



CITY DEAL
Preston, South Ribble & Lancashire

City Deal Community Infrastructure Plan

Draft



City Deal Community Infrastructure Plan – draft January 2017

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INTRODUCTION

The Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal

The Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal was signed in September 2013 and is an ambitious programme of work that builds on the strong economic performance of the area of the last ten years and aims to ensure that the City Deal area continues to grow by addressing strategic transport infrastructure challenges to delivering new jobs and housing.

To deliver the City Deal, partners have established an infrastructure delivery and investment programme worth £430m over the lifetime of the deal. The programme will facilitate the development of significant commercial development (more than 20,000 net new private sector jobs) and housing (approximately 17,400 homes); this includes four highway schemes and local community infrastructure required to support the scale of such ambitious development.

The City Deal Infrastructure Delivery Programme is funded through pooled local and national private and public sector resources. This will include Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), S.106 contributions, local major transport schemes, Homes and Communities Agency land receipts, New Homes Bonus, Business Rates, local authority capital programme resources and land receipts.

Details of the expected timing and delivery of highways and transport infrastructure over the next three years is set out in the annual City Deal Business and Delivery Plan.

More information about the City Deal including the full list of housing development sites, demographics and the latest business and delivery plan can be found on the LEP website - <http://www.lancashirelep.co.uk/city-deal/what-is-city-deal.aspx>

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Overview of the City Deal approach

Over the lifetime of the programme the City Deal will facilitate the delivery of over 17,400 new homes both creating new communities and significantly changing existing ones. It is vitally important that every effort is made to ensure that our area is attractive to developers and house buyers. Furthermore we must support new and existing communities to grow and develop in a way that is sustainable and that promotes long term health and wellbeing.

Healthy communities typically have good quality physical infrastructure, high design standards as well as opportunities for recreation and social interaction such as access to good quality green and open space.

Purpose

Community infrastructure refers to all (non-highway) physical infrastructure that will contribute towards the promotion of sustainable communities in the City Deal area. The purpose of this plan is to identify the range of infrastructure that will be required to support our communities and services related to quality of life, education, health, social care and emergency services as well as promoting opportunities for leisure and social connections through parks, green spaces and community facilities. Where possible project initiatives, locations, cost estimates and timing are also outlined although these will continue to be developed over time.

Understanding how communities are likely to grow and change over time is important when planning for community infrastructure. Local development plans set out the development proposals and priorities for local authorities and this in turn is the basis for assessing infrastructure needs with identified significant infrastructure requirements confirmed in the relevant authorities CIL 123 list. Other local priorities and needs are identified in a range of strategies and plans such as neighbourhood plans, local site masterplans and through service delivery plans. The production of such plans usually involves intensive research into local community needs and requirements with assessments typically relying on national statistics and trend based data to predict future population structures. It is important to ensure that the proposed City Deal developments are adequately considered in these plans and strategies.

The City Deal approach to community infrastructure is about looking strategically, focussing on 'identified need' as well as opportunity. By taking this approach we are able to identify our evidence and community requirements to organise the use of resources, inform decision making and in advance of negotiations taking place with developers and allow the resources we have to be able to support both strategic projects and the needs of our local communities.

The plan aims to set out, where possible, the timing, scale and location of community infrastructure to support proposed developments and will be grounded by evidence and firmly established need. This should provide a useful tool for development planners, public sector partners and others such as community groups and parishes.

It does not, deliberately, provide a definitive list of schemes, because the project scope and availability of both City Deal and other funding sources changes quickly over time. This plan suggests potential schemes and areas of work that sufficiently meet the strategic criteria to be called 'City Deal schemes' and therefore to be funded or part funded by City Deal. It attributes resources to achieve both strategic and community based projects.

Keeping the plan up to date and live will be a challenge. As developments progress and develop over the City Deal period there will be a need to re-evaluate community infrastructure requirements based on and actual need.

Finances

This plan recognises that the community infrastructure initiatives and projects required across the City Deal area outstrip the supply of resources and money required to deliver them. Only by working together and using resources wisely will we be able to deliver the most efficacious results for our communities. The City Deal approach also means that delivery of community infrastructure projects is linked to housing delivery, which is the fuel for our finances. If new housing is not delivered, community infrastructure cannot be delivered. To ensure the City Deal through the accountable body and Lancashire County Council remains financially viable the partners have agreed that:-

- CIL and development related funds (S.106 agreements) are levied to support delivery of the City Deal objectives and the community infrastructure priorities and paid into the Infrastructure Development Fund.
- All pre-commitments to expenditure (i.e. before funds are collected) will be approved by the City Deal Executive according to agreed criteria.
- Community Infrastructure schemes which are strategic, cross borough or of sub regional / regional significance will be overseen by the City Deal Executive.

The City Deal finance model also provides a unique opportunity to forecast anticipated income and therefore plan for community infrastructure across the whole City Deal area. The 2016/19 City Deal Business and Delivery Plan identifies a total funding allocation of £55.947m for community infrastructure projects based on projected income targets. Allocations (January 2017) are based on projected income targets being met and are distributed as follows:

- **£35.772m** for Preston area, of which
 - £5.221m is identified for NW Preston green infrastructure
 - £4.579m for further community infrastructure (not specified)
 - £25.972m for education infrastructure

- **£20.175m** for South Ribble area, of which
 - £6.448m is identified for community or green infrastructure
 - £13.727m for education infrastructure

Producing the schedule of schemes

This plan attempts to capture priorities and proposals for community infrastructure across a series of themes, in some cases a broad level of need has been identified in service strategies and plans but individual schemes and actual proposals have yet to emerge. In other cases more detailed schemes have been identified and plans are more progressed. In some cases funding has already been secured via S.106 agreements with developers, or is identified in potential funding mechanisms such as the CIL123 list. Where we have a defined scheme this is presented under each theme heading and this has been compiled through engagement with relevant service providers and by a review of relevant council strategies and plans. There are a range of organisations both public and private who will be involved in the planning and delivery of community infrastructure in particular local councils, both parishes and town councils are important in being able to offer a local insight into community needs and priorities and where possible these have been captured within the schedule. Further engagement will be required with the City Deal parish and town councils to identify local proposals and priorities and ensure that they are captured within this plan and all partners work together for our communities. Some parish and town councils will also be beneficiaries of CIL funding resulting from City Deal and the City Deal partners will want to work with them to ensure their plans co-ordinate with this plan. Details of local organisations are included in **appendix A**.

We will also continue to work with our partners, communities and community groups. By allocating resources to both strategic projects and to local community based initiatives, the opportunities that this Community Infrastructure Plan can bring will be spread throughout the City Deal footprint.

THE CITY DEAL HOUSING GROWTH TRAJECTORY

A total of 94 sites are identified in the City Deal housing schedule (January 2017)

Table 1

Year	Preston	South Ribble	Total
Year 1 (2014)	225	374	
Year 2 (2015)	306	313	
Year 3 (2016)	606	234	
Year 4 (2017)	693	223	
Year 5 (2018)	1028	534	
Year 6 (2019)	1015	961	
Year 7 (2020)	821	1119	
Year 8 (2021)	708	1063	
Year 9 (2022)	726	909	
Year 10 (2023)	661	618	
Year 11(2024)	602	442	
Year 12 (2025)	430	385	
Year 13 (2026)	400	250	
Year 14 (2027)	319	250	
Year 15 (2028)	1039	230	
Total	9579	7905	

Significant sites in Preston are NW Preston with a total housing trajectory expected to be approximately 5,305 dwellings. A masterplan for this site has been prepared and can be obtained from <http://www.preston.gov.uk/yourservices/planning/planning-policy/north-west-preston-masterplan>

Other large sites of over 500 dwellings are Cottam Hall and Whittingham Hospital.

In South Ribble significant sites are Pickerings Farm in Penwortham with build out expected to commence from 2019 onward. Other large sites are Altcar Lane and Moss Side Test Track in Leyland and Moss Lane Heatherleigh in Farington.

A masterplan is currently being produced for Moss Side Test Track with plans expected for Pickerings Farm coming forward in the next year or so.

DEMOGRAPHIC MODELLING FOR THE CITY DEAL AREA

Work has been commissioned to understand the demographic impact of the City Deal. Demographic modelling is a methodology that involves the creation of scenarios to model the effects of policy changes on the structure of population and households. The Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal involves policy changes that are expected to influence house building and job creation, accelerating both over the next 10-15 years. As a result of this it is anticipated that there will be a knock on impact on local population growth and location and structural change. Understanding this potential for change and the impact that it could have on demand for services and need is important for commissioners and service planners, for example, anticipating the demand for school places and health services as well as others such as leisure, culture and green space.

The demographic modelling produces forecasts which can be used alongside existing service planning tools. The exact amounts of growth that will be achieved are not known, therefore a range of possible scenarios have been explored.

A number of scenarios have been modelled each exploring a slightly different building profile and the effect upon the demand for jobs and the population structure. Further scenarios explore the impact of the jobs creation programme on the need for housing and population structure with a further breakdown by single year of age, gender and household type also available. Each scenario looks over the 15 year period from mid-year 2016 to mid-year 2030, following on from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) population numbers which finish mid-year 2015.

In order to help understand the potential impact that the City Deal will have on population growth and structure we need to understand what the unadjusted projection of future population is in Preston and South Ribble using past trend data. This is the baseline without any modelling of City Deal investment.

The ONS 2015 mid-year estimate is used as the base-year, with mid-2016 to mid-2030 the 15 year forecast.

Table 2

City Deal	2015 mid-year estimate (base year)	mid-2020 5 yr projection	Mid-2025 10 yr projection	Mid-2030 15 yr projection
Population	250,950	253,010	254,790	256,730
Workforce	130,101	128,925	127,628	127,201

Change in jobs required¹	+1,427	-1,115	-1,299	-276
Households	105,044	107,318	109,232	111,344
Dwellings	109,519	111,561	113,563	115,806
Change in housing required²		+2,333	+2,002	+2,243

Based on past trends, the population across the area is expected to grow by 2.3% over the 15 years but, due to an ageing structure, the workforce is expected to decline by 2.2% in the same period and 1,263 fewer jobs will be required. An ageing population also means that household sizes are expected to decrease and therefore the number of dwellings required will increase by a greater percentage, 5.7% (6,578 dwellings) between mid-2016 and mid-2030.

South Ribble's workforce is predicted to decline steadily. Preston's workforce declines slowly 2017-2022 and then stays fairly static. In Preston the number of jobs required is greater than the workforce because Preston is a net importer of workers. The reverse is the case in South Ribble.

Table 3

Preston	2015 mid-year estimate (base year)	mid-2020 5 yr projection	Mid-2025 10 yr projection	Mid-2030 15 yr projection
Population	141,300	142,220	143,150	144,430
Workforce	71,587	71,274	70,817	70,977
Change in jobs required	+1,867	-387	-638	+267
Households	58,571	59,455	60,445	61,808

¹ The change in jobs required means the change in the number of jobs required to sustain the workforce. The Pop Group outputs do not give any indication of the type and structure of jobs required or the economic situation.

² The change in housing required is the number of houses CLG estimate are needed to provide sufficient dwellings for the number of households projected.

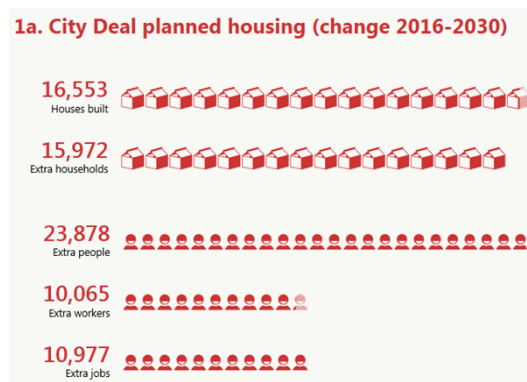
Dwellings	60,953	61,874	62,903	64,321
Change in dwellings		+1,212	+1,031	+1,418
South Ribble				
Population	109,650	110,590	111,640	112,300
Workforce	58,514	57,651	56,868	56,224
Change in jobs required	-440	-728	-661	-543
Households	47,091	48,179	49,120	49,920
Dwellings	48,567	49,688	50,659	51,484
Change in housing required		+1,121	+971	+825

City Deal planned housing

This scenario focuses on the 2015 revision of the City Deal plan, which is to build 16,553 houses between 2016 and 2030 across Preston and South Ribble. This varies slightly from the 17,000 quoted figure in the City Deal documentation because the start date is 2016. Some houses were built in 2015 which are excluded from this analysis. Other housing build-out scenarios are also available but all point to considerable changes in population and workforce over the City Deal period.

City Deal planned housing (change 2016-2030)

Table 4



The table above shows how the profile will change between 2016 and 2030 if the 16,553 houses are built: 9,007 in Preston and 7,546 in South Ribble.

There will be 23,878 more people born or attracted into the area: 12,578 in Preston and 11,300 in South Ribble.

This will equate to 10,065 more workers in the area who will need 10,977 extra jobs. More jobs than workers is forecast because of the commuting ratio. The commuting ratio in the workforce to jobs calculation uses data from Census 2011. Preston is currently a net importer of workers and South Ribble is a net exporter of workers. Planned improvements in the rail and road network³ may affect this commuter ratio.

³ Buckshaw Village station opened in October 2011. From December 2017 the line between Manchester and Preston will be fully electrified, increasing capacity on the network and reducing journey times.

Houses built above that required by the local population are assumed to be filled by inward migration. According to ONS⁴ economic driven moves tend to be comparatively high for those aged in their 20s and 30s but gradually decline with age. Typically, families with pre-school age children are more likely to move than those with school age children. The level of economic activity of migrants will be higher than the normal resident population.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Health and Social Care Services include primary care services like physiotherapy, dentist and GP's as well as social and personal care for the elderly and disabled. They are typically delivered locally from health centres, doctor's surgeries, care homes and day centres and in the home. Acute services are typically delivered from hospitals.

It is anticipated that there will be increased demand for health and social care services over the period of the City Deal due to population growth and an increasingly aging population.

The provision of health and social care is changing. In order to modernise services and the way they are delivered a programme called 'Our Health Our Care' <https://www.chorleysouthribbleccg.nhs.uk/our-health-our-care> is being developed that brings together all the health and social care providers to look at how the service can be more joined up, fit for purpose and deliver better health outcomes and improved patient experience for residents. This will influence the type and location of health services going forward.

The 'Our Health Our Care' programme aims to transform care delivered in and out of hospitals. The scale of the suggested reform is enormous. This involves ensuring that estates and facilities at local hospitals are modern and fit for purpose, fit for the future and rebalance the health economy to enable community and primary care to be delivered at scale. It is recognised that the funding associated with City Deal cannot resource such significant transformation, but information and partnership working as a part of wider City Deal will contribute to delivery. The Our Health Our Care programme is overseen by the Central Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Partnership Board. Lancashire County Council, Preston City Council and South Ribble Borough Council all have seats on the board and are the link between the Our Health Our Care programme and the City Deal (see Table 5).

The key plan that sets out priorities for infrastructure to support primary care services is set out in the following document **Capital Development and Estates Strategy (Primary Care) (PDF, 2MB)**. This plan examines the estate, buildings, ownership and whether it is fit for

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/bulletins/internalmigrationbylocalauthoritiesinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2015#characteristics-of-movers>

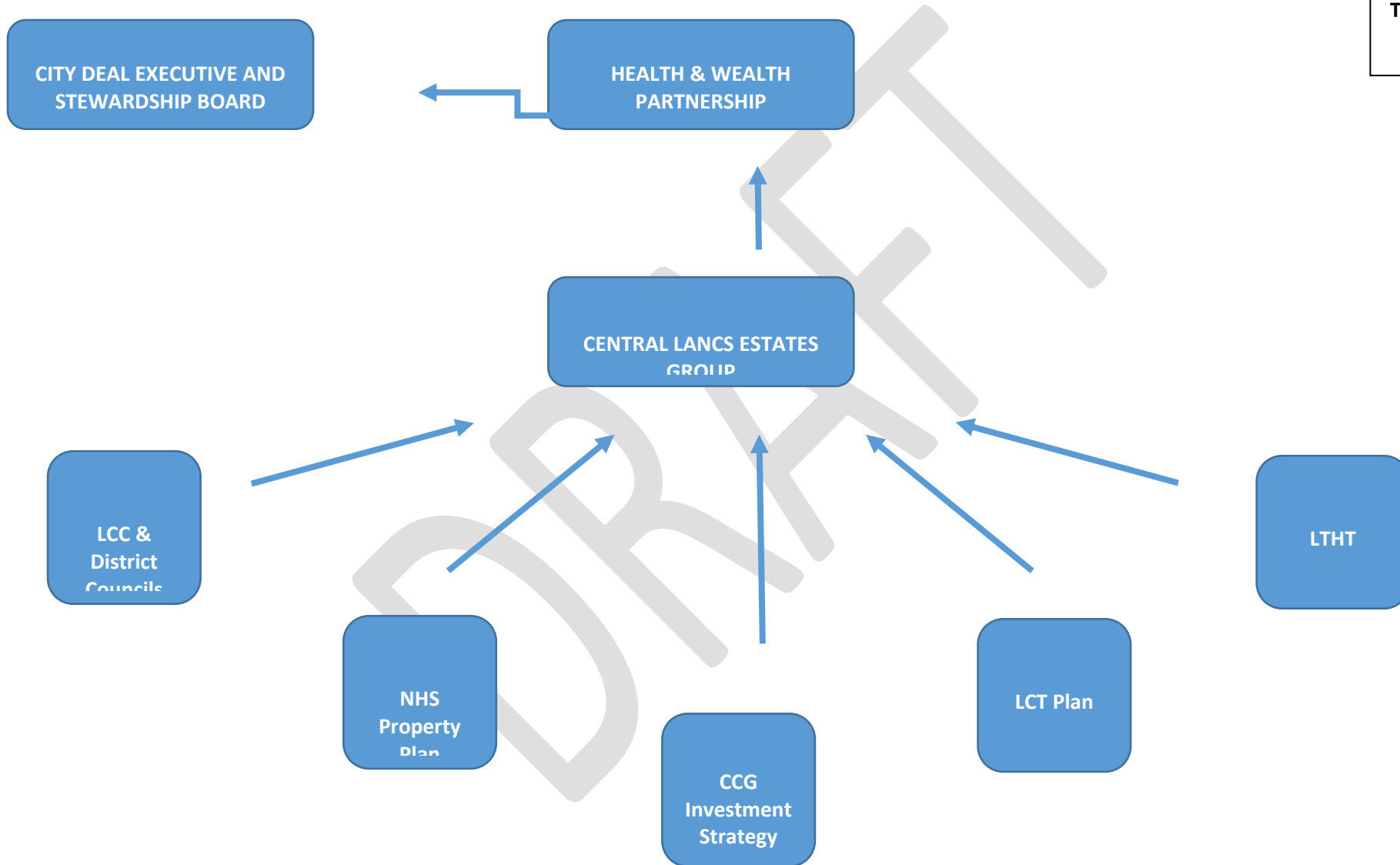
purpose going forward and recognises the impact that City Deal development is likely to have on demand for services. Officers from the City Deal partners attend the Central Lancashire Estates Group which is delivering the plan (Table 2).

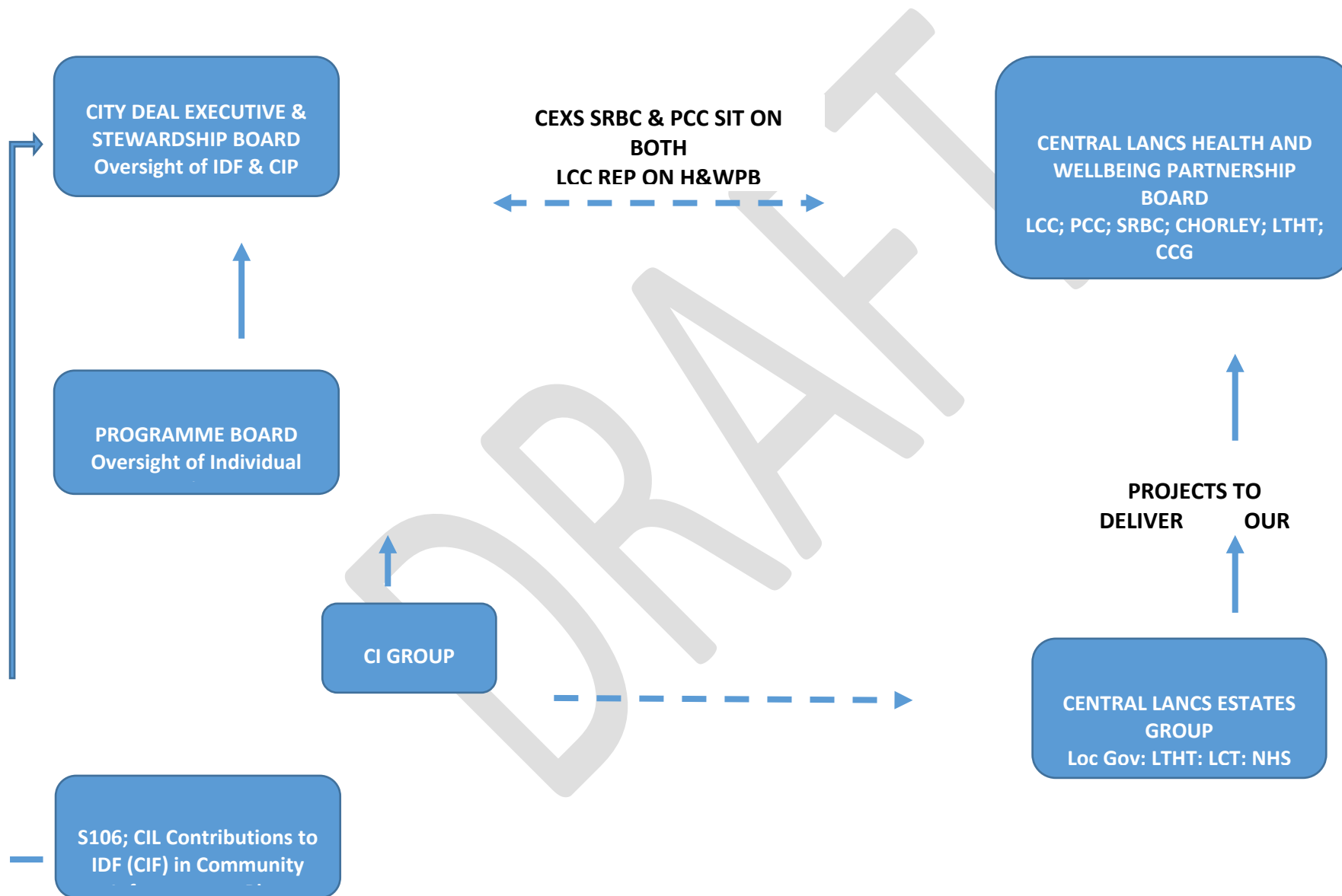
LCC has statutory responsibilities for the provision of adult and children's social care services in Lancashire and this is delivered through care homes (residential and nursing), children's centres, day centres and directly in the home often by private providers.

Acute health services are delivered by the Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust covering the Royal Preston and Chorley hospitals with the current infrastructure required to deliver services under review.

In recognition of the important links between health and social care services and recognising the benefits of co-location the Central Lancashire Estate Group is responsible for ensuring that plans and services are aligned as much as possible going forward. This group has an important role in planning services and ensuring that City Deal community infrastructure adequately reflects the changing demographics of the area.

Table 5





Type of Infrastructure to support Health and Social care services considered as part of this plan

The following table maps current work including the relevant plans and strategies which will influence delivery in the City Deal area.

Infrastructure	Typical services provided	Providers and commissioners	Relevant strategies and plans.	Key Priorities and issues
GP practices, health centres	Primary (community based care – e.g. pharmacy and physiotherapy services)	GP's, public and private sector providers of services. Chorley and south Ribble clinical commissioning group	Capital Development and Estates Strategy (Primary Care) (PDF, 2MB) Our Health Our Care	Local delivery of services in the community
Hospitals	Acute health services	The Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust	Our Health Our Care	Sustainable Health Service
Police, fire and ambulance stations	Emergency response services	Fire, police and ambulance service	Public Service Board emerging plans	
Care homes (residential and nursing) Day care centres	Adult social care	LCC and private providers	Older people residential and nursing care strategy (under production – expected 2017)	Care provided in the home wherever possible. There may be opportunities to influence the design of new homes via the planning process.
Children's homes	Children's social care	LCC	Children looked after residential strategy. 2017	Looks at provision and expansion – need is typically for crisis/assessment units.

Infrastructure requirements for the City Deal area include:

The following table indicates the current assessment of need for the City Deal area and likely funding sources.
NB City Deal funding may make a contribution not finance provision in its entirety.

Infrastructure requirement	City Deal Zone	Location	Earmarked funding
Extension to Ingol Health Centre	NW Preston	Ingol	0.110m secured S.106
Health Centre	NW Preston	NW Preston	
Health Centre	Preston City Centre	Preston City Centre	
Primary care facility	Lostock Hall and Penwortham	Pickerings Farm	
Medical centre	Leyland and Cuerden	Leyland / Farrington	
Locality hub/Health Centre	Leyland and Cuerden	Leyland and Cuerden	

EDUCATION AND FAMILY SUPPORT

This theme considers community infrastructure to support the provision of education and family support services. This covers statutory mainstream education provided in primary, secondary school and colleges as well as other specialist educational and family support services such as children's centres and young people services.

Statutory mainstream school provision (primary and secondary)

Lancashire County Council is the lead organisation with responsibility for planning the provision of early year, primary and secondary education in the City Deal area. There are 65 primary and secondary schools across the Preston City area and 50 in South Ribble. There are eight schools providing early year's provision located in the Preston area and nine in South Ribble. The majority of these schools are supported by Lancashire County Council (LCC), with the exception of four secondary school academies and two free schools.

Lancashire County Council produces a 'Strategy for the Provision of School Places and Schools' Capital Investment', which is available online. <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-plans/children-education-and-families/strategy-for-school-places.aspx>

This strategy sets out the responsibilities of LCC in connection with the planning of school places; the demographic context; and the challenges facing the authority in meeting its statutory obligations. This document is currently being updated.

Practically, the School Planning Team uses the following to produce pupil projections on a twice yearly basis:

- Current numbers on roll
- In-year migration rates
- Live birth data
- Housing planned for the next five years (from the district five year Housing Land Supply documents)

This data is compared with the places available at schools, determined by the net capacity (a formula determined by Department for Education) and the admission numbers of schools.

An annual scoping process (usually conducted in the spring term) looks at the latest forecast position and determines where places need to be provided for 18 months hence (primary) and 2.5 years (secondary).

When a hotspot is identified, desktop feasibility is conducted to see if there are appropriate sites which can support expansion and be S.77 compliant and if there are any housing contributions / capital funding available to address need. Where there is a site available, consideration

is given to whether a new school needs to be commissioned (however, this takes place three years in advance of need, so the scoping of new sites will be given a longer lead in period).

Once a requirement is determined, the School Planning team will meet with the local schools, diocesan representatives and elected Members to discuss our proposals and, where there may be more than one option for delivery, expressions of interest from schools are invited.

Schools will be visited and measured against the criteria for expansion (contained within the strategy).

Once a preferred option is chosen, Cabinet Member approval is required before building work can commence. Where a proposed expansion is 'significant' (as determined by DfE Regulations), a period of statutory consultation follows before a final decision is reached. Lancashire runs pre-consultation with the public (although this is no longer statutory). The process takes approximately nine months from an initial decision to consult.

The application for planning permission will usually run in parallel with the final statutory stage of any significant enlargement.

Where a need for a new school is identified, the system is more complex and takes longer. The estimated timescale for delivery of a new primary school is three years and one month and a secondary school a year longer.

The current strategy for the Provision of School Places and Schools' Capital Investment states expanding existing provision is preferred wherever possible, in preference to the establishment of a new school. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the options for expansion before making a decision to promote the need for a new school.

Funding of places

The provision of additional places would come from the education contributions from housing developments and from the DfE Basic Need allocation. This allocation is based upon the annual SCAP return provided by the authority. However, it is important to note that the funding allocated to each authority is **not** in direct relation to need identified, as it is based upon a proportion of need against an allocated sum, nationally. As such, any allocation is not guaranteed to meet the need for new places and the DfE is very clear that it expects the authority to seek contributions from housing developers in order to meet the need for places in areas of new development.

Details of how the education contributions are calculated is detailed in LCC's [Education Contribution Methodology](#) available online.

Plans in place to deal with City Deal demand

It is important to understand that the provision of education infrastructure differs from many other types of infrastructure planning, as the *timing* of delivery is crucial for the sustainability of provision. To provide new places too soon means that the over-provision may draw pupils away from existing schools and, given that the revenue funding for schools is based upon the number of pupils in attendance, as per a pupil census, this can lead to instability in local schools. Conversely, if places are provided too late, pupils may have to travel unacceptable distances to access provision for at least a short time, which can also cost the authority in home to school transport.

By contrast there is pressure from developers, potential purchasers of new houses and the existing communities to understand how the need for new school provision will be met in advance. Developers identify accessibility of excellent schools as the single most important factor driving and restraining house sales and therefore investment.

Over the first period of City Deal, the School Planning team has been establishing monitoring processes in order that the data surrounding development can be integrated into the normal school place planning process described above. As need in specific areas starts to emerge, the team will deal with the need in the same way that places in other districts across the authority are dealt with. Care must be taken to manage expectations within the capital available and, as there are still outstanding issues around the CIL and S.106 funding on Preston and South Ribble and the capital allocation from DfE is only allocated annually, there are no absolute guarantees of the funding available for the longer term. An added challenge is the Free Schools and Academies Programme directed by the Government, via which new schools can be established outside of LCC's control. This means that the baseline of places can change. For this reason, the team has taken the approach not to announce 'up front' of the definitive action which will be taken in each area of City Deal. Any action taken needs to be CIL compliant (i.e. in scale and kind to the development in question) and this means that the assessed position can change if the baseline does.

For these reasons, no action has yet been taken in the City Deal area as a direct result of the development planned. However, a recent rationalisation of one primary school in Leyland (Lever House) has allowed the school to address an anomalous admission number at the same time as offering a small number of additional places in Leyland which will ease pressure on places in the short term.

Current forecasts show a need starting to emerge from 2018, will be picked up in normal 2016/17 scoping programme.

School Sites

To date school sites have been requested at North West Preston (2 X primary 2FE and 1 X secondary) and a 1FE primary school site has been secured at Cottam Hall, however, no plans are in place for any of these sites at this time.

Developer contributions

In the City Deal area, the following have been 'secured' at beginning of October 2016:

District	requested	Secured	paid
South Ribble CIL	£6,241,445	0	0
Preston	£12,111,452	£7,257,723	£2,721,933* (HCA)

Other triggers for provision

In addition to the school place planning process above, the team is responsible for assessing the potential impact of each individual planning application, in accordance with the education contributions methodology named above. Each such assessment will need to ensure that the request for contributions are in line with CIL regulations. However, the different processes and interpretations of the regulations applied by the 2 districts is not consistent.

A summary of the scale of impact has been produced and this has been used to inform the updated budget profile provided (see attached).

Other information required

Mapping of sites has been done as a one off exercise. However, this needs to be dynamic, as things change (e.g. as developments reach completion / occupation), as these factors directly impact on the timing of school place delivery. The team requires regular phasing information of developments. Where possible, relevant contacts for each site should be supplied. Occupation data would be invaluable and the School Planning team is pursuing this line of inquiry with the districts as a matter of some priority.

Post 16 education

Post 16 places are not allocated / planned for in the same way as mainstream places. The EFA operates a lagged learner number system whereby post 16 providers are funded for the number of learners they had in the previous year. This system means that numbers tend to fluctuate on an annual basis and it is not possible to plan the number of learners expected to go to any one institution with any certainty.

In addition, young people go to a wide range of providers when they leave secondary school. Based on the 2014/15 data, post 16 learners from South Ribble went to 25 FE providers / colleges and 9 school sixth forms and those from Preston went to 29 FE providers / colleges and 11 school sixth forms.

From looking at the 2014/15 data, the main providers accessed by 16-18 year olds from these two districts are as follows:

South Ribble	Preston
Runshaw College	Cardinal Newman College
Cardinal Newman College	Preston's College
Preston's College	Runshaw College
Hutton Grammar School	Fulwood Academy – sixth form is closing
	Ashton Community Science College – sixth form is likely to close
	Moor Park High School and Sixth Form
	Lancaster Royal Grammar School

In terms of volume, 95% of young people from South Ribble and 90% from Preston participating in post 16 provision are doing so at a college. It is therefore likely that the biggest impact will be at the three colleges mentioned above.

It is important to ensure that FE education providers are aware of City Deal proposal so that they are able to put any plans in place which they feel are necessary. We also feel that it would be appropriate to inform the EFA of the likely increase in 16 -18yr olds in future years as they are the funding body for these learners.

In addition to this, there is a City Deal Skills and Employment Group in place and both Preston's College and Runshaw College attend – the Principal of Preston's College is the Chair.

City Deal Infrastructure requirements include:

Infrastructure requirement	City Deal Zone	Estimated cost	Relevant strategies and plans	Earmarked funding	Key Priorities and Issues
Equivalent 2 primary schools (2 form entry)	NW Preston	£13.9m	NW Preston Masterplan LCC Education see above <i>Strategy for the provision of places</i>	£12.2m against NW Preston sites. CIL	<p>Delivery is linked to occupation so will depend upon build rates and the market.</p> <p>Current anticipated need:</p> <p>1 school from 2020/21 at the earliest</p> <p>1 school from 2022/23 at the earliest</p> <p>NB timing will also need to link with delivery of places on Cottam Hall</p> <p>May be school extensions or new schools or combination (new schools will be free schools and require a sponsor under current legislation)</p>

<p>Equivalent 1 secondary school (600-800 places)</p>	<p>NW Preston</p>	<p>£13-17m</p>	<p>NW Preston Masterplan LCC Education see above <i>Strategy for the provision of places</i></p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Delivery is linked to occupation so will depend upon build rates and the market Need is not anticipated until beyond 2022/23 May be school extensions or new schools or combination (new schools will be free schools and require a sponsor under current legislation) New schools will be free schools and require a sponsor</p>
<p>1 primary school (2 form entry)</p>	<p>NW Preston Cottam Hall area</p>	<p>£6.9m</p>	<p>LCC Education see above <i>Strategy for the provision of places</i></p>	<p>S.106 £4,333,632.00</p>	<p>Delivery is linked to occupation so will depend upon build rates and the market Delivery is also linked to timing of delivery of new schools on NW Preston Not likely to be required before 2022/23 May be school extensions or new schools or combination (new schools will be free schools and require a sponsor under current legislation) New schools will be free schools and require a sponsor</p>

1 primary school (half form additional spaces)	NE Preston Whittingham site	£3.5m	LCC Education see above <i>Strategy for the provision of places</i>	£1,734,546.00	<p>Delivery is linked to occupation so will depend upon build rates and the market</p> <p>NB Site suitability issues need resolution</p> <p>Current anticipated delivery from 2021/22</p> <p>May be school extensions or new schools or combination (new schools will be free schools and require a sponsor under current legislation) New schools will be free schools and require a sponsor</p>
1 primary school (2 form entry)	Lostock Hall and Penwortham Pickering's Farm	£6.9m	LCC Education see above <i>Strategy for the provision of places</i>		<p>Delivery is linked to occupation so will depend upon build rates and the market</p> <p>Current anticipated delivery from 2021/22</p> <p>May be school extensions or new schools or combination (new schools will be free schools and require a sponsor under current legislation) New schools will be free schools and require a sponsor</p>

1 Primary school	Leyland and Cuerden Moss Side Test Track		LCC Education see above <i>Strategy for the provision of places</i>		Delivery is linked to occupation so will depend upon build rates and the market Current anticipated delivery from 2021/22 May be school extensions or new schools or combination (new schools will be free schools and require a sponsor under current legislation) New schools will be free schools and require a sponsor
Special schools c136 places	Non area specific				
Alternative schools provision					Increased development in the area currently served by Golden Hill PRS/SSS which cannot be further expanded
Cardinal Newman College	Preston City Centre		Increased demand for places identified through demographic modelling		Further development on site required to meet rising demand for this particular college. Business case for scheme required £500k public realm and £100k green space improvements

PUBLIC SPACE, LEISURE, CULTURE AND WELLBEING

'Securing our Health and Wellbeing' – report by the Director of Public Health and Wellbeing, 2016. These determinants of quality of life and health include things like social and community networks, housing, education, cultural and environmental conditions.

Within the City Deal area there are a range of facilities including:

- Major parks and public spaces
- Our town and village centres
- Leisure centres including swimming pools
- Local environment including formal wetland, woodland and open spaces
- Sports and pitch facilities
- Cultural and entertainment venues
- Cycle routes and footpaths

Amongst its stated objectives for improving quality of life and health the City Deal agreement includes 'creating a world class leisure offer.' This means building on the existing provision and in some cases, creating or encouraging new facilities which is of the highest quality.

The City Deal also aims to provide more local infrastructure in areas experiencing new development and expansion. Some provision is likely to be better planned, delivered and monitored jointly across the whole footprint whilst others might be focused within local areas.

The following table details existing plans or those under development.

Infrastructure to support and promote wellbeing

Infrastructure	Typical services provided	Providers commissioners	Relevant strategies and plans	Key priorities and issues
Playing and sports pitches	Football, cricket, other sporting activities	District councils and sports clubs	Central Lancashire Playing pitch strategy http://www.southribble.gov.uk/sites/default/files/PlayingPitchAssessment.pdf	Strategy due for review.
Formal parks and open space provision (including allotments and children's play areas)	Informal play, recreation, fitness and events	PCC, SRBC, LCC	Central Lancashire open space study This study provides a means for calculating and determining open space deficiencies and underpins the planning framework	Central Park development plan (South Ribble, Central park) currently being prepared
Woodlands / parks and green infrastructure	Informal play and recreation	LCC, PCC, SRBC		
Town and village centres	Community and social spaces/amenities	PCC, SRBC	City Deal Corridor & Town Masterplans	Due for completion by Q3 2017
Cycle and walking routes	Walking for leisure and recreation and amenity. Cycle to work		Lancashire Cycling and Walking Strategy	A City Deal cycling and walking delivery schedule is currently being produced under production
Leisure facilities (leisure centres and other sports infrastructure)	Indoor / managed leisure activities	SRBC, private providers		SR Leisure Development Strategy currently being prepared (outputs 2017) SR – proposing to commission a sports and physical development strategy

Community Centres and village halls	Broad community activities (space for clubs, groups to meet and engage)	SR, Community Groups, Parish and neighbourhood Councils		
Libraries and museums	Cultural activities	LCC, PCC, SRBC		
Children's centres / Youth clubs (0-19 prevention early help)	Young people's wellbeing, early prevention and youth services	LCC, private providers		

Infrastructure requirements identified for the City Deal area include:

Strategic and / or cross borough plans:

- Cycling and walking
- Playing pitches
- North West Preston Masterplan
- Central park

These require significant funding and the delivery plans should be approved and monitored by the Executive Board to ensure where appropriate they can be funded in advance of developer contributions. Estimates for delivery of these schemes will need to be ring-fenced in the Community Infrastructure Fund and project plans provided.

There is a range of other more local schemes including allotments, leisure and recreation grounds improvement, green flag park requirements which will be determined by the district council once funds are available.

Where 'advanced' funding is needed for these schemes they will be assessed by the Executive and Stewardship Board who will apply the following criteria to determine requests:

Criteria	type	Definition	Score
Contribution - Jobs	City Deal objective	Directly / indirectly provide long term jobs (higher score ~ more/higher quality jobs)	1-10
Contribution - Housing	City Deal objective	Directly / indirectly support housing growth	1-10
Contribution – sustainable communities	City Deal objective	Directly / indirectly contribute to sustainable communities (e.g. does it promote social connections and community resilience, promotes community safety, improves access to open space and natural environment)	1-10
Deliverable	Other benefit	How deliverable is the scheme. What is the probability of overcoming the technical challenges of the project? Is this something we have done before / can do?	1-10
Financial sustainable	Other benefit	Do we have the financial resources to provide & sustain initiative? What is the likelihood of securing external or match funding for this scheme.	1-10
Benefit - Social	Other benefit	Social benefit is the total benefit to society from carrying out an initiative	1-10
Benefit - Economic	Other benefit	Does the initiative have any economic benefits	1-10
Benefit - Health	Other benefit	Does the initiative have any health benefits, e.g. Promote walking and cycling	1-10
Benefit - Environmental	Other benefit	Does the initiative have any environmental benefits	1-10

Potential Infrastructure requirements identified for the City Deal area

Examples of the type of projects are listed below in Appendix B

This is not a definitive or priority list but illustrative of the type of projects which could be in whole or part funded. Some projects have funding committed at this stage.

APPENDIX A

Parish and town councils

Parish and neighbourhood plans relevant to the City Deal area include:

Penwortham Town Council – neighbourhood plan:

<http://www.penworthamtowncouncil.gov.uk/cmsimages/Penwortham%20Town%20NDP.pdf>

Penwortham neighbourhood plan:

http://www.southribble.gov.uk/sites/default/files/MyNeighPlanPenwortham15_16_0.pdf

South Ribble:

Central neighbourhood plan:

http://www.southribble.gov.uk/sites/default/files/MyNeighPlanCentral15_16.pdf

Identified infrastructure priorities are: Central Parks – St Catherine's Park Phase 2, Lostock St Gerard's football pitches, Farington Lodges (fishing)

Leyland neighbourhood plan:

http://www.southribble.gov.uk/sites/default/files/MyNeighPlanLeyland15_16.pdf

Western parishes

http://www.southribble.gov.uk/sites/default/files/MyNeighPlanWParishes15_16.pdf

Preston

Woodplumpton Parish Council

APPENDIX B

Potential Infrastructure requirements identified for the City Deal area include:

Infrastructure requirement	City Deal Zone	Estimated cost	Earmarked or secured funding
Green infrastructure	NW Preston	£5.64	CIL, Developer giving land in lieu of CIL
Destination play area	NW Preston	£0.6m	CIL, Developer giving land in lieu of CIL
Allotments	NW Preston Cottam Hall		
Equipped play area	NE Preston Land south of Whittingham Lane		Construction has started – CIL approved.
Indoor leisure facility	NE Preston Land south of Whittingham Lane		Construction has started – CIL approved.
Harris museum and library renovation	Preston City Centre	£15m	HLF/PCC/LCC/CIL
Preston Youth Zone Plus	Preston City Centre		LCC and private sector funding
Playing pitch and local nature reserve extension	Penwortham & Lostock Hall Former Gasworks site	£0.8m	S106
Sports and Leisure area improvements	Penwortham & Lostock Hall Penwortham Holme	£0.375m	

Appendix A

Infrastructure requirement	City Deal Zone	Estimated cost	Earmarked or secured funding
Community service centre (co-location facility)	Lostock Hall	£0.425m	
Public open space	Bamber Bridge Arla Foods Site	£0.34m	
Park improvements (green flag standard)	Bamber Bridge Withy Grove	£0.25m	
Recreation area – cricket	Bamber Bride Gregson lane	£0.2m	
Play area	Bamber Bridge Salmsbury	£0.05m	
Community service centre	Bamber Bridge	£0.425m	
Play area facility – Walton le Date	Bamber Bridge Walton le Dale	£0.05m	
Public open space and children's play area	Leyland and Cuerden Altcar Lane extension to Worden park		
Park improvements	Leyland and Cuerden Worden Park	£1m	
Regeneration of Worden Park	Leyland and Cuerden Worden Park	£0.75m	
Public open space and children's play area	Leyland and Cuerden Heatherleigh and Moss Lane		
Public open space	Leyland and Cuerden Moss Side Test Track		

Infrastructure requirement	City Deal Zone	Estimated cost	Earmarked or secured funding
Public open space	Leyland and Cuerden Grasmere Avenue / Wheelton Lane		
Skate Park	All	£0.5m	
CYCLING AND WALKING			
Community Cycling loop	South Ribble		
Guild Wheel Cycle hub community facility	NW Preston Preston Grasshoppers		
Guild Wheel Upgrade Link - P1 Bluebell Way (cycle path)	North West Preston	£0.06m	City Deal / S.106 – still to be negotiated
Guild Wheel Upgrade Link - P2 Watery Lane(cycle path)	North West Preston	£0.05m	City Deal / S.106 – still to be negotiated
Guild Wheel Upgrade Link - P3 Blackpool Road (cycle path)	North West Preston	£1.0m	£0.02m (LCC)
Lancaster Canal Towpath (cycle path)	North West Preston	£0.428m	City Deal /S.106 £0.100m (S.106 secured) £328,700 S.106 agreed
Tom Benson Way (cycle path)	North West Preston	£0.450m	S106 secured for 60k and 390k