to specialist equipment and specialist design such as wider corridors.

There are a number of funding streams available to provide educational support for high needs pupils. The Designated School Grant (DSG) provided by the Education Funding Agency includes a 'basic per-pupil entitlement', used to make general provision for all pupils, including SEND pupils. Local authorities also receive High Needs Block Funding as part of the DSG, which is distributed directly to schools with high-need low-incidence SEND. CCC state that the current methodology for calculating allocated funds does not reflect increasing need. The SCAP return does not reflect SEND provision and so no additional funding is made available.

The Department for Education provide additional funding through the Notional SEND Budget, which provides further financial support for SEND pupils. Schools have the ability to spend this funding how they see fit.

The National Funding Formula reform was revised early in 2017. As a result of the changes, funding would be allocated directly from Central Government to schools, although the Local Authority will still have a statutory duty to ensure school places are provided.



## **7 Libraries and Lifelong Learning**





## 7 Libraries and Lifelong Learning

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to promoting communities' sustainability by helping to meet every day needs and providing opportunities for social interaction.

Draft LP 21 sets out that a proposal for an additional local service or community facility which could include a library, will be supported where it is of a scale to serve local needs without having adverse impacts, and facilitates the use of a building for multiple community functions.

### 7.1 Libraries and Lifelong Learning

#### 7.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Library Services in Cambridgeshire: Developing our Approach for the Future (2015)
- Library Consultation Survey (2016)

Cambridgeshire County Council has a statutory duty under the Public Libraries and Museums Act (1964) to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service for all persons. The County Council have a Service Level Policy (2005) which specifies the type and standards of services to be provided, including from within small communities to wide-ranging and specialist services. New housing developments may therefore lead to the need for new sites for libraries, extension to existing libraries, co-location with other services, or mobile services. Library services are also central to the County Council's development of Community Hubs, which are places in local areas where residents can go to access information, advice and guidance about Council services. Part of the guiding principles for Community Hubs is to create flexible, adaptable, and multifunctional spaces which can be used for a variety of purposes. The table below details the service levels for libraries (subject to review) based on standards given by the Museums, Libraries, and Archives Council.

Figure 26: Service levels for libraries

	Community Libraries	Key Libraries	Hub Libraries	Central Libraries
Catchment Population	>4,000	>7,000	>14,000	>50,000
Library Size	180sqm (150sqm of operational space)	350sqm, including community meeting/activity space and facilities for partner services (270sqm of operational)	1,000sqm of library operational space Plus: 200sqm of staff space Plus: Additional requirement for partner services and community facilities	4,000sqm operational space that offers wide-ranging and specialist services, dependent on location

Community Libraries	Key Libraries	Hub Libraries	Central Libraries
	space)	(dependent type). Typically 1400sqm	and need.

### 7.1.2 Existing Provision

There are eight libraries in Huntingdonshire and one community run library access point in Somersham which provides limited library facilities. The eight libraries are in:

- Buckden
- Huntingdon
- Ramsey
- Sawtry
- St Ives
- St Neots
- Warboys
- Yaxley

Conversations with Cambridgeshire County Council's Library services identified that the libraries are well used, and despite being in various states of repair, are all fit for purpose. Membership levels are good, where approximately 60% of the population have a library card, and Huntingdon library is the second busiest library in the County. There are approximately 3million book issues every year across the County.

In addition to the traditional library services, many other community services are provided from the libraries for the wider community including learning centres at Huntingdon, St Neots and Ramsey, story time groups for children, and lunch clubs for elderly people. Huntingdon library is a flagship purpose built learning centre, built to BREAM standards, and offering a range of services. Similarly, Ramsey library is a multi-use building that serves a wider catchment of the community and runs a Community Information Centre, a learning centre, children's activities and has meeting rooms for hire.

Cambridgeshire County Council Libraries service are also working in partnership with Brampton local residents to open a new community managed library in the community centre with planned delivery in 2017.

### 7.1.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council's Library services outlined that the District is fairly well matched in terms of provision of libraries to the size of the population. Although not evidenced, the service providers suggested that the catchment areas are likely to have got larger as a result of the increasing population which may put a strain on existing provision. It is considered that St Neots and St Ives libraries in particular may be too small in the future as the population grows. St Neots has already been expanded once and there are limited opportunities to expand any further.

New housing development within the District will trigger a need for library and lifelong learning facilities. However, consultation with CCC Library services

stated that space standards in Huntingdonshire are not used rigidly to inform the need for new services. This is a result of a tough financial climate and limited available funding to invest in library infrastructure. There is a dependency on developers to provide appropriate contributions towards learning and library provision. Standards are therefore used informally. New levels of service requirements are therefore nominally informed by perceived need in each spatial area and available funding. The CCC is also exploring new models of service delivery, as discussed in more detail below.

Given that the libraries are based within settlements, they are less accessible to more rural areas of the District. Mobile library service helps to serve these rural areas. For this reason, it is assumed that there is no existing deficit library provision in rural areas.

#### 7.1.4 Infrastructure Requirements

The Cambridgeshire County Council report Library Services in Cambridgeshire: Developing Our Approach for the Future outlines the new approach to library services for the future against a backdrop of financial challenges. The main outcomes of the Approach are to:

- Co-design services in partnership with the communities they serve by maximising assets;
- Pool and maximise the use of joint resource in partnership with other service providers;
- Continue to give most support where it is most needed;
- Build community resilience by strengthening and supporting communities;
- Emphasis on enabling communities to support themselves; and
- Promote Digital First by assisting people to complete transactions online and opening up access for all.

Consultation confirmed the ambition to extend the community hub model which combines library services with public services, as has already been developed at Ramsey Library. Flexible multipurpose centres enable a wide range of services to be delivered on a part time or temporary basis according to the needs of each individual community. Co-location of services is also being explored which could include the sharing of buildings for libraries, children's centres, leisure centres and schools. This would result in the demand for fewer buildings but of better quality and more flexible design which can accommodate a range of services.

New library facilities are planned as part of the strategic sites and funded by developer contributions at:

- St Neots East;
- Alconbury Weald; and
- Brampton Park.

Other than this, there are unlikely to be new library facilities provided in the District. It is likely that emphasis will be on internal modifications to make better use of space and to make libraries more flexible to accommodate other uses such

as more bookshelves on wheels which assist with the flexible use of spaces and multi-use rooms.

Changes in the nature of services will be more informed by demographic changes such as increases in elderly people or those with English as a second language.

Other services already mobilised are the Mobile Library Service and the Library@Home Service which delivers books and services to housebound people. In addition, there is a move towards digital, rather than physical, delivery of services. The overall vision is to see buildings used in the most efficient way, both in terms of space and time, and by a variety of partners including the council and communities.

### **7.1.5 Funding Mechanisms**

S106 agreements play a large role in contributing to the delivery of libraries. New library buildings will be provided in community buildings provided at Alconbury Weald and at Brampton Park as part of the S106 agreements. St Neots East will seek a contribution for a small community library. There is a limited amount of capital funding which can be used for expansion of existing buildings. There is increasing emphasis on the need for libraries and other community facilities to become more self-sufficient by charging for services such as room hire etc.





## 8 Health and Social Care

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to promoting communities' sustainability by helping to meet every day needs, maintaining sustainability and ensuring the viability of settlements to support local services for the needs of the community.

Draft LP 21 sets out that a proposal for an additional local service or community facility which could include health centres, will be supported where it is of a scale to serve local needs without having adverse impacts, and facilitates the use of a building for multiple community functions.

Draft LP 25 (Specialist Housing) ensures that specialist housing development contributes to a range of attractive housing options for older people and those with specific needs. A proposal for self-contained housing will be supported where it will be easily assessable to services and facilities, is of a high quality design, and which is integrated with the wider community.

### 8.1 Primary Healthcare Overview

Primary healthcare provides the first point of contact within the health system, and includes General Practice (GPs), dental practices, community pharmacists and optometrists, along with NHS walk in centres and 111 telephone services. These healthcare services are provided by a range of independent contractors.

The District is in a period of transition in terms of key healthcare infrastructure, with ongoing discussions surrounding the merger of Hinchingsbrooke Hospital with the Peterborough and Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. The impact of planned growth on all local health services and infrastructure will need to be co-ordinated through the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Sustainable Transformation Plan, entitled 'Fit for the Future'. This plan is seeking to reduce spending across the local Health system by £250 million by 2020/21 and will result in extensive transformation to the way that services are delivered.

### 8.2 GP Surgeries

#### 8.2.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Consultation with NHS England and NHS Property Services
- Consultation with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 'Fit for the Future', Sustainability and Transformation Plan (2016)

The NHS is undergoing a shift in service delivery in response to rising demands on existing facilities, and decreasing resources and capacity. New models of service provision are focusing on a more integrated network of community and social care services, focussing on enhanced out-of-hours services, and the collaboration of a more diverse range of healthcare professionals. In addition to



these changes, medical consultation is increasingly occurring outside of traditional delivery patterns, such as patient consulting online ('tele-medicine').

The process of consultation identifies a number of challenges facing the delivery of primary care services in the District. Over the past ten years, there has been low levels of investment in healthcare infrastructure as a result of wider budgetary constraints. This has resulted in ageing facilities and capacity problems across the District. In addition, there have been challenges surrounding the recruitment of primary healthcare professionals within the District.

## 8.2.2 Existing Provision

There are currently 30 GP surgeries within the District, including six branch surgeries<sup>11</sup>. The table below sets out the number of patients registered at each surgery in relation to the number of GPs currently based there. The NHS do not set standards for FTE GPs per 1,000 patients per practice, recognising differing patient needs in different areas, and an increasing move towards 'skills mixing', such as bringing in nurses and Allied Health Professionals (AHP). The Huntingdonshire District Council Developer Contributions SPD (2011) identifies that each GP may have up to 1,800 patients registered to them. For the purpose of this baseline, an indicative standard of 1 FTE GP per 1,800 patients has been used to provide an overview of existing capacity and shortfalls within the District. It should be noted that there is no available data outlining FTE GP figures. In order to best reflect the number of FTE GPs, an FTE ratio of 83% has been applied, as suggested by NHS Digital<sup>12</sup>. The required number of GPs has then been converted into floorspace, using an indicative standard of one GP per 1,800 patients used provided by the Department of Health.

Data for the number of GPs and patients is provided as a total for the surgery, even if that surgery has several branches. As such, for the purposes of modelling, a proportional split of the total surgery GPs and patients was divided across the parent and branch surgeries. This split has been undertaken to provide a spatial indication of capacity across settlements. The use of this capacity calculation suggests there is an overall capacity deficit of 15,854 patients across the District, equating to 9 GPs<sup>13</sup>.

Figure 27: GP Surgeries and patient ratios in Huntingdonshire District

Surgery Name	Settlement	No. GPs	Patients registered	Ratio 1:1,800	Capacity: surplus/deficit based on 1:1,800 ratio (no. patients)
Alconbury Surgery	Alconbury	3	4,779	1,919.3	-297

<sup>11</sup> Located within the Huntingdonshire District boundary (NHS Choices)

<sup>12</sup> Due to the lack of alternative data, this ratio has been applied to calculate capacity in the District. It should be noted that in some instances NHS Digital's estimate of FTE has been criticised as potentially overestimating practice hours. It does however provide a greater level of accuracy than using publically available GP figures at face value, and has therefore been used.

<sup>13</sup> Rounded up to the nearest whole number, to account for additional need

Surgery Name	Settlement	No. GPs	Patients registered	Ratio 1:1,800	Capacity: surplus/deficit based on 1:1,800 ratio (no. patients)
The Village hall (branch)	Bluntisham	0.5	550.25	1,325.9	196.75
Brampton Surgery (branch)	Brampton	3	4,779	1,919.3	-297
Buckden Surgery	Buckden	3	5,227.8	2,099.5	-745.8
The Apple Trees Surgery (branch)	Earith	0.5	550.25	1,325.9	196.75
Eaton Socon Health Centre	Eaton Socon	9	1,1605	1,553.5	1841
Fenstanton Surgery (branch)	Fenstanton	0.5	1,839.5	4,432.5	-1,092.5
Roman Gate Surgery (branch)	Godmanchester	4	6,125.8	1,845.1	-149.8
Acorn Surgery	Huntingdon	6	9,923	1,992.6	-959
Charles Hicks Centre	Huntingdon	5	7,657.2	1,845.1	-187.2
Priory Fields Surgery	Huntingdon	6	1,1958	2,401.2	-2,994
Kimbolton Medical Centre	Kimbolton	6	6,440	1,293.2	2,524
Little Paxton Surgery (branch)	Little Paxton	2	3,485.2	2,099.5	-497.2
Rainbow Surgery	Ramsey	2	4,610	2,777.1	-1622
Ramsey Health Centre	Ramsey	6	6,788	1,363.1	2,176
Wellside Surgery	Sawtry	6	7,412	1,488.4	1,552

Surgery Name	Settlement	No. GPs	Patients registered	Ratio 1:1,800	Capacity: surplus/deficit based on 1:1,800 ratio (no. patients)
Church Street Health Centre	Somersham	1	1,100.5	1,325.9	393.5
Parkhall Surgery	Somersham	3	4,867	1,954.6	-385
Cromwell Place Surgery	St Ives	6	1,0957	2,200.2	-1,993
Northcote House Surgery	St Ives	0.5	1,839.5	4,432.5	-1,092.5
Old Exchange Surgery	St Ives	2	3,103	1,869.3	-115
The Orchard Surgery	St Ives	3	4,173	1,675.9	309
The Spinney Surgery	St Ives	5	1,0242	2,468	-2,772
Almond Road Surgery	St Neots	3	7,212	2,896.4	-2,730
Cedar House Surgery	St Neots	7	13,323	2,293.1	-2,865
Great Staughton Surgery	St Neots	2	3,149	1,897	-161
St. Neots Health Centre	St Neots	2	5,866	3,533.7	-2,878
Dumbleton Medical Centre	St Neots	7	13,503	2,324.1	-3,045
Moat House Surgery	Warboys	6	7,069	2,014.0	-751
Yaxley Group Practice	Yaxley	10	15,477	1,864.7	-537
Total		120			-18,977 Patients [equivalent to 10.5 FTE GPs]

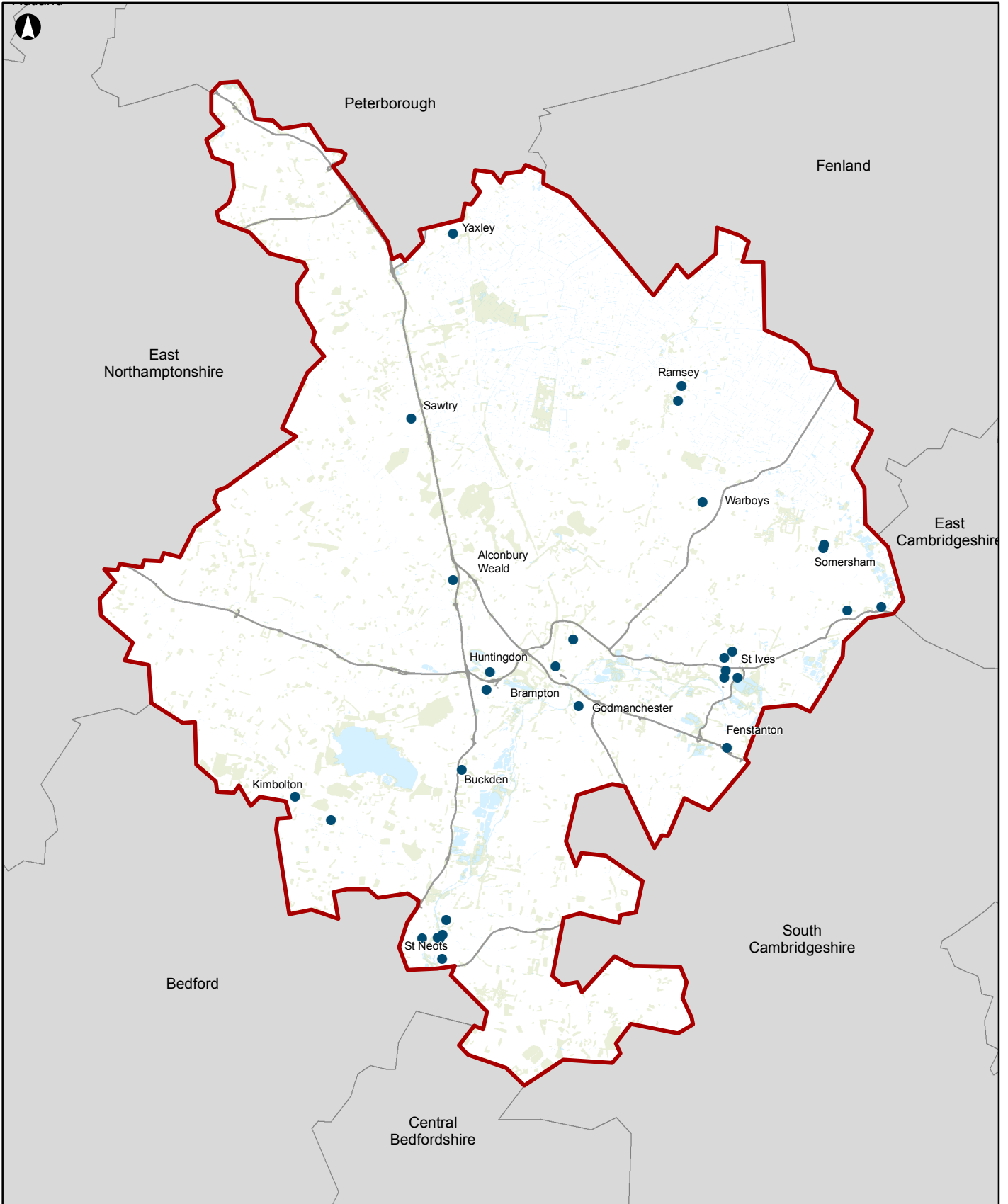
Figure 28: GP surgery capacity by settlement

Settlement	No. surgeries	No. GPs	Capacity/ (deficit) based on 1:1,800 ratio (no. patients)	Equivalent floorspace (based on 120m <sup>2</sup> per GP) <sup>14</sup>
Alconbury	1	3	-297	-19.80
Bluntisham	1	0.5	196.8	13.1
Brampton	1	3	-297	-19.8
Buckden	1	3	-745.8	-49.7
Earith	1	0.5	196.8	13.1
Eaton Socon	1	9	1,841	122.7
Fenstanton	1	0.5	-1,092.5	-72.8
Godmanchester	1	4	-149.8	-10
Huntingdon	3	17	-4,141.2	-276.1
Kimbolton	1	6	2,524	168.3
Little Paxton	1	2	-497.2	-33.1
Ramsey	2	8	554	36.9
Sawtry	1	6	1,552	103.5
Somersham	2	4	8.5	0.6
St Ives	5	16.5	-5,663.5	-377.6
St Neots	5	21	-11,679	-778.6
Warboys	1	6	-751	-48
Yaxley	1	10	-537	-35.8
Total	30	120	-18,977.9	-1263.1

### 8.2.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

At a District level, there is an overall capacity deficit for GP surgeries, based on the application of standard ratios. When assessed spatially however, it is clear this deficit is most acute within the market towns, including St Neots, St Ives and Huntingdon. In addition, the settlements of Fenstanton and Buckden also experience significant capacity deficits. There are however a number of settlements within the District that are currently operating with a surplus capacity, such as Kimbolton, Eaton Socon and Sawtry.

<sup>14</sup> Indicative standard taken from a case study example set out in the “Health Building Note 11-01 – Facilities for primary and community care services”, Department of Health



**Legend**

- GP Surgeries
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

P1	April 2017	DE	AR	AR
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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Client  
**Huntingdonshire District Council**

Job Title  
**Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

**GP Surgeries**

Scale at A4

**1:250,000**

Job No <b>N/A</b>	Drawing Status <b>Issue</b>
Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	Issue <b>P1</b>

## 8.2.4 Infrastructure Requirements

The indicative capacity calculations, along with consultation, identified that existing GP practices in the District do not have sufficient capacity to accommodate significant growth. Consultation identified that optimal space standards are set for planning purposes only. They enable NHS England to review the space available, and identify the impact development growth will have in terms of capacity and service delivery. Identified GP deficits do not therefore always prevent a practice from increasing its list size, however it may impact on the level and type of services the practice is able to deliver.

NHS England and the CCG are currently working together to help plan and develop new ways of working within primary care facilities across the District, to increase capacity in ways other than increasing physical space. Infrastructure requirements may go beyond traditional facilities, and include technological improvements, such as improved Wi-Fi. There are examples of this already within the CCG area, with successful funding applications being made through the Estates and Technology Transformation Fund<sup>15</sup>.

The CCG's emerging Sustainable Transformation Plan (STP) will contain further detail on these interventions. In instances where development is proposed in locations where healthcare facilities are insufficient to meet the augmented needs, appropriate mitigation will be sought. The exact nature and scale of provision and the approach to delivery and funding will be developed in consultation with CCG as part of future iterations of this IDP and through the assessment of individual planning applications.

Consultation set out that the overall objective for new provision is to continue to devolve services from hospitals to community based facilities, though proposals for implementing this are still being developed. Service provision should involve extending access through longer and more flexible opening hours. The known challenges surrounding the recruitment of primary healthcare professionals will, in part, be met through new models of working, drawing upon a wider range of health care professionals.

Anticipated mitigation arising from growth at each proposed site (based on the preferred growth distribution) is set out in Figure 29.

Figure 29: Anticipated infrastructure requirements as a result of planned growth, sourced from consultation with NHS England/ Cambridgeshire & Peterborough CCG

Settlement	Anticipated primary care mitigation
Huntingdon	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of reconfiguration, extension or possible relocation of one or more existing practices. Options are being considered in regards to expanding/combining the Huntingdon practices.
Brampton	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities by means of reconfiguration or extension.
Alconbury Weald	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of potential new build to include a possible relocation of one or more primary care services, in line with CCG strategies. The existing

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.england.nhs.uk/commissioning/primary-care-comm/infrastructure-fund/2016-17-schemes/>

Settlement	Anticipated primary care mitigation
	facility in Alconbury Weald village is being extended in order to accommodate the first phase of development at Alconbury Weald (under construction from January 2017).
Godmanchester	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of potential new build to include a possible relocation of one or more primary care services, in line with CCG strategies.
St Neots	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of potential new build to include a possible relocation of one or more primary care services, in line with CCG strategies.
St Ives & Fenstanton	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of reconfiguration and extension of one or more existing practice.
Sawtry	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of possible relocation of an existing practice.
Ramsey	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of reconfiguration or extension. Consultation that the merging of two separate practices in Ramsey is being evaluated as one option to improve service delivery.
Warboys & Somersham	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of reconfiguration or extension
Yaxley	Increased capacity for local Primary Care facilities, by means of reconfiguration or extension.

In order to estimate the demand for new GPs and associated floorspace generated from the proposed new growth, the following standards set out in Figure 30 have been used.

Figure 30: GP per patient population standards

Infrastructure	Unit	Standard	Per
GP surgery	Population	1 GP	1,800

Based on the expected additional population from the Local Plan allocations, and taking into account existing capacity or shortfall set out in Figure 28, the demand for additional GPs and floorspace is set out below:

Figure 31 Forecast modelling of newly arising FTE GPs and associated floorspace required over the Plan period.

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Newly arising with existing capacity shortfalls (FTE GP)	Approximate floorspace requirements for the Plan period <sup>16</sup>
SPA	Huntingdon	4.2	508
	Ramsey	0.5	59.8
	St Ives	0.58	69.7
	St Neots	0.6	69.7
Service Centre	Buckden	0.08	10
	Fenstanton	0.33	39.8

<sup>16</sup> Based on 120sqm of floorspace per 1 FTE GP

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Newly arising with existing capacity shortfalls (FTE GP)	Approximate floorspace requirements for the Plan period <sup>16</sup>
	Kimbolton	0	0
	Sawtry	0	0
	Somersham	0.17	19.9
	Warboys	0.4	49.7
	Yaxley	0.17	19.9
SEL	Alconbury Weald	7.7	926.3
	St Neots East	4.4	527.9

The modelled output figures should be considered in conjunction with the commitments for health care provision and contributions outlined as part of site allocations across the District. This committed provision has not been subtracted from the modelled outputs as the schemes are not detailed enough at this stage to do so.

Figure 32 Committed primary healthcare contributions

Spatial Area	Allocated site	Commitment	Scheme Status
St Neots East SEL	Loves Farm II	Primary healthcare contribution	Planning contribution negotiation in progress
	Wintringham Park	Community facilities including health centre	Planning application at appeal
SEL Alconbury Weald	Alconbury Weald	Delivery of health centre	Outline planning permission approved
St Neots SPA	Papermill Lock, Little Paxton	£200k to primary healthcare improvement or provision	S106 contribution received
Huntingdon SPA	Ermine Street	£485 per plot towards a health facility	Planning contribution negotiation in progress
St Ives SPA	St Ives West	Contribution towards primary healthcare	Planning contribution negotiation in progress

Consultation identified that preferred future delivery options will reflect the movement towards the ‘hub’ model, for meeting local healthcare needs. These facilities combine a range of health and social services in a community setting, providing a more integrated and comprehensive approach to healthcare response services.

## 8.2.5 Funding Mechanisms

Consultation with NHS England and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG confirmed that the local health system is seeking to reduce spending by £500m by 2020/21. NHS England stated that the exact nature and scale of the contribution and required expenditure will be calculated at an appropriate time, as schemes come forward over the Plan period. Further discussions will be required over how



any identified funding channels outside of developer contributions will assist in delivering infrastructure to accommodate existing deficits.

GP practices typically act as independent contractors, however the NHS sets out the specification for services, and provides funding through the General Medical Services Contract. Consultation identified that one of the key funding challenges is that while capital costs can often be secured, it is the long term revenue implications that are most significant to the NHS.

Developer contributions will play an important role in providing healthcare provision to accommodate growth, particularly at the SELs. Further consultation is required with the CCG to develop plans for meeting demand associated with the SELs and the balance of funding required.

## 8.3 Dentists

The provision of dental care takes multiple forms, including high street dental practices, community dental services and emergency dental treatments as part of hospital out-of-hours services.

Primary Care NHS dental services are predominantly provided by ‘high street’ dental practitioners, working under General Dental Services (GDS) non time limited contracts. In addition to these commercial providers, the NHS provide salaried dental services, which are typically smaller facilities to accommodate patients who may not be able to access routine care.

### 8.3.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Consultation with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group
- Oral Health Needs Assessment East Anglia (2014)
- Consultation with NHS England

The primary aim of dental services are to ensure sufficient access to routine and preventative services, urgent care and specialist services. The new dental contract was introduced in 2006, which has led to an increase in the number of dentists with NHS activity. Within Cambridgeshire, the number of dentists per 100,000 population increased from 40 to 54 between 2007 and 2012. This is a higher ratio than England as a whole, which comparatively had 44 dentists per 100,000 population in 2012.

There are 21 dental surgeries within the District, with the full breakdown set out in Figure 33. Alongside commercially operated dental provision, there are a number of community services to provide access for people with special needs and disabilities, and require specialist services. A community dental service is located within Huntingdon. Patient numbers per dental practice are not available.

### 8.3.2 Existing Provision

Dental provision within the District is set out in the table below:

Figure 33 Dental services within Huntingdonshire District

Dentist	Location	Number of dental practitioners	Accept NHS patients
Wensleydale Dental Practice	Huntingdon	7	Yes
Mr A Baker	Huntingdon	4	Yes
Stukeley Road Dental Surgery	Huntingdon	4	Yes
Anchor Dental Surgery	Huntingdon	1	No
Brampton Dental Practice	Brampton	3	No
The Old Grammar School Dental Surgery	St Ives	4	Yes
mydentist, The Broadway, St Ives	St Ives	3	Yes
Whitecross Dental Care	St Ives	2	Yes
Cromwell Place Dental Practice	St Ives	4	Yes
mydentist, Station Road, St Ives	St Ives	7	Yes
mydentist, Mill Green, Warboys	Warboys	4	Yes
mydentist, Tebbutts Road, St Neots	St Neots	6	Yes
Spiral Dental group - Huntingdon House	St Neots	6	0-18 and charge-exempt only
Cambridge Street Dental Practice	St Neots	2	Yes
Priory Park Dental Practice	St Neots	3	No
Oasis Dental Care St Neots	St Neots	4	No
Church Street Dental	Somersham	2	0-18 only
Ramsey Dental Surgery	Ramsey	4	No
Yaxley Dental Clinic	Yaxley	5	Yes
Sawtry Dental Surgery	Sawtry	2	No

Alongside commercially operated dental provision, there are a number of community services to provide access for people with special needs and disabilities, and require specialist services. A community dental service is located within Huntingdon. Out of hours services in the region are provided by a range of providers, primarily general dental practitioners and salaried dental services. Hinchingbrooke Hospital also provides some urgent care dental treatment.

The Oral health Needs Assessments (2014) defines accessibility as the percentage of patients who have seen a dentist within the last 24 months. In 2014, around 60% of adults in Huntingdonshire had access to dental care – this however does not include access to private services, as there is no available data for these services. There are significant challenges surrounding obtaining information from private dentists, and identifying residents who are not registered with a dentist.

### 8.3.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

When assessing the current provision and shortfalls of dental services in the District, it is not the number of dental facilities that are important, but the level of activity that is commissioned and to a lesser extent the number of dentists providing that activity. Practices can be a single surgery with one dentist, to a practice with multiple surgeries and multiple dentists. Across Cambridgeshire, there is considered to be a sufficient number of dentists to provide services for the population.

Consultation with NHS England and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG identified that there is a limited provision of community dentists. There used to be provision in both St Neots and Huntingdon, however now provision is limited to Huntingdon. The rural nature of the District is likely to impact on the accessibility of dental services, along with limited flexibility in terms of appointments at evenings and weekends.

### 8.3.4 Infrastructure Requirements

There is no standard provision for dental surgeries and there are no catchment areas associated with provider choice. Patients are able to access dental services anywhere in England, and therefore provision has not been modelled. Consultation identified that additional population will be absorbed within the existing provision of dental services, along with any additional services provided by the market. It was however noted that there is a need for additional community dental facilities, which could be accommodated within a new health facility provided to meet additional needs associated with growth.

NHS England are reviewing community dental service provision across all of East Anglia, the outcome of this may result in particular areas requiring an increase or even decrease in provision. It is anticipated that the results of this review will be available throughout 2017/18. Consultation identified that at present, there are no plans to commission any additional general dental services, and that any future services commissioned would be in line with the Oral Health Needs Assessment.

### 8.3.5 Funding Mechanisms

Dental services are provided by independent practitioners, with the addition of NHS funding to subsidise provision for NHS patients. It is common for dental practices to offer both NHS and private services.

Consultation with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG confirmed that there were no identified funding gaps, as provision is predominantly commercial. However it was noted that not all dentists obtain NHS contracts. Dental services with an NHS contract have an annual quota to deliver for the NHS, and are paid according to units of dental activity. There are no funding streams available within NHS England to commission new dental practices in Cambridgeshire.

## 8.4 Pharmacies

### 8.4.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Consultation with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group
- 2016 Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Update, Public Health England
- Cambridgeshire Draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (2017)

The 2008 White Paper entitled Pharmacy in England: Building on Strengths – Delivering the Future, states that community pharmacies should be easily accessible to the local population, and that all local residents should be within a 20 minute journey by car of a pharmacy, and where possible by sustainable modes of transport.

Public Health England are keen to promote well-being through preventative measures such as mental health services, smoking cessation services, exercise programmes, screening, sexual health, and jabs. Pharmacies are key to ensuring accessible service provision without the need to book an appointment, and play a key role in out-of-hospital care. At the local level, pharmacies increasingly act as a platform in which to communicate health messages, and encourage lifestyle changes. This role is crucial in the early detection of illness, and strengthening the effectiveness of preventative measures. For these reasons, pharmacies tend to see significantly more people than many other NHS care settings.

Pharmacists should become the first point of contact for the public, with the aim of reducing pressure on GP surgeries, out-of-hours services and Accident and Emergency departments.

### 8.4.2 Existing Provision

The Cambridgeshire Draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (2017) identifies that there are 110 pharmacies across the County, 29 of which are in Huntingdonshire. The number of pharmacies across the County equates to a rate of 23 pharmacies per 10,000 population. This level of provision is in line with the UK as a whole, and slightly lower than the East of England at 24 per 10,000 population.

Community pharmacies within the District provide a range of services, and vary from one pharmacy to the next. This variation is due to a number of factors, including the availability of accredited pharmacists, capacity issues in the pharmacy, changes to service legal agreements and the need for a particular service to meet local health objectives.

Figure 34: Pharmacies within Huntingdonshire

Pharmacy	Location	Online Prescription Services
Brampton Chemist	Brampton (High Street)	Yes
Buckden Pharmacy	Buckden (Hunts End)	Yes

Pharmacy	Location	Online Prescription Services
Fenstanton Pharmacy	Fenstanton (High Street)	Yes
John Clifford Dispensing Chemist	Godmanchester (The Causeway)	Yes
Acorn Pharmacy	Huntingdon (Oaktree Drive)	Yes
Boots UK	Huntingdon (High Street)	Yes
Sainsbury Pharmacy	Huntingdon (St Germain Street)	Yes
Tesco Pharmacy	Huntingdon (Abbots Ripton Road)	Yes
Lloyds Pharmacy	Huntingdon (Ermine Street)	Yes
Lloyds Pharmacy	Huntingdon (Great Whyte)	Yes
Boots UK	Huntingdon (High Street)	Yes
Lloyds Pharmacy	Huntingdon (Market Hill)	Yes
Prior Fields Pharmacy	Huntingdon (Nursery Road)	Yes
Lloyds Pharmacy	Huntingdon (Stocking Fen Road)	Yes
The Old Swan Pharmacy	Kimbolton (High Street)	No
Little Paxton Pharmacy	Little Paxton (Park Lane)	Yes
Lloyds Pharmacy	Ramsey (Stoking Fen Road)	Yes
Boots	Sawtry (High Street)	Yes
J W Anderson Dispensing Chemist	Somersham (High Street)	Yes
Lloyds Pharmacy	St Ives (The Pavement)	Yes
Loves Farm Pharmacy	St Neots (Kester Way)	Yes
Tesco	St Neots (Barford Road)	Yes
Well Pharmacies	St Neots (Cedar House Surgery)	Yes
Lloyds Pharmacy	St Neots (Eaton Socon Health Centre)	Yes
Lloyds Pharmacy	St Neots (High Street)	Yes
Boots	St Neots (High Street)	Yes
Well Pharmacies	St. Ives (Constable Road)	Yes
Boots UK	St. Ives (Sheep Market)	Yes
Wards of Warboys	Warboys (Ramsey Road)	Yes

Within Huntingdonshire, there are 16 dispensing GP Practice Locations. This is particularly important due to the rural nature of parts of the District, however they do not always offer the full range of pharmaceutical services offered at community pharmacies. There is also a hospital pharmacy located in Hinchingsbrooke Hospital. A number of the community pharmacies offer flexible opening hours, and home service deliveries are also available for residents who cannot easily access a pharmacy.

### 8.4.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

The Draft PNA (2017) identifies that the overall distribution of pharmacies and dispensing surgeries provides good coverage across the County, with few gaps,

and some areas of concentration. When taking into account community pharmacies and dispensing surgeries, the number of pharmaceutical services in Cambridgeshire also appears to be adequate. At the County level, there is no identified need for additional pharmaceutical providers. Consultation with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG similarly stated that future needs should be met through consolidating existing provision and ensuring a high quality range of services.

#### **8.4.4 Infrastructure Requirements**

The Department for Health have outlined ambitions to shift towards multi-speciality community providers, to ensure greater integration of pharmacies with other services in the NHS. In the context of funding constraints, there will be ongoing attempts to modernise the pharmacy systems. These will include encouraging online ordering, click and collect and home delivery options in accessing prescriptions.

#### **8.4.5 Funding Mechanisms**

Pharmacists are private practitioners, who receive NHS funding to provide free prescriptions to those qualifying, and additional health services to meet a range of local health objectives.

In contrast to other public sector services, there is a low online uptake of pharmacy services, which means the NHS is responsible for funding a large estate. There is a drive to ensure efficiency by removing pharmacies that are located within clusters. The NHS is pursuing revised funding stream opportunities through the Pharmacy Integration Fund (PhIF).

### **8.5 Secondary Healthcare Overview**

Secondary care services are generally provided by Care Commissioning Groups, and predominantly include hospital and community care services. Such care services include the following:

- Planned hospital care
- Rehabilitative care
- Urgent and emergency care
- The majority of community health services
- Mental health services
- Certain GP services

### **8.6 Hospitals**

#### **8.6.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues**

The main sources of evidence include:

- Care Quality Commission

- Hinchingsbrooke Health Care Strategic Estates Partnership (SEP) Full Business Case, 2016

Hinchingsbrooke Hospital is the only hospital located within the District, forming a 40 acre site, and is managed by the Hinchingsbrooke Health Care Trust. The Business Case (2016) states that the hospital is not sustainable in its current form, either clinically or financially.

The Business Case outlines the ongoing discussions surrounding a merger with Peterborough and Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, in order to address significant sustainability issues. This process of transformation will have significant implications for health services across the District, providing the opportunity to ensure the efficient integration and connectivity with various health and social care providers in their health economy.

Hinchingsbrooke Health Care NHS Trust has high ambitions for its hospital estate, and the overall contribution the site can make to the health and wellbeing of the District.

### 8.6.2 Infrastructure Requirements

The Business Case for the hospital outlines ambitions to re-align the hospital estate with the needs of a 21<sup>st</sup> century medium-sized district general hospital. The transition is expected to bring forward a sustainable health campus, which will combine a range of services such as education, care and health. The Business Plan sets out a number of key performance criteria envisaged for the health campus:

- Efficient integration and connectivity between health and social care providers in the local health economy
- Increased pace of change in progressing economic and efficient solutions

Work continues to support the greater integration and merger of Peterborough and Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust with Hinchingsbrooke Health Care NHS Trust.

### 8.6.3 Funding Mechanisms

The main change to hospital provision likely to affect Huntingdonshire is the redevelopment of Hinchingsbrooke. The Business Case estimates that future plans to develop and reconfigure the hospital will cost in the region of £150 million.

It is understood that the Trust is currently in the process of securing a long-term partner to help it plan, fund and deliver the multiple phases of the hospital's redevelopment and reconfiguration. The July 2016 Strategic Estates Partnership ('SEP') Business Case produced by the Hinchingsbrooke Health Care NHS Trust seeks permission to create a public/private partnership as a corporate joint venture. The Business Case states that a preferred bidder from the private sector has been identified, and part of the justification underpinning the company's formation is the ability to unlock and leverage the required finance to undertake the remodelling of the Hospital.

In this regard, although the joint venture partnership has not yet commenced, it is considered that the redevelopment is fully-funded as the route to funding has been identified as being through a public/private joint venture partnership.

## 8.7 Mental Health

Mental health services cover a range of emotional and psychological difficulties. For some people, this could be a single episode, and for others it may be something experienced more frequently. Like all health conditions, mental health can vary in its severity and complexity.

Mental health services are primarily managed by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust (CPFT) who provide mental health, specialist learning disability and integrated children's community services. These services are provided across both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and additionally provide some specialist services on a regional and national basis. Services are mainly delivered along a 'pathway' basis, with specific interventions responding to individual need.

Within the CPFT, a new scheme (PRISM) supports mental health professionals to work with GPs and within surgeries to promote early assessment and help integrate services. The PRISM service can also support patients with the transition from a range of secondary care services.

### 8.7.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- NHS England Five-Year Forward View for Mental Health (2016)
- Strategic Plan 2014-19 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust (CPFT)
- Consultation with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust Adult and Specialist Mental Health Directorate

The NHS England Five-Year Forward View for Mental Health sets out that at the national level, 90% of adults with mental health challenges are supported in primary care. This has put increasing amount of pressure on GP surgeries, who already face financial and performance-based pressures.

The CPFT Strategic Plan identifies a number of issues across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The current health system is not financially sustainable, and will face a funding gap of around £250 million across the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Trust area by 2018/19, unless significant changes to the system are put in place. Against the backdrop of these funding challenges, the population of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is forecast to increase, with a growing ageing population. Demand for mental health services is being driven by demographic changes, with referrals increasing by around 11% per annum.

### 8.7.2 Existing Provision and Infrastructure Requirements

Consultation identified that mental health services are delivered from a number of hospitals and purpose built facilities. These typically have a larger catchment area than most other primary care services. Within the Cambridge and Peterborough Trust area, consultation identified the following built facilities:

- Fulbourne Hospital
- Caval Unity Peterborough (new, purpose-built)



- Older people unit in Peterborough
- Psychiatric unit, Peterborough
- Children's unit, Cambridge
- Eating disorder unit, Cambridge
- New Town Centre, Huntingdon
- Saxongate Community Centre, Huntingdon
- Liaison Psychiatry Service, Hinchingsbrooke

In addition, there are Locality teams who operate the Foundation Trust's frontline services. These services are undertaken within patient's homes, or in public meeting places such as coffee shops. These services do not therefore represent a land use implication for future infrastructure.

The Strategic Plan 2014-2019 for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough sets out the principles for future service delivery of secondary healthcare services. Service delivery will focus around integration between physical and mental health services, acute and social care.

The objective is for services to be delivered as part of multi-service hubs, though there are no examples of this as yet in Huntingdonshire. There is an emphasis on moving towards agile ways of working, including home working which is reducing the need for physical office space and the need for the NHS to maintain such a comprehensive estates portfolio.

## 8.8 Community Nursing

Community nursing service teams provide nursing care for patients and support for carers, and include both District nurses and community matrons. It is a form of support that is tailored to individual needs and involves patients being treated in their own homes as opposed to GP surgeries and hospitals. Community nursing teams commonly help people suffering from ill health, disability or age-related illness.

Community nursing teams are delivered by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust, and are based around GP surgeries in order to facilitate the co-ordination of services provided to patients. The community nursing teams vary in size depending on the size of the GP practice, and involve a range of healthcare professionals from healthcare assistants to district nurses.

### 8.8.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Pillars of the Community: the Royal College of Nursing's UK position on the development of the registered nursing workforce in the community, RCN (2010)

National healthcare policy is increasingly favouring care taking place outside hospitals and surgeries, for both economic and ideological reasons. An ageing population will put further pressure on these services in the future, particularly as accommodating the complex range of care needs within hospital facilities is

unviable. Community nursing forms a key part of local healthcare offer, and provides support for a complex range of care needs in patients own home or a residential home.

### 8.8.2 Existing Provision and Infrastructure Requirements

Community nursing services are coordinated alongside a range of bodies, including social services, voluntary agencies, and other NHS organisations. District nursing teams assess, plan and provide nursing clinical care to those people who are often housebound due to ill health, either in their own home, or in a care home that does not provide nursing.

Services comprise district nursing, which provides domiciliary nursing service to anyone over the age of 18 within the registered practice population, and Community Matrons who provide advanced clinical assessment and intensive case management for patients who have more complex health needs.

Figure 35: GP surgeries with Community Matrons

Health Areas	GP surgeries
St Neots	Almond Road Cedar House Eaton Socon Health Centre Great Staughton Kimbolton St Neots Health Centre
St Ives and Ramsey	Spinney Papworth Cromwell Place Old Exchange Northcote House The Orchards Park Hall Church Street Moat House Ramsey Health Centre Rainbow
Huntingdon	Acorn Priory Field Alconbury and Brampton Charles Hicks Roman Gate Wellside Surgery

Secondary care services, where appropriate, are increasingly being delivered in home and residential settings to provide ongoing support. As more people are living longer, new service models are required to enable people to remain within their homes and communities. The delivery of this form of secondary healthcare within the Plan period does not therefore have significant land use implications throughout the Plan period.

It is expected the community nursing services will continue to be based within existing GP surgeries, or as part of integrated hub services, with the continuation of home-based service provision.

## 8.9 Adult Social Care

The Department for Health defines adult social care as comprising both personal care and practical support for adults with physical disability, learning disability, and physical or mental illness. Adult social care forms part of a wider system of health and social care, which includes hospitals, GPs, secondary health services, and housing as well as social care both privately and publicly funded. A broad range of services fall within this area of healthcare, including the provision of traditional services such as care homes, day centres, equipment/ adaptations, meals and home care. It also includes other support services, including life coaching, emotional support and courses.

Cambridgeshire County Council have a statutory responsibility to provide residential and nursing care provision for people who have social care needs as defined by the Care Act, and ensure operational response through local teams. In addition to the role of authorities, individuals can fund their own care services privately, or make a financial contribution to their individual care budget in partnership with services provided by the authority.

This section focuses on three types of adult social care:

- Independent living - facilities designed to provide housing for people over the age of 55 whose current home no longer meets their needs – e.g. as a result of social isolation, a need to downsize, access to care and support.
- Extra care - The term extra care housing usually refers to a concept, as opposed to a single housing type. It is used to describe developments that comprise self-contained homes with design features and support services available to enable self-care and independent living. Definitions for this type of care vary significantly, and include a range of gradations, such as 'very sheltered housing', 'housing with care', 'retirement communities' or 'villages'. Occupants may be owners, part owners or tenants of the housing, with domestic and personal care to suit the changing needs of the occupants.
- Residential care - The Care Quality Commission sets out that residential care homes range in size from small homes with a few beds, to large scale facilities. On site staff assist residents with everyday functions. There are two main categories of residential care facilities. Nursing care will always include one qualified nurse or doctor, and can therefore cater for people with conditions that require nursing attention. Residential homes will call in routine and emergency medical support from other agencies (e.g. GPs or district nurses), as required. Both types of facilities provide accommodation, meals and personal care.

### 8.9.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Adult Social Care in England: Overview, Department of Health (2014)
- The Housing, Learning and Improvement Network – Shop Tool

- Care Quality Commission directory
- [www.carehome.co.uk](http://www.carehome.co.uk)
- Consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cambridgeshire Older People Accommodation Strategy (2016)
- Ageing Well in Huntingdonshire: Housing and Healthy Ageing for Older People 2009-2014

Cambridgeshire has a growing and ageing population, particularly in the over 85's age bracket. This demographic trend is pronounced in Huntingdonshire, which is experiencing the highest rate of growth in elderly population in the county. As a result of this demographic trend, there is increasing pressure on a range of social services, and a number of specialist accommodation facilities are reaching capacity. These factors reduce accommodation choice for residents, and contribute to the declining affordability of services for residents in need of specialist care. In order to accommodate this increasing demand, and reduce the strain on public sector budgets, the approach to adult social care is undergoing a transformation.

In addition to accommodation capacity issues, there are also challenges surrounding the recruitment and retention of staff. There are steps being taken in alleviating this problem, with key worker accommodation planned for the Hinchingsbrooke Health Campus.

Health and social care organisations are increasingly looking towards preventative strategies to alleviate these pressures, and ensure the right types of accommodation are available in the most appropriate locations. Inadequate housing exacerbates health inequalities and does not support those who are at risk of developing specialist care needs.

## 8.9.2 Existing Provision

The housing market for social care purposes is complex, particularly as there is no single organisation or body addressing needs. The majority of housing, for both generalised and specialist needs, is delivered by the private sector. It should be noted that whilst residential care is often thought of as catering for older people, some facilities will cater in part or exclusively for other ages with specific needs.

Figure 36: Existing provision of care accommodation within Huntingdonshire District

Accommodation type	Total number of facilities	Total number of beds	Total number of units
Residential care	19	524	
Nursing care	9	591	
Sheltered Housing	23	37	900
Mainstream housing		14	461
Extra Care housing		3	123
<b>Total</b>		1,169	1,484

Data from the Care Quality Commission Directory and individual providers shows that Huntingdonshire District Council currently has nine nursing homes and 19 residential care homes, with a total capacity of 1,169 bed spaces. In

addition to residential care, there are 1,484 housing units (both general and specialised), offering a range of supportive living measures. The full breakdown of facilities by type and the age group they cater for are set out in Appendix C.

### 8.9.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Cambridgeshire currently has the lowest level of care home provision per capita in the Eastern region, which impacts on both the availability and choice of accommodation. Consultation identified that shortfalls across the county in the form of traditional bed spaces are particularly concentrated in Huntingdonshire and East Cambridgeshire. There are fewer beds in these locations, and it takes more time to place people in accommodation.

The Cambridgeshire Older People Accommodation Strategy states that a significant amount of provision will be required in the county by 2020/21 – if population trends continue. However, there are a number of factors that complicate this accommodation forecast. Many older people want to remain in their own homes and within general needs housing stock. This requires a different types of provision, including design interventions and technology to better support people in their own home. The strategy focuses primarily on supporting independent living, and to avoid the need for as much bed-based care as possible.

Consultation identified that the pressures associated with an ageing population and financial shortfalls cannot be met with the same delivery model as has previously been used. As there is no single provider of accommodation, therefore controlling demand and supply in this way is challenging. It is also difficult to predict the needs and preferences of a future population, particularly in the context of changing lifestyles and circumstances.

### 8.9.4 Infrastructure Requirements

The Cambridgeshire Older People Accommodation Strategy highlights that ensuring sufficient accommodation infrastructure to meet needs is a complex process. There are a number of reasons for this:

- Individual circumstances and preferences are a significant factor in deciding where residents want to live and the type of care they require;
- There are multiple sources of demand; and
- Provision of each affects others, e.g. a range of accommodation specifically designed to promote independent living should reduce need for institutional bed-based care.

Cambridgeshire County Council have modelled future accommodation demand based on the Housing Learning Improvement Network (HLIN) model. This model identifies the estimated scale of mobility problems, personal care difficulties and cognitive impairment. It combines these needs with population forecast of the District population aged over 75, to give a total estimated number of required places. These estimations allow for the shift in policy, with people making more use of alternative accommodation other than residential and nursing care homes.

The standards provided by the HLIN only refer to the over 75 population within the District. This is because consultation with the County Council identified that the majority of residents within residential and nursing care homes are in their

80s, with the 55-75 age bracket more likely to use independent living services. The County Council commission a range of centres and voluntary organisations to help meet the needs of the 55-75 age bracket. These measures extend to partnership working across District councils and the NHS to ensure homes can be easily adapted and fitted to respond to the needs of the older population.

The level of need arising from this model using the HLIN standards appeared to overestimate the required number of bed spaces across the county, suggesting that provision needed to be doubled by 2036. In line with local knowledge and professional judgement, Cambridgeshire County Council reduced these forecasts by 25% to provide a more accurate picture of need. The adjusted forecasts give the following picture of future requirements:

Figure 37: Forecast number of care places required for Huntingdonshire, 2016-2036, as identified through consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council

Forecast Year	Residential Care Places	Nursing Care Places
2016	698	483
2021	902	625
2026	1,166	807
2031	1,326	918
2036	1,497	1,037

It is important to note that the model assumes that the demographic trends remain constant, including the prevalence of dementia, obesity, and other diseases.

Huntingdonshire is likely to see a significant increase in demand for places over the next 5 years. The strategy going forward will focus around providing a choice of options for residents, and ensuring affordability for those requiring specialist care.

The Huntingdonshire District Council Draft Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 identifies a number of proposed locations for residential and nursing care homes, to be delivered as part of new developments within the District. It is expected that adult social care accommodation will be brought forward as part of the housing site allocations, and will go some way towards alleviating pressure across the District. The large majority of specialist housing needs are provided by the private sector. This form of provision will support the delivery of schemes where necessary, and help respond to forecast demand.

The Cambridgeshire County Council Older People's Accommodation Strategy identifies the Hinchingsbrooke health and care campus as an important component of future plans to develop additional accommodation in the region. Assessing future needs within the District however, requires careful consideration of the type of provision, and changing resident needs, alongside the physical number of beds. These additional care places will help alleviate immediate pressures, and ensure new developments are both socially inclusive and responsive local needs.

The Care Act (2014) set out significant changes to the delivery of adult social care services. These include changes to the way people are assessed to ensure decision about the help they receive will consider their wellbeing and future requirements. In addition, there are new rights for people who pay for their own care to ask the Council for an assessment of their needs, and how best to access services.

Consultation identified that a new model of service delivery is being encouraged across the county, based around the further integration of services, building community capacity, early identification and intervention.

## 8.10 Funding Mechanisms

Health and social care are ‘demand-led’ services, that is, if people need help or treatment, it statutorily must be provided to them. Adult Social Care is primarily funded through annual grants made to local authorities from central government. One such example of this grant is the Disabled Facilities Grant, which provides capital and revenue funding. Grants to the County Council cover both the revenue and capital implications of service delivery.

Many Adult Social Care services within the county are delivered by private providers, fulfilling individual contracts let by the County Council. In this regard the County Council operates as a commissioning organisation, utilising its central government funding to fund the provision of the necessary services. The public sector is facing a squeeze on funding. Although funding streams over the next five years are forecast to remain stable, increasing population and the impacts of inflation are likely to put increasing strain on finances.

In light of ongoing funding constraints, the County Council, in partnership with a range of stakeholders, has embarked upon an action plan to help manage demand in the health, social care and housing systems in the short term. The Cambridgeshire Older People Accommodation Strategy (2016) identifies a number of cost saving measures to maintain current levels of service provision against a real terms drop in funding:

- Estates rationalisation;
- Re-development of the existing Hinchingsbrooke Hospital site; and
- Bids to grant funding, such as the NHS England Healthy New Towns Vanguard Programme.

It is considered that this broad package of projects will together enable sufficient operational cost savings to ensure that cost savings will not have an operational impact upon service provision.

## 9 Emergency Services





## 9 Emergency Services

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to delivering infrastructure to support planned housing growth, and ensure settlements are equipped to support the needs of the community.

Draft LP 3 (Contributing to Infrastructure Delivery) states that emergency and essential services are considered when meeting infrastructure requirements associated with growth, and play a role in fulfilling social and economic requirements. The policy states that where evidenced and applicable, the timing and provision of infrastructure will be carefully considered to ensure community needs are met without having adverse impacts.

### 9.1 Police Services

#### 9.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Draft framework for the Police and Crime Plan 2017-2020
- Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan 2015-16
- Consultation with Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Cambridgeshire Constabulary polices the five Cambridgeshire district and Peterborough unitary authority areas, through six policing command units. The local policing delivery model is formed around existing local authority and community safety partnerships boundaries, and delivers services across six local policing areas:

- Cambridge City
- East Cambridgeshire
- Fenland
- Huntingdonshire
- Peterborough
- South Cambridgeshire

The Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Plan 2015-16 sets out the challenges of providing visible community policing against the backdrop of budgetary constraints. The Cambridgeshire Constabulary are therefore undergoing an estate rationalisation programme, to align service delivery with budgetary constraints, including the release of certain back-office functions.

In addition, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Police and Crime Plan 2017-2020 is currently undergoing consultation, with the objective of developing a plan for new and effective ways to deliver policing. The Plan focuses upon four key strategic themes:

- Victims – Safeguarding the vulnerable

- Offenders – Attacking criminality
- Communities – Preventing crime, and reassuring the public
- Transformation – Achieving the best use of resources

### 9.1.2 Existing Provision

There are three local policing teams within the District, located in St Neots, St Ives and Huntingdon.

Figure 38: Police teams in Huntingdonshire District Council

Facility	Location	Type of station
Huntingdon Police Station	Ferrars Road, Huntingdon	Enquiry Office functions available
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Hinchingbrooke Park, Huntingdon	Police Headquarters
St Neots Police Station	Dovehouse Close, St Neots	Enquiry Office functions available
St Ives Police Station	Norris Road, St Ives	Enquiry Office functions available

In addition to police stations, the Cambridgeshire Constabulary have been improving police visibility through the roll-out of Police Contact-Points across the County, typically located within supermarkets.

As part of the estate rationalisation programme, a number of stations have been deemed surplus to requirement, and are no longer required for operational use. Ramsey Police Station was closed in September 2015, with the enquiry office closing a year earlier in 2014. The local policing team receive pre-shift briefings from Huntingdon, and local community contact has been maintained through street surgeries, and a presence in the local library. The Constabulary also identified the Yaxley Police Stations as no longer required for operational uses. Sawtry police station was closed and sold in 2016.

There is an ongoing shift towards hub facilities. In 2014, the Constabulary opened a police-led Victim's Hub in the Hinchingbrooke Park, Huntingdon site, providing a one-stop-shop that assesses the needs of victims, and directs towards the appropriate service. This hub model allows an integrated approach to responding to local policing needs, and draws upon a range of health, wellbeing and social service providers

### 9.1.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Consultation with the Cambridgeshire Constabulary identified that the existing police estate is not always fit for purpose, with ageing infrastructure at the headquarters.

### 9.1.4 Infrastructure Requirements

The growth locations identified for the Plan period will not require additional police infrastructure. Additional need will be met through increasingly flexible

and agile working practices, ongoing police visibility through service points, and a more efficient use of resources.

There are no new police buildings planned in Huntingdonshire, however Cambridgeshire Constabulary are working closely with the Fire service on their accommodation, and how the two organisations can work together to generate efficiencies. There will however be costs associated with this. Investment in custody is required across the County and although the two major centres are in Cambridge and Peterborough, a contribution to infrastructure costs will be required from Huntingdonshire.

Capital expenditure is required to improve and refurbish existing buildings. Such investment will ensure that the buildings can continue to support the increased accommodation pressures as a consequence of growth in Huntingdonshire.

The draft Police and Crime Plan 2017-2020 sets out priorities for delivering future services. A key aim is to deliver improved outcomes and savings through innovation and collaboration, and ensure value for money for taxpayers now and in the future. In order to realise savings, there is a focus on embedding tri-force collaboration with Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. There is also emphasis on working with the Fire Authority to explore the best way for fire and police to work together, and carry forward opportunities arising from the Police and Crime Bill.

The joint constabulary across Cambridgeshire allows local policing teams to draw upon greater resource when required. The future approach to service delivery will focus on efficiency savings in back office functions, to ensure that effective front line services are maintained. The ongoing development of an inclusive and diverse Police Support Volunteer team will support a range of policy activities. This will help extend community outreach and will assist the Constabulary in helping to deliver the best outcomes at the local level.

Consultation with the Cambridgeshire Constabulary identified a shift towards ‘agile working’ practices, to improve efficiencies and financial savings. This model focuses upon technological improvements to allow officers to undertake more responsibilities outside of the traditional office environment, and reduce fixed infrastructure overheads. This model of service provision also increases local police visibility within the community setting.

### 9.1.5 Funding Mechanisms

Police services are overseen by directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners. They are funded from two key sources- central government grant and precept as part of council tax. Both budgets are anticipated to decrease in real terms in the coming years, which police forces have to consider when working out their budgets.

The Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Plan 2015-16 asserts that budgetary pressures are likely to continue in the future. The Police force will therefore need to embrace new ways of working in order to maximise the resources allocated, and maintain police visibility within communities.

A further £6.7m of savings must be found by the end of the financial year 2019/20. There will be an ongoing review of opportunities for collaboration or

restructuring of departments, to help reduce the fixed cost resources such as buildings and maintenance.

## 9.2 Fire and Rescue Services

### 9.2.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire and Rescue Authority Fire Peer Challenge (2014)
- Consultation with Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service (CFRS) serves a population of around 805,000 across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The stations are managed centrally by two group commanders, who are responsible for wholetime and on-call services. The service is currently undergoing an extensive estate review, to identify locations for rationalisation, including shared infrastructure with police services.

There are some shared functions with Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Service, however these are mainly in relation to back office functions as opposed to estates. CFRS are also responsible for mobilising the Suffolk Fire Service, and receive fire calls on their behalf.

### 9.2.2 Existing Provision

There are a number of fire stations within the District, with a range of service hours and functions. Across the service area, CFRS has 28 fire stations and nine specialist support vehicles.

Figure 39: Fire stations and facilities in Huntingdonshire

Facility	Location	Type of station
Yaxley Fire Station	Enterprise Court, Yaxley	On-call station
Huntingdon Fire Station	Hartford Road, Huntingdon	Wholetime station <sup>17</sup>
Kimbolton Fire Station	Thrapston Road, Kimbolton	On-call station
Ramsey Fire Station	Great Whyte, Ramsey	On-call station
St Ives Fire Station	Ramsey Road, St Ives	On-call station
St Neots Fire Station	Huntingdonshire Street, St Neots	Day crewed, 5 days per week
Sawtry Fire Station	Green End Road, Sawtry	On-call station
Service Headquarters	Brampton Road, Huntingdon	Fire Service Headquarters

All stations within the District have an on-call element, however the only permanently crewed stations are located within Cambridge and Peterborough. The quality of fire stations across the District varies. The main operational station

<sup>17</sup> Wholetime (full-time) firefighter shifts include weekends, nights, and public holiday. A normal working week is 42 hours, based on a shift rota of two 9-hour days, followed by two 15-hour nights, followed by four days off duty.

located in Huntingdon has challenges associated with access routes to the main town, and the existing training centre is relatively small.

### 9.2.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Consultation with the CFRS identified that there is no direct correlation between population growth and pressure on fire services. Due to changing regulations and improvements in household safety, fire calls tend to decline as population rises. The Fire Service is however beginning to respond to more medical emergencies in the form of co responding in partnership with the East of England Ambulance Service, which is seeing the Fire Service experience an increase in calls termed special services.

Current infrastructure adequately meets the needs of population, and the fire service maintain good response times.

### 9.2.4 Infrastructure Requirements

No additional infrastructure will be required as a result of identified growth in the Plan period. The future model of service delivery will focus upon the early consultation with developers to ‘design-in’ safety measures. This will involve greater investment at the design phase of housing delivery, to promote savings in the long term. Examples include the fitting of water suppression systems at build stage.

One option being considered for the future delivery of fire services across the District is through co-location with other emergency services. A more centralised setting for emergency services will improve efficiencies and joint working. Consultation also identified a drive to better ensure that resources fit local demand. This includes reducing the size of fire engines, encouraging ‘agile working’ and reduced administration.

### 9.2.5 Funding Mechanisms

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire and Rescue Service has been subject to a spending review by the Home Office, and is required to make savings of around £4.5 million.

The programme of future infrastructure developments and facility upgrades will be self-funded by Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue service, through estate rationalisation and management. The Fire Service also receives some revenue support from Central Government, and receives income from council tax.



## 10 Community Facilities





## 10 Community Facilities

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to maintaining the sustainability, vitality and viability of settlements and individual neighbourhoods. This includes supporting local facilities and services to provide for the needs of the community. Paragraph 6.45 recognises that community facilities are at the heart of a thriving and inclusive society. This is particularly relevant for rural areas, whereby these facilities provide for day-to-day needs.

Draft LP 21 sets out that a proposal for an additional local service or community facility will be supported where it is of a scale to serve local needs without having adverse impacts, and facilitates the use of a building for multiple community functions.

### 10.1 Village and Community Halls

Community facilities and halls cover a range of spaces and centres in the District that serve the community.

The Draft Local Plan sets out the Council's approach to maintaining the sustainability, vitality and viability of settlements and individual neighbourhoods. This includes support local facilities and services to provide for the needs of the community. Paragraph 8.48 recognises that community facilities are at the heart of a thriving and inclusive society. This is particularly relevant for rural areas, whereby these facilities provide for day-to-day needs.

Draft LP 31 sets out that a proposal for an additional local service or community facility will be supported where it is of a scale to serve local needs without having adverse impacts, and facilitates the use of a building for multiple community functions.

#### 10.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Growing Our Communities, Huntingdonshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2028
- Supporting New Communities Strategy (2015)
- Cambridgeshire ACRE
- Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council

The Supporting New Communities Strategy sets out the Cambridgeshire County Council's approach to developing sustainable communities. The Strategy identifies the need to manage demand for services within available resources, by moving away from traditional service delivery, and helping empower communities to become self-sufficient. Key aspects of this strategy are set out below:

- To ensure that infrastructure in new communities is designed to meet the needs of the community both now and in the future

- To support the development of a self-supporting, healthy and resilient community
- To ensure that where people's needs are greater than can be met within community resources they are supported by the right services and are helped to return to independence.

In light of the planned growth across the District throughout the Plan period, there is a need to support new communities within the growing population, alongside existing communities. New resident populations tend to have a particularly high reliance on services located in a community setting.

The Huntingdonshire Sustainable Community Strategy sets out the aspirations of the Huntingdonshire Strategic Partnership for the future development of the District. These include ensuring accessible community facilities, encouraging involvement in local activities, and address the lifestyle needs of all age groups.

### 10.1.2 Existing Provision and Shortfalls in Existing Provision

There are 123 community centres and village halls in the District, to support community activities and meeting places. This provision also extends to spaces available to hire out for community purposes, such as church halls and leisure centres. The full list of community facilities is set out in Appendix D.

There are a number of purpose built facilities in the District, including Loves Farm, St Neots, and Ramsey library, which co-locate a range of community services. Loves Farm House is a new build community centre in St Neots, which opened in 2015, and provides meeting rooms, an office and a garden. There is also a new pre-school facility located on the same site. Consultation did however identify that the quality of community infrastructure varied significantly across the District. It has been recognised that a number of facilities have reached the end of their life, and would require significant renovation, or full replacement.

At many of the proposed growth locations (particularly those expected to receive over 200 dwellings), community provision was considered adequate. Consultation identified that the provision of community facilities within St Ives is likely to be able to absorb demand arising from growth. Similarly, current provision around Ramsey and Upwood remains adequate, and is supported by the Ramsey Neighbourhoods Trust. Little Paxton is also well served in terms of community facilities, and current provision is considered to be adequate for planned growth in this area. There are plans to open a facility in Little Paxton in 2017, which will be suitable for sports and community activities, and include changing rooms, offices, a kitchen and meeting rooms.

St Neots benefits from a new purpose built facility, in addition to a number of other facilities in the area. Huntingdon also has a number of existing community centres including Huntingdon Youth Centre, St Barnabas Church, and Medway Centre which are accessible to the community.

In terms of identified shortfalls in provision across the District, Yaxley was identified as having an ongoing need for improved community facilities. Although community infrastructure exists, the service centre currently lacks an adequate community centre. Further work is needed to review whether existing infrastructure is fit for purpose in meeting local community needs.

### 10.1.3 Infrastructure Requirements

The Huntingdonshire Developer Contributions SPD sets out a policy requirement of 91 sq m of community facility space per additional 1,000 population. Figure 40 below shows the additional community space required as a result of the proposed growth. This shows the newly arising need only as a result of the new developments. Information on existing capacity surpluses and deficits was not available.

The table shows that, across all scenarios, Huntingdon will require the highest level of new community facilities provision, followed by St Neots and St Ives.

Figure 40: Modelled Community centre, village hall and youth centre provision by 2036 (sqm). Newly arising demand only.

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Newly arising need over Plan period (sqm)
SPA	Huntingdon	828.1
	Ramsey	160.5
	St Ives	109.2
	St Neots	110.3
Service Centre	Buckden	18.2
	Fenstanton	63.7
	Kimbolton	9.1
	Sawtry	27.3
	Somersham	36.4
	Warboys	76.1
	Yaxley	36.4
SEL	Alconbury Weald	1519.7
	St Neots East	869.1

The newly arising demand should be considered alongside committed provision associated with new developments. A review of the commitments [at time of IDP preparation] identified provision which will accommodate some of the anticipated need over the Plan period (often as part of a wider package of contributions). The outline planning application for the SEL sites have also committed to delivering community facilities as part of the homes and employment developments.

Figure 41 Committed provision of community facilities associated with developments

Development	Commitment
Alconbury Weald	Mixed use community hub (400sqm as part of Phase One)
Ermine Street (South)	Community building and changing rooms (note: this is a heads of terms agreement only)
St Neots East	300sq m of community space, a financial contribution towards community facilities

The issues highlighted during consultation with the Community Services Department at Huntingdonshire District Council broadly correlate with model outputs in terms of where there is a known need for additional community facilities across the area. Consultation identified that the proposed growth at St Neots East was also identified as an area of high need for additional community facilities. At Brampton Park, proximity to Brampton village is good, and facilities in this area adequate and well managed.

Consultation also identified a possible need for additional community facilities in a number of proposed growth locations including Hinchbrooke Health Campus, to accommodate high density dwellings and shift work.

However, consultation also highlighted the emerging new models of community facility provision. Against a context of challenging financial times and reduced funding sources, there is a demand for innovative new ways to fund delivery. HDC has limited capital to build new facilities themselves and wish to better utilise existing community infrastructure. Partnership working and close working with the community is a priority to establish and deliver the kind of community provision required in different areas across the District. HDC wish to work collaboratively with developers to bringing forward adequate community provision to support sustainable new communities.

Cambridgeshire County Council's Supporting New Communities Strategy sets out four key principles to guide partners in the delivery of future community infrastructure, prioritising:

- **Community building** – Provide opportunities for the community to establish social networks
- **Partnership working** – Work with a range of partners, including District, City and Parish councils, schools, health providers and commissioners, voluntary and community groups
- **Co-location** – Share facilities with other organisations to encourage community cohesions, and provide more convenient and efficient service delivery
- **Innovation** – support, encourage and provide innovative thinking to inspire new approaches to better support communities

The County Council favour co-location of community services as an efficient and collaborative approach to delivery. The Strategy emphasises the importance of facilities offering more than meeting spaces and traditional unmanned village halls. They should instead provide a flexible, safe, and trusted place in the community, presenting the opportunity to connect with support and services.

Ramsey Community Hub at Ramsey Library is an example of this model already operating within the District. The Hub co-locates a wide range of public services for the benefit of the community, including a library, children's centre, a number of Huntingdonshire District Council services, and surgeries for Citizen's Advice Bureau, Highways, Police, Mind, Town Council and Housing. Loves Farm community centre also hosts a number of interest groups including dance classes, the Women's Institute, children's maths clubs and hall hire, and also includes pre-school provision. Future community provision will be required to follow a similar model, where appropriate.

### 10.1.4 Funding Mechanisms

The Supporting New Communities Strategy focusses strongly on working with a range of partners within the community, particularly in the context of budget constraints. A range of funding streams are available to support community facilities, ranging from minor upgrade funds to larger capital costs. Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council identified a small funding stream from the Council's Community Chest, which is available for minor upgrades and interventions. For larger funding streams to cover capital costs, the National Lottery provide a number of funding opportunities. In addition to these sources, Cambridgeshire County Council has set up a Communities Innovation Fund, initially worth £1 million, to help community organisations to invest in sustainable and cost effective solutions.

Developer contributions play a significant role in financing and delivering community facilities as part of new growth, and are assessed on a case by case basis. The SPD enables contributions to be sought from developments of 200+ units, which could assist in providing additional community facilities to support the growing population. Additional community facility provision may still be required in areas where developments fall below the 200 homes threshold, particularly in areas where existing provision has limited capacity. In these instances, other funding would need to be sought by the local community, including the CIL 'meaningful proportion' where the Town/Parish council decides what the money is spent on following engagement with the local community.

Consultation also identified an increasing interest in opportunities for commercialisation, and developing more sophisticated forms of community management and funding.









## 11 Sports Facilities

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Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to supporting healthy and sustainable communities across the District. Delivering recreation and leisure infrastructure requires both sustainable and suitable locations, and is essential in mitigating impacts associated with growth.

Draft LP 3 (Contributing to Infrastructure Delivery) states that the timing of provision will be carefully considered to ensure that infrastructure and supporting facilities are in place before development is occupied. Paragraph 4.44 further states how adequate infrastructure, including sports and leisure facilities, contribute to the social sustainability of growing communities.

Draft LP 32 (Protection of Open Space) outlines policy to protect against the loss of open space, outdoor recreation facilities and other spaces of local amenity which may be used for sporting use. Paragraph 8.26 references the Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21, which identifies a number of sports facilities across the District that need to be maintained due to an identified strategic need.

The provision of sports infrastructure within the District covers both indoor and outdoor facilities, and includes public and private services. Current participation in sports across the District remains marginally higher than the national average. The Sport England Active People Survey (2016) indicated that 37.1% of the over 14 population in Huntingdonshire participate in sport at least once a week. This shows a slightly higher participation rate than the national average of 36.5%.

The District is host to a number of strategic facilities, including the One Leisure centres, Huntingdon Gymnastics Club, Grafham Water Centre, St Neots Table Tennis Club and Hemingford Sports Pavilion.

### 11.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Sports Facilities Standards Report 2007-2020, Huntingdonshire District Council (2008)
- Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
- Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council

The aspiration for sports provision across the District is to deliver a wide range of benefits, such as improving the quality of life for communities and achieving wider health and wellbeing objectives.

Consultation confirmed that overall the current provision of sports facilities across the District is good, however a number of strategic issues have been identified. It was noted that in some instances, existing facilities are ageing, and are increasingly under operational pressure as a result of the growing population. The Sport England Active People Survey (2016) identified a decline in satisfaction with sports facilities in the District, from 75.3% to 65.3% since 2007.

Access to sports facilities varies due to the rural nature of the District. The Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21 sets out that many of the main sports

facilities are located along main bus routes. However, the rural nature of the District makes it a challenge to ensure access to participation opportunities. In addition, not all facilities are available on a ‘pay and play’ basis. The Sports Facilities Standards Report 2007-2020 (2008) stresses the importance of increasing public access to sports facilities, by encouraging community pay and play at existing facilities.

The Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016 – 2021 categorises indoor facilities into the following types of provision:

- Sports halls – Multi-purpose, and allows for a wide range of indoor activities
- Swimming Pools
- Health and Fitness facilities
- Indoor bowls
- Artificial Turf Pitches

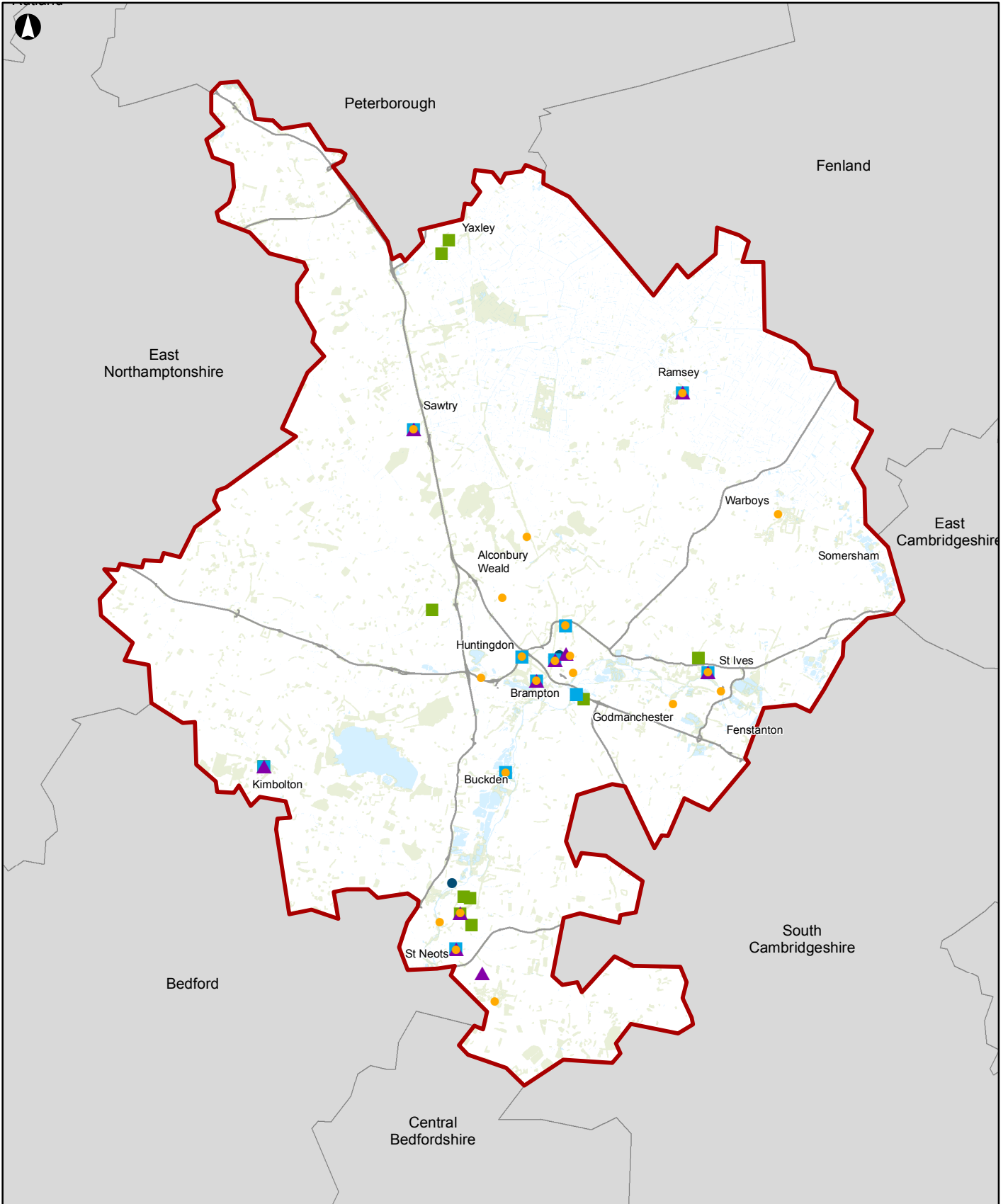
### 11.1.2 Existing Provision and Shortfalls in Existing Provision

The Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21 assess current sports infrastructure provision, within the wider context of future planned growth associated with the emerging Plan. The Strategy models current provision against adopted policy standards, to provide a narrative on current provision. In addition, forecast surplus and deficits have also been modelled based on the assumption that the District’s population will increase to 209,000 people, to identify infrastructure requirements to ensure policy compliance until 2036.

The Strategy sets out the existing provision of sports facilities in the District (Figure 42). This source has been supplemented by Sport England’s Active Places Power tool, where appropriate.

Figure 42: Current indoor sports facility provision

Facility	Provision
Sports Halls	10 Sports Halls (including both two and three court facilities)
Indoor swimming pool	12 pools
Indoor Bowls	14 rinks
Synthetic Turf Pitches	15 pitches
Fitness Stations	603 stations



**Legend**

- ▲ Sports Halls
- Health and Fitness
- Swimming Pools
- Artificial Turf Pitches
- Indoor Bowls
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

P1	April 2017	DE	AR	AR
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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Client  
**Huntingdonshire District Council**

Job Title  
**Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

**Indoor Sports Facilities**

Scale at A4

**1:250,000**

Job No <b>N/A</b>	Drawing Status <b>Issue</b>
Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	
Issue <b>P1</b>	

### 11.1.3 Sports Halls:

Sports halls are multi-purpose facilities, and can accommodate a wide range of indoor activities. This flexibility of space is an important part of ensuring long term viability. There are currently 10 main sports halls in operation across the District<sup>18</sup>, providing a total of 41 badminton courts. There is a relatively even spread of sports hall facilities across the District, with the largest availability in the most densely populated areas.

Figure 43: Number of sports halls, and associated badminton courts in Huntingdonshire

Location	Number of sports halls	Area (m2) <sup>19</sup>
St Neots	2	1,500
Huntingdon	3	1,986
St Ives	2	858
Kimbolton	1	522
Ramsey	1	405
Sawtry	1	486
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,757</b>

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) reports Huntingdonshire as having a lower average number of courts per 10,000 population, compared to both the national average, and the East of England average. In addition to this lower level of provision, current facilities are operating at around 90% capacity, compared to a national average of 72.3%. This demonstrates the overall undersupply of sports hall and courts in the District.

Figure 44 Identified current and future deficits in sports hall provision, as stated in the Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21

Facility type	Current required Level (based on standards)	Current Surplus/ Deficit	Future <sup>20</sup> required level (based on standards)	Forecast Deficit/ Surplus
Sports Hall (all provision)	9,098 sq m	-2,335 sq m	9,912 sq m	-3,149 sq m

The Strategy identifies a deficit of sports hall facilities both now and in the future, with infrastructure currently operating below policy standards.

### 11.1.4 Indoor Swimming Pools

Swimming is one of the most popular sports for residents in the District. There are currently 12 indoor swimming pools, with a mixture of both public and private membership. The geographical distribution of existing facilities across the District is good, with a particularly high concentration around Huntingdon.

<sup>18</sup> The Huntingdonshire Sports Strategy 2016-2021 identifies 11 Sports Hall, however Sport England Active Places Power showed that one of the facilities is no longer in operation.

<sup>19</sup> Area estimates sourced from Active Places Power, Sport England

<sup>20</sup> The future required level of infrastructure refers to needs after the five year Strategy period.

Figure 45: Location and number of indoor swimming pools in Huntingdonshire

Location	Number of pools
Buckden	1
Godmanchester	1
Huntingdon	5
Kimbolton	1
Ramsey	1
Sawtry	1
St Ives	1
St Neots	1

Although Huntingdonshire has a lower provision of water space per 10,000 population than both the national and East of England average, the Strategy identifies that there is a current surplus of swimming pool provision in the District. As with sports halls, the percentage of overall capacity that swimming pools are operating at (87.7%) is also higher than the national average (64.8%). Although the Strategy identifies a forecast deficit of indoor swimming facilities, it is important to note that smaller facilities can play an important role within relatively rural districts such as Huntingdonshire.

Figure 46: Identified current and future deficits in swimming pool provision, as stated in the Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21

Facility type	Current required Level (based on standards)	Current Surplus/ Deficit	Future required level (based on standards)	Forecast Deficit/ Surplus
Swimming Pool (all provision)	1,948 sq m	135 sq m	2,122 sq m	-39 sq m

Although the strategy identifies that there is currently a surplus of provision, it is expected that the growing population of the District will result in a small future deficit.

### 11.1.5 Artificial Turf Pitches:

Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs) are playing an increasingly key role in providing facilities for training and competitions across the District. There are two types of ATP within Huntingdonshire, which include Sand Dressed, and Third Generation. Sand Dressed surfaces are partially filled with sand, and are usually used for lower impact games. Third Generation pitches use longer fibres, combining rubber and sand fill to offer an improved performance.

There are currently nine full size pitches, and six small size pitches which offer good training opportunities. This type of sports facility has grown significantly in number over the past seven years, particularly with the rise of Third Generation pitches.

Figure 47: Location and number of artificial turf pitches in HDC

Location	Number of Full Size ATPs	Surface
Huntingdon	1	Third Generation
Kimbolton	2	Sand Dressed
St Ives	2	Third Generation, Sand Dressed
St Neots	3	Third Generation (x2), 1 Sand Dressed (x1)
Yaxley	1	Third Generation
Location	Number of Training Size ATPs	Surface
Alconbury	1	Third Generation
Huntingdon	1	Third Generation
Ramsey	1	Sand Dressed
Sawtry	1	Sand Dressed
St Neots	1	Sand Dressed
Yaxley	1	Third Generation

The coverage of Artificial Turf Pitches in the District is high, and consultation confirmed that provision is considered to be adequate. It is important to note however that community access to full sized or 3G facilities remains varied across the District, and could be improved by a facility in Ramsey and Sawtry. The District is well served in terms of ATP facilities, with both a current and forecast surplus of provision.

Figure 48: Identified current and future deficits in ATP provision, as stated in the Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21

Facility type	Current required Level (based on standards)	Current Surplus/ Deficit	Future required level (based on standards)	Forecast Deficit/ Surplus
Artificial Turf Pitches	7 pitches	2	8 pitches	1

### 11.1.6 Indoor Bowls:

There are two indoor bowls sites in the District at Huntingdon Indoor Bowls Club and St Neots and District Indoor Bowls Club. Indoor Bowls facilities are considered to be particularly important given the ageing profile of the District's population, and forms a key part of the local sporting offer. The two facilities are within a 20-30 minute drive time for the majority of the population. Indoor bowls provision is considered to provide an adequate level of infrastructure. The District is well served in terms of Indoor Bowls facilities, with both a current and forecast surplus of provision.

Figure 49 Identified current and future deficits in Indoor Bowls provision, as stated in the Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21

Facility type	Current required Level (based on standards)	Current Surplus/ Deficit	Future required level (based on standards)	Forecast Deficit/ Surplus
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	standards)	Deficit	standards)	
Indoor bowls	8.9 rinks	5	9.7 rinks	4

### 11.1.7 Health and Fitness:

Health and fitness facilities provide an important contribution to the wellbeing of the District, particularly as encouraging healthy lifestyles can help to reduce pressure and costs on local health services.

Huntingdonshire District Council operate a chain of leisure facilities called One Leisure, forming the largest provider of Impression Fitness Studios. The One Leisure facilities are managed by the Council, which includes the maintenance and renovation of the facilities. There are five One Leisure centres across the District, located in:

- Huntingdon
- Ramsey
- St Ives (indoor and outdoor)
- St Neots
- Sawtry

Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council identified that the quality of facilities is good, particularly as the leisure centres have received around £4m of investment over the past four years. Overall, there is currently a good range and even distribution of health and fitness infrastructure in the District.

Figure 50: Location and number of health and fitness centres in Huntingdonshire, where information is available (Sport England, individual providers).

Location	Site Name	Access
Abbotsley	Abbotsley Golf Hotel	Private
Alconbury Weald	Alconbury Weald	Private
Buckden	Buckden Marina Ltd	Private
Brampton	Holiday Inn Fitness Centre	Private
Hemingford Grey	Hemingford Pavilion	Private
Huntingdon	Hinchingbrooke School	Education
Huntingdon	Huntingdon Boat Club	Private
Huntingdon	Huntingdon Marriot Hotel	Private
Huntingdon	Huntingdon Regional College	Private
Huntingdon	One Leisure - Huntingdon	Public
Huntingdon	Sports Direct - Huntingdon	Private
Pidley	Lakeside Lodge	Private
Ramsey	One Leisure - Ramsey	Public
Sawtry	One Leisure - Sawtry	Public
St Ives	Dolphin Fitness Suite	Private
St Ives	One Leisure – St Ives (indoor)	Public



Location	Site Name	Access
St Ives	Quo Vadis	Private
St Neots	Hanleys Muscle & fitness	Private
St Neots	Longsands Academy	Education
St Neots	One Leisure	Public
St Neots	Snap	Private

Figure 51 Identified current and future deficits in health and fitness provision, as stated in the Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21

Facility type	Current required Level (based on standards)	Current Surplus/ Deficit	Future required level (based on standards)	Forecast Deficit/ Surplus
Health & Fitness	640 stations	-37 stations	697 stations	-94 stations

The Strategy identifies a provision deficit of fitness facilities both now and in the future, with infrastructure currently operating below policy standards.

Consultation identified that there is planned redevelopment to the Huntingdon One Leisure health and fitness facilities, to improve the operation of services and accommodate increased demand. This facility upgrade is expected to be funded through Huntingdonshire District Council capital investment.

### 11.1.8 Infrastructure Requirements

The Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21 identifies a number of gaps in the current provision of sports infrastructure. Consultation identified that the responsibility for accommodating this shortfall in provision is shared across a number of partners, including the Local Authority, Cambridgeshire County Council, Parish and Town Councils, Schools and Academy trusts, local sports clubs, private sports organisations, businesses and developers.

In order to estimate the number of sports facilities required to serve the additional population expected over the Plan period, the standards set out in Figure 52 have been used, taken from the Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21. Based on expected additional population only (and not taking into account existing capacity or shortfall noted above), the requirements for additional sports facilities across the District are shown in Figure 53.

Consultation indicated which facilities are a priority for local communities, and ensure that new provision is planned in the most suitable and appropriate locality. Future delivery should be mindful of the indoor sports infrastructure already in place which may be able to accommodate some of the demand generated by the new developments.

Figure 52: Indoor Sports Facilities Standards

Infrastructure	Standard	Per	Source
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Infrastructure	Standard	Per	Source
Sports Halls	51.2 sq metres	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Swimming Pools	10.96 sq metres	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Indoor Bowls Rinks	0.05 rinks	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Artificial Turf Pitch	0.04 turf pitch	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Fitness Stations	3.6 stations	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Changing Facilities	1 facility	2,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21

Figure 53: Modelled indoor sports provision to 2036. Newly arising demand only.

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period
SPA	Huntingdon	Sports halls	465.9 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	99.7 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0.5 rinks
		Artificial turf pitch	0.5 pitches
		Fitness stations	32.8 stations
		Changing facilities	4.6 facilities
	Ramsey	Sports halls	90.3 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	19.3 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0.1 rinks
		Artificial turf pitch	0.1 pitches
		Fitness stations	6.4 stations
		Changing facilities	0.9 facilities
	St Ives	Sports halls	61.4 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	13.2 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0.1 rinks
		Artificial turf pitch	0
		Fitness stations	4.3 stations
		Changing facilities	0.6 facilities
	St Neots	Sports halls	62.1 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	13.3 sqm

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period
Service Centres		Indoor bowls	0.1 rinks
		Artificial turf pitch	0
		Fitness stations	4.4 stations
		Changing facilities	0.6 facilities
	Buckden	Sports halls	10.2 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	2.2 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0
		Artificial turf pitch	0
		Fitness stations	0.7 stations
		Changing facilities	0.1 facilities
	Fenstanton	Sports halls	35.8 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	7.7 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0
		Artificial turf pitch	0
		Fitness stations	2.5 sqm
		Changing facilities	0.4 facilities
	Kimbolton	Sports halls	5.1 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	1.1 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0
		Artificial turf pitch	0
		Fitness stations	0.4 stations
		Changing facilities	0.1 facilities
	Sawtry	Sports halls	15.4 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	3.3 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0
		Artificial turf pitch	0
		Fitness stations	0.7 stations
		Changing facilities	0.2 facilities
Somersham	Sports halls	20.5 sqm	
	Indoor swimming pool	4.4 sqm	
	Indoor bowls	0	
	Artificial turf pitch	0	
	Fitness stations	1.4 stations	
	Changing facilities	0.2 facilities	
Warboys	Sports halls	42.8 sqm	
	Indoor swimming pool	8.7 sqm	
	Indoor bowls	0	

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period
		Artificial turf pitch	0
		Fitness stations	3.0 stations
		Changing facilities	0.4 facilities
	Yaxley	Sports halls	20.5 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	4.4 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0
		Artificial turf pitch	0
		Fitness stations	1.4 stations
		Changing facilities	0.2 facilities
SEL	Alconbury Weald	Sports halls	855 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	183 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0.8 rinks
		Artificial turf pitch	0.8 pitches
		Fitness stations	60.1 stations
		Changing facilities	8.4 facilities
	St Neots East	Sports halls	489 sqm
		Indoor swimming pool	104.7 sqm
		Indoor bowls	0.5 rinks
		Artificial turf pitch	0.4 pitches
		Fitness stations	34.4 stations
		Changing facilities	4.8 facilities

The modelling outputs provide a good indication of the required sports provision need over the Plan period. They should however be read in conjunction with outlined committed developments identified in Figure 54. There are some commitments in place to deliver indoor sports provision through existing planning permissions, particularly as part of the larger development sites.

Figure 54: Committed indoor sports facilities associated with new development

Settlement	Development	Commitment
St Neots SPA	Papermill Lock, Little Paxton	Provision of 1,050 sqm of sports hall with accompanying changing facilities
Huntingdon SPA	Ermine Street	Provision of a changing facility to accommodate 4 teams (322 sqm)
Huntingdon SPA	Ermine Street/Edison Bell Way	Contribution towards sports facilities

The priority for increasing access to sports facilities is to prioritise expanding ‘pay and play’ access to existing facilities, before additional facilities are built. The Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21 recognises the importance of informal sports provision and open space in promoting sports participation in communities. Flexibility of space is an important part of ensuring the long term viability of sports infrastructure, allowing opportunities to adapt to changing trends and use requirements.

The future provision of indoor sports infrastructure will focus around identifying partnerships, particularly those with schools, sports clubs and National Governing Bodies.

A number of interventions have been identified to help ‘plug the gap’ of existing shortfalls, and will in turn support growth in the area by catering for more users. Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council identified plans to provide a new cricket pitch at Alconbury Weald. In addition, there are plans to upgrade both the St Neots and Huntingdon One Leisure centres. These upgrades include renovations to the swimming pool and fitness facilities at the Huntingdon One Leisure, and the replacement of the synthetic turf pitch at St Neots One Leisure. These projects have not yet commenced, however will be funded by Huntingdonshire District Council and Sport England, and will help to accommodate future needs.

Developer contributions are expected to provide funding to improve the Huntingdon Bowls Club facilities, along with developing new pitches at Ramsey Colts. To date, developer contributions have funded the Loves Farm, St Neots 3G pitch and community changing facilities, and the Ferndale Sports Pitches and pavilion in Yaxley.

## 11.2 Outdoor Sports Facilities

The Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21 sets out the role and provision of outdoor sports facilities within the District.

The provision of outdoor sports facilities can be split into the following types:

- Football pitches
- Rugby pitches
- Cricket pitches
- Tennis courts
- Netball courts
- Outdoor bowls
- Golf
- Athletics

This categorisation is consistent with Huntingdonshire District Council’s Sports Facilities Standards Report 2007-2020 (2008). The report identifies that levels of participation in sport and physical activity in the District remain high, with over 50% of the population aged over 16 participating in some form of activity.

### 11.2.1.1 Existing Provision

Figure 55: Current outdoor sports facility provision, as set out in the Sports and Leisure Strategy 2016-21

Facility	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Football	79 Adult/ Senior Pitches 48 Junior Football 32 Mini-Soccer
Rugby (Union & League)	23 Adult/ Senior Pitches 8 Junior
Cricket pitches	41 pitches
Tennis Courts	93 courts
Netball Courts	46 courts
Outdoor bowls	18 rinks
Golf	13 courses (including 18 hole, 9 hole and 5 hole courses)
Athletics	1 track (6 lanes)

### 11.2.1.2 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

There is limited information currently available on the capacity or operational use of outdoor sports facilities in the District. Consultation identified that a playing pitch strategy is required to further assess current provision and future needs of outdoor facilities. Forecast modelling has been used to provide an indication of current shortfall and future requirements arising as a result of planned growth.

### 11.2.1.3 Infrastructure Requirements

The Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21 identifies a number of gaps in current provision. The full extent of these gaps will be identified through a playing pitch strategy. Consultation identified that the responsibility for filling these gaps in provision is shared across many organisations, including Huntingdonshire District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, Parish and Town Councils, Schools and academies, local sports clubs, private sports clubs and organisations, and developers.

Both the Strategy and consultation recommended that a full Playing Pitch Strategy review is undertaken, in order to fully assess current provision and future needs. It should be noted that formal provision is only considered adequate if the necessary ancillary facilities are in place, to ensure the facility is fit for purpose. This should not however detract from the important role served by more informal pitches across the District. A Playing Pitch Strategy would help to indicate which facilities are currently 'fit for purpose', and those which would require off site developer contributions to bring them up to standard.

Although the Sports and Leisure Strategy 2016-21 identifies a number of interventions to improve provision, consultation confirmed that the majority of identified projects and upgrades are to address current deficiencies. These will in turn help to support growth in the area, as more users will be catered for. To ensure the complete Plan period has been covered however, forecast modelling

has been used to indicate the likely outdoor sports requirements for the Plan period to ensure policy compliance, using the standards set out in Figure 56.

Figure 56: Outdoor sports facilities standards, HDC Developer Contributions Guide (2011)

Infrastructure	Standard	Per
Synthetic pitches	0.04 STP	1,000 population
Grass pitches	1.61 ha	1,000 population
Outdoor tennis courts	0.45	1,000 population
Outdoor bowling green	1 rink	1,000 population
Water sports centre	1 facility	40,000 population
Active places/outdoor gyms	1 facility	1,000 population

Figure 57 Future outdoor sports provisions to 2036. Newly arising demand only.

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period
SPA	Huntingdon	Synthetic turf pitch	0.4 pitches
		Grass pitches	14.7 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	4.1 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	9.1 rinks
		Water sports centre	0.2 facilities
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	9.1 facilities
	Ramsey	Synthetic turf pitch	0.1 pitches
		Grass pitches	2.8 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0.8 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	1.8 rinks
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	1.8 facilities
	St Ives	Synthetic turf pitch	0
		Grass pitches	1.9 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0.5 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	1.2 rinks
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	1.2 facilities
	St Neots	Synthetic turf pitch	0
		Grass pitches	2.0 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0.5 courts
Outdoor bowling green		1.2 rinks	

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	1.2 facilities
Service Centre	Buckden	Synthetic turf pitch	0
		Grass pitches	0.3 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0.1 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	0.2 rinks
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	0.2 facilities
	Fenstanton	Synthetic turf pitch	0
		Grass pitches	1.1 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0.3 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	0.7 rinks
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	0.7 facilities
	Kimbolton	Synthetic turf pitch	0
		Grass pitches	0.2 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0
		Outdoor bowling green	0.1 rinks
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	0.1 facilities
	Sawtry	Synthetic turf pitch	0
		Grass pitches	0.5 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0.1 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	0.3 rinks
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	0.3 facilities
Somersham	Synthetic turf pitch	0	
	Grass pitches	0.6 ha	
	Outdoor tennis courts	0.2 courts	
	Outdoor bowling green	0.4 rinks	
	Water sports centre	0	
	Active places/ outdoor gyms	0.4 facilities	
Warboys	Synthetic turf pitch	0	



Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period
		Grass pitches	1.3 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0.4 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	0.8 rinks
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	0.8 facilities
	Yaxley	Synthetic turf pitch	0
		Grass pitches	0.6 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	0.2 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	0.4 rinks
		Water sports centre	0
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	0.4 facilities
SEL	Alconbury Weald	Synthetic turf pitch	0.7 pitches
		Grass pitches	26.9 ha
		Outdoor tennis courts	7.5 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	16.7 rinks
		Water sports centre	0.4 facilities
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	16.7 facilities
	St Neots East	Synthetic turf pitch	0.4 pitches
		Grass pitches	15.4 pitches
		Outdoor tennis courts	4.3 courts
		Outdoor bowling green	9.6 rinks
		Water sports centre	0.2 facilities
		Active places/ outdoor gyms	9.6 facilities

Figure 58: Committed outdoor sports facilities

Settlement	Development	Commitment
St Neots SPA	Papermill Lock, Little Paxton	Provision of a sports pitch, and other sports facilities
St Ives SPA	St Ives West – Houghton Grange	Contribution towards outdoor sports facilities
Huntingdon SPA	Alconbury Weald	Sports provision

## 11.3 Funding Mechanisms

Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council identified upgrades and additional provision of sports facilities are funded externally where possible, utilising grants available from Sport England.

There are a number of examples across the District of successful use of developer contributions to provide or enhance both indoor and outdoor sports facilities. These examples include the Huntingdon Bowls club, pitches in Ramsey, Loves Farm Third Generation pitch and community changing facilities. There are also examples in the District of S106 funding supplemented by funding from the National Lottery, including Ferndale Sports Pitches and Pavilion, and pitches and changing rooms at the St Ives One Leisure facility.



## 12 Green Infrastructure and Open Space



## 12 Green Infrastructure and Open Space

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### 12.1 Green Infrastructure

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the role that provision and enhancement of strategic green infrastructure has in achieving the spatial strategy. Paragraph 4.22 states the Council's approach to protecting and enhancing Huntingdonshire's green infrastructure for the benefit of biodiversity and local residents for recreational uses.

Draft LP 2 (Green Infrastructure) states that a proposal will be expected to protect and enhance existing green infrastructure, or create and strengthen links. The policy identifies a number of priority areas, including the Great Fen, the Great Ouse, the Nene Valley and Grafham Water. The Great Fen in particular is identified as a strategically important project, with guidance in place to help balance tourism and nature conservation requirements.

Proposals will be expected to positively contribute towards preserving these sites, and helping deliver their strategic objectives.

The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011) defines Green Infrastructure (GI) as a strategic, multi-functional network of public green spaces and routes, landscapes, biodiversity and heritage. It includes a wide range of elements, such as country parks, wildlife habitats, rights of way, commons and greens, nature reserves, waterways and bodies of water, and historic landscapes and monuments. This network links communities with the countryside, and increases public access to green space.

#### 12.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011)
- The Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area report (2015)
- Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council
- Consultation with the Great Fen

The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011) sets out how GI can be used to achieve a number of objectives, including reversing the decline of biodiversity, mitigating the impacts of climate change, promoting sustainable economic growth and supporting healthy lifestyles. The strategy identified a 'Strategic Network' of GI priorities at a county-wide level, designed to offer connectivity, and to link with existing provision outside Cambridgeshire.

Huntingdonshire District Council is rural by nature, with large expanses of countryside, low lying fen land to the north east and managed open space forming a network between the urban spaces. The District has a number of strategic destination sites, including Grafham Water, Hinchingsbrooke Country Park, Paxton Pits Nature Reserve, and Brampton Wood SSSI. The Ouse Valley Way forms a key green corridor alongside the River Ouse, with 26 miles of it running through Huntingdonshire District.

The District has a clear ambition in relation to future development and preservation of GI. The Great Fen, a partnership organisation between the Environment Agency (EA), HDC, Middle Level Commissioners, Natural England and the Wildlife Trust, is a major habitat restoration project. The 50 year scheme will create 3,700ha of wetland between Huntingdon and Peterborough, and will connect Holme and Woodwalton Fen. The aim is to consolidate and link habitats in the District, and explore opportunities surrounding flood alleviation and carbon storage.

### 12.1.2 Existing Provision

The District is host to a number of ecological landscape networks, each hosting a number of different GI features:

- **River Nene and River Nene Washes:** this area is flat and low lying, consisting of highly productive agricultural land, including flood meadows and floodplain grazing marsh. The Nene acts as a movement corridor for both people and wildlife.
- **Ramsey and the Great Fen:** this area includes Woodwalton and Holme Fens, and forms a belt of ancient woodland to the north of Alconbury. The area forms a key network of GI linking Huntingdon, Ramsey and Peterborough.
- **Grafham Water and the surrounding ancient woodlands:** this area hosts a diverse range of biodiversity.
- **Great Ouse:** This area includes the Ouse Valley (largest component of the GI network), Ouse Washes and the Old West River. Within the District, it encompasses the market towns of St Neots with its extensive green corridor, Huntingdon, and St Ives, and links with surrounding authorities such as Bedfordshire and Norfolk. Traditional floodplain meadows, former gravel pits and floodplain grazing marsh form the main components of the ecological network.

There are a number of GI features within these strategic networks, including the Hinchbrooke Country Park, Holt Island and Paxton Pitts. The District also hosts a number of woodlands, including ancient woodlands at Grafham Water and Brampton Wood, the woodland string at Sawtry, Abbotsley Wood, Brampton Wood, and Monks Wood National Nature Reserve.

### 12.1.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Huntingdonshire District is rural by nature, and has high levels of green infrastructure provision, for a district of its size. Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011), along with responses to the consultation, identified some known areas of deficit, particularly in relation to connections and linkages in the existing network.

Access to Grafham Water was considered a weakness in the current GI network, requiring an eastern link over the A1 to enhance access from the populated areas in the Ouse Valley. This was considered particularly important as Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are currently compromised by the obstruction of the A1. It was also noted that the Ouse Valley way has deteriorated in quality, due to intensive use and limited resource availability.

Shortfalls were also identified between the Barford Road Pocket Park and St Neots Common, which require improved connections to link existing provision within the network. Although St Neots benefits from access to parks, consultation identified that St Neots East lacks both quantity and quality of GI provision.

Huntingdon has good access to the GI network and parks, however to the north of the town, there is limited green space provision. St Ives has similarly good access to the river valley, however areas to the north of the town also have limited access to green space provision.

Consultation also identified that Ramsey experiences limited access to local provision, despite being near the wider strategic network and Great Fen. There is a need to address the deficiency of green space in these areas.

There are also deficiencies in the quality of green infrastructure, particularly in the Ouse Valley, where the ecological quality of the network and floodplain meadows in particular is severely degraded. Many of the woodland networks, around Grafham Wood and along the fen-edge would also benefit from better and more co-ordinated management.

#### 12.1.4 Infrastructure Requirements

There is no current ‘standard’ in relation to the provision of GI. Consultation with the Great Fen identified that this initiative will continue to enhance both the quantity and quality of the network as projects progress. It is important to note that some parts of the GI network are privately owned, which in turn influences the ability to enhance. In light of planned growth, future provision will need to focus around both the quality and quantity of available spaces, to ensure there is an appropriate range of experiences for residents to enjoy.

The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011) sets out that key challenges going forward will be the timely provision of adequate and appropriate infrastructure to meet rising demands. Areas of focus will include the Great Fen, Grafham Water/ Brampton Woods and the Great Ouse valley.

A number of projects have already contributed to enhancing the quality of the network, including the Grafham / Brampton Woodland Linkage Project, and the St Neots Green Corridor Project, though progress in recent years has stalled. The Great Fen project will continue to contribute to the network, including the future provision for walking and cycling infrastructure, to serve the surrounding communities. The Great Fen masterplan also sets out future aspirations of becoming a ‘Green Tourism’ destination, which will ensure supporting tourist infrastructure is in place.

However, the strategy identifies that additional GI provision could be required in association with the St Ives Western Expansion, in the form of expanding Houghton meadows to link with other areas such as Houghton Grange and Holt Island. There is also an identified need for an access route from Huntingdon to the Great Fen, connecting villages to GI and providing easily accessible information points.

Consultation outlined a number of key priorities for GI in the District, to be considered in line with planned growth. To support planned growth at Alconbury Weald, there are aspirations to connect PRow to the Great Fen to the north of the site, and link in to the Ouse Valley to the South. Improved woodland linkages to



the south of Grafham Water would also be required to enhance access to this part of the network. It was also noted that improved management of visitor pressures at Portholme Meadow SAC / SSSI and Brampton Wood SSSI would be required to accommodate population growth, including the provision of suitable alternative natural greenspaces within or closer to developments, to reduce recreational impacts and help address declines in the quality of these sites. The expansion of Hinchbrooke Country Park represents one option to achieve this.

## 12.2 Open Space

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to protecting against the loss of open space, outdoor recreational facilities, allotments and areas of garden land that provide amenity value. The Draft Plan recognises that the current network of open spaces and recreation facilities makes a significant contribution to the character and setting of settlements, along with community wellbeing.

Draft LP 32 (Protection of Open Space) states that a proposal that would lead to the whole or partial loss open space will only be supported if justified by an assessment, alternative provision is provided or compensation provides a net benefit to the community. Proposals will be expected to include new open space, and to provide or improve connections to nearby open spaces and green infrastructure.

## 12.3 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Open Space Strategy for Huntingdonshire 2011-2016
- Needs Analysis of Green Space & Play Provision (2016) – Development Priorities
- Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council

Open space provides many positive benefits to communities, and can help meet policy aspirations such as improved health and wellbeing, biodiversity restoration and socio-economic regeneration. Open spaces should promote accessibility for residents, with particular emphasis on active modes of transport such as walking and cycling. This can contribute to the quality of life of both visitors and residents.

Huntingdonshire has a number of key open space assets, including Hinchbrooke Country Park, Spring Common, Stukeley Meadows Local Nature Reserve, Priory Park and Paxton Pits. Public consultation set out in the Open Space Strategy for Huntingdonshire 2011-2016 identifies a high level of satisfaction with the open spaces across the District, particularly natural and semi-natural areas. Open spaces in the District are also well used by residents, with high visitor numbers.

Open spaces vary in their size and offer, and can support a range activities for people of all ages. The Open Space Strategy for Huntingdonshire 2011-2016 organises open space into the following typologies:

- Informal Open Space (Parks & Gardens, Natural Open Space, Amenity Green Space)
- Provision for Children & Young People
- Outdoor Sports Facilities (this infrastructure has been assessed in the sports facilities section)
- Allotments and Community Gardens
- Green Corridors
- Civic Spaces
- Cemeteries and Churchyards

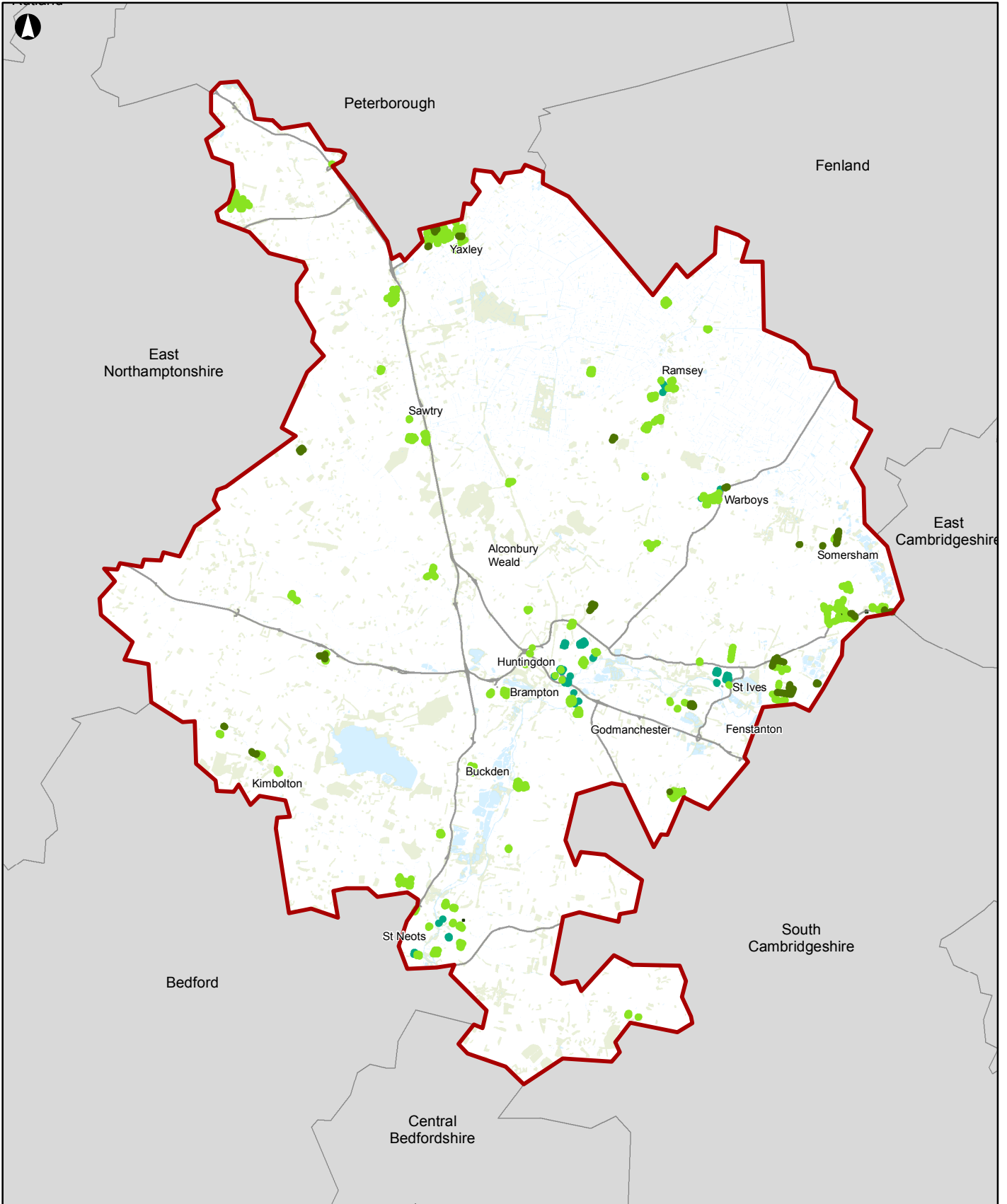
The classification of open spaces remains challenging due to the multifunctional nature and uses of spaces. The Open Space strategy classifies spaces according to ‘primary purpose’, to acknowledge dual uses of provision, and to avoid duplication in the assessment. It should be noted that one limitation of using this classification system is that the absolute quantity of some open space types may be under-recorded.

## 12.4 Existing Provision and Shortfalls in Existing Provision

In 2016, Huntingdonshire District Council undertook a Needs Analysis of Green Spaces & Play Provision, which consolidates known shortfalls in provision across the District. The Study does not provide a comprehensive review of all settlements, however does identify shortfalls and deficits for the four SPA growth areas, along with some of the service centres. For a complete overview of existing open space provision and shortfalls, further work will be required to assess the settlements of Buckden, Fenstanton, Kimbolton, Somersham and Warboys. Indicative modelling based on policy standards has been used to identify newly arising need for these settlements.

The Needs Analysis sets out an overview of provision to identify key needs across Huntingdonshire, and in turn prioritise development projects for green space and play provision. The overall narrative is that there is a good base of open space and play provision within the District against policy benchmarks, however a number of localised deficits are identified across individual open space typologies. This assessment of provision has been accompanied by an audit undertaken as part of the Open Space Strategy 2011-2016.

The Open Space Strategy sets out that 16.5% of the District’s open space provision is located within the four main settlements of Huntingdon, Ramsey, St Ives and St Neots. Across these settlement, St Neots has the highest quantity of open space, closely followed by Huntingdon.



**Legend**

- Natural/Semi Natural Open Space
- Amenity Green Space
- Parks and Gardens
- Green Corridors
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Surface Water
- Woodland

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Client  
**Huntingdonshire District Council**

Job Title  
**Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

**Open Space**

Scale at A4  
**1:250,000**

Job No <b>N/A</b>	Drawing Status <b>Issue</b>
Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	Issue <b>P1</b>

## 12.4.1 Informal Open Space

The Open Space Strategy 2011-2016 identifies the following sub-categories that sit within the informal open space typology:

- Parks and Gardens - urban parks, formal gardens and country parks that provide opportunities for various informal recreation and community events, within settlement boundaries.
- Natural Open Space - woodlands, urban forestry scrubland, grasslands (e.g. downlands, commons and meadows), wetlands, nature reserves and wastelands with a primary purpose of wildlife conservation and bio-diversity within settlement boundaries.
- Amenity Green Spaces - informal recreation spaces and green spaces in and around housing, with a primary purpose of providing opportunities for informal activities close to home or work, or enhancing the appearance of residential areas.

Figure 59: Provision of Informal Open Space across the four SPAs

Category of Informal Open Space	Huntingdon (total area –m <sup>2</sup> )	Ramsey (total area –m <sup>2</sup> )	St Ives (total area –m <sup>2</sup> )	St Neots (total area –m <sup>2</sup> )
Parks and Gardens	824,043	26,727	94,207	830,500
Natural Open Space	457,788	54,536	163,514	927,090
Amenity Green Space	311,461	25,001	85,388	204,987

The Needs Analysis of Green Spaces provides further detail on the current provision and known shortfalls across informal open space typologies – parks and Gardens, Natural Open Space and Amenity Green Space. This breakdown is set out below.

### 12.4.1.1 Parks and Gardens

The Needs Analysis assesses current provision of parks and gardens against the policy standard of policy standard of 0.48ha per 1,000 population, as set out in the HDC Developers Contribution Guide (SPD). Figure 60 sets out the existing provision of parks and gardens, by key settlements.

Figure 60: Existing provision of parks and gardens by key settlements against policy benchmarks, as identified in the Needs Analysis (2016)

Settlement	Current provision (ha)	Policy requirement based on population (ha)	Surplus/ deficit (ha)
St Neots	58.33	9.09	49.24
Huntingdon	14.37	11.66	2.71
Godmanchester	0.09	3.27	-3.18
St Ives	13.74	8.06	5.68
Ramsey	0.02	2.81	-2.79
Yaxley	0	4.62	-4.62
Sawtry	0	2.43	-2.43

Although the Needs Analysis identified an overall surplus of parks and gardens within St Neots, the wards of Eaton Socon and Eynesbury were identified as having a deficiency in provision. It was noted however that the overall total green space in both of these wards is considered above the policy requirements. Within Godmanchester, there is a deficiency of parks and garden provision, however there are no available sites in the town that lend themselves for this purpose. There is a deficiency within Sawtry, however the Needs Analysis sets out that there is no amenity green space within the village that is suitable to be upgraded.

### 12.4.1.2 Natural and Semi-natural Open Space

Natural Open Space has the highest quantity of provision in Huntingdonshire, accounting for more than two thirds of the District total. This is primarily due to Grafham Water, which contributes over 8 million sq m of open space to the District. The Needs Analysis assesses the current provision of natural and semi-natural open space against the policy standard of 0.23ha per 1,000 population, as set out in the HDC Developers Contribution Guide (SPD).

Figure 61: Existing provision of natural and semi-natural open space by key settlements, as identified in the Needs Analysis (2016)

Settlement	Current provision (ha)	Policy requirement based on population	Surplus/ deficit
St Neots	21.28	4.35	16.93
Huntingdon	122.74	5.59	117.15
Godmanchester	0	1.57	-1.57
St Ives	5.38	3.86	1.52
Ramsey	0	1.35	-1.35
Sawtry	1.37	1.16	0.21
Yaxley	2.23	2.22	0.01

There are currently no natural or semi-natural areas within Ramsey, however it should be noted that the settlement experiences surplus provision across other open space typologies which could help to balance overall provision. The Needs Analysis for example sets out that there is a surplus provision of amenity green space in Ramsey, which could be allowed to grow wild to meet natural and semi-natural requirements. Within Godmanchester, there is a deficiency of natural & semi-natural green space, with a need to increase existing wildlife areas.

### 12.4.1.3 Amenity Green Space

The Needs Analysis assesses current provision of parks and gardens against the policy standard of 1.09ha per 1,000 population, as set out in the HDC Developers Contribution Guide (SPD). Figure 62 sets out the existing provision of amenity green space, by key settlement.

Figure 62: Existing provision of amenity green space by settlement, as identified in the Needs Analysis (2016)

Settlement	Current provision (ha)	Policy requirement based on population	Surplus/ deficit (ha)
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St Neots	32.50	18.30	14.2
Huntingdon	76.60	26.47	50.13
Godmanchester	9.66	7.43	2.23
St Ives	42.88	20.64	22.24
Ramsey	14.89	6.37	8.52
Sawtry	12.10	5.51	6.59
Yaxley	15.26	10.50	4.76

The Needs Analysis shows a significant surplus of Amenity Green Spaces across the settlements assessed, particularly in Huntingdon and St Ives. Provision in St Neots is also above policy requirements, and is well distributed across the town with good connections through green corridors. The Needs Analysis sets out that there are options for converting some of the surplus amenity green space into allotment sites and community gardens.

### 12.4.2 Provision for Children and Young People

The Play Strategy 2007-2011, published by Huntingdonshire District Council, sets out aspirations for all children and young people in the District to be able to access a range of play opportunities suited to their needs and interests. Both the District and Parish councils are key providers of play and infrastructure for children and young people.

The strategy outlines the importance of providing spaces, facilities, or equipment that aim to give children choice, control and freedom within reasonable boundaries. This includes maximising the range of high quality play opportunities in the District. Consultation undertaken with children and young people as part of the report identifies differing needs for children of different ages. Supporting actions to encourage play in the District consider the following age groups:

- Under 10 years
- 10 to 14 years
- 14 to 18 years

Provision for children and young people can be defined as “*equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters with the primary purpose of providing opportunities for play and social interaction involving both children and young people*<sup>21</sup>.” The categories associated with play provision include the following:

- Local Area for Play (LAP) (0.01 ha) – Small play space aimed at children up to 6 years old, and not equipped;
- Local Equipped Area for Plan (LEAP) (0.04ha) – Equipped play area, with at least 5 types of play equipment, for children between 4 and 8 years old;
- Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) (0.1ha) – Equipped play area with at least 8 types of equipment to include ball games. This provision is aimed at older children; and

<sup>21</sup> Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Assessment & Audit (HDC, 2006)

- Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) - facilities of varying sizes that can be marked out for uses such as netball, basketball and five-a-side football.

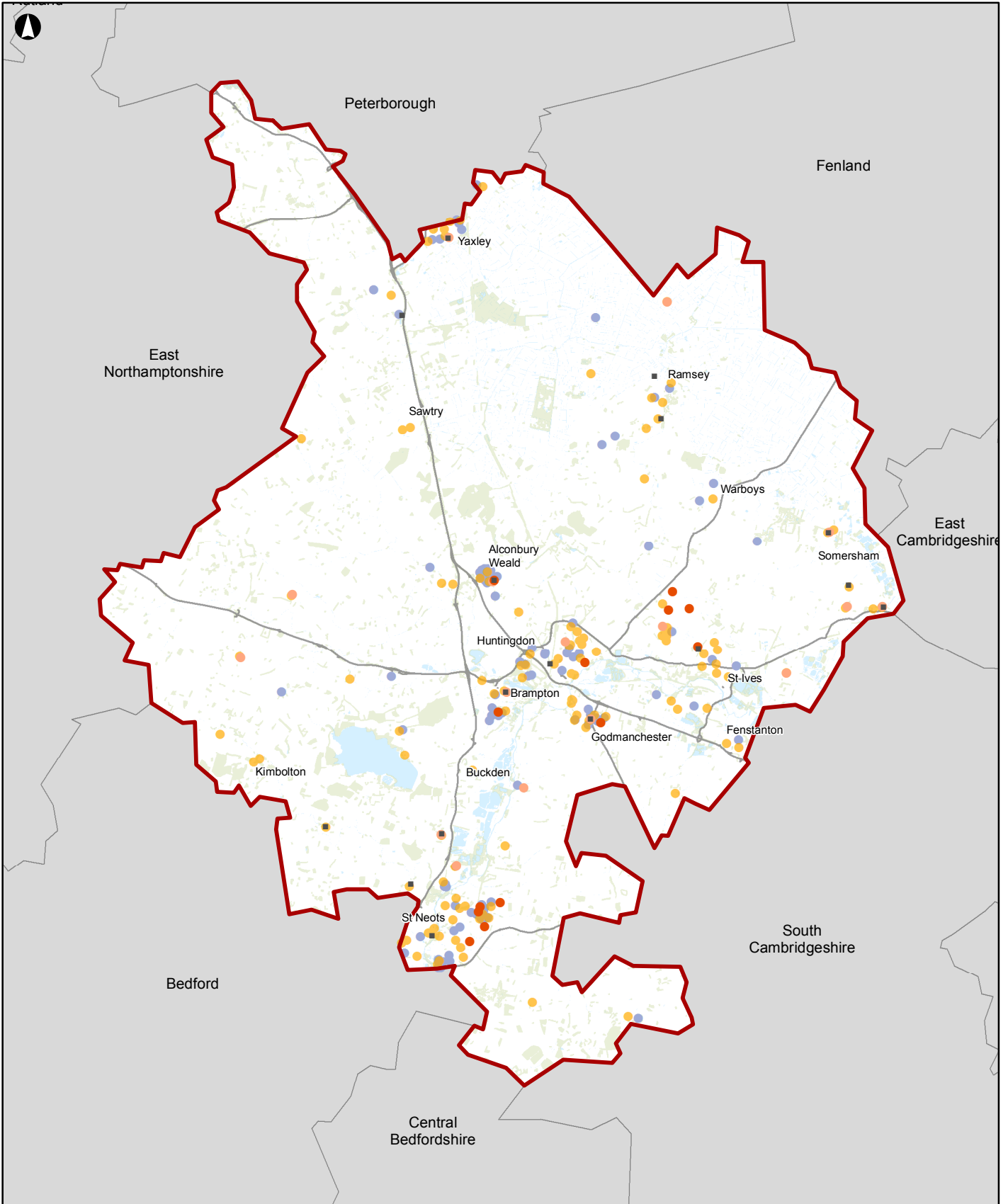
The Needs Analysis assesses current provision of play provision against the policy standard of 0.25ha per 1,000 population, as set out in the HDC Developers Contribution Guide (SPD). Figure 63 sets out the existing provision of play provision, by key settlement.

Figure 63: Existing provision of child's play (including LAP, LEAP and NEAP) facilities by key settlements, as identified in the Needs Analysis (2016)

Settlement	Current provision (ha)	Policy requirement based on population	Surplus/ deficit (ha)
St Neots	0.90	7.39	-6.49
Huntingdon	0.95	6.07	-5.12
Godmanchester	0.57	1.70	-1.13
St Ives	0.36	4.20	-3.84
Ramsey	0.14	1.46	-1.32
Yaxley	0.29	2.41	-2.12
Sawtry	0.08	1.26	-1.18

The Needs Analysis identified deficits in the existing provision of child's play facilities against policy standards, across all settlements assessed. Deficits are most acute in St Neots. A number of strategic issues were identified during consultation, including the misuse of play infrastructure by older children, maintenance of play facilities, and limited access to facilities for children living in rural areas. It was noted that the quality of play facilities varies considerably across the District, with smaller, more rural villages experiencing poorer infrastructure provision. Overall facilities are well used, and the council are working towards utilising smaller spaces for open space provision.

In relation to policy standards, the key settlements set out in Figure 63 all experience a deficiency in current provision. Shortfalls in provision are most acute in St Neots and Huntingdon, closely followed by St Ives.



**Legend**

- LAP
- LEAP
- NEAP
- MUGA
- Skate Park
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

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**Play Provision**

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Job No <b>N/A</b>	Drawing Status <b>Issue</b>
Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	Issue <b>P1</b>



### 12.4.3 Allotments and Community Gardens

The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Assessment & Audit (HDC, 2006) defines allotments as having “*a primary purpose to provide opportunities for people to grow their own as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion*”. This type of open space may also include urban farms.

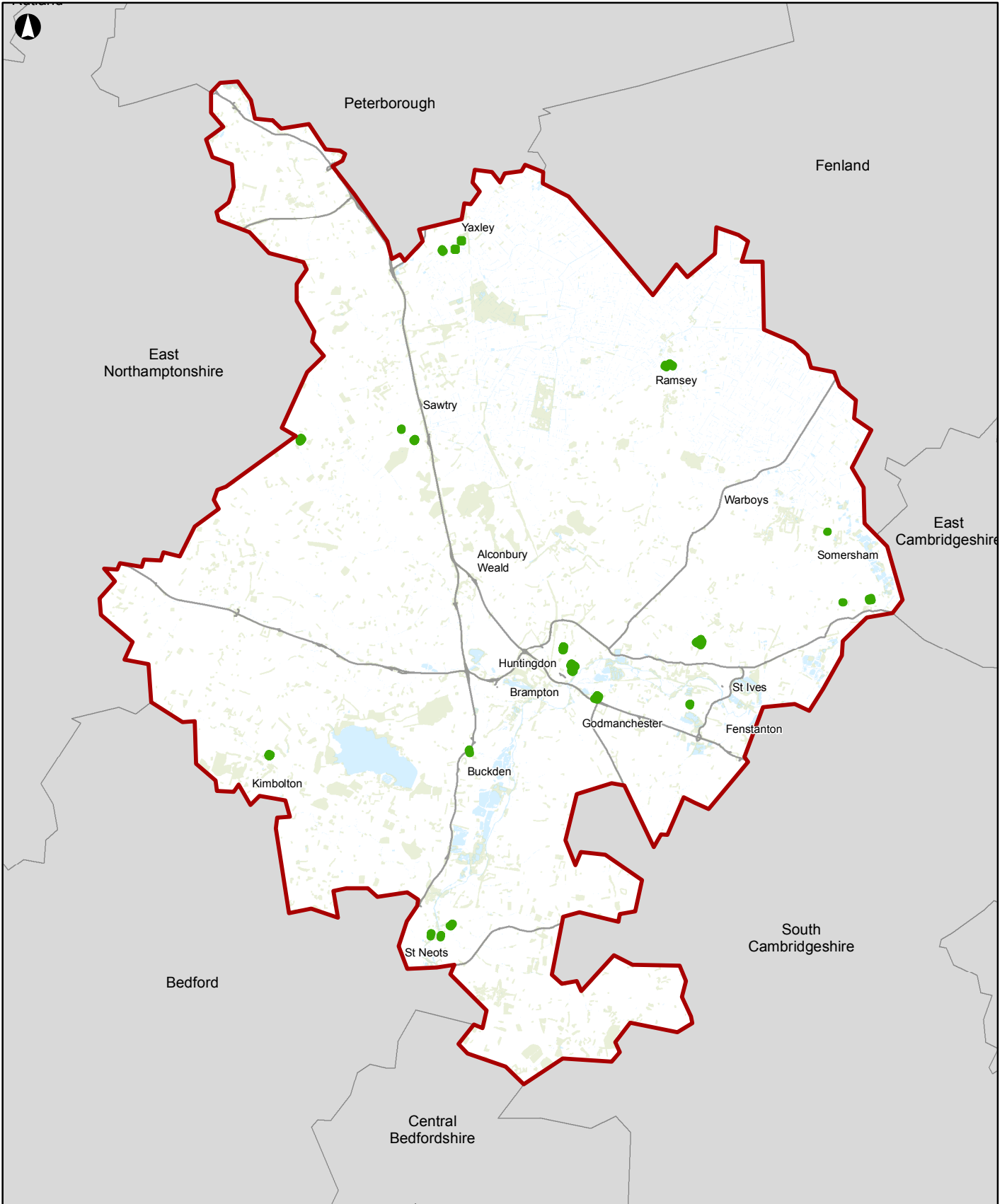
There are 22 allotment and community garden sites across the District. The full list of provision is outlined in Appendix E.

Figure 64: Existing provision of allotments and community gardens by key settlements (ha) as identified in the Needs Analysis (2016)

Settlement	Current provision (ha)	Policy requirement based on population	Surplus/ deficit (ha)
St Neots	5.49	6.06	-0.57
Huntingdon	4.84	7.77	-2.93
Godmanchester	3.52	2.18	1.34
St Ives	5.34	5.37	-0.03
Ramsey	2.91	1.87	1.04
Yaxley	0.02	3.08	-3.06
Sawtry	1.20	1.62	-0.42

The Needs Analysis shows a deficit in current provision across the majority of the settlements assessed. Yaxley shows the greatest deficit in relation to policy standards, with a shortfall of just over 3 ha. Huntingdon shows a similar deficit in current provision, with areas of acute deficiency identified in the North and West wards. Within St Neots, the Needs Analysis identified deficiencies in Eaton Ford and Eynesbury for example. Although there is a sufficient quantity of allotment plots within Ramsey, the Needs Analysis identified that the location of current provision is not easily accessible by the majority of residents.

The waiting lists for allotment plots varies across the District, and in some cases is up to two years. Consultation identified that additional allotment provision will become available in Sawtry, as part of a new development. This will go some way towards addressing localised deficits.



**Legend**

- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Allotments and Community Gardens
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

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Job Title  
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**Allotments**

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## 12.4.4 Green Corridors

The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Assessment & Audit (HDC, 2006) defines green corridors as “*towpaths along canals and riverbanks, cycleways, rights of way and disused railway lines with the primary purpose to provide opportunities for walking, cycling and horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel and opportunities for wildlife migration.*”

To ensure completeness, Green Corridors have been included in the analysis, even though there is no identified ‘standard’ of provision for this type of open space.

Figure 65 Existing provision of green corridors by key settlements, as identified in the Needs Analysis (2016)

Settlement	Current provision (ha)
St Neots	16.04
Huntingdon	6.49
Godmanchester	0.41
St Ives	4.06
Ramsey	0
Yaxley	0
Sawtry	0

## 12.5 Infrastructure Requirements

Key priorities for the District include removing obstructions to access, and improve connections between existing facilities, and with residential areas. The Needs Analysis (2016) consolidates open space requirements to meet current deficiencies, and prioritises schemes based on need across the short, medium and long term.

Figure 66: Identified green space and play development priorities, as set out in the Needs Analysis (2016)

Settlement	Short term	Medium term	Long Term
Huntingdon	Upgrade three LEAPs to NEAPs, and to create a new MUGA. (funding in place)		Enhance allotments and community gardens in the West Ward.
Ramsey		Two new play areas through planned housing developments, and upgrade of two LEAPs to NEAPs.	Create natural and semi-natural areas, along with parks and gardens
St Ives	Upgrade two LEAP’s to NEAP’s	Re-designate amenity green space as natural & semi-natural green space in the East and West wards	Community gardens in the East and South wards
Godmanchester	Enhance natural and semi-natural areas	Explore options to enhance parks and garden provision	Upgrade of the LEAP to a NEAP in the north west of the town

Settlement	Short term	Medium term	Long Term
Sawtry		Upgrade the LEAP at St Judith's Field to a NEAP	
Yaxley		Allotments or community gardens	
St Neots		Convert existing amenity green space into allotments or community gardens. Create a play area on existing amenity green space	

These schemes have been identified to satisfy current deficiencies. To identify future needs arising from population growth over the Plan period, forecast modelling has been undertaken against policy standards set out in the Developer Contributions Guide (2011). Due to the lack of policy standard for green corridors, it has not been included in the modelling exercise.

Figure 67: Forecast modelling of open space requirements for the Plan period.

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period (ha)
SPA	Huntingdon	Parks & Gardens	4.4
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	2.1
		Amenity green space	9.9
		Children's Play -- equipped	2.3
		Children's Play – casual/ informal	5
		Allotments & community gardens	2.9
	Ramsey	Parks & Gardens	0.8
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0.4
		Amenity green space	1.9
		Children's Play -- equipped	0.4
		Children's Play – casual/ informal	1.0
		Allotments & community gardens	0.6
	St Ives	Parks & Gardens	0.6
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0.3
		Amenity green space	1.3
Children's Play -- equipped		0.3	
Children's Play – casual/ informal		0.7	

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period (ha)
	St Neots	Allotments & community gardens	0.4
		Parks & Gardens	0.6
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0.3
		Amenity green space	1.3
		Children's Play -- equipped	0.3
		Children's Play – casual/ informal	0.7
		Allotments & community gardens	0.4
Service Centre	Buckden	Parks & Gardens	0.1
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0
		Amenity green space	0.2
		Children's Play -- equipped	0.1
		Children's Play – casual/ informal	0.1
		Allotments & community gardens	0.1
	Fenstanton	Parks & Gardens	0.3
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0.2
		Amenity green space	0.8
		Children's Play -- equipped	0.2
		Children's Play – casual/ informal	0.4
		Allotments & community gardens	0.2
	Kimbolton	Parks & Gardens	0
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0
		Amenity green space	0.1
		Children's Play -- equipped	0
		Children's Play – casual/ informal	0.1
		Allotments & community gardens	0
	Sawtry	Parks & Gardens	0.1
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0.1
		Amenity green space	0.3

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period (ha)
		Children's Play -- equipped	0.1
		Children's Play – casual/informal	0.2
		Allotments & community gardens	0.1
	Somersham	Parks & Gardens	0.2
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0.1
		Amenity green space	0.4
		Children's Play -- equipped	0.1
		Children's Play – casual/informal	0.2
		Allotments & community gardens	0.1
		Warboys	Parks & Gardens
	Natural/ Semi-natural green space		0.2
	Amenity green space		0.9
	Children's Play -- equipped		0.2
	Children's Play – casual/informal		0.5
	Allotments & community gardens		0.3
	Yaxley	Parks & Gardens	0.2
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	0.1
		Amenity green space	0.4
		Children's Play -- equipped	0.1
		Children's Play – casual/informal	0.2
		Allotments & community gardens	0.1
SEL	Alconbury Weald	Parks & Gardens	8.0
		Natural/ Semi-natural green space	3.8
		Amenity green space	18.2
		Children's Play -- equipped	4.2
		Children's Play – casual/informal	9.2
		Allotments & community gardens	5.3
	St Neots	Parks & Gardens	4.6

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Open space typology	Newly arising need over Plan period (ha)
	East	Natural/ Semi-natural green space	2.2
		Amenity green space	10.4
		Children's Play -- equipped	2.4
		Children's Play – casual/ informal	5.3
		Allotments & community gardens	3.1

The modelled output figures should be considered in conjunction with the commitments for open space provision and contributions outlined as part of site allocations across the District. This committed provision has not been subtracted from the modelled outputs as the schemes are not detailed enough at this stage to do so.

Figure 68: Commitments for open space and play provision

Settlement	Development	Commitment
Alconbury Weald SEL	Alconbury Weald	Provision of strategic open space and amenity space
Huntingdon	Saxon Gardens	Financial contributions for LAPs (£87,550)
Huntingdon	North West End of Dorling Way, Brampton	Provision of green space
Huntingdon SPA	South of Edison Bell Way	On site provision of open space
Huntingdon SPA	Elm Tree Court, Cromwell Walk	Contribution to public open space
Huntingdon SPA	Ermine Street	Provision of 1.31ha of parks & gardens, 63ha of natural & semi-natural open space, 2.98ha of amenity space, 0.87ha of allotments, 10 LLAPs (£22,399), 1 NEAP (£67,198), 4 LEAPs (£44,798) and 1 MUGA (£140,000).
Huntingdon SPA	Ermine Street/ Edison Bell Way	Off-site green space provision (£12,598)
Ramsey	Field Road	Provision of green space
St Ives SPA	The Spires	Provision of natural open space and amenity space
St Ives SPA	St Ives West – Houghton Grange	Provision of amenity open space

Settlement	Development	Commitment
St Ives SPA	Land between Houghton Grange & The How	Provision of amenity open space
St Neots East SEL	Loves Farm II	Provision of informal open space, on-site play provision, and on-site allotment provision on Loves Farm II development site.
St Neots SPA	Windmill Row	Off-site contribution to Town Council of £6,497.28
St Neots SPA	Papermill Lock, Little Paxton	Provision of 3 LAPs, and 1 LEAP
St Neots SPA	Eaton Gate, Great North Road	Provision of amenity Open Space (938sqm)
St Neots SPA	Former Clinic RAF Upwood	Provision of amenity Open Space
St Neots SPA	Eaton Crescent, Little End Road	Contribution of £22,433.34 to Town Council to provide/maintain open space
Warboys	Great Pastures, West of Station Road	Provision of amenity open space and 695 sqm of Equipped Play area

Consultation identified that a significant level of additional provision will be delivered as part of planned growth across the District. Development proposals for the Alconbury Weald SEL, for example, include a significant amount of additional provision, such as strategic open space with picnic facilities, a runway park, children's play areas, a community park, allotments, and a MUGA. Such extensive provision will help to accommodate newly arising demand associated with population growth in this area. The model outputs of provision identify future requirements to meet standards set out in the Developer Contributions SPD. The Needs Analysis suggests there is flexibility regarding policy compliance for each typology, if overall provision in the settlement is deemed acceptable. It should therefore be noted that the delivery and distribution of open space may deviate from policy standards based on local context and existing provision

## 12.6 Funding Mechanisms

In relation to open space provision, the Needs Analysis work carried out by Huntingdonshire District Council identified that unspent historic Section 106 contributions should be used to deliver the outlined development priorities. Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council identified a number of funding sources for open space provision. Developer contributions can be sought to help accommodate increasing need. In addition, Play England offer a range of funding to support local play initiatives.

The future delivery of GI initiatives will need to consider both implementation along with long-term management and maintenance. Consultation identified that a range of Trusts, Friends Groups and partnerships, Management Companies and landowners all play a role in funding strategic GI interventions.



## 12.6.1 Burial Provision

### 12.6.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

There is relatively little information on the number or operational status of the country's burial grounds, cemeteries and churchyards. Key issues to consider when assessing burial ground infrastructure is accessibility, particularly by public transport, cost and quality of the grounds and supporting facilities. A level of need is also determined by choice, including green burial options, cremation and religious requirements.

### 12.6.1.2 Existing Provision

There is no statutory duty on a local authority to provide burial facilities, and in the case of Huntingdonshire burial grounds, cemeteries and crematoria are generally provided for by the District's parishes. The powers to provide, maintain and acquire burial grounds, cemeteries and crematoria are rooted in the following legislation:

- Open Spaces Act 1906;
- Parish Councils and Burial Authorities (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1970;

The Local Authorities' Cemeteries Order 1977 gives burial authorities (which include Parish Councils) wide ranging powers of management. In Huntingdonshire, as burial providers, responsibility for ongoing maintenance therefore lies with the Parish Councils. In terms of existing provision, there are currently 38 cemetery sites in the District. The full list of provision is set out in Appendix F.

### 12.6.1.3 Infrastructure Requirements

Age structure data from the Office for the National Statistics for Huntingdonshire indicates that the local authority area is displaying characteristics of an ageing population, with notable increases in older people, particularly the over 75s<sup>22</sup>.

Whilst this can be said to broadly translate into an increased need for burial provision, an audit of approaches nationally has revealed that there are no known 'standards' for the provision of burial grounds which can be used to forecast provision requirements arising from population growth. In addition, planning for future needs, including standard setting, is further complicated by the fact that provision should also accommodate a range of religious requirements (Figure 69). This is in turn further compounded by personal preferences (e.g. a preference for burial on a family plot in another parish away from where the deceased was a resident). These external factors which lie beyond the planning system would render a simple ha/1,000 provision standard obsolete and inaccurate. Further complicating this picture is that whilst the population is ageing, this corresponds with increasing life expectancy, which distorts trends and complicates analysis.

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<sup>22</sup> Cambridgeshire Older People's Accommodation Strategy (2015), Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 69: Religious requirements for burial provision

Religion	Preferred choice
Buddhism	Burial or cremation
Christianity	Burial or cremation
Judaism	Burial
Islam	Burial only
Hinduism	Cremation, however children under three are usually buried
Sikhism	Cremation

It is understood from discussions with providers elsewhere in the country that the approach to plot provision is therefore best dealt with on a site-by-site basis, where each site can model the quantum of remaining land against the historical take-up rate of plots. This will allow planning on a site-by-site basis, and in the case of Parish Councils their powers under The Local Authorities' Cemeteries Order 1977. This, in conjunction with their access to funding through the Community Infrastructure Levy's Meaningful Proportion component, mean that they have the necessary provisions at their disposal to purchase additional land to accommodate further burials as and when required. Illustrating this, St Neots Neighbourhood Plan identifies the need for a new cemetery site, to be explored through developer contributions.

In terms of achieving this expansion, there are a number of options to provide additional burial capacity in burial grounds. This includes:

- Intensification – reclaiming graves and infilling;
- New provision of spaces – identify sites based on existing resources, including the exploration of property assets and safeguarding allotment land;
- Joint working with neighbouring local authorities
- Extension of existing facilities

It is also important to recognise the role of private providers who are more 'demand-responsive' and are often quick to recognise where supply of plots is dwindling, or where there may be demand for a new type of provision. One such example within Huntingdonshire is the Woodland Wishes Muchwood Green Burial Ground in Ramsey, which offers natural burials.



**Legend**

- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Burial provision
- Road Network
- Woodland
- Surface Water

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**Burial Provision**

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Drawing No <b>N/A</b>	Issue <b>P1</b>

#### 12.6.1.4 Funding Mechanisms

As burial provision in Huntingdonshire is primarily delivered by the Parish Councils, the mechanism exists to fund the delivery of site expansion through the meaningful proportion element of the Community Infrastructure Levy. The benefits of this approach would be that the receipt of funding would broadly correlate with the delivery of new housing (in that area), thus ensuring that the infrastructure requirement can be advanced in line with population growth. It will however be the responsibility of the parish to maintain an understanding of the level of remaining supply and prioritise any required intervention alongside other infrastructure items that may be required within the parish.

Whilst developer contributions could account for capital requirements of future infrastructure interventions, it is likely that the revenue implications will be dealt with through the existing parish council tax precept. As with the meaningful proportion element of the CIL, this is directly tied to housing (and thus population) growth within a parish, and therefore as new housing is delivered the increasing levels of council tax generated could be utilised to cover the revenue implications presented by burial grounds.

Whilst reliance upon the council tax precept to cover the ongoing operational 'revenue' implications of burial grounds and crematoria does not necessarily take into account factors such as personal preferences (e.g. the deceased may have a preference to be buried in a family plot that lies outside the parish in which they are a resident), it should also be noted that there is a charge for burials on a site-by-site basis. This serves as a demand-responsive revenue stream that can provide some funding for the delivery and readying of plots as required, therefore contributing towards ongoing operational revenue implications.







## 13 Utilities

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Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to supporting sustainable communities across the District. This includes ensuring adequate utilities infrastructure to appropriately mitigate impacts associated with growth.

Paragraph 4.40 acknowledges that development can place additional demands upon infrastructure, the environment and the social sustainability of a community. Draft LP 3 identifies that utilities infrastructure and energy may be required to make a proposal acceptable in planning terms. The timing of provision will be carefully considered to ensure facilities are delivered before development is occupied, where applicable.

The proposed quantum of development will have an impact upon the existing utility infrastructure in the area. In order to identify potential future shortfalls in the utility networks, an assessment has been made on the expected utility demands against the current and forecast capacity within the networks. The demands have been estimated by applying unit demand rates to the plot schedule gross floor areas (GFA) for various employment uses and to the number of proposed residential dwellings. The utility unit demands are based upon information provided from various utility providers and previous Arup studies.

The capacities of the networks have been determined from information provided by the utility providers in the area. The assessment assumes a maximum load density per unit household and m<sup>2</sup> of retail/employment for the electrical and gas power demands. The potable water demand, and corresponding foul generation, has been calculated based on the assumption of an average dwelling size of three bedrooms. This allows our assessment of the existing infrastructure to account for the likely maximum demand, as some dwellings will be smaller in size. The demands have been estimated based on the assumption that heating for new developments will be gas powered which is the assumed preferred way of heating. Whilst the majority of the proposed sites neighbour existing developments which have a local gas network, those which are more remote, such as those in Kimbolton, may have limited access. In these areas it may be more cost efficient to provide an alternative heating provision, such as oil/calor gas/electric, than extend the gas distribution network to support these sites. However for the purposes of these calculations and to assess the worst case scenario on the gas network, all developments have been assumed to be gas heated.

### 13.1 Potable Water

#### 13.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Anglian Water, Strategic Direction Statement 2010-2035
- Anglian Water, Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) 2015
- Anglian Water, WRMP Options Appraisal Report, December 2013
- Anglian Water, Huntingdon Investments, 2015



- Environment Agency, Anglian River Basin District – River Basin Management Plan, 2015
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan, 2012
- South Staff Water (incorporating Cambridge Water Company), Water Resources Management Plan – Long Term Strategy, 2014
- URS, Detailed Water Cycle Study Update, 2014

### 13.1.2 Existing Provision

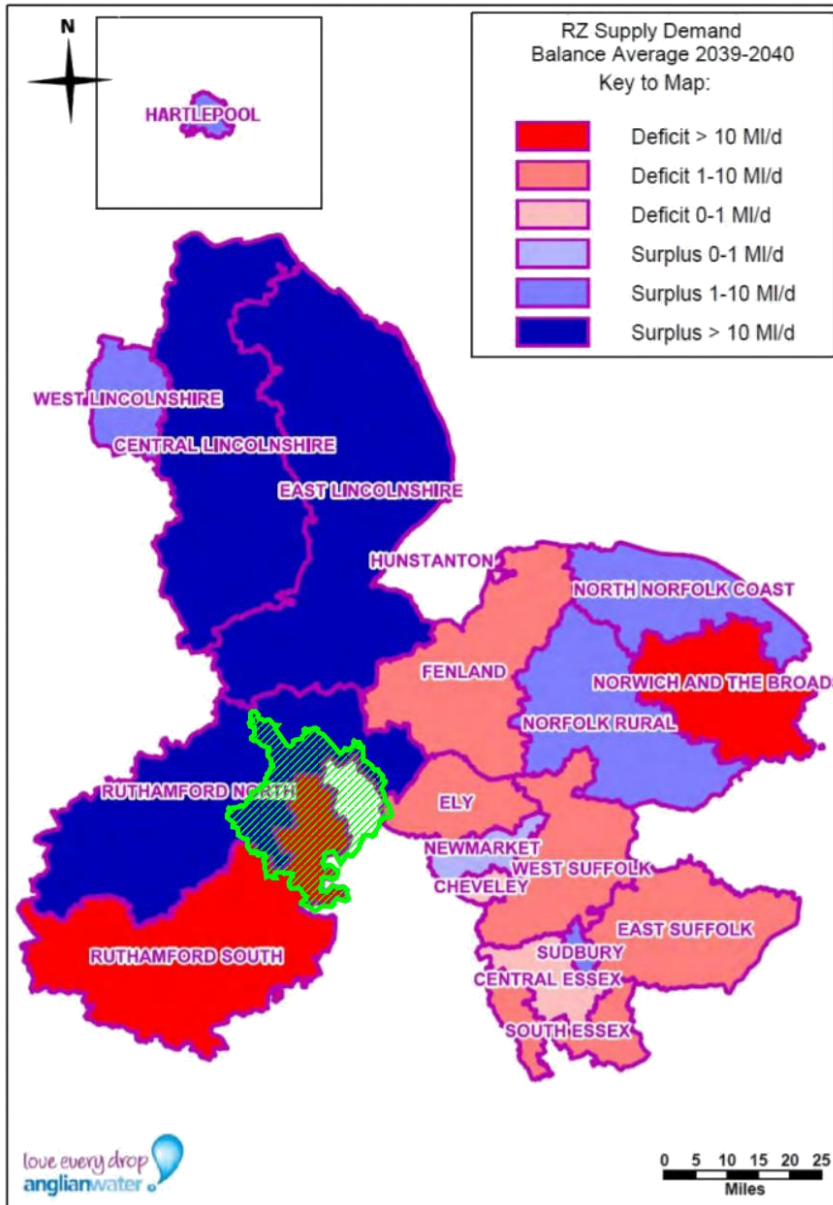
The Huntingdonshire District is supplied by two water suppliers, Anglian Water and Cambridge Water. Huntingdonshire is largely situated within Anglian Water's Ruthamford South Resource Zone (RZ). The very north of Huntingdonshire is within Anglian Water's Ruthamford North RZ.

Potable Water is supplied to Huntingdonshire by both Anglian Water and Cambridge Water through an extensive network of pressurised trunk and distribution water mains, with the majority of the areas currently supplied by surface water from the River Ouse and groundwater from the Lower Greensand an underlying geological structure of southeast England.

### 13.1.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

As part of their 'Strategic Direction Statement 2010-2035' Anglian Water has highlighted a number of key challenges which affects their assets, such as climate change and population growth. Based on Anglian Water's own modelling with their predicted population and household growth, the Ruthamford South Resource Zone would enter deficits under dry year conditions in 2026/27, reaching 28.5Ml/day in 2039/40, as shown in Figure 70.

Figure 70: Supply/demand balance for Anglian Water (Huntingdonshire District is highlighted in green)



Huntingdonshire, together with wider areas across Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and the majority of Cambridgeshire, is defined by government as a growth area. In order to support the anticipated increase in population across the whole region, Anglian Water is currently investigating a number of methods to ensure that it can provide sufficient water for the new communities.

The Huntingdonshire Detailed Water Cycle Study Update (2014) concluded that the area will have adequate water supply to cater for the proposed growth, given the planned resource management approaches of Anglian Water Services and Cambridge Water. However as key water sources are close to their abstraction limit before ecosystems are detrimentally effected, recommendations to improve water efficiency and demands should be considered.

### 13.1.4 Infrastructure Requirements

Anglian Water have reviewed the estimated potable water demands for Huntingdonshire, and have deemed these demands to be able to be supported through their water resource proposals.

Anglian water have assessed the potable water supply networks to developments within their area and have noted the following areas as requiring network upgrades in order to maintain supply:

- Alconbury Weald
- Huntingdon
- Kimbolton
- Sawtry
- St Neots East
- St Neots

Whilst the majority of these will be minor reinforcement works, significant works would be required between Alconbury Weald and Huntingdon. Some reinforcements in this area are already in the detailed design stage, due to reinforcements already being triggered.

In order to future proof against potential supply shortfalls, Anglian Water is currently investigating a number of options to increase their water resources for the Ruthamford South Resource Zone. These include:

- Various sizes of water transfer from the Ruthamford North RZ (planned for 2025-30)
- Increasing the capacity of Grafham reservoir
- A new Ruthamford South RZ reservoir supplied by the existing abstraction point for Grafham reservoir
- Recommissioning Foxcote reservoir (2035-2040)
- Huntingdon water reuse
- Additional leakage control and water efficiency

There are currently no large schemes planned by Cambridge Water which will effect Huntingdonshire.

A summary of the forecast utility demands generated by the Strategic Expansion Locations, Spatial Planning Areas and Service Centres is shown below in Figure 71.

Figure 71: Forecast utility demands: potable water

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Land Use	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> ) / Units	Potable Water Demand (m <sup>3</sup> )
SEL	Alconbury Weald	C3 Residential	6,680	1837.0
		B1 Employment	290,000	483.3
		A1/A2 Retail	7,000	4.4
SEL	St. Neots East	C3 Residential	3,820 (Units)	1050.5

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Land Use	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> ) / Units	Potable Water Demand (m <sup>3</sup> )
		B1 Employment	77,000	128.3
		A1/A2 Retail	5,400	3.4
Huntingdon SPA	Huntingdon	C3 Residential	4,595 (Units)	1263.6
		B1 Employment	22,205	37.0
		A1/A2 Retail	13,980	8.7
		D1 Non-residential institutions	425	0.9
		D2 Assembly & Leisure	300	0.3
St. Neots SPA	St. Neots	C3 Residential	572 (Units)	157.3
Ramsey SPA	Ramsey	C3 Residential	801 (Units)	220.3
		B1 Employment	7,000	11.7
St. Ives SPA	St. Ives	C3 Residential	638 (Units)	175.5
		B1 Employment	22,400	37.5
		A1/A2 Retail	450	0.3
Service Centre	Buckden	C3 Residential	14 (Units)	3.9
Service Centre	Fenstanton	C3 Residential	242 (Units)	66.6
		B1 Employment	660	1.1
		D1 Non-residential institutions	279	0.6
Service Centre	Kimbolton and Staughton	C3 Residential	20 (Units)	5.5
		B1 Employment	5,200	8.7
Service Centre	Sawtry	C3 Residential	123 (Units)	33.8
Service Centre	Somersham	C3 Residential	166 (Units)	45.7
Service Centre	Warboys and Bury	C3 Residential	259 (units)	71.2
Service Centre	Yaxley and Farcet	C3 Residential	90 (Units)	24.8
		B1 Employment	6,400	10.7
		B2 Employment	6,400	3.7
<b>Total:</b>				5,695.7

Figure 72 below shows the breakdown of demands based on the potable water supply area.

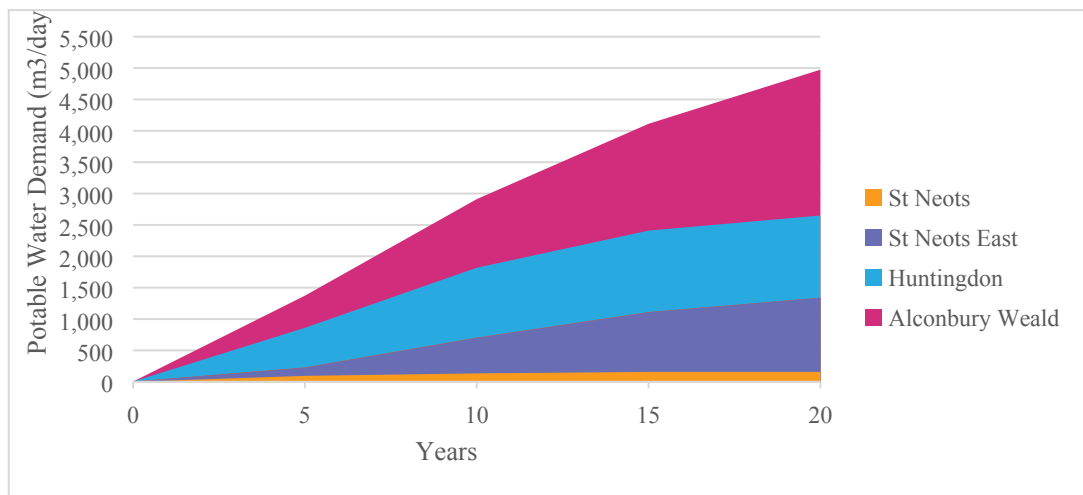
Figure 72: Water demands by supply area

Site Type	Development Served	Potable Water Demand (m3/day)	Potable Water Demand (m3/day)
<b>Anglian Water - Ruthamford North</b>			
Service Centre	Yaxley and Farcet	39.1	87.1
Service Centre	Sawtry	33.8	
Service Centre	Kimbolton	14.2	
<b>Anglian Water - Ruthamford South</b>			
Strategic Expansion Location	Alconbury Weald	2324.7	4,978.6
Spatial Planning Area	Huntingdon	1310.5	
Service Centre	Buckden	3.9	
Strategic Expansion Location	St Neots East	1,182.2	
Spatial Planning Area	St Neots	157.3	
<b>Cambridge Water</b>			
Spatial Planning Area	Ramsey	231.9	630.1
Service Centre	Warboys and Bury	71.2	
Service Centre	Somersham	45.7	
Spatial Planning Area	St Ives	213.1	
Service Centre	Fenstanton	68.2	

As identified in Figure 72, the majority of the potable water demand will be generated by developments within Anglian Water’s Ruthamford South Resource Zone, with an additional ~5,000m<sup>3</sup>/day required once the developments are completed.

Based on the proposed development phases of those sites within Ruthamford South RZ, the required increase in potable demand over the next twenty years can be seen in Figure 73.

Figure 73: Ruthamford South RZ Potable Water Demand Increase.



As there is a relatively steady increase in demand over the next twenty years with the proposed developments, there will be sufficient opportunity for Anglian Water to combat the forecast shortfall, through the proposed methods outlined above.

### 13.1.5 Funding

Anglian Water have advised that contributions for upgrades or strategic schemes will be obtained through provisions in the Water Industry Act 1991 and will not be required to form part of the Community Infrastructure Levy provisions.

As Anglian Water have addressed the risk of a potable water shortfall in the future, and the proposed developments are within their forecast population increase, it is highly unlikely that the developer will have to contribute to the cost of these water resource works.

In some cases, it is possible that there will be developer contributions required for more local water infrastructure reinforcements. These costs are calculated based on site specific information including location, phasing and demand.

All proposed developments will require local upgrades and connections in order to connect to the existing water network, for both Anglian Water and Cambridge Water. These works are typically funded by the developer. However as the proposed developments are located within the proximity of other existing developments, it is unlikely that these connection costs will be prohibitive.

## 13.2 Wastewater Treatment and Sewage

The Draft Local Plan sets out the approach necessary to ensure that waste water capacity is maintained throughout the Plan period. Draft LP 19 states that a proposal will only be supported where a sustainable foul/used water strategy has been prepared and agreed with the relevant providers, to establish whether the proposal can be accommodated. This will in turn determine where developers will need to contribute to upgrades to existing sewerage infrastructure, or towards new provision.

### 13.2.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan, Core Strategy, Development Plan Document (2011)
- The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities, Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council Supplementary Planning Document (2011)
- Anglian Water, Strategic Direction Statement 2010-2035
- Anglian Water, WRMP Options Appraisal Report, December 2013
- Anglian Water, Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) 2015 Anglian Water, Huntingdon Investments, 2015
- Environment Agency, Anglian River Basin District – River Basin Management Plan, 2015

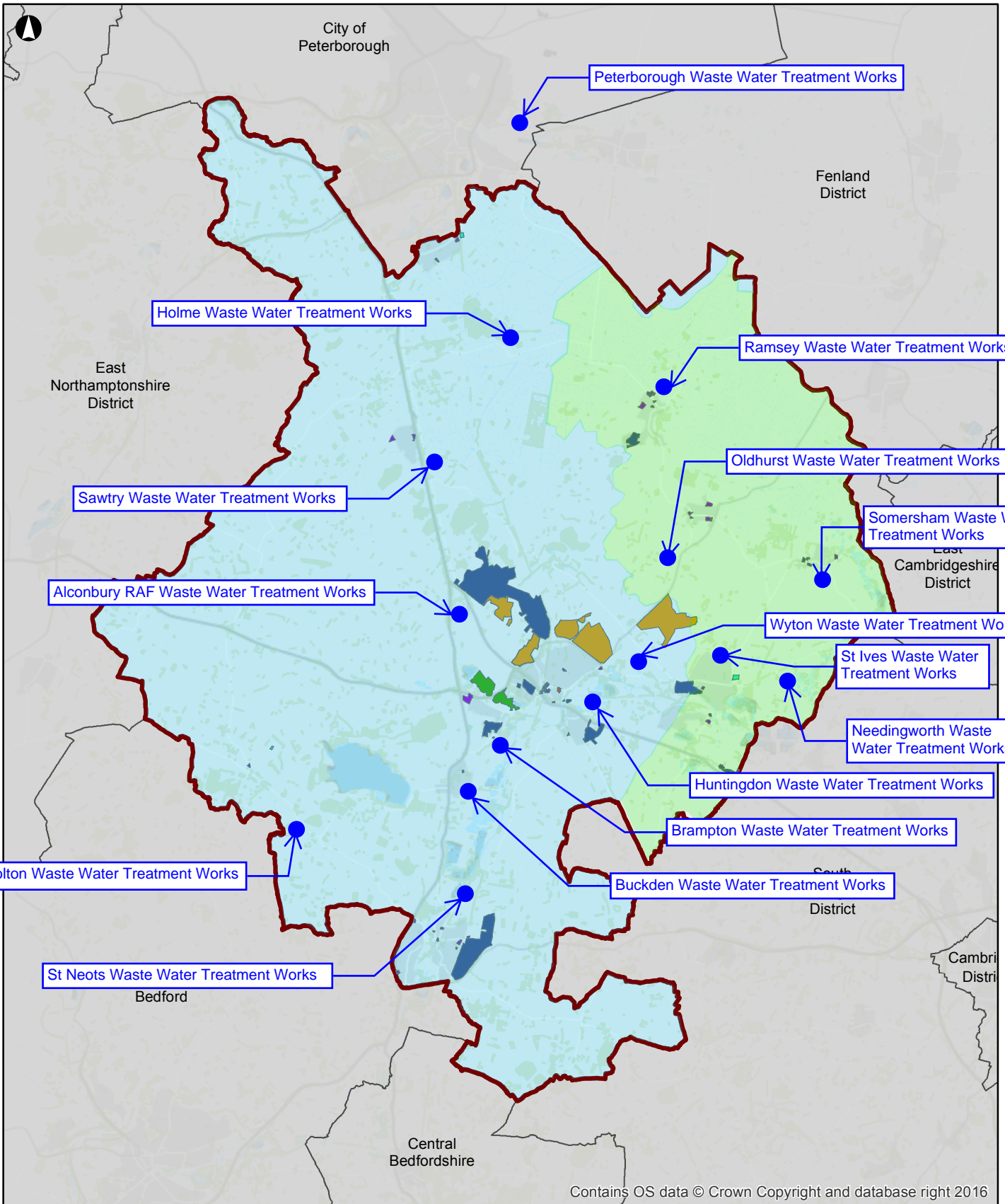
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan, 2012
- Consultation with Anglian Water
- Consultation with Cambridge Water

Anglian Water sewers serve the majority of the existing developments within Huntingdonshire, transporting foul water to Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW's).

Waste water is captured via private drains, connecting to gravity fed public sewers and eventually local pump stations. Pressurised 'rising mains' then transport the waste water to the closest Waste Water Treatment Works or Water Recycling Centres for processing.

### 13.2.2 Existing Provision

There are currently 14 waste water treatment works which are based in Huntingdonshire, shown in Figure 74. These vary in size based on the number of developments that they serve.



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- WWTWs
- Anglian Water Approximate Extent
- Cambridge Water Approximate Extent

## Waste Water Treatment Works Serving Huntingdonshire

NOTE: Sites have been included to show indicative positions, not relating to specific scenarios.



The following wastewater treatment works will likely serve the respective spatial planning areas and strategic expansion locations across Huntingdonshire:

- **Buckden WwTW** – Buckden
- **Huntingdon WwTW** – Huntingdon, Fenstanton and Alconbury Weald
- **Kimbolton WwTW** – Kimbolton
- **Oldhurst WwTW** – Warboys and Bury
- **Peterborough WwTW** – Yaxley
- **Ramsey WwTW** – Ramsey
- **Sawtry WwTW** – Sawtry
- **Somersham WwTW** – Somersham
- **St Ives WwTW** – St Ives
- **St Neots WwTW** – St Neots and St Neots East

The remaining WwTWs shown in Figure 74 serve other areas within Huntingdonshire and some parts of neighbouring districts, but will not be utilised by the proposed developments.

### 13.2.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

The 2014 URS Detailed Water Cycle Study acknowledged that there may be capacity issues for wastewater treatment at Huntingdon, Oldhurst, Ramsey, Somersham and St. Neots, if engineering solutions to increase capacity were not undertaken. The study concluded that five WWTW's in the area would be over capacity by 2036 based on the projected growth, including Huntingdon and Ramsey, as shown in Figure 75.

As stated within the Council's Local Plan 2036, future development proposals connecting to the sewer network will only be supported based on certain criteria and highlighting the fact that process upgrades and increased discharge consents are likely to be required at these five WWTW's.

Figure 75 below shows the ten Waste Water Treatment Works to be utilised, and the future spatial areas and strategic expansion locations which they are likely to accommodate, and their corresponding foul generation demands.

Figure 75: Wastewater Treatment Works to be utilised

WwTW	Development Served	Foul Water Demand (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Foul Water Demand (m <sup>3</sup> /day)
Buckden	Buckden	3.7	3.7
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	1245.0	3518.2
	Alconbury Weald	2208.5	
	Fenstanton	64.8	
Kimbolton	Kimbolton	13.5	13.5
Oldhurst	Warboys and Bury	67.7	67.7
Peterborough	Yaxley	37.1	37.1
Ramsey	Ramsey	220.3	220.3

WwTW	Development Served	Foul Water Demand (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Foul Water Demand (m <sup>3</sup> /day)
Sawtry	Sawtry	37.1	37.1
Somersham	Somersham	43.4	43.4
St Ives	St Ives	202.4	202.4
St Neots	St Neots	149.4	1272.5
	St Neots East	1123.1	

As indicated in Figure 75 the highest foul water demands to a single WWTW will be generated at Huntingdon and St Neots.

### 13.2.4 Infrastructure Requirements

A summary of the forecast utility demands generated by the Strategic Expansion Locations, Spatial Planning Areas and Service Centres is shown below Figure 76: Forecast utility demand by 2036: Foul water

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Land Use	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> ) / Units	Foul Water Generation (m <sup>3</sup> )
SEL	Alconbury Weald	C3 Residential	6,680 (Units)	1,745.2
		B1 Employment	290,000	459.2
		A1/A2 Retail	7,000	4.2
SEL	St. Neots East	C3 Residential	3,820 (Units)	998.0
		B1 Employment	77,000	121.9
		A1/A2 Retail	5,400	3.2
Huntingdon SPA	Huntingdon	C3 Residential	4,595 (Units)	1,200.4
		B1 Employment	22,205	35.2
		A1/A2 Retail	13,980	8.3
		D1 Non-residential institutions	425	0.8
		D2 Assembly & Leisure	300	0.2
St. Neots SPA	St. Neots	C3 Residential	572 (Units)	149.4
Ramsey SPA	Ramsey	C3 Residential	801 (Units)	209.3
		B1 Employment	7,000	11.1
St. Ives SPA	St. Ives	C3 Residential	638 (Units)	166.7
		B1 Employment	22,400	35.5
		A1/A2 Retail	450	0.3
Service Centre	Buckden	C3 Residential	14 (Units)	3.7
Service Centre	Fenstanton	C3 Residential	242 (Units)	63.2
		B1 Employment	660	1.0
		D1 Non-residential institutions	279	0.5

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Land Use	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> ) / Units	Foul Water Generation (m <sup>3</sup> )
Service Centre	Kimbolton and Staughton	C3 Residential	20 (Units)	5.2
		B1 Employment	5,200	8.2
Service Centre	Sawtry	C3 Residential	123 (Units)	32.1
Service Centre	Somersham	C3 Residential	166 (Units)	43.4
Service Centre	Warboys and Bury	C3 Residential	259 (units)	67.7
Service Centre	Yaxley and Farcet	C3 Residential	90 (Units)	23.5
		B1 Employment	6,400	10.1
		B2 Employment	6,400	3.5
<b>Total:</b>				5,410.9

Anglian Water have been consulted on the proposed level and distribution of growth in the Local Plan. Based on the future growth identified in the Local Plan, as assessed by this study, the following WwTW's (referred to locally by Anglian Water as Water Recycling Centres) have been identified as exceeding capacity by planned growth at 2036.

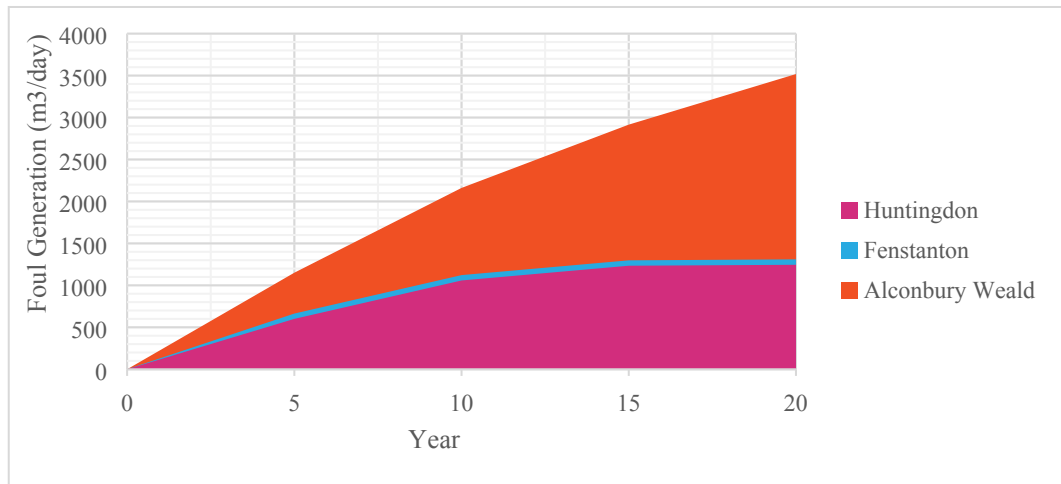
Figure 77: Anglian Water review of WwTW (January 2017)

WRC ('WWTW')	No. of Sites served	Foul Generation (m <sup>3</sup> / day)	Available Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> / day)	Cumulative Impact
Huntingdon (Godmanchester)	3	3,518	1,780	Available headroom exceeded
Kimbolton	1	14	68	
Somersham (Cams)	1	43	-	Available headroom exceeded
Sawtry	1	32	604	
Buckden	1	4	1,075	
Ramsey	1	220	1,454	
St. Ives	1	202	588	
St. Neots	2	1,273	297	Available headroom exceeded
Oldhurst	1	68	42	Available headroom exceeded
Peterborough	1	37	15,805	

Huntingdon (Godmanchester) WWTW will take the largest percentage of the proposed additional demand, as shown in Figure 77. This will serve the proposed developments in Fenstanton, Huntingdon, and Alconbury Weald, with the 2,036m<sup>3</sup>/day demand exceeding the existing available capacity. Figure 78 illustrates the build-up of this foul generation. As Fenstanton is a relatively small development, its foul generation would be supported by the existing Huntingdon WWTW. The proposed foul generation for Huntingdon is also less than the current available capacity, and so the WWTW should be able to support both

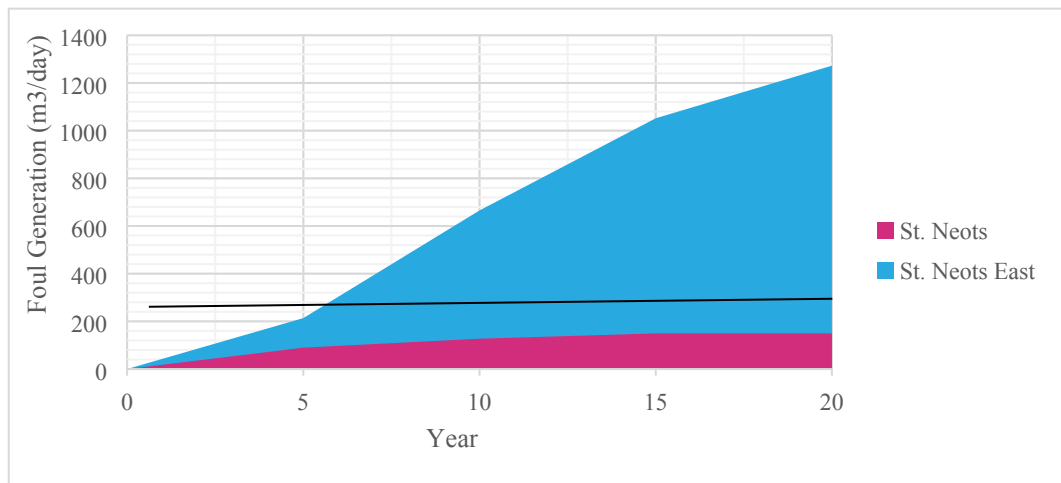
Fenstanton and Huntingdon developments, with only minor enhancement works required. However if other external developments were constructed and connected to Huntingdon WWTW over the next twenty years, it should be noted that this available capacity would therefore decrease. Based on the current phasing plan and quanta, the available headroom at Huntingdon WWTW would be reached in approximately year 8. At this stage reinforcement works would be required to increase the capacity of this WWTW to support any further development.

Figure 78: Proposed additional foul generation for Huntingdon (Godmanchester) WwTW



As the available capacity at St Neots WwTW is less than a quarter of the proposed foul generation for St Neots and St Neots East, reinforcement works will be necessary. It is likely that there is sufficient available capacity to support the proposed development at St Neots for the first five years, however reinforcement works to increase the capacity would be required within five to six years to accommodate planned growth coming forwards then. These works would have to be undertaken prior to the available capacity being breached. This can be seen in Figure 79 where the current existing available capacity is (297m<sup>3</sup>/day).

Figure 79: Proposed additional foul generation for St Neots WwTW.



As all of the residential units in the Warboys and Bury developments, which will be served by Oldhurst WWTW, are proposed to be constructed within the first five years of the Plan period, almost immediate reinforcements works would be required. There is currently available capacity to support 66% of the proposed

Warboys and Bury residential units. Due to the small number of units (85-90) which could not be supported, it may not be cost effective to reinforce Oldhurst WWTW for only a small number of houses, and instead alter the masterplan in this area. Further discussions regarding capacity and costs of reinforcement works with Anglian Water would be required to determine this. An alternative option would be to connect the residential units proposed in Bury to a network leading to Ramsey WWTW, where there is sufficient additional available capacity.

Anglian Water have noted the following regarding the upgrades of WWTW's:

*“We work closely with the Environment Agency, Local Planning Authorities and developers to understand the scale, timing and likelihood of growth in WRC catchments to inform future investment. We are a statutory consultee on local plan preparation and will be taking into account the future growth proposed in the Council’s emerging Local Plan to ensure that infrastructure provision aligns with growth.*

*We are currently assessing the need for growth investment at water recycling centres within Anglian water region as part of a long term strategy for the Periodic Review 2016. This will take into account all known growth within each catchment over the next 25 years.”*

The Long Term Water Recycling Plan, referred to above, is currently being prepared and is yet to be published. Consultation on this document will be undertaken by Anglian Water later in 2017.

### 13.3 Funding Mechanisms

Anglian Water is responsible for building, operating, and maintaining their water infrastructure which is required to provide for additional growth. Wastewater network capacity can be dependent on the specific connection points and the network available in the area. The proposed developments will require local upgrades and connections in order to connect to the existing sewer network. These works are typically funded by the developer, as discussed below. However, as these proposed developments are located within the proximity of other existing developments, it is unlikely that these connection costs will be prohibitive.

There are three types of charges which the developer will likely incur:

- Connection Charge – paid by the developer to the water company for the physical connection for a premises to the water main or sewer.
- Infrastructure Charge – the developer pays these charges to the water company when the premises is first connected to the water main or sewer. This charge contributes to the water companies’ investment in improvements to the existing water distribution and sewerage networks, to meet the increased demand from new customers.
- Requisition Charges – when a developer requests the water company to provide a new water main or public sewer and the associated infrastructure to a certain locality, this is known as requisition. The water company then builds the infrastructure required to connect the new development to its network. Requisition charges are intended to recover the costs reasonably incurred in providing this infrastructure, where those costs exceed income received for the development over 12 years. This charge can be paid annually for 12 years (the

Relevant Deficit approach) or as a lump sum: the Discounted Aggregate Deficit (DAD) approach. This leads to the effect of the costs of the infrastructure being recovered partially from developers and partially from existing bill payers.

As an alternative to requisition charges, developers can choose to build the necessary new network infrastructure through a third party subcontractor (such as a self-lay organisation - SLO). The developer would pay the SLO to build these self-lay assets. These assets would then be adopted by the water company, with the developer paying an asset payment when the water company takes ownership. This is usually the more cost effective method for larger developments such as those proposed here.

The cost and extent of the required network improvement are investigated and determined when the developer submits a pre-development enquiry and an appraisal is carried out, once more detailed development designs are known. It would be possible to estimate the charges for both potable water and wastewater networks and connections once the proposed developments are designed in more detail.

## 13.4 Electricity

### 13.4.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The energy industry in the UK is separated between the generators, the network operators and the suppliers. Electricity transmission and distribution sections are owned by separate companies. The companies recover the costs of operating and maintaining their systems by levying charges on electricity traded using their network. National Grid owns and maintains the electricity transmission system in England. National Grid also provides electricity suppliers from generation to local distribution companies. There are six Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) in Great Britain. DNOs own, operate, and maintain the distribution networks. DNOs charge suppliers for using the distribution system.

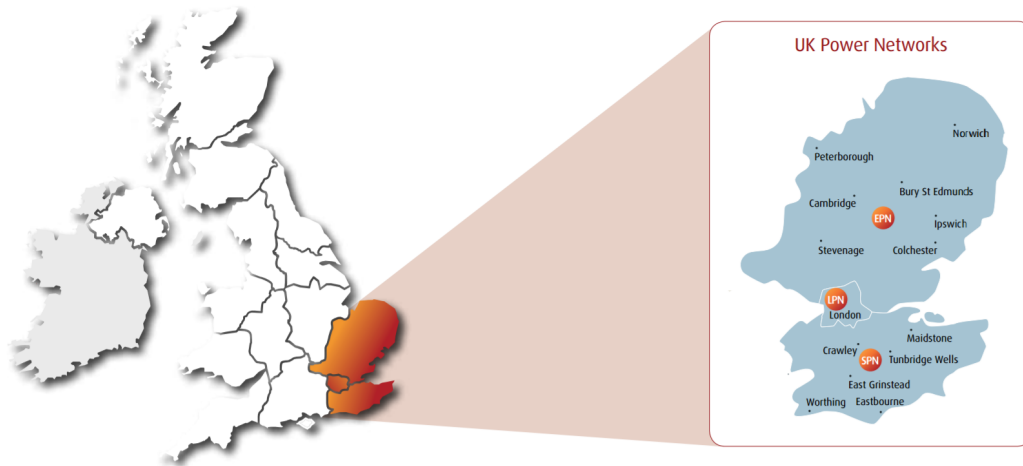
The main sources of evidence include:

- UK Power Networks, Business Plan 2015-2023, July 2013
- Eastern Power Networks, Long Term Development Statement (LTDS), November 2016
- Consultation with UK Power Networks

### 13.4.2 Existing Provision

The main electrical infrastructure in Huntingdonshire is operated by UK Power Networks (UKPN). They own, operate and manage three of the fourteen electricity distribution networks in Great Britain, with Huntingdonshire sited within the Eastern Power Network (EPN). UKPN distributes electricity to customers' homes and businesses on behalf of the electricity supply companies. As a regional Distribution Network Operator (DNO), UKPN are required to produce a Long Term Development Statement giving detail of the current and future status of their network. This includes load forecasts for the next five years on their 132kV and 33kV equipment.

Figure 80: UK Power Network's eastern network



The electrical supply system for the majority of Huntingdonshire originates from the National Grid 275kV overhead lines at Eaton Socon. A number of 132kV lines connect into the UKPN 33kV network, at Huntingdon and Little Barford. The north of Huntingdonshire is served from the Peterborough Central Grid connection point. This is connected by 132kV cables via West March, to the 275/132kV substation at Walpole, which is supplied by the National Grid.

Primary (33 kV to 11 kV) substations generally feed out to secondary (11 kV to Low Voltage) substations which connect to local homes and commercial premises. It is the primary substations that pose the biggest obstacles to development, as the triggering of works to upgrade or provide new primary substations can result in high costs being passed on from UKPN to the developer.

The below existing primary substations supply the area and are shown in Figure 81.

- Kimbolton
- Perry
- Offord
- Godmanchester
- Hilton
- Little Barford
- St. Ives
- RAF Alconbury
- Brington
- Woodwalton
- Bury
- Huntingdon Grid
- Farcet

- Orton<sup>23</sup>

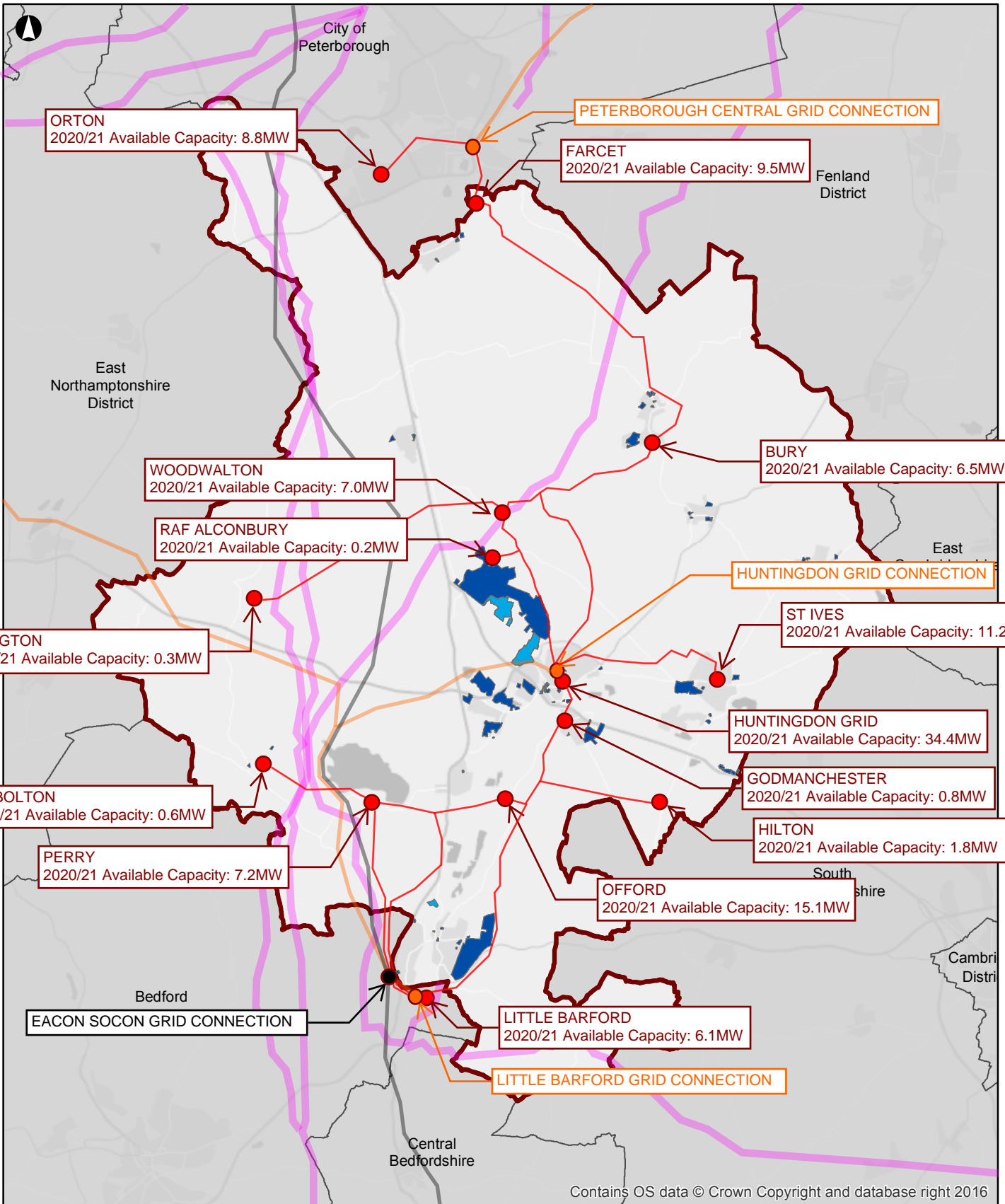
The primary substations feed a network of distribution substations throughout Huntingdonshire. These distribution substations have varying capacities depending upon the extent and demands of the premises they supply.

UKPN, like all regional DNOs, operate a first come, first serve basis for electricity. This means that a development site may absorb the existing capacity in an electricity substation, requiring the next development to contribute towards an upgrade.

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<sup>23</sup> NB Whilst Orton falls outside the Huntingdonshire District, it plays a role in serving the District.





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- 33/11kV Primary Substation
- 132/33kV Grid Substation
- 275/132kV Grid Substation
- 33kV Electricity
- 132kV Electricity
- 275kV Electricity
- NHP Gas

## Major Electrical and Gas Infrastructure Serving Huntingdonshire

NOTE: Sites have been included to show indicative positions, not relating to specific scenarios.

### 13.4.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

UK Power Networks list their development proposals which are planned to increase network capacity or demand side response as part of their Eastern Networks LTDS. Schemes which effect the Huntingdonshire area are:

- Little Barford 132/33kV substation – replace the 33kV switchgear. Due for completion in 2017/2018.
- Kimbolton 33/11kV substation – work to create a small increase in capacity to the 11kV interconnection, though the extent of the capacity increase is not known at this stage. Due for completion in 2017.

Other developers have already requested connections in their area, which will use up some of the available capacity. The requests for electricity supply from the following Huntingdonshire substations are as followed:

- Bury 33/11kV substation – a budget estimate has been provided for a connection with a total capacity of 1.12MVA
- Huntingdon Grid 33/11kV substation – a connect offer has been accepted for a total capacity of 1.01MVA.
- Huntingdon Grid 132/33kV substation – two budget estimates have been provided for 33kV connections, with a total capacity of 11.89MVA.
- Little Barford 33/11kV substation – two connection offers have been made to customers for a total capacity of 5.24MVA. A further four budget estimates have been provided for a total capacity of 37.20MVA.
- Offord 33/11kV substation – a connection offer has been accepted of 1.00MVA and two connection offers have been made for a total capacity of 3.26MVA.
- St. Ives 33/11kV substation – a budget estimate has been provided for a total capacity of 6.33MVA.

Should these (or any other new) developments connect to the network, then the available capacity of the network as presented would reduce. DNO's operate on a first come first served basis with regard to allocating their available capacity. The IDP should be regularly reviewed to capture any new developments and the impact they may have on capacity.

### 13.4.4 Infrastructure Requirements

A summary of the forecast electrical demands generated by the Strategic Expansion Locations, Spatial Planning Areas and Service Centres is shown below in Figure 82.

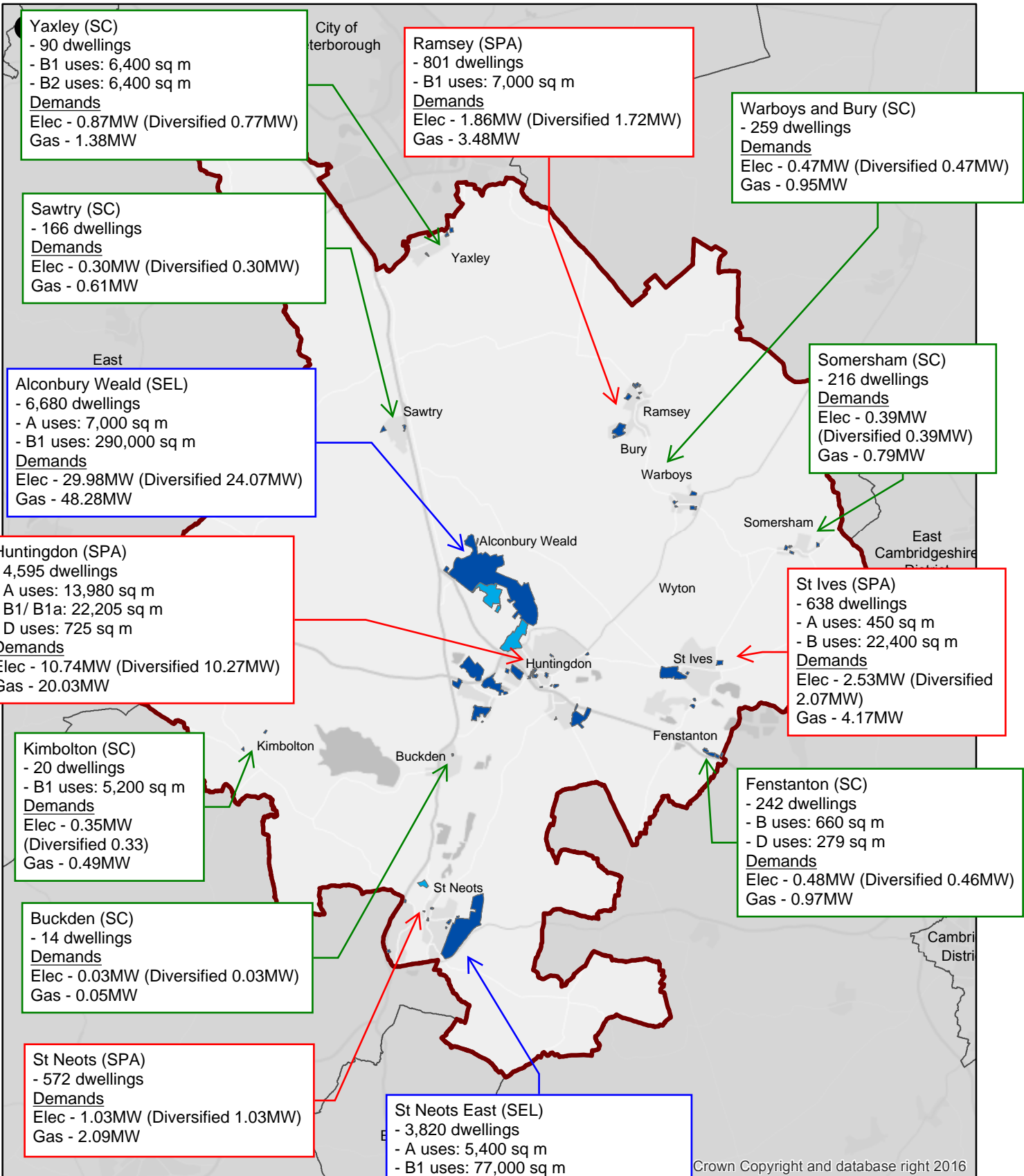
Diversification has been applied for these electrical demands, as the peak demands for varying land uses do not occur simultaneously. For example, employment offices with air conditioning will require the most electricity when temperatures are higher, whilst residential homes will use more power for lighting/cooking/entertainment on a winter evening. Therefore two cases have been assessed, a summer afternoon and winter evening, in order to ascertain the peak diversified demands.

Figure 82: Forecast electricity demand

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Land Use	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> ) / Units	Electrical Demand (MW)	Electrical Demand Summer Afternoon (MW)	Electrical Demand Winter Evening (MW)
SEL	Alconbury Weald	C3 Residential	6,680 (Units)	12.02	4.81	12.02
		B1 Employment	290,000	17.40	17.40	11.48
		A1/A2 Retail	7,000	0.56	0.39	0.56
SEL	St. Neots East	C3 Residential	3,820 (Units)	6.88	2.75	6.88
		B1 Employment	77,000	4.62	4.62	3.05
		A1/A2 Retail	5,400	0.43	0.30	0.43
Huntingdon SPA	Huntingdon	C3 Residential	4,595 (Units)	8.27	3.31	8.27
		B1 Employment	22,205	1.33	1.33	0.88
		A1/A2 Retail	13,980	1.12	0.78	1.12
		D1 Non-residential institutions	425	0.01	0.01	0.00
		D2 Assembly & Leisure	300	0.01	0.01	0.00
St. Neots SPA	St. Neots	C3 Residential	572 (Units)	1.03	0.41	1.03
Ramsey SPA	Ramsey	C3 Residential	801 (Units)	1.44	0.58	1.44
		B1 Employment	7,000	0.42	0.42	0.28
St. Ives SPA	St. Ives	C3 Residential	638 (Units)	1.15	0.46	1.15
		B1 Employment	22,400	1.34	1.34	0.89
		A1/A2 Retail	450	0.04	0.03	0.04
Service Centre	Buckden	C3 Residential	14 (Units)	0.03	0.01	0.03
Service Centre	Fenstanton	C3 Residential	242 (Units)	0.44	0.17	0.44
		B1 Employment	660	0.04	0.04	0.03
		D1 Non-	279	0.01	0.01	0.00

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Land Use	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> ) / Units	Electrical Demand (MW)	Electrical Demand Summer Afternoon (MW)	Electrical Demand Winter Evening (MW)
		residential institutions				
Service Centre	Kimbolton and Staughton	C3 Residential	20 (Units)	0.04	0.01	0.04
		B1 Employment	5,200	0.31	0.31	0.21
Service Centre	Sawtry	C3 Residential	123 (Units)	0.22	0.09	0.22
Service Centre	Somersham	C3 Residential	166 (Units)	0.30	0.12	0.30
Service Centre	Warboys and Bury	C3 Residential	259 (units)	0.47	0.19	0.47
Service Centre	Yaxley and Farcet	C3 Residential	90 (Units)	0.16	0.06	0.16
		B1 Employment	6,400	0.38	0.38	0.25
		B2 Employment	6,400	0.32	0.32	0.26
<b>Total:</b>				60.78	40.68	51.91
				Diversified Elec (MW) 51.91 Diversified Elec Reduction 27.4%		

As can be seen, applying diversification to the development demands reduces the total electrical demand for the district by 27.4%, due the combination of land uses proposed.



**Huntingdon (SPA)**  
 - 4,595 dwellings  
 - A uses: 13,980 sq m  
 - B1/ B1a: 22,205 sq m  
 - D uses: 725 sq m  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 10.74MW (Diversified 10.27MW)  
 Gas - 20.03MW

**Ramsey (SPA)**  
 - 801 dwellings  
 - B1 uses: 7,000 sq m  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 1.86MW (Diversified 1.72MW)  
 Gas - 3.48MW

**Warboys and Bury (SC)**  
 - 259 dwellings  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 0.47MW (Diversified 0.47MW)  
 Gas - 0.95MW

**Sawtry (SC)**  
 - 166 dwellings  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 0.30MW (Diversified 0.30MW)  
 Gas - 0.61MW

**Somersham (SC)**  
 - 216 dwellings  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 0.39MW (Diversified 0.39MW)  
 Gas - 0.79MW

**Alconbury Weald (SEL)**  
 - 6,680 dwellings  
 - A uses: 7,000 sq m  
 - B1 uses: 290,000 sq m  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 29.98MW (Diversified 24.07MW)  
 Gas - 48.28MW

**St Ives (SPA)**  
 - 638 dwellings  
 - A uses: 450 sq m  
 - B uses: 22,400 sq m  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 2.53MW (Diversified 2.07MW)  
 Gas - 4.17MW

**Kimbolton (SC)**  
 - 20 dwellings  
 - B1 uses: 5,200 sq m  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 0.35MW (Diversified 0.33)  
 Gas - 0.49MW

**Fenstanton (SC)**  
 - 242 dwellings  
 - B uses: 660 sq m  
 - D uses: 279 sq m  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 0.48MW (Diversified 0.46MW)  
 Gas - 0.97MW

**Buckden (SC)**  
 - 14 dwellings  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 0.03MW (Diversified 0.03MW)  
 Gas - 0.05MW

**St Neots (SPA)**  
 - 572 dwellings  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 1.03MW (Diversified 1.03MW)  
 Gas - 2.09MW

**St Neots East (SEL)**  
 - 3,820 dwellings  
 - A uses: 5,400 sq m  
 - B1 uses: 77,000 sq m  
**Demands**  
 Elec - 11.93MW (Diversified 10.36MW)  
 Gas - 20.64MW

**Legend**

- Scenario 5
- Core and Do Minimum



P1	October 2016	DE	AR	AR
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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Client  
**Huntingdonshire District Council**

Job Title  
**Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

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**Electricity and Gas Demand**

Scale at A4  
**1:250,000**

Job No  
**000000-00**

Drawing Status

Drawing No  
**001**

Issue  
**P1**

The map above shows the capacities of the existing Primary Substations in close proximity to the Huntingdonshire site allocations. This assessment is based on UKPN's 2020/21 forecast loads and the firm capacity for each of the primary substations as per their November 2016 Long Term Development Statement.

Figure 83 shows which substations will likely serve the various developments. The total demand required from each substation is highlighted in red where it exceeds the available capacity. This has been calculated by comparing the diversified demand requirement to the available capacity for each substation. For the developments to be served by Bury primary substation the winter evening scenario produces the maximum diversified demand, whereas for those to be served by Farcet primary substation it is the summer afternoon scenario which produces a greater demand. This is where there are more employment uses, which have the largest electrical demand during the summer afternoon.

Figure 83: UKPN Demand/Capacity electrical assessment

Substation	Available Capacity (MW)	Development Served (by closest distance)	Development Requirement (MW)	Total Req. (MW)	Total Diversified Req. (MW)	Substation Surplus / Shortage (MW)
Bury Primary	6.5	Warboys and Bury	0.47	2.33	2.19	+4.31
		Ramsey	1.86			
Huntingdon Grid	34.4	Huntingdon	10.74	10.74	10.74	+24.13
Kimbolton Primary	0.6	Kimbolton and Staughton	0.35	0.35	0.33	+0.27
Little Barford	6.1	St Neots	1.03	12.96	11.39	-5.29
		St Neots East	11.93			
Offord Primary	15.1	Buckden	0.03	0.03	0.03	+15.07
RAF Alconbury Primary	0.2	Alconbury Weald	29.98	29.98	24.07	-23.87
St Ives Primary	11.2	St Ives	2.53	3.31	2.17	+8.37
		Fenstanton	0.48			
		Somersham	0.30			
Woodwalton Primary	7.0	Sawtry	0.22	0.22	0.22	+6.78
Farcet Primary	9.5	Yaxley and Farcet	0.87	0.87	0.77	+8.73
<b>Total:</b>	<b>90.6</b>				<b>60.79</b>	<b>+52.09</b>

These results show that the total electrical demand for the proposed Huntingdonshire sites is lower than the available capacity of the surrounding primary substations, however due to the location of some substations relative to the development sites it is not feasible for all of the available capacity to be utilised.

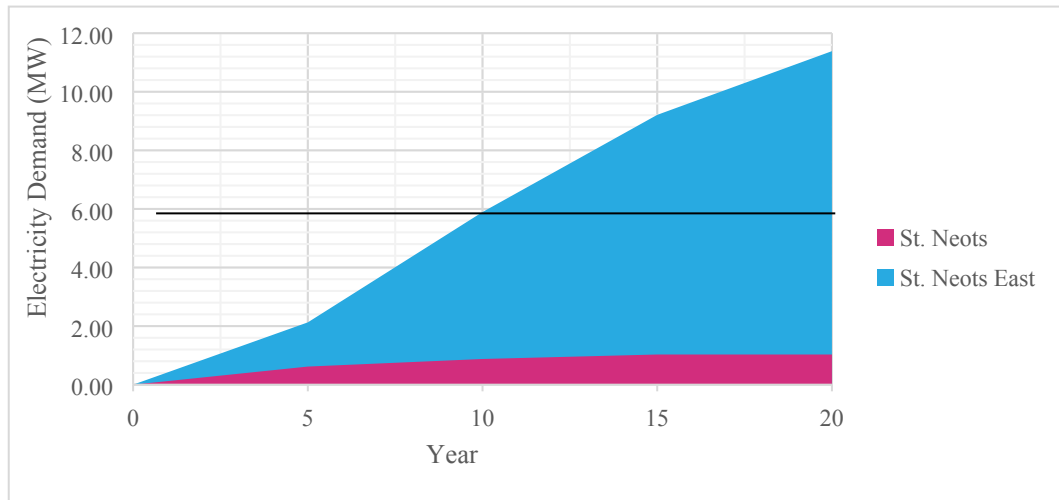
The closest substations to the St Neots, St Neots East and Alconbury Weald developments are forecast to be over capacity, and at present they would not be able to support all of these developments. Works to upgrade the network to accommodate the proposed developments will need to be discussed with UKPN (or an Independent Distribution Network Operator - IDNO).

UKPN have reviewed the electrical assessment and have made the following comments:

- The RAF Alconbury Substation is purpose built for airfield supplies and its maximum capacity has only ever been 3MVA. It is not an appropriate point of supply for Alconbury Weald SEL.
- An IDNO has a 33kV point of connection request at Huntingdon Grid (BSP) which will be the likely supply point for new development at Alconbury Weald. It is noted that the IDNO has requested significantly less capacity than the demand forecast.
- Little Barford Primary Substation will be unable to support the major development at St Neots and a new Primary Substation will likely be needed in this area to meet this demand. Whilst there is a reasonable amount off 33kV headroom at Little Barford Grid (which supplies Little Barford Primary), there are competing connections for other developments in Cambridgeshire which would significantly reduce this available capacity.

Whilst a new primary substation will be required to support St Neots and St Neots East, the available capacity at Little Barford primary should first be utilised. This allows developments to progress, with investments made during the later phases. Due to the relative size of the proposed St Neots East development compared to the St Neots development, it is St Neots East which triggers the reinforcement requirement. It can be seen in Figure 84 that with the proposed phasing scenarios, the 6.1MW available capacity at Little Barton primary substation is exceeded after approximately 10 years. Therefore there should be sufficient capacity in the area to support the first ten years' worth of developments in this area.

Figure 84: Electrical demand increase for St Neots and St Neots East



Solutions for smaller capacity deficits typically involve the upgrade of existing substations or extending the existing network to utilise capacity from nearby.

Further investigation would be required to determine the available capacity at the IDNO primary substation discussed above. Cooperation may allow this substation to be reinforced to enable it to support the Alconbury Weald development. Alternatively a new primary substation would be required for this development, which would be supplied from the Huntingdon Grid (BSP).

Figure 85 shows the forecast available capacity at the three grid substations in the Huntingdonshire area, which appear to be sufficient for the proposed demands.

Figure 85: Grid substation capacities at 132kV

GSP	Substation	Available Capacity (MW)	Total Requirement (MW)	Total Diversified Requirement (MW)
Eaton Socon	Huntingdon Grid	56.9	46.6	39.6
Eaton Socon	Little Barford Grid	37.1	13.3	11.7
Walpole	Peterborough Central	47.3	0.9	0.8

However UKPN’s comment regarding the capacity at Little Barford Grid should be noted. Should the Cambridgeshire developments connect to the network before the proposed Huntingdonshire developments in this area (St Neots and St Neots East), then there may be limited available capacity at Little Barford Grid substation, which in turn will restrict the capacity at Little Barford Primary substation. On-going consultation with UKPN to monitor this situation will be required to determine whether the capacity remains available in the future.

### 13.4.5 Funding Mechanisms

UK Power Networks are responsible for building, operating, and maintaining their electricity infrastructure.



A new primary substation can cost in the region of £5-10million depending on the surrounding electrical network and its capacity. It is highly likely that these would be required to be funded by the developer.

Developers are responsible for funding their connections to the existing 11kV network. As the proposed developments are within the proximity of areas where there is a physical presence of the UKPN 11kV network, connections to the low voltage networks should not be cost prohibitive to the proposed the new developments. Figure 86 illustrates the typical connection costs and lead in times. As there are many variables with employment/retail properties, quotes for these connections must be undertaken through detailed applications to UKPN. However this table highlights the long lead in times, for both quotation and works, associated with the larger developments. These must be acknowledged and worked into the design and planning of major developments.

Figure 86: UKPN typical costs for permanent connections

New Electricity Supply for:	Approximate Cost	Quotation waiting time	Works Duration
Over four residential properties (low voltage)	From £4,200 Typical average price: £10,250	11 working days	10 weeks from payment date
More than one commercial property	Price on application	25 working days	12-14 weeks from payment date
One large commercial development	Price on application	50 working days	Up to 26 weeks from payment date
Other large power requirements over 1MVA	POA	50 working days	Up to 2 years from payment date

## 13.5 Gas

### 13.5.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The Energy White Paper charts the significant demand on energy over the next 20 years. As such, it will be necessary to upgrade much of the energy infrastructure during this period. Requirements will include expansions of national infrastructure such as overhead powerlines, extending substations, and new gas pipelines, and new infrastructure such as smaller scale distribution generation and gas storage sites.

The main sources of evidence include:

- National Grid, Gas Ten Year Statement, November 2016
- National Grid, High Pressure Gas Pipe locations TL, 2016
- National Grid, Gas Distribution Connection Services Charges, 2016
- National Grid Gas Distribution Limited, Long Term Development Plan (LTDP), 2016
- Consultation with Cadent Gas (previously known as National Gas Distribution Limited)

### 13.5.2 Existing Provision

National Grid National High Pressure (NHP) transmission gas mains transport gas throughout the UK at up to 85bar. Distribution Network Operators receive high pressure gas from National Grid's transmission pipelines. Gas enters the local network at high pressure and through a series of pressure reducers, governors and gasometers and increased mains sizes, the pressure is adjusted for distribution to premises.

Huntingdonshire is well served by National Grid's NHP pipes, located to the west of Huntingdon. The Huntingdon Gas Compressor Station is located north of Kimbolton, where multiple NHP gas pipelines converge.

Cadent Gas is the Distribution Network Operator for gas in Huntingdonshire. Cadent Gas was formally known as National Grid Gas Distribution Ltd before May 2017, and so many current documents are written under their previous name.

### 13.5.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Cadent Gas (formally National Grid Gas Distribution Ltd) produce Long Term Development Plans in order to forecast their demand and supply for the next ten years. This states the they expect an overall annual reduction in gas demand due to less than favourable economic outlook, increases in UK gas prices and the increase in renewable energy.

### 13.5.4 Infrastructure Requirements

A summary of the forecast utility demands generated by the Strategic Expansion Locations, Spatial Planning Areas and Service Centres is shown below in Figure 87.

Figure 87: Forecast gas demand

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Land Use	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> ) / Units	Gas Demand (MW)
SEL	Alconbury Weald	C3 Residential	6,680 (Units)	24.38
		B1 Employment	290,000	23.20
		A1/A2 Retail	7,000	0.70
SEL	St. Neots East	C3 Residential	3,820 (Units)	13.94
		B1 Employment	77,000	6.16
		A1/A2 Retail	5,400	0.54
Huntingdon SPA	Huntingdon	C3 Residential	4,595 (Units)	16.77
		B1 Employment	22,205	1.78
		A1/A2 Retail	13,980	1.40
		D1 Non-residential institutions	425	0.05
		D2 Assembly & Leisure	300	0.03
St. Neots	St. Neots	C3 Residential	572 (Units)	2.09

Spatial Planning Area	Location	Land Use	GFA (m <sup>2</sup> ) / Units	Gas Demand (MW)
SPA				
Ramsey SPA	Ramsey	C3 Residential	801 (Units)	2.92
		B1 Employment	7,000	0.56
St. Ives SPA	St. Ives	C3 Residential	638 (Units)	2.33
		B1 Employment	22,400	1.79
		A1/A2 Retail	450	0.05
Service Centre	Buckden	C3 Residential	14 (Units)	0.05
Service Centre	Fenstanton	C3 Residential	242 (Units)	0.88
		B1 Employment	660	0.05
		D1 Non-residential institutions	279	0.03
Service Centre	Kimbolton and Staughton	C3 Residential	20 (Units)	0.07
		B1 Employment	5,200	0.42
Service Centre	Sawtry	C3 Residential	123 (Units)	0.45
Service Centre	Somersham	C3 Residential	166 (Units)	0.61
Service Centre	Warboys and Bury	C3 Residential	259 (units)	0.95
Service Centre	Yaxley and Farcet	C3 Residential	90 (Units)	0.33
		B1 Employment	6,400	0.51
		B2 Employment	6,400	0.54
<b>Total:</b>				<b>103.58</b>

A summary of the forecast gas demands for the Huntingdonshire area were sent to National Grid Gas Distribution Ltd (now Cadent Gas) for comment. Their response is as follows and can be found in Appendix 6.

*“At this current moment in time there is sufficient capacity on our MP/IP Gas Distribution system to accommodate potential developments within the Huntingdon and the surrounding area. Also there are as of now no plans to reinforce/upgrade the network. As national grid connections process works on a first come first serve basis there is no guarantee that this capacity will still be available at the time an official connections request is sent in. Once the connections request have come into National Grid then assess reinforcement options if necessary.”*

Improvements in energy efficiencies should also reduce the overall gas demand in the region.

National Grid plan to undertake significant modifications to the Huntingdon gas compressor between 2016 and 2019. The modifications will bring the compressor station in line with strict environmental limits as part of the Industrial Emissions Directive.

### 13.5.5 Funding Mechanisms

National Grid are responsible for building, operating, and maintaining their gas infrastructure. However the developer is responsible for funding connections from the proposed developments to the existing low pressure gas network. As the proposed sites are within proximity of existing developments, it is unlikely that these costs will be prohibitive.

Some local reinforcements may be required depending upon the local demand exceeding local capacity of the local distribution mains but the overall the flexibility and capacity of the gas network within the Huntingdonshire area is more than sufficient to meet the demands of the foreseeable future.

Notwithstanding the lack of specific details of the developments and the local gas network, the cost for a typical connection has been obtained from Cadent Gas, in order to show the approximate costs to be incurred. Based on the 'East of England' location and a proposed connection length of 20m across private land to an existing gas main, a new connection would cost £598+VAT per residential property. This cost is dependent on a number of factors, such as being within 23m of a relevant gas main, the length of connection, the service termination being less than 3m above exterior ground service level, the number of neighbouring properties to be connected and the year in which a connection application is submitted. Connection costs through Cadent Gas can be reduced by up to 33% if the developer instructs their own contractor to excavate and reinstate the trenches.

The connection costs for the employment/retail developments have not been determined due to the variability of the information. Further costings can be determined once the positions of developments have been finalised.

## 13.6 Telecommunications

The main sources of evidence include:

- Ofcom 'Making communications work for everyone: Initial conclusions from the Strategic Review of Digital Communications' (2016)
- Connecting Cambridgeshire

This section covers the provision of Broadband services to residents and businesses. It is recognised that digital services are important for resident's digital inclusion, participation in society and in democratic processes, whilst providing necessary connectivity for businesses to drive the economy. In light of this, the Government has committed to giving all premises in the UK access to a minimum of 2Mbps download speeds for both residents and businesses. Ofcom are the independent regulator for the UK communications industry and have launched a Digital Communications Review. The strategy focuses on guaranteeing universal broadband availability at a sufficient speed, supporting investments and innovation in ultrafast broadband networks, and improving the quality of service delivered by the whole of the telecoms industry. There is a drive to eventually provide superfast broadband to all residents and businesses across the UK.

### 13.6.1 Existing Provision and Infrastructure Requirements

‘Connecting Cambridgeshire’ was launched in 2012 with the aim of providing access to superfast broadband to at least 90% of homes and businesses across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and better broadband connections for all other premises. This will enable effective business competitiveness and economic productivity, and enable rural engagement, community integration, and home working. Superfast Broadband is now available in all the Spatial Planning Areas and the Service Centres.

The Local Plan recognises the essential need for all new residential, employment and commercial developments to provide the infrastructure to enable connection to be made to fibre optic broadband infrastructure. This should be designed and installed as part of developments.

### 13.7 New Utility Networks – Procurement Methods

The traditional approach to the provision of utility networks in the area would see the developers apply to the incumbent utility providers in the area (UKPN, NG, Anglian/Cambridge Water), who then provide a price to design, build and own the networks.

Budget estimates from incumbent utility providers are generally split into ‘contestable’ and ‘non-contestable’:

- Non-contestable work - Work which can only be carried out by the incumbent utility provider as the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) (such as diversions of existing assets and strategic modifications to their existing assets, e.g. at substations, gas governors and pumping stations, jointing).
- Contestable work - Work which can be carried out by an accredited Independent Connection Provider (ICP) or Independent Distribution Network Operator (IDNO) (typically installing lengths of new networks, civils and trenching works).

The costs associated with providing the networks (and potential off-site reinforcement) would usually be funded by the developer or house builders. Modern Procurement methods should be explored, such as:

#### **IDNOs**

Independent operators can offer more economic and flexible terms for the connections which can be more appealing on cost and programme grounds.

IDNO’s will install, own and operate exactly like an incumbent utility. Their financial models are different from the incumbents and IDNOs are able to offer more commercially attractive terms for the installation.

#### **ICPs**

ICPs design and install apparatus and then arrange for its sale to IDNOs or back to the incumbent. ICPs are leaner organisations and thus able to offer very competitive terms for installation of apparatus to agreed standards. Many ICPs are also multi-utility contractors and can install all the connections within the same scope which provides for opportunities for cost savings through economies of scale.

It is possible for local infrastructure requirements, such as utility upgrades, within the Huntingdonshire area to be funded by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This allows the local planning authority to raise funds from new developments which fund district-wide and local infrastructure projects that benefit the community.



## 14 Waste Management





## 14 Waste Management

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to supporting sustainable communities across the District. This includes ensuring adequate waste recycling facilities are in place to appropriately mitigate impacts associated with growth.

Paragraph 4.40 acknowledges that development can place additional demands upon infrastructure, the environment and the social sustainability of a community. Draft LP 3 identifies that waste recycling facilities may be required to make a proposal acceptable in planning terms. The timing of provision will be carefully considered to ensure facilities are delivered before development is occupied, where this may be applicable.

### 14.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan, Core Strategy, Development Plan Document (2011)
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Management Statistical Basis for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan 2006-2026, Final Draft Report (2009)
- Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2008-2022
- Consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council

Waste Management includes a range of household waste and recycling facilities managed by both Huntingdonshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council. The nature of waste management makes it appropriate to assess at a county-wide level, particularly as up to around 40% of waste is 'imported' from London and adjoining authorities in the East of England. Throughout the Plan period, it is expected that up to 5.1 million tonnes of waste residues will be imported in this way.

The authorities within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have formed a RECAP partnership with Cambridgeshire's Waste Collection Authorities. The RECAP partnership oversees waste management within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area, with authorities providing a range of statutory roles and responsibilities.

### 14.1.2 Existing Provision

There are three Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) facilities in the District, owned by the County Council and operated by contractors:

Recycling facility	Locations	Capacity (tonnes)
Household Recycling Centre	Alconbury	11,000
Household Recycling Centre	Bluntisham	9,000
Household Recycling Centre	St Neots	6,000

Consultation with Cambridgeshire County Council confirmed that at present, HWRCs are sufficiently coping with the quantities of waste currently being generated. Within Cambridgeshire, including the Huntingdonshire District, residents are provided with a full suite of kerbside collection services including recycling, compostable waste and chargeable bulky waste collections.

Although there is generally sufficient capacity across the District, it was identified that the facility located at Alconbury is on a small and constrained site. There is high demand to use the facility with high levels of queuing for customers to get into the centre. Because of this, the Alconbury site is more difficult to expand to increase capacity if required in future.

Alongside the HWRCs, there are two transfer stations across the County, with one of these located at Alconbury. A waste transfer station is where general waste and recyclable materials is bulked together before being transported to another location for further treatment or disposal. There are also 22 recycling banks distributed across the District, usually located in car parks. These banks are provided and managed by Huntingdonshire District Council.

### 14.1.3 Infrastructure Requirements

The Development Plan states that all major new developments will need to undertake sustainable waste management practices in order to be supported. Waste management practices should not contribute to further causing adverse effects, notable to climate change, and waste management sites should be of high quality design and operation. Future planned growth for Huntingdonshire District raises challenges for waste planning which must be considered, to ensure waste is managed in a sustainable way. Growth will need to be supported by a developing network of waste management facilities to meet increasing demands, and support self-sufficiency within the Plan area.

Consultation confirmed that current capacity is adequate, and that facilities should be capable of coping with the additional waste arising from the identified growth scenario. It was noted that the Bluntisham HWRC is currently operating with some spare capacity, and could be used to accommodate future demands. In addition, the HWRC located in St Neots is a relatively new site, and would only require minor reconfigurations to significantly increase capacity, to meet future demand. In order to manage demand at the Alconbury facility, the County Council will encourage residents to visit at off-peak times, to help reduce the queuing impact of additional developments.

Consultation with the County Council also noted that whilst population contributes to newly arising waste demands, there are also a number of other factors that dictate the quantities of waste generated, namely:

- General increases in waste growth - since the economic slowdown waste growth has slowed considerably, but this could increase as the economy improves;
- Kerbside collection - at present the Waste Collection Authorities currently provide a number of kerbside collections, if these change this would increase the need for Household Recycling Centre capacity;

- Legislative changes - it is not uncommon for national legislation to require additional items to be made available for recycling HWRCs and therefore capacity is impacted.

The County Council will continue to review the contribution of these factors, will use any available developer contributions to expand and improve existing HRC infrastructure.

Further assessment into the optimum locations of facilities will need to be carried out, to determine the transport impacts and costs associated with transporting waste. Optimal sites should reflect the minimisation of transport movements of waste. Consultation identified that there are no reviews of existing infrastructure occurring at this time, however this is likely to be pursued in the near future.

#### **14.1.4 Funding Mechanisms**

Consultation with the County Council identified the significant role of developer contributions in funding new provision or expansion arising from growth. In addition to this funding stream, Cambridgeshire County Council fund general waste disposal and capital funding through their own budget.



## 15 Flood Protection and Drainage



## 15 Flood Protection and Drainage

Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan to 2036 Consultation Draft 2017 sets out the Council's approach to mitigating flood risk, to ensure that users and residents of development are not put at unnecessary risk. Draft LP 9 outlines that a proposal will only be supported where flood risk has been addressed, and are in compliances with policies associated with the relevant bodies.

The Draft Local Plan also sets out policies to ensure the use of SuDS to manage surface water flow, as required by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Draft LP 14 states that proposals will be supported where surface water is effectively dealt with. This includes the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), and provision for their ongoing maintenance.

### 15.1.1 Evidence Base and Strategic Issues

Flood risk management assesses both fluvial and groundwater flooding sources. Cambridgeshire County Council is responsible for surface water management in the County, whilst the Environment Agency is responsible for rivers.

The main sources of evidence include:

- Cambridgeshire County Council Surface Water Management Plan, Countywide Update 2014
- Cambridgeshire Flood Risk Management Partnership, St Neots Surface Water Management Plan, Detailed Assessment and Options Appraisal Report (2012)
- Register of Flood Risk Assets, Cambridgeshire County Council
- Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Report January 2011, Environment Agency
- Huntingdonshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update, April 2010
- Anglian River Basin District Draft Risk Management Plan 2015-21(2016)
- Huntingdonshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Draft Report (2016)
- Cambridgeshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)
- Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council

The Flood Risk Regulations (2009) state that the responsibility for managing localised flood risk lies with the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). The regulations set out that responsibility for flooding from rivers, the sea and reservoirs lies with the Environment Agency, however all other sources of flooding is the responsibility of the LLFA. For Huntingdonshire District Council, the LLFA is Cambridgeshire County Council, who are responsible for managing surface water flooding, ordinary watercourses, and groundwater, and carrying out the appropriate works to manage identified risks.

Huntingdonshire District is formed of relatively low lying land, with much of the District lying between two large floodplains; the River Nene and the Great Ouse. The Great Ouse starts in Northamptonshire, near Brackley. Flood risk for these two rivers is managed by the Environment Agency (EA). A number of major settlements within the District are situated adjacent to the River Great Ouse, and its surrounding tributaries. These settlements include Huntingdon, St Ives,



Godmanchester, St Neots, Alconbury and Brampton. Consultation also identified Little Paxton and Sawtry as at risk of flooding.

The Environment Agency's Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (2011) identifies the number of properties at risk in a 1% annual probability river flood. The Great Ouse catchment area has a history of flooding, mainly due to high levels of rainfall leading to watercourses and drains being overwhelmed. Figure 88 sets out the number of properties currently at risk from flooding and the forecast number of properties likely to be at risk in 2110.

Figure 88: Current and forecast number of properties at flood risk in Huntingdonshire

Location	Number of properties at risk during a 1% annual probability flood (current)	Future (2110)
St Neots/ Little Paxton	1,798	2,873
Houghton/ the Hemingfords/ St Ives	580	2,412
Alconbury/ Alconbury Weston	160	182
Huntingdon/ Brampton	163	242

St Neots has been identified as the highest priority wetspot within the Cambridgeshire County Region. St Neots is situated within the Anglian River Basin District, and the River Great Ouse catchment area.

### 15.1.2 Existing Provision

The Huntingdonshire SFRA Draft Report (2016) sets out a number of flood defence schemes within the District, particularly in areas along the River Great Ouse. The River Great Ouse is known to flood in places, with some of these areas defended, whilst others are not. The construction of walls and embankments in St Neots, Hemingford, St Ives, Houghton and Wyton provide protection up to a 1% annual probability flood. Some low lying areas of the District have been identified as flooding too often, and possible mitigation options are being explored.

Key defences across the District include the following:

Figure 89: Flood defences in Huntingdonshire District Council

Location	Defence	Age of infrastructure	Quality
St Ives and the Hemingfords	A series of walls and embankments designed to protect properties to a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) standard.	Flood Alleviation Scheme was completed in 2007	Predominantly ranging between a 'Good' and 'Fair' level of quality, with some very small areas of 'very poor'.
Holywell to Earith	Raised defences along both banks of the River Great Ouse, predominantly in the form of embankments. The standard of protection ranges between 20% for privately maintained defence and 0.67% AEP for	-	The majority of the defences have a condition grade of 'Fair', however a section of embankment downstream of Holywell have a lower condition grade of

Location	Defence	Age of infrastructure	Quality
	the rest.		'Poor'.
Godmanchester	Consists mainly of an embankment located along the River Great Ouse between West Street and The Avenue, and a section of flood wall. The standard of protection is 1% AEP.	Flood Alleviation Scheme was completed in 2014	The condition grade of the embankment is 'Very Good', and the flood wall is graded as 'Good'.
St Neots	Consists of a series of embankments, embankments, walls and gates, offering a 1% AEP standard of protection.	Flood Alleviation Scheme was completed in 2009	The condition grade of the walls is 'Very Good', with the embankments graded as 'Good'.
Alconbury and Alconbury Weston	Property Level Protection (PLP) scheme, which uses flood protection measures in cases where flooding occurs frequently and other solutions are not viable.	The PLP scheme was completed in 2007	-

Over the last twenty years, sites have been designed with flood balancing measures in order to reduce the risk of run off. This is usually to a standard of a 1 in 100 year event, with addition of climate change. Consultation identified that existing flood defences are of a reasonable quality. In the main towns, defences were built around ten years ago to a good standard.

### 15.1.3 Shortfalls in Existing Provision

Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council identified that the existing flood defence infrastructure is of a good standard, particularly in towns where they were built around ten years ago. In most cases, flood defences protect existing properties to a standard of 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (i.e. a 1 in 100 year event). The River Great Ouse is known to flood in places but with insignificant impact to development as some of these areas are defended. Possible mitigations need to be explored where flooding is noted as occurring too frequently, particularly in some low lying areas.

### 15.1.4 Infrastructure Requirements

Consultation identified that allocated sites will not cause additional flooding, if balanced properly. Expected growth for the Plan period will occur outside of the flood plain, and are therefore unlikely to have an impact on flood affected areas, or levels of surface water flooding. Sites will not be designed with flood protection, other than balancing ponds and SUDs. There are ongoing discussions in regards to the provision of balancing measures at Alconbury Weald, including how to mitigate impacts downstream.

### 15.1.5 Funding Mechanisms

The District Council take on responsibility for some flood defence infrastructure, and have a revenue budget of around £50,000 to contribute to the maintenance of facilities. The Council however does not have a sufficient budget to cover long term maintenance across the District.

Consultation with Huntingdonshire District Council set out that flood infrastructure required as part of a new development can be funded through developer contributions, if the need arises directly as a result of the growth. Alternatively, flooding infrastructure required due to existing deficiencies can be funded through partnership arrangements involving Cambridgeshire County Council, Huntingdonshire District Council, Parishes, Town Councils and the Environment Agency. The Council has a limited budget to contribute to ongoing maintenance of flood defences, therefore Internal Drainage Boards and Management Companies are also involved. The future financing of infrastructure is likely to be determined on a case by case basis, depending on the scale of intervention and the factors involved.

## 16 Infrastructure Delivery Schedule

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The Infrastructure Delivery Plan Schedule, provided in a separate document, takes the evidence and analysis from this baseline report and sets out the levels of infrastructure required by spatial area and the ways that the infrastructure will be delivered. The Schedule:

- Presents the indicative costs associated with delivering the planned and future infrastructure required to support the long term growth objectives in Huntingdonshire District Council Draft Local Plan;
- Outlines how Huntingdonshire District Council could look to prioritise and facilitate the delivery of infrastructure; and
- Summarises potential funding sources that Huntingdonshire District Council could explore to deliver its infrastructure requirements.

The IDP and the Schedule should be read in conjunction with one another. They should be reviewed annually to incorporate new information including changes in adopted policies, new strategies, updated costs, and unexpected demographic changes.



## Appendix A

### List of stakeholders

## A1 List of stakeholders

Infrastructure type	Organisation	Key contact
Early Years & Childcare	Cambridgeshire County Council	Penny Price, Claire Buckingham
Primary School	Cambridgeshire County Council	Penny Price, Claire Buckingham
Secondary School	Cambridgeshire County Council	Penny Price, Claire Buckingham
Post-16 Education	Cambridgeshire County Council	Penny Price, Claire Buckingham
Primary Healthcare	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG, NHS England	Ian Burns, Kerry Harding, Alice Benton
Secondary Healthcare	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust	Marie Alexander
Adult social care/ Independent Living	Cambridgeshire County Council	Tom Barden, Richard O'Driscall
Dentists	NHS England – Midlands & East	Debbie Walters
Community centres	Huntingdonshire District Council	Penny Litchfield
Libraries and lifelong learning	Cambridgeshire County Council	Jill Terrell, Sally brown
Open space	Huntingdonshire District Council	Helen Lack
Green Infrastructure	The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire & Northamptonshire	Martin Baker, Kate Carver
Sports facilities	Huntingdonshire District Council	Martin Grey, Paul France
Highways and Transport	Cambridgeshire County Council, Huntingdonshire District Council	Stuart Bell
Waste Water and Water Supply	Anglian Water, Cambridge Water	Stewart Patience, Mike Sloan
Flood Risk and Surface Water Management	Huntingdonshire District Council	Chris Allen
Gas	National Grid Gas Distribution Limited	Ross Blake
Waste Management	Cambridgeshire Council	Dan Sage
Electricity	UK Power Networks	Jim Whitely
Emergency Services - Fire	Cambridgeshire Fire Service	Matthew Warren
Emergency Services - Police	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Colin Luscombe
N/A	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Strategic Planning Unit	John Williamson, Robert Kemp
Infrastructure and funding	Cambridgeshire County Council	Paul van de Bulk

## **Appendix B**

Huntingdonshire District  
Council site allocations



SPA	Ward	Site location	Total number of C3 (dwellings) expected on site by 2036	Total number of C2 (beds) expected on site by 2036
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West / Alconbury and The Stukeleys	Ermine Street	1440	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	Forensic Science Lab	105	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	Hinchingbrooke Health Campus	882	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	West of Railway, Brampton Road	0	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	Ermine St/Edison Bell Way	47	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	North of Edison Bell Way	0	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	South of Edison Bell Way	74	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	Ferrars Road	0	66
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	George Street	300	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	George St/Edison Bell Way	40	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	Chequers Court	0	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon West	Gas Depot	11	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon East	California Rd	54	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon East	Main St	32	
Huntingdon	Alconbury and The Stukeleys	Huntingdon racecourse	0	
Huntingdon	Brampton	Brampton Park	600	70
Huntingdon	Brampton	Park View Garage	0	0
Huntingdon	Godmanchester	Tyrells Marina	14	
Huntingdon	Godmanchester	RGE Engineering	80	
Huntingdon	Godmanchester	Wigmore Farm Buildings	13	
Huntingdon	Godmanchester	Bearscroft Farm	753	
Huntingdon	Brampton	West of Brampton	150	
Ramsey	Ramsey	Ramsey Gateway (High Lode)	110	
Ramsey	Ramsey	Ramsey Gateway	45	
Ramsey	Ramsey	West Station Yard & Northern Mill	34	
Ramsey	Ramsey	Field Rd	90	
Ramsey	Ramsey	Whytefield Rd	40	
Ramsey	Ramsey	94 Great Whyte	32	
Ramsey	Warboys and Bury	RAF Upwood	450	
SEL	Alconbury and The Stukeleys	Alconbury Weald	5000	
SEL	St Neots Priory Park / St Neots Eynesbury	St Neots East	3820	120
SEL	Alconbury and The Stukeleys	RAF Alconbury released	1680	
Service Centres	Buckden	East of Silver St	14	
Service Centres	Fenstanton	Former Dairy Crest	88	
Service Centres	Fenstanton	Cambridge Rd	120	
Service Centres	Fenstanton	Ivy Nursery	34	
Service Centres	Kimbolton and Staughton	West of Station Rd	20	
Service Centres	Kimbolton and Staughton	South of Bicton Industrial Estate	0	
Service Centres	Sawtry	East of Glebe Farm	80	
Service Centres	Sawtry	West of St Andrews Way	43	
Service Centres	Somersham	Newlands	45	50
Service Centres	Somersham	The Pasture	19	
Service Centres	Somersham	Somersham Town FC	47	
Service Centres	Somersham	North of The Bank	55	
Service Centres	Warboys and Bury	West of Station Rd	120	
Service Centres	Warboys and Bury	West of Ramsey Rd	45	
Service Centres	Warboys and Bury	Manor Farm Buildings	11	
Service Centres	Warboys and Bury	South of Farriers Way	74	
Service Centres	Warboys and Bury	Fenton Field Farm	10	
Service Centres	Yaxley and Farcet	Askew's Lane	12	
Service Centres	Yaxley and Farcet	Snowcap Mushrooms	78	
Service Centres	Yaxley and Farcet	Yax Pak	0	
St Ives	St Ives South / The Hemingfords	St Ives West	506	
St Ives	St Ives South	St Ives Football Club	30	
St Ives	Earith	Giffords Farm	0	
St Ives	St Ives South	Former Car Showroom	46	
St Ives	Fenstanton	Vindis	56	
St Neots	St Neots Eaton Ford	Eaton Court	29	
St Neots	St Neots Priory Park	Huntingdon St	64	
St Neots	St Neots Priory Park	Former Youth Centre	14	
St Neots	St Neots Priory Park	St Mary's Urban Village	38	
St Neots	St Neots Priory Park	Loves Farm Reserved Site	41	
St Neots	St Neots Eynesbury	Cromwell Rd North	80	
St Neots	St Neots Eynesbury	Cromwell Rd Car Park	21	
St Neots	St Neots Eaton Socon	Nelson Rd	40	64
St Neots	Little Paxton	Riversfield, Little Paxton	240	

## **Appendix C**

### **Adult Social Care Facilities**

## C1 Adult Social Care facilities, Huntingdonshire

Scheme name	Location	Accommodation type	Number of beds	Number of units	Age admissions	provider
<b>Residential care home</b>						
Aisling Lodge	St Neots	Residential Care Home	22		65+	Private
Bethany Francis House	St Neots	Residential Care Home	34		65+	Private
Brookfield Residential Home	Somersham	Residential Care Home	14		65+	Private
Eynesbury House	St Neots	Residential Care Home	9		18-65	Private
Florence House, Ramsey		Residential Care Home	20		65+	Private
Hardwick Dene	St Neots	Residential Care Home	50		65+	Private
Hill House	Huntingdon	Residential Care Home	37		65+	Private
Hill View	Sawtry	Residential Care Home	16		65+	Private
The Hillings	St Neots	Residential Care Home	70		65+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Manor Farm	St Neots	Residential Care Home	9		16-25	Private
Oakley House	St Neots	Residential Care Home	8		18-65	Private
Oakleigh Care Homes Ltd	Huntingdon	Residential Care Home	24		65+	Private
Olivemedede	Yaxley	Residential Care Home	33		65+	Private
Paxton Hall Care Home	St Neots	Residential Care Home	39		70+	Private
Rheola Care Centre	Huntingdon	Residential Care Home	42		65+	Private
Rose Cottage Residential Home	Huntingdon	Residential Care Home	38		65+	Private
St Luke's Close	Huntingdon	Residential Care Home	6		Under 65	Local Authority

Scheme name	Location	Accommodation type	Number of beds	Number of units	Age admissions	provider
St George's Glatton Hall	Glatton	Residential Care Home	29		50+	
The Woodlands	Earith	Residential Care Home	24		65+	Private
<b>Nursing care homes</b>						
Cromwell House Care Home	Huntingdon	Nursing Care Home	66		45+	Private
Field Lodge	Huntingdon	Nursing Care Home	72		60+	Private
Ford House	St Neots	Nursing Care Home	42		65+	Private
Hunters Down Care Centre	Huntingdon	Nursing Care Home	102		65+	Private
Manor House Care Home	Ramsey	Nursing Care Home	36		65+	Private
Primrose Hill Care Home	Huntingdon	Nursing Care Home	60		21+	Private
The Red House Residential and Nursing Home	Ramsey	Nursing Care Home	60		65+	Private
Ringshill Care Home	Huntingdon	Nursing Care Home	87		18+	Private
Ferrars Court Care Home	Huntingdon	Nursing Care Home	66		60+	Private
<b>Sheltered Housing</b>						
Appleby Court	St Neots	Sheltered Housing		45	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Broad Leas Court	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		75	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Chesterton Court	St Neots	Sheltered Housing		49	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
The Chestnuts	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		37	55+	Private
Elm Tree Court (opening March 2016)	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		26	60+	Private
Grenville House	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		8	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Hanover Close	St Neots	Sheltered Housing		46	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust

Scheme name	Location	Accommodation type	Number of beds	Number of units	Age admissions	provider
Hanover Court (Brampton)	Brampton	Sheltered Housing		33	60+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Harvest Court	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		24	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Jones Court		Sheltered Housing		41		Housing association/ charitable trust
King George Court	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		17		Private
McCartney House	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		36	60+	Housing association/ charitable trust
McNish Court	St Neots	Sheltered Housing		42	60+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Medway Court	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		58	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Mellors Court	Sawtry	Sheltered Housing		22	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Oak Tree Court	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		45	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Queens Court / Countess Close / Duloe Brook / Barons Close	St Neots	Sheltered Housing		65	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Skeels Court	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		33	60+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Snowhills	Yaxley	Sheltered Housing	37		65+	Housing association/ charitable trust
St Mary's Close, Bluntisham	Bluntisham	Sheltered Housing		35	60+	Housing association/ charitable trust
The Views	Huntingdon	Sheltered Housing		39	55+	Private
Waterside Court	St Neots	Sheltered Housing		53	60+	Private
Windsor Court / Feoffes Road / Springfield	Somersham	Sheltered Housing		56	60+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Souths Almshouses and Burberry Homes	St Neots	Sheltered Housing		15	60+	Housing association/ charitable trust
<b>Mainstream housing</b>						
Ashleigh Court	Huntingdon	Mainstream/ Sheltered Housing		34	55+	Private
Bascraft Way	Godmanchester	Mainstream Housing		4		Housing association/ charitable trust

Scheme name	Location	Accommodation type	Number of beds	Number of units	Age admissions	provider
Cavendish Court, St Neots	St Neots	Mainstream Housing		56	55+	Private
The Close	St Neots	Mainstream Housing		32	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Coldhams South / Coronation Avenue / Queens Drive	Huntingdon	Mainstream Housing		16	55+	Housing association or charitable trust
Crown Close / Grove Court	Huntingdon	Mainstream Housing		45	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Crown Gardens & Bell Lane	Huntingdon	Mainstream Housing		30	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
De Ramsey Court	Warboys	Mainstream Housing		33	60+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Hilary Lodge	Huntingdon	Mainstream Housing		27	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
London Road	Huntingdon	Mainstream Housing		4		Housing association/ charitable trust
Mill House	Ramsey	Mainstream Housing		30	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Millfield Court, Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Mainstream Housing		86	55+	Private
Old Market Court	St Neots	Mainstream Housing		48		Private
Garden Court	St Neots	Mainstream Housing		16		Private
<b>Extra Care Housing</b>						
Park View	Huntingdon	Extra Care Housing		34	65+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Poppyfields	St Neots	Extra Care Housing		34	55+	Housing association/ charitable trust
Eden Place	St Ives	Extra Care Housing		55		Housing association/ charitable trust

## **Appendix D**

### **Community Facilities**

## D1 Community Facilities

Facility	Location
Huntingdon Youth Club	Huntingdon
St Barnabas Church	Huntingdon
The Medway Centre	Huntingdon
Neighbourhood Centre	St Ives
Ramsey Community Centre	Ramsey
Yaxley Parish Council Amenity Centre	Yaxley
Judith's Field Recreation Centre	Godmanchester
Godmanchester Town Council Hall	Godmanchester
Community Centre RAF Wyton	Wyton
Brampton Memorial Centre	Brampton
Owen Pooley Hall Amenity Centre	Yaxley
Austin Hall Amenity Centre	Yaxley
Commemoration Hall	Huntingdon
The Old Music Room Studios	Needingworth
Warboys Sports and Social Club	Warboys
St Mary's Church Hall	Eaton Socon
Riptons Lodge	Abbots Ripton
St Mary's Parish Hall	East Hunts
WI Centre	Huntingdon
Bluntisham Baptist Church Hall	Bluntisham
Molesworth Village Hall	Molesworth
Methodist Church Hall	Ramsey
Scout Hall	Ramsey
The Royal British Legion Hall	Ramsey
The Church Centre	Fenstanton
Masonic Lodge	Ramsey
Scout Hut	Houghton
Highgate Halle	Overend, Elton
The Old School Hall	Sawtry
Scout Hall	St Neots
Priory Centre	St Neots
Jubilee Hall	Eaton Socon
Scout Hut	Eaton Ford
British Red Cross Hall	St Neots



Facility	Location
St Neots Voluntary Welfare Association	St Neots
Masonic Hall	Eaton Socon
Sawtry Ex-Service & Working Mens Club	Sawtry
Tollfield House	Kimbolton
Scout Hut	Little Paxton
Sports Pavilion	Little Paxton
St Mary Magdalene Church Hall	Brampton
Rocking Horse	Godmanchester
Wheatfield Playgroup	Wheatfield, St Ives
St Ives Girl Guides	St Ives
Scout Hut	Somersham
Sawtry Youth and Community Centre	Sawtry
The Thatched Barn	Yelling
The Church Of St Bartholomew	Yaxley
St Stephens Hall	Buckden
Lewis Hall	Kimbolton
St Mary's Church Room	St Neots
Scout HQ	Buckden
New Church Hall	Bury
Copely Scouting Centre	St Ives
The Church Hall	St Ives
Eatons Community Centre	Eaton Socon
Constitutional Hall	St Ives
Richard Westbrook Hall	Brampton
Corn Exchange	St Ives
Masonic Temple	St Ives
Sea Scouts HQ	St Ives
Methodist Hall	Hilton
St Marys Church Hall	Bluntisham
Church Rooms	Offord D'Arcy
The Centurian Hall	Somersham
Yaxley Scout and Guide Centre	Yaxley
New Methodist Church Hall	Eynesbury
Bluntisham Parish Council Recreation Ground	Bluntisham
Wilobe Farm	Pidley
Great Paxton Community Room	Great Paxton
Loves Farm House	St Neots
Colonel Dane Memorial Hall	Alwalton

Facility	Location
Broughton Village Hall	Broughton
Abbotsley Village Hall	Abbotsley
Abbots Ripton Village Hall	Abbots Ripton
Bluntisham Village Hall	Bluntisham
The Memorial Hall	Alconbury
St Leonards Hall	Brington
Colne Village Hall	Colne
Farcet Village Hall	Farcet
Glatton Village Hall	Glatton
Ellington Village Hall	Ellington
Catworth Village Hall	Catworth
The Old Village Hall	Diddington
Grafham Village Hall	Grafham
Covington Village Hall	Covington
Buckden Millennium Centre	Buckden
Hail Weston Village Hall	Hail Weston
Hamerton Village Hall	Hamerton
Rectors Hall	Earith
Folksworth Village Hall	Folksworth
Hartford Village Hall	Hartford
Ramsey Mereside Village Hall	Ramsey Mereside
Kings Ripton Village Hall	Kings Ripton
Pidley Village Hall	Pidley
Keyston Village Hall	Keyston
Great Gidding Village Hall	Great Gidding
Hemingford Abbots Village Hall	Hemingford Abbots
Houghton and Wyton Memorial Hall	Houghton
Earith Village Hall	Earith
Needingworth Village Hall	Needingworth
Holme Village Hall	Holme
Great Staughton Village Hall	Great Staughton
Fenstanton Literary Institute Hall	Fenstanton
The Christie Hall	Wansford
Southoe Village Hall	Southoe
Mandeville Hall	Kimbolton
Stilton Village Hall	Stilton
Offord Village Hall	Offord Cluny
Upwood Village Hall	Upwood

Facility	Location
Winwick Village Hall	Winwick
Woodhurst Village Hall	Woodhurst
Yaxley Public Hall	Yaxley
Somersham Victory Hall	Somersham
Waresley Village Hall	Waresley
Woodwalton Village Hall	Woodwalton
Tilbrook Village Hall	Tilbrook
Great Stukeley Hall	Great Stukeley
Upton Village Hall	Upton
Yelling Village Hall	Yelling
Warboys Parish Centre	Warboys
Little Stukeley Village Hall	Little Stukeley
Ramsey District Youth Centre	Ramsey
Old Weston Village Hall	Old Weston
Ramsey Forty Foot Village Hall	Ramsey Forty Foot
Hilton Village Hall	Hilton
Bury Village Hall	Bury
Pondersbridge Village Hall	Ramsey Mereside
Queen Elizabeth Hall	Godmanchester
Wistow Village Hall	Wistow
Bythorn Village Hall	Bythorn
Literary Institute Hall	Fenstanton
The Reading Rooms	Great Gransden

## Appendix E

### Allotments and Community Gardens

## E1 Allotments and Community Gardens, Huntingdonshire

Allotment	Locations
Owl End Allotments	Huntingdon
Sallowbush Road Allotments	Huntingdon
Primrose Lane allotments	Huntingdon
North Street Allotment Gardens	Huntingdon
Hartford Road Allotment Gardens	Huntingdon
Hill Rise Allotments	St Ives
Cemetery Road	St Neots
Hardwick Road	St Neots
River Lane	St Neots
Colne Road	Bluntisham
Colne Road	Earith
St Judiths Allotment	Sawtry
Rowell Way	Sawtry
Rookery Lane	Kimbolton & Stonely
Cambridge Road	Godmanchester
Stocking Fen Road	Ramsey
Stocking Fen Road	Ramsey
Bellevue	Yaxley
Whiteheads, Great Drove	Yaxley
Yards End	Yaxley
Sadlers Way	Hemingford Grey
Main Street	Great Gidding
Lakeside Close	Little Paxton

## Appendix F

### Burial grounds

## F1 Burial Grounds

Burial ground	Location	Maintained by
Priory Road Cemetery	Huntingdon	Huntingdon Town Council
Primrose Lane Cemetery	Huntingdon	Huntingdon Town Council
Church Lane Cemetery	Huntingdon	Church
St Marys Street Cemetery	Huntingdon	Church
Hill Rise	St Ives	St Ives Parish Council
Westwood Road Cemetery	St Ives	St Ives Parish Council
St Marys Church Cemetery	St Neots	Church
New Cemetery and Lawn	St Neots	St Neots Parish Council
Eynesbury Old Cemetery	St Neots	St Neots Parish Council
Eynesbury New Cemetery	St Neots	St Neots Parish Council
Little End Road Cemetery	St Neots	St Neots Parish Council
St Mary's Church (Eaton Socon)	St Neots	St Neots Parish Council
St Mary's church (Berkley Street)	St Neots	Church
St Judiths Cemetery	Sawtry	Sawtry Parish Council
Old North Road Cemetery	Sawtry	Sawtry Parish Council
All Saints Church Cemetery	Sawtry	Sawtry Parish Council
Needingworth Cemetery	Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Holywell-cum-Needingworth Parish Council
Baptist Church Cemetery	Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Needingworth Baptist Church
St Mary Magdelene Church Cemetery	Stilton	Stilton Parish Council
Stilton Cemetery (Church Street)	Stilton	Stilton Parish Council
St Peter's Church Cemetery	Yaxley	Church
Dovecote Lane Cemetery	Yaxley	Yaxley CP
London Road Lawn Cemetery	Godmanchester	Godmanchester Town Council
The Leys Drying Ground	Kimbolton	Kimbolton Parish Council
St Andrew's Churchyard	Kimbolton	Kimbolton Parish Council
School Road Cemetery	Broughton	Broughton Parish Council
Causeway Cemetery	Broughton	Broughton Parish Council
Thomas Beckett Churchyard	Ramsey	Ramsey Parish Council
Wood Lane Cemetery and extension	Ramsey	Ramsey Parish Council
St Mary Magdalene's Church	Hilton	Church
Station Road Cemetery	Holme	Holme Parish Council
Lucks Lane Cemetery	Buckden	Buckden Parish Council
Church Street cemetery	Buckden	Buckden Parish Council
St Bartholomews Church	Great Gransden	Great Gransden Parish Council

Hemingford Grey Cemetery	Hemingford Grey	Hemingford Grey Parish Council
Parsonage Street Church yard	Wistow	Wistow Parish Council
Parsonage Street Graveyard	Wistow	Wistow Parish Council
Little Paxton Lawn Cemetery	Little Paxton	Little Paxton Parish Council



## **Appendix G**

### **School Planning Areas**

# G1 School Planning Areas

## Primary School Planning Areas

Primary School Planning Area	School Name
Huntingdon Rural 1 Primary	Spaldwick Community Primary School
	Brington CofE Primary School
Huntingdon Rural 2 Primary	Offord Primary School
	Buckden CofE Primary School
	Brampton Village Primary School
Huntingdon Rural 3 Primary	Houghton Primary School
	Wyton on the Hill Community Primary School
Huntingdon Town 1 Primary	Godmanchester Primary School
	Hartford Community Junior School
	Hartford Infant School
	Stukeley Meadows Primary School
	Cromwell Academy
	Thongsley Fields Primary and Nursery School
	St John's CofE Primary School
	St Anne's CofE Primary School
	Huntingdon Primary School
Ramsey Rural 1 Primary	Somersham Primary School
	Warboys Community Primary School
	Earith Primary School
	St Helen's Primary School
Ramsey Town 1 Primary	Ramsey Spinning Infant School
	The Ashbeach Primary School
	Ramsey Community Junior School
	Upwood Primary School
	Bury CofE Primary School
Sawtry Rural 1 Primary	Sawtry Junior School
	Sawtry Infants' School
	Alconbury CofE Primary School
	Great Gidding CofE Primary School
	Abbots Ripton CofE Primary School
Sawtry Rural 2 Primary	Folksworth CofE Primary School
	Holme CofE Primary School
	Stilton CofE VC Primary School

Primary School Planning Area	School Name
St Ives Town 1 Primary	Thorndown Primary School
	Hemingford Grey Primary School
	Westfield Junior School
	Eastfield Infant and Nursery School
	Holywell CofE Primary School
	Wheatfields Primary School
St Neots Rural 1 Primary	Gamlingay First School
	The Newton Community Primary School
	Barnabas Oley CofE Primary School
St Neots Rural 2 Primary	Little Paxton Primary School
	Great Paxton CofE Primary School
St Neots Rural 3 Primary	Kimbolton Primary Academy
	Great Staughton Primary School
St Neots Town 1 Primary	Winhills Primary School
	The Round House Primary Academy
	Priory Park Infant School
	Priory Junior School
	Middlefield Primary Academy
	Bushmead Primary School
	Eynesbury CofE C Primary School
	St Mary's CofE VA Primary School
	Crosshall Infant School Academy Trust
Crosshall Junior School	
Peterborough Rural 1 Primary	Yaxley Infant School
	Fourfields Community Primary
	William De Yaxley CofE Academy
Swavesey Rural 3 Primary	Fenstanton Primary School

## Secondary School Planning Areas

Secondary School Planning Area	School Name
Huntingdon Secondary	Hinchingbrooke School
	St Peter's School
Ramsey Secondary	Abbey College, Ramsey
Sawtry Secondary	Sawtry Community College
St Ives Secondary	St Ivo School
St Neots Secondary	Ernulf Academy
	Longsands Academy

## Appendix H

### Infrastructure Standards

# H1 Infrastructure Standards

Sub-theme	Standard	Unit	Source
<b>Education and learning</b>			
Early years	0.11 children	Per dwelling	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Primary education	0.3 pupils	Per dwelling	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Secondary Schools and Post 16 Education	0.215 pupils	Per dwelling	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
<b>Health</b>			
GP Surgeries	1 FTE GP	1,800 patients	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
<b>Community Facilities</b>			
Community centres/ village halls	91sqm	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Libraries and lifelong learning	30sqm	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
<b>Indoor sports facilities</b>			
Sports halls	51.2sqm	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Indoor swimming pool	10.96sqm	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Indoor bowls	0.05 rinks	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Artificial turf pitch	0.04 turf pitch	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Fitness stations	3.6 stations	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
Changing facilities	1	2,000 population	Huntingdonshire Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2016-21
<b>Outdoor sports facilities</b>			
Synthetic turf pitches	0.04 STP	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Grass pitches	1.61 ha	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Outdoor tennis courts	0.45 courts	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Outdoor bowling green	1 rink	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Water sports centre	1 facility	40,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Active places/ outdoor gyms	1 facility	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
<b>Green Infrastructure</b>			
Parks and Gardens	0.48ha	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Natural/ semi-natural green space	0.23 ha	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)

Sub-theme	Standard	Unit	Source
Amenity Green Space	1.09ha	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Children's play	0.25ha equipped play space 0.55ha casual/informal play space	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)
Allotments and community gardens	0.32ha	1,000 population	Huntingdonshire LDF Developer Contributions SPD (2011)

