

Milton Keynes Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

Supporting the Regulation 18 Consultation Version of the MK City Plan 2050

Offline version for publication alongside Digital IDP

(for more detailed mapping please view digital version)

17 July 2023

Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
V1	26/06/2024	Draft for Initial Client Comments	SB	Stephanie Brewer	Associate Director, AECOM
V2	02/07/2024, 04/07/2024, & 08/07/2024	Client Comments	SE	Sarah Evans	Planning Projects and Services Manager, MKCC
V2	17/07/2024	Final Report	SB	Stephanie Brewer	Associate Director, AECOM

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This Infrastructure Delivery Plan is an evidence document supporting the **Milton Keynes City Plan 2050**. It identifies strategic infrastructure needed to deliver the growth in homes and jobs planned for in the City Plan, to the year 2050.

The City Plan is a new development plan which the City Council are working on. It sets out the Council's ambitions for the city to 2050. Milton Keynes already has a development plan, called **Plan:MK**, also underpinned by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan, but they are now five years old and only plan up to the year 2031. The City Plan 2050 will replace Plan:MK when it is adopted, and specifically promotes an “infrastructure first” approach to development. The key draft City Plan policy on supporting growth with infrastructure is Policy GS9.

Infrastructure is required to allow more people to live and work sustainably in Milton Keynes. This includes provisions for transport, education, health and social care, emergency services, community facilities, flood risk and water management, energy, waste management, as well as digital, green, and blue infrastructure. Plans for major infrastructure, like development of a Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) route, also play a part in guiding the strategic directions of growth.

An **Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)** sets out what infrastructure is needed, how much of it, where, when, and why. It subsequently looks at how much of that infrastructure is already planned for and how all the infrastructure needed will be paid for and delivered.

This current version of the IDP is called a **Regulation 18 IDP**. This is because its purpose is to support the Regulation 18 Milton Keynes City Plan 2050. Regulation 18 is the first stage of sharing a Plan with the public and stakeholders, focusing on what the Plan should contain. It is therefore an early stage of the Plan, sharing the proposed ambitions and framework for future development in Milton Keynes, and asking for comments.

Therefore, the level of **detail on planned growth** (where, what, how, how much and so forth) is, by default, not yet decided. What is contained in the Regulation 18 Plan is Milton Keynes City Council's draft preferred option for growth, based on early evidence available to them, as well as on early community engagement and on the work of the MK Futures 2050 Commission. Once more views and more evidence are gathered, the options for homes and jobs growth will evolve, and with them, the level, type, and location of infrastructure needed to support that growth. Therefore, this Regulation 18 IDP is also just a first draft, which will be updated and refined, based on engagement, other new evidence, and changes in the growth options.

Milton Keynes City Council are now **seeking views on the early draft of the Milton Keynes City Plan 2050, through their Local Plan consultation page**, alongside evidence being developed, to help shape plans for how and where housing, jobs, and the infrastructure needed to support these, will be needed between now and 2050. **Comments on our IDP can also be submitted via the Local Plan consultation page or via our PlanEngage website.**

Views will be gathered and taken into account when the next version of the Plan and IDP are drafted for **Regulation 19 stage**. That is, when the fully drafted Local Plan and its updated evidence (including a Regulation 19 IDP) will be consulted on again, before being submitted to the Secretary of State for **Examination**.

One of the matters which the Secretary of State will examine when considering whether the Plan is “sound” (i.e. positively prepared, justified, effective, and consistent with national policy) is whether the Plan appropriately meets the areas' needs in terms of homes and jobs and the infrastructure and facilities required to support them, and whether the Plan can be sustainably

delivered, based on evidence such as the IDP. If sufficient infrastructure cannot be identified, this would be a barrier to accommodating growth without causing damage to Milton Keynes’ environment, community, or economy.

1.2 Method

The below section briefly sets out the parameters of our IDP and how it assesses the need for infrastructure to support planned growth.

When: The baseline date for our IDP is 2022. This means that we consider the infrastructure needed to support growth from 2022 to 2050, with timeframes considered in between these dates including the years 2031 and 2040. We also consider growth beyond 2050, but only where appropriate.

What: Within these timeframes, the IDP covers the following infrastructure types:

Table 1: Infrastructure Types considered as part of this IDP

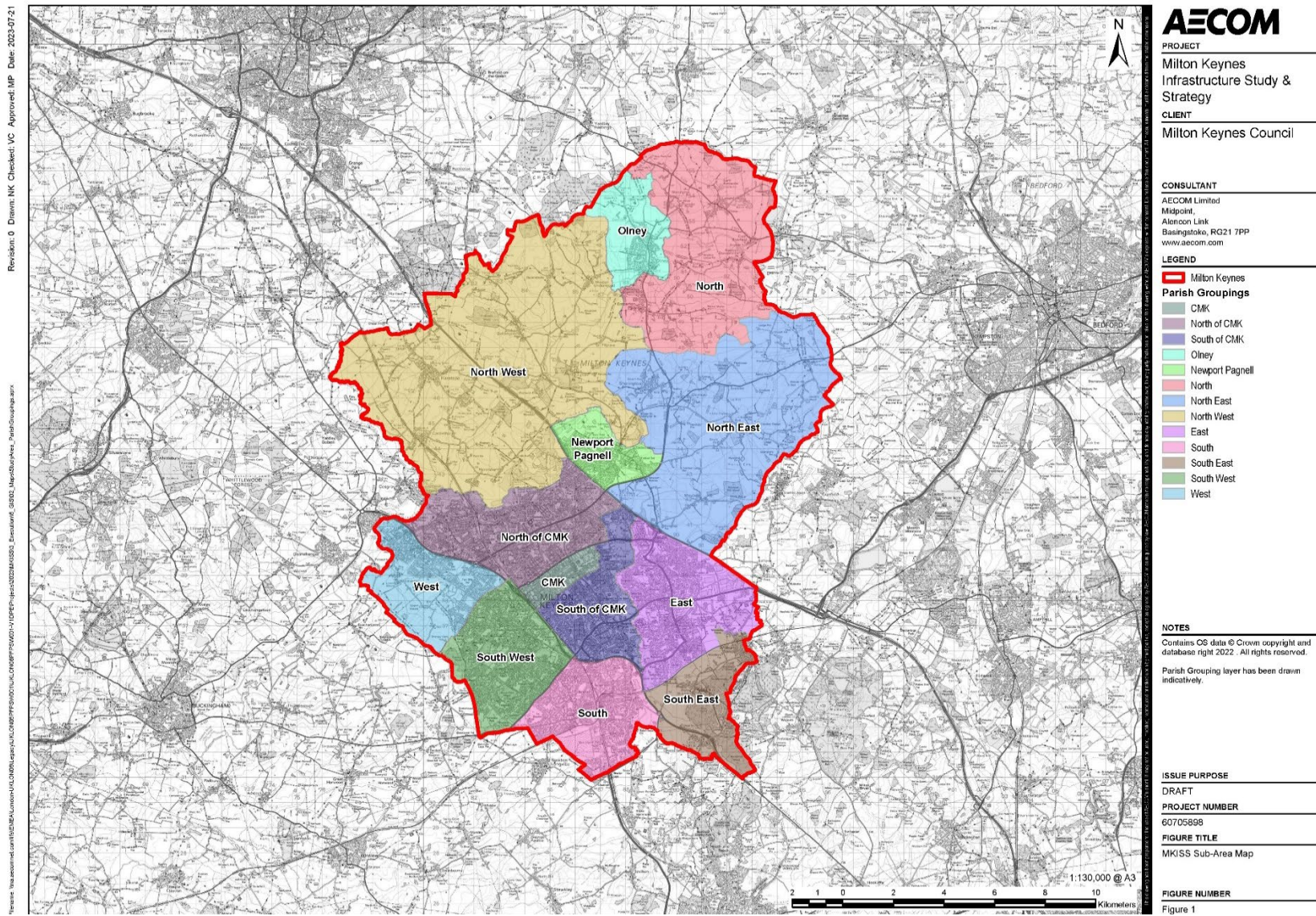
Theme	Type
Transport	Highways
	Rail
	Public Transport
	Active Modes
	Freight / Distribution
Education	Early Years
	Primary Schools
	Secondary Schools
	Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)
	Further Education & Adult Learning
Health and Social Care	Higher Education / University
	Primary Healthcare and Public Health
	Pharmacies
	Acute and Mental Healthcare
	Adult Social Care
Emergency Services	Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families
	Ambulance
	Fire and Rescue Services
	Police
Community Facilities	Libraries
	Youth Services
	Community Centres
	Indoor Leisure & Recreation
	Museums
Green and Blue Infrastructure	Cemeteries
	Nature rich and beautiful places
	Active and healthy places
	Thriving and prosperous places
	Improved water management
Flood Risk and Water Management	Resilient and climate positive places
	Flood Risk Management
	Water Supply
Energy	Wastewater Treatment
	Electricity Distribution
	Gas Distribution

Renewables

Waste Management

Digital Infrastructure

Figure 1: Study Sub Areas



Where: The IDP considers thirteen Sub Areas, which are groupings of Milton Keynes parishes

Table 2: Thirteen Milton Keynes Sub Areas considered in this IDP

Milton Keynes Sub Areas	Parish Groupings	Milton Keynes Sub Areas	Parish Groupings
1. CMK	Central Milton Keynes		
2. South of CMK	Campbell Park Woughton on the Green Simpson and Ashland Old Woughton	8. North of CMK	Great Linford Wolverton and Greenleys Bradwell Stantonbury New Bradwell
3. East	Walton Kents Hill, Monkston and Brinklow Milton Keynes Broughton Wavendon	9. Newport Pagnell	Newport Pagnell
4. South East	Little Brickhill Bow Brickhill Woburn Sands	10. North West	Castlethorpe Hanslope Ravenstone Tyringham and Filgrave Weston Underwood Haversham-cum-Little Linford Gayhurst Stoke Goldington Lathbury
5. South	West Bletchley Bletchley & Fenny Stratford	11. Olney	Olney
6. South West	Shenley Church End Loughton & Great Holm Shenley Brook End	12. North	Warrington Emberton Clifton Reynes Newton Blossomville Cold Brayfield Lavendon
7. West	Calverton Whitehouse Stony Stratford Abbey Hill Fairfields	13. North East	Moulsoe North Crawley Chicheley CP Sherington CP Hardmead CP Astwood CP

At present, different infrastructure providers and assessments divide up Milton Keynes in a variety of ways. The above Sub Areas were developed specifically to provide consistent geographies for considering where growth and infrastructure is due to take place.

The IDP also looks at growth and infrastructure in neighbouring areas outside of Milton Keynes, where this is likely to impact on Milton Keynes infrastructure supply and demand.

How: The information in this IDP has been gathered over the past year by the consultancy AECOM, working together with Milton Keynes City Council (MKCC). This was done as part of a wider infrastructure study called the Milton Keynes Infrastructure Study and Strategy (MKISS) to underpin the new MK City Plan 2050.

MKISS and this IDP have been looking at what infrastructure is needed, when, where, and how by:

- first taking into account the current **baseline population and infrastructure**, i.e. how many people live and work in Milton Keynes at present and what infrastructure they have access to;

- secondly considering what known **infrastructure projects** are already in the **pipeline** (planned for by the Council and other infrastructure providers);
- considering known **Drivers of Change**, which are factors (including social, political, governance, economic, technological, innovation, and environmental matters) likely to impact on infrastructure supply and demand. These might mean that more or less or different infrastructure is required per person in the future, because of challenges and changes (an example would be an aging population causing an increase in certain healthcare needs, or innovations aiding the energy transition meaning that new homes won't require gas connections);
- then collecting and applying appropriate **standard benchmarks** of infrastructure provision (for instance the number of persons per square meter of primary healthcare floorspace, based on NHS guidance);
- to the **projected increase in population** based on the plans for growth in homes and jobs and patterns of demographic change (such as in the age profile of the population).

Finally, the study has resulted in draft **infrastructure requirements**, both for the overall city and by Milton Keynes Sub Area.

The whole process will later be run again, based on updated assumptions on all of the above, at Regulation 19 stage of the Milton Keynes City Plan 2050. Alongside the IDPs at these two Plan stages, MKISS will also provide more detailed technical study reports, and an Infrastructure Investment Strategy, which sets out in more detail, how all the infrastructure that is needed will be paid for and delivered.

It is worth noting that the MKISS and its IDP have certain limitations, which are common to all estimates and projections of infrastructure requirements. These include that:

- The quality and reliability of the IDP's outputs are dependent on its inputs, including information from parallel evidence, and information shared by the Council and its stakeholders, including on modelling of demand by other infrastructure providers, some of which have been more engaged and have shared more information and feedback than others.
- As mentioned above, other evidence uses a variety of different study geographies, making the comparison of information more difficult;
- All information is subject to change over time as other matters, such as infrastructure delivery and funding models change (for instance, NHS commissioning being increasingly focused on raising operational efficiencies rather than on new capital projects); and the fact that
- Growth plans and supporting evidence as part of the Milton Keynes City Plan 2050 are produced iteratively. As a result there are minor discrepancies in the growth numbers presented in this IDP compared to the Regulation 18 Plan, due to slight differences in drafting timescales between the two.

1.3 Engagement

Engagement with technical and other stakeholders, including members of the public, is crucial to shaping and checking the content of the City Plan and its evidence. The Council's Statement of Community Involvement¹, sets out the engagement process used in preparing the City Plan. An Engagement Strategy was also set up at the start of MKISS, to detail the approach to stakeholder engagement specifically for the study and to map relevant audiences for this IDP and the other studies being prepared as part of MKISS. This inventory of stakeholders is then continually updated throughout the project.

At these early stages, engagement is particularly important, as it has a greater chance of influencing the shape of the study, and through it, the Plan it underpins.

There are different kinds of audiences to engage with to shape the infrastructure study and IDP:

- **Technical**, based on the different kinds of infrastructure in our scope (e.g. NHS healthcare commissioners, the Council's education and highways teams, utility companies etc);
- **Political**, including Council members, local MPs, town and parish Councils, neighbouring local authorities, regional bodies etc;
- **Investment**, including infrastructure investment bodies, consultants working on business cases for the Council etc;
- **Community**, including select community groups and members of the public;
- **Business**, including major local employers and business networks; and
- **Media** stakeholders.

Prior to the IDP, engagement has been primarily focused on the first category of Technical engagement, particularly on those bodies which commission and provide infrastructure.

The two early engagement stages thus involved gathering and checking baseline and initial assessment information with Technical Stakeholders, as well as informing key Political Stakeholders about how the wider study is progressing, and starting early discussions with Investment Stakeholders.

Now, at Regulation 18 stage, we are consulting on the first draft of the IDP more widely, supporting the first stage of sharing the City Plan with the public and wider stakeholders. Engagement is extended to all of the above stakeholder categories, now that baseline and initial information on infrastructure has been gathered in one place.

There will also be future stages of engagement to help us finalise the Infrastructure Study and Investment Strategy (primarily technical engagement), as well as wider engagement to support the Regulation 19 IDP.

Technical engagement involved presentations, workshops, and individual meetings.

Wider engagement for the Regulation 18 and 19 versions of the IDP is taking place via PlanEngage. This is a digital reporting and engagement tool, allowing AECOM and MKCC to share information on the IDP's early progress with a wide audience online, as well as to gather constructive feedback that will help to shape our future work.

¹ The Council's Statement for Community involvement can be located at: https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2022-01/Update%20to%20the%20Councils%20Statement%20of%20Community%20Involvement_Annex%20%283%29.pdf

2. Context

2.1 Milton Keynes Context

Milton Keynes, the largest settlement in Buckinghamshire, was established as part of the new towns movement in the 1960s and designated as a city in 2022. The local authority area includes a busy urban centre in Central Milton Keynes, urban and sub-urban residential areas, market towns, new growth areas, and predominantly rural landscapes. The north of the local authority area is primarily rural, while the south is largely urban.

Milton Keynes was planned based on high quality of life principles and was delivered as the last and largest new town. A key feature of the approach to development and growth in Milton Keynes was the concept of “Infrastructure before expansion”. Infrastructure was provided and integrated into the framework of the original grid masterplan and supporting policy from the start. Infrastructure was key to supporting the new town’s homes and jobs, as well as its high social and environmental ambitions, leading to the linear parks with their integrated balancing lakes, which are unique to Milton Keynes.

The plan for the town and its infrastructure was deliberately flexible to allow for future growth and development. For example, it was predicted that in the future there would be higher incomes, more demand for higher education, and more leisure time, and this was built into the town’s design, together with reserve sites for future needs.

Thus, fixed infrastructure elements such as transport, drainage and water supply were used to create a framework where social and economic development could react to changing circumstances. The main goals for the new town plan in relation to infrastructure included freedom of choice, including for education, leisure, and healthcare, linked to easy movement and access through the city’s grid roads and walking and cycling red way network, and good communications.

While of course some infrastructure existed in the original 13 villages and 4 towns integrated within Milton Keynes, and new infrastructure has been provided and upgraded since its New Town designation in 1967, nevertheless, much of Milton Keynes’s infrastructure dates from the 1970s and 80s, and is thus likely to start experiencing issues due to its age.

Milton Keynes city is one of the fastest growing local authority areas in Britain and will continue its innovative and integrated approach towards infrastructure delivery to accommodate the needs of its current and future population.

2.2 Policy and regional context

Milton Keynes was originally built to accommodate population growth from London as well as from South Buckinghamshire. Milton Keynes’ own substantial population continues to grow, as well as accommodating wider domestic and international growth.

Cross-boundary engagement is crucial to accurately understand the impacts of growth in the wider area on Milton Keynes future infrastructure facilities and needs. In addition to new housing, jobs, and infrastructure provision in neighbouring authorities (particularly strategic allocations near the Milton Keynes border), regional and sub-regional plans for growth and infrastructure are also important to take into account. This includes plans for East-West Rail and within the wider Cambridge-Milton Keynes-Oxford growth corridor.

Milton Keynes’ neighbouring authorities include Bedford, West Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Central Bedfordshire, who are all themselves at different stages of their own development plan making process.

Table 3: Local Plan process of Milton Keynes neighbouring authorities

Adjoining Local Authority Areas	Local Plan Progress	Anticipated adoption
Bedford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 19 complete May/June 2022 Submission to the Secretary of state January 2023 Examination period 2023 – Block 1 and 2 hearing sessions held in June and September 2023. 	December 2023
West Northamptonshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 18 Draft Plan consultation – April 2024 Regulation 19 publication of Draft Plan and consultation – January 2025 Submission to the Secretary of State – April 2025 Examination – October 2025 	September 2026
Buckinghamshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 18 Draft Plan preparation – April 2025 to April 2026 Regulation 19 publication of Local Plan and submission to the Secretary of State – January 2026 to August 2026 Examination – 2026 	2027
Central Bedfordshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan consultation – February 2026-April 2026 Regulation 19 – publication of the proposed pre-submission Local Plan – September 2027-October 2027 Submission of Local Plan to Secretary of State – February 2028 Examination – March 2028 to August 2028 	December 2028
North Northamptonshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope and Issues Consultation completed Mar-May 2022 Reg. 18 Consultation planned for summer 2024 Reg. 19 Consultation planned for Jan 2025 Submission planned Apr 2025 	April 2026
Luton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Local Development Scheme Update since 2017 when previous Plan adopted Council only states they are in very early stages of a Local Plan Review 	N/A

2.3 Infrastructure Funding and Delivery

MKCC, like every local authority, is required in its City Plan to make clear what infrastructure will be required to support growth. Clarity is particularly required on the infrastructure needed to support at least the first five years of planned growth, how that infrastructure will be funded, who will provide it, and how that infrastructure relates to the anticipated rate and phasing of development in homes and jobs. These strict requirements are more relaxed later in the Plan period, reflecting greater uncertainty about need and provision over time.

How infrastructure will be funded – Infrastructure funding in general comes from a range of sources, including local and national government funding programmes and taxation. Infrastructure needed to support planned housing and economic development is largely funded through developer contributions. These typically include a mix of tariff-based contributions and scheme-specific Section 106 (S106) planning obligations. Both are planning tools used by local authorities to secure financial and non-financial contributions towards affordable housing and infrastructure, to mitigate the impact of development and ensure population growth can be suitably accommodated.

The most common tariff-based developer contribution is the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) used around the country since 2010. In Milton Keynes, the MK Tariff has been used as an innovative infrastructure funding mechanism similar to, and preceding CIL, since 2007.

The original MK Tariff was based on the ‘Milton Keynes Prospectus’ and designed to address the infrastructure needs arising from expanding outside the designated New Town. The charge was based on a standard tariff charged for each home and/ or each square metre of employment floor space, and secured £30m of forward funding for the delivery of roads, education, health, community services, parks and attracting inward investment, amongst a range of projects.

Whilst the original Tariff programme is now closed to any new developments signing up to it, MKCC have since developed their 'Tariff 2' for new expansion sites committed to in Plan:MK, including the MK East and Sout East MK sites. More recently, MKCC has also been addressing infrastructure planning and investment through a Capital Programme, the adopted Plan:MK, and its supporting IDP. Milton Keynes Council does not operate a CIL as the MK Tariff mechanism is their preferred and proven funding approach to large sites.

S106 agreements are legal agreements incorporating binding covenants or “obligations”, made between a local authority and a planning applicant (typically the landowner or developer), associated with a specific planning application. The purpose of these obligations is to mitigate impact of development and address planning issues arising from a specific development that cannot be dealt with through planning conditions (which limit and control the way in which the planning permission may be implemented). S106 agreements have to pass three legal / policy tests: The obligations must be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms; directly related to the development; and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. S106 can be used to fund infrastructure and affordable housing.

Planning obligations may require applicants to make a provision in kind (for example to build a GP surgery) and / or to make a financial contribution towards local provisions to address the impacts of the development. 106 agreements are linked to specific plots of land and to planning permissions on this land, rather than to the applicant, so if the land is sold, the agreement is still binding on the new owner. S106 agreements are subject to detailed negotiation and typically levied prior to commencement of a development.

The recently enacted Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 replaces CIL and S106 with a new Infrastructure Levy (IL), but details on how this will function are still awaited.

This new IDP to support the Milton Keynes City Plan 2050 has started to identify what infrastructure will be required to support growth to 2050, how much it will cost, how it will be funded, funding gaps, and who will be providing the infrastructure. This infrastructure is summarised by type in Section 4) of this IDP, by Milton Keynes Sub Area in Section 5, and listed as an initial list of infrastructure projects to address identified needs in our Infrastructure Schedule (Section 6). However, at this early Regulation 18 stage, exact projects, costs, and funding sources are still emerging and evolving. Most detail is available for projects in the early years of the Plan. More detail will emerge as the Plan and IDP progress towards Regulation 19.

Since 2020, local authorities are required to produce Infrastructure Funding Statements (IFS), as their primary reporting tools for developer contributions funding of infrastructure. Milton Keynes is required to publish IFS annually, to provide a summary of all financial and non-financial developer contributions relating to S106 and MK Tariff, and all infrastructure projects that MK Council intends to, or may be, wholly or partly funding by Planning Obligations.

Who will provide infrastructure– Infrastructure delivery is the responsibility of a wide range of infrastructure commissioners and providers. MKCC itself is responsible for planning and providing a range of infrastructure and related services, including education, highways, waste, and transport. Other infrastructure commissioners and providers include the NHS, utility companies, and county emergency services. Central government bodies, such as the Environment Agency, Highways England, and Network Rail, also have important roles as providers of infrastructure across Milton Keynes.

Sub-regionally, Local Enterprise Partnerships are partnerships between the public, private and academic sectors, and inform priorities for investment in transport infrastructure, business support and skills provision. The South East Midland (SEM) Growth Hub (formerly the business support division of the South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership SEMLEP) works across the sub region and with neighbouring LEPs and Government on supporting the SEM economy by tackling barriers to growth and job creation, including through providing business advice and by linking to capital growth funding.

MKCC also engages separately with neighbouring authorities through continued dialogue and close collaboration, to ensure infrastructure planning and delivery is adequate to meet growing demand. Engagement on this IDP forms part of this approach.

3. Growth

3.1 Regional Context

To fully understand the Milton Keynes growth context, it is important to consider it in the context of the wider housing and employment growth planned across the surrounding area and local authorities that border Milton Keynes.

Approximately 196,000 new homes are being planned for across the local planning authorities that border Milton Keynes or have borders near Milton Keynes. These new homes are planned for in existing or proposed Local Plans up to 2035. The number of planned new homes varies across the different local planning authorities near Milton Keynes. The greatest housing growth is currently expected in West Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Central Bedfordshire.

Table 4: Housing Growth Forecasts in Surrounding Authorities

Authority	Status	Growth Period	Total Homes in Plan Period
North Northamptonshire	Various	Various	37,300
West Northamptonshire	Various	Various	42,600
Bedford	Submission Draft	2020-2030	27,100
Buckinghamshire	Various	Various	41,100
Central Bedfordshire	Adopted	2015-2035	39,400
Luton	Adopted	2011-2031	8,500
Surrounding Authorities			196,000

A number of key strategic housing and employment sites are expected to come forward in the region surrounding Milton Keynes and will have an impact upon the planning, delivery, and use of infrastructure provision in and around Milton Keynes.

Multiple large housing and employment locations are being proposed across the region to accommodate the need for new homes and jobs. The sites that are highlighted will deliver more than 1,000 homes, or more than 25 hectares of employment land. These large sites have the potential to significantly impact on the strategic infrastructure that also serves Milton Keynes.

3.2 Employment

Current Employment

Milton Keynes is part of the area covered by the SEM Growth Hub with other local authorities within Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Luton. Originally part of SEMLEP, like other Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), SEMLEP and the SEM Growth Hub were set up by national government to strategically drive forward economic development.

The SEM area lies between Oxford and Cambridge, and forms part of the Oxford-Cambridge Arc. Milton Keynes plays an important role in the sub region, with high levels of productivity, growing businesses, and growth in the number of private sector jobs.

MKCC policy is focussed on growing the Milton Keynes economy and providing a job for everyone. There are currently more jobs than working age residents in Milton Keynes. However, there is a skills mismatch between the high-skill jobs available in the area and some residents with lower skills.

At present, many local jobs are filled by employees living elsewhere and commuting into Milton Keynes. Milton Keynes was estimated to have approximately 182,000 existing employees in 2022, based on the number of employees listed in the Business Register and Employment Survey 2022.

Table 5: Existing Employment Across Milton Keynes

Milton Keynes Sub Area	Existing Employees 2022
1. CMK	37,000
2. South of CMK	21,000
3. East	34,000
4. South East	7,000
5. South	13,000
6. South West	21,000
7. West	8,000
8. North of CMK	29,000
9. Newport Pagnell	5,000
10. North West	3,500
11. Olney	2,250
12. North	300
13. North East	1,250
Milton Keynes	182,000

Currently around half of the jobs in Milton Keynes are located on Class Use Class B employment land. This means land that is used for general industrial, storage, or distribution purposes.

The Milton Keynes area has established specialisms in a number of sectors, including in High-Performance Engineering and Motorsport, and in Logistics. Milton Keynes also has strengths in the Digital, Creative Industries, and Financial & Professional Services sectors.

MK City Plan 2050 Employment Growth

As part of the new MK City Plan 2050 that MKCC are currently preparing, demand for jobs, and for employment space to accommodate these jobs, is being established through the Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HEDNA). The HEDNA is a piece of evidence for the MK City Plan 2050 which forecasts demand for additional homes and jobs, using a number of different scenarios. These are linked to different housing and demographic scenarios (i.e. considering different possibilities around how many homes could be delivered and how the characteristics of the population, such as their age profile, might change over the Plan period).

MK City Plan 2050 considers forecast need for around 480,000 – 520,000 square metres of office floorspace by 2050. Most of this office development, at around 300,000 square metres, is expected to take place in CMK, in line with both occupier and policy requirements. The Plan also considers forecast need for around 420-580 hectares of land for warehousing and general industrial purposes to 2050, most of which is for warehousing. Taking account of committed land already due to come forward and new employment sites totalling 275.5 hectares, this means a remaining need of 144.5 to 304.5 hectares of land.

Existing Employment Commitments

Milton Keynes has a good supply of vacant employment land to support future economic growth. Plan:MK committed sites (employment sites already adopted as part of Plan:MK) already identify over 200 hectares across Milton Keynes. The table below highlights large strategic employment sites across Milton Keynes. These include sites for which developers,

land owners, or site promoters have made planning applications, and those which already have been granted planning permission by MKCC.

Table 6- Existing Strategic Employment Sites in Milton Keynes

Site Name	Status	Land Use	Site area (Ha)
MK East	Planning Permission	B1/B2/B8	85.0
South Caldecotte	Nearing Completion	B1/B2B8	56.8
Land at Caldecotte Farm	Planning Permission	B2/B8	20.0
Western Expansion Area	Planning Application	B1/B2/B8	17.0
Pineham	*	B2/B8	11.0
Land at Elfield Park	Planning Permission	B1/B2/B8	6.7
Land West of Warrington Road	Planning Permission	B1/B2/B8	5.0

Adopted MKCC Policy sets out a desire that Central Milton Keynes (CMK) will continue to be the primary location for ‘knowledge intensive’ employment in the Borough. This mainly means employment in offices and Research and Development (R&D) facilities.

MKCC also has ambitions to increase the density of development in the city centre. Plan:MK Policy DS3 states that the Council will seek to encourage the replacement of offices which are no longer fit for purpose. These should be replaced with developments which provide more floorspace than the buildings than they replace. This policy should make it possible create more office space and jobs without needing more employment land.

Bletchley is also being regenerated and will be a key location for technology companies. Provision has also been made for large scale logistics development, notably at South Caldecotte and at Milton Keynes East by junction 14 of the M1 motorway.

Future Employment Sites

As part of the MK City Plan 2050 preparation, the Land Availability Assessment (LAA) and Call for Sites are pieces of evidence that are used to identify potential land options to meet the identified need for employment space.

Draft employment land allocations (land proposed by the Plan to accommodate the new jobs that are needed) are proposed as part of the Regulation 18 MK City Plan 2050 publication and will be confirmed through the Regulation 19 Draft Plan and consultation.

In terms of future employment locations, the MK City Plan 2050 has an aspiration that:

- CMK will remain the focus for office-based activity in the city, with additional jobs to be accommodated on vacant land and buildings and redevelopment sites;
- Central Bletchley is earmarked as a potential significant location for technology companies;
- Major new neighbourhoods are anticipated to accommodate employment areas for office, manufacturing and knowledge intensive jobs;
- Local centres are expected to provide flexible workspaces and small-scale business units where jobs in the service, retail, social care and education sectors might be based; and

- The logistics industry will continue to need large, flat sites that have good links to the transport network.

Future employment sites will be considered by MKISS and the next iteration of the Milton Keynes IDP to determine their impact on Milton Keynes infrastructure. Employment driven infrastructure impacts, compared to the impacts from housing growth, will have a different focus. For instance, the impact on social infrastructure (including health, education, community facilities etc) will be less, while the impact on transport will focus more so on commuting, freight and logistics, and the impact on waste management demand will have a focus on processing commercial waste.

3.3 Housing

Current Housing

Historically, Milton Keynes housing development has centred around new estates and housing grid squares. These were built and expanded in the 1970s and 80s, and including Lakes Estate, Netherfield, Beanhill, Stantonbury, Fishermead, Bradville, Great Holm, and Coffee Hall. Housing was also built around the existing historical settlements, such as Newport Pagnell. Most of the initial homes built in Milton Keynes were part of social housing estates, and from the mid-1980s onwards, more private housing was developed for those who wanted to and could afford to own their own home.

Many of the early Milton Keynes estates have now reached an age which means that they are in need of substantial investment to ensure homes and associated infrastructure meet modern standards. Investment is also needed to improve access to good jobs and skills for residents. New growth areas and expansion of existing settlements are also needed to accommodate Milton Keynes’ growing population and employment opportunities.

The number of households in the borough in the 2021 Census was 113,100. The HEDNA estimates the total number of existing dwellings in 2022 to be 119,900.

Table 7: Existing Housing across Milton Keynes

Milton Keynes Sub Area	Existing Households 2021
1. CMK	2,470
2. South of CMK	11,980
3. East	15,650
4. South East	2,040
5. South	17,550
6. South West	18,100
7. West	7,430
8. North of CMK	23,770
9. Newport Pagnell	6,520
10. North West	2,630
11. Olney	2,870
12. North	1,080
13. North East	1,040
Milton Keynes	113,100

MK City Plan 2050 Housing Growth

As part of the new MK City Plan 2050 that MKCC are currently preparing, demand for jobs, and for employment space to accommodate these jobs, is being established through the HEDNA.

This is the piece of evidence for the MK City Plan 2050 which forecasts demand for additional homes and jobs. Based on different scenarios, the HEDNA forecasts that Milton Keynes will need between 53,200 and 63,400 new homes between 2022 and 2050.

The MK City Plan 2050 Regulation 18 is exploring different options to accommodate the higher end of this housing demand. It assumes that up to 62,500 homes are needed from 2022 to 2050, to make the Plan and its evidence more future proof. The MKISS and Milton Keynes IDP has adopted the same approach and assumed number of homes to plan for.

Assuming that this is the number of new homes needed, in line with the HEDNA, this would mean that around 2,265 additional homes are needed per year. If these homes were all delivered, they would increase the number of homes across Milton Keynes from 119,900 in 2022 to approximately 183,300 homes in 2050.

Table 8: City Wide Housing Growth (2022 – 2050)

	2022	2031	2041	2050
Total Dwellings	119,900	140,285	160,670	183,320
Dwelling Growth	-	20,385	40,770	63,420

Existing Housing Commitments

The spatial strategy of Plan:MK for the delivery of new homes (i.e. where new homes should mainly be built) was mainly focused on the following growth areas and opportunities:

- Central Milton Keynes and Campbell Park residential area;
- Strategic Developments Within the Existing Urban Area: Including completion of all existing city grid squares, the Eastern and Western Expansion Areas and the Strategic Land Allocation;
- Land east of the M1, south of Newport Pagnell: for a mixed residential and employment strategic urban extension;
- South East Milton Keynes: Development opportunities around South-east of the existing urban area around the settlements of Wavendon, Woburn Sands and Bow Brickhill;
- Land at Eaton Leys; and
- Urban Infill comprising small sites, regeneration opportunities under the Council’s Regeneration Programme, and sites on the Brownfield Register.

The MKISS technical reports set out detailed analysis of the existing housing commitments, including associated development trajectories and analysis of the progress of existing sites.

This detailed analysis that suggests that, across the sites already committed to through the adopted Plan:MK, approximately 28,700 additional homes could be built. This means that a large proportion of the new homes likely to be needed can be built on land already identified and designated for housing growth.

The table below shows how many homes can be built on sites already committed to through Plan:MK and through existing planning permissions. It also shows approximately how many people would be likely to live in these homes.

Table 9: Existing Housing Site Commitments

Milton Keynes Sub Area	Existing Site Commitments	Estimated Population in Existing Site Commitments
1. CMK	6,300	12,020
2. South of CMK	170	320
3. East	3,110	5,910
4. South East	3,390	6,450
5. South	1,390	2,640
6. South West	1,780	3,380
7. West	4,340	8,240
8. North of CMK	1,090	2,060
9. Newport Pagnell	940	1,800
10. North West	170	320
11. Olney	220	410
12. North	60	120
13. North East	5,750	10,920
Milton Keynes	28,700	54,580

Future Housing Sites

The LAA and Call for Sites are pieces of evidence that are used to identify potential land options to meet the identified need for new homes.

The MK City Plan 2050 proposes housing allocations (land proposed by the Plan to accommodate the new homes that are needed). These sites are needed to accommodate the housing need that isn't already being met by the land designated in the Plan:MK. The proposed locations for additional new homes are first proposed as draft allocations in the Regulation 18 MK City Plan 2050. They will then be firmed up in the Regulation 19 Draft Plan and consultation.

The housing sites allocated in Plan:MK, and the new housing sites proposed by the MK City Plan 2050, are all considered by the MKISS and in the Milton Keynes IDP. This is to determine the impact these new homes will have on how much infrastructure is needed, what kind, and where.

The spatial strategy of the MK City Plan 2050 Regulation 18 version, on where new homes should mainly be built, can be broadly summarised as follows:

- Completion and possible extension of existing development areas set out in Plan:MK;
- Identifying sites for sensitive and selective development within or adjacent to existing communities; and
- Development of new communities beyond the existing urban area of MK, in line with availability of appropriate infrastructure and links with the city.

As a part of exploring new areas for growth, MKCC wants to focus on opportunities based around transport links, including Mass Rapid Transit services. This is to ensure growth is sustainable, maximises links with existing and planned infrastructure, and continues existing patterns of growth. The Regulation 18 MK City Plan 2050 is considering new housing site options in the following locations:

- Central Milton Keynes;

- Bletchley;
- Strategic Brownfield Sites (Wolverton Works and Walton Campus);
- Strategic City Extensions:
 - Eastern Strategic City Extension (east of current MKE allocation)
 - Levante Gate Strategic City Extension
 - South of Bow Brickhill Strategic City Extension
 - Shenley Dens Strategic City Extension
 - East of Wavendon Strategic City Expansion (post 2036);
- City Infill Sites (small and brownfield sites across the borough and along MRT routes – these are not yet defined); and
- Rural sites (these are likely to be very limited and are as yet undefined).

Some of the options considered by MK City Plan 2050, and the proposed growth sites associated with them, will be discarded as the Local Plan process advances. This process will take place through information brought forward in evidence, including by MKISS on infrastructure capacity, as some sites will be more or less available, suitable, or deliverable. The way the options in the MK City Plan 2050 evolve will be tracked through the Sustainability Appraisal process and will eventually result in a Preferred Option. That Preferred Option will be the basis of the Regulation 19 MK City Plan 2050. Therefore, **it is important to emphasise that not all growth options considered in this IDP and in other evidence will come forward.**

A summary of the potential combined housing and associate population from the MK City Plan 2050 site options for each Milton Keynes Sub Area is presented in the table below.

The table below shows how many homes can be built on sites proposed as part of the options presented in MK City Plan 2050. It also shows approximately how many people would be likely to live in these homes.

Table 10: Future Housing Sites

Milton Keynes Sub Area	Future Housing Sites	Estimated Population in Future Housing Sites
1. CMK	11,000	21,010
2. South of CMK	-	-
3. East	4,600	8,740
4. South East	2,750	5,220
5. South	1,000	1,900
6. South West	-	-
7. West	1,000	1,900
8. North of CMK	400	760
9. Newport Pagnell	-	-
10. North West	-	-
11. Olney	-	-
12. North	-	-
13. North East	7,500	14,240
Undefined Areas	5,500	10,440

Milton Keynes	33,750	64,210
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It is important to point out again that the City-wide growth figures presented earlier in our IDP, with an upper limit of approximately 62,500 homes across the City by 2050, include a significant number of homes (slightly less than half of the total), which have already been planned through existing allocations in the adopted Plan:MK.

The MKISS and Milton Keynes IDP therefore take 62,500 homes as the overarching target for the City as a whole. However, it also looks separately at the infrastructure implications of those homes which are already planned through Plan:MK commitments, and then separately again at the infrastructure implications of those additional new homes which are now being considered through the options explored as part of the MK City Plan 2050 Regulation 18.

3.4 Population

Existing Population

The original 1970 ambition for the new town of Milton Keynes was to grow to a population of 250,000. Since its new town designation order in 1967, the city of Milton Keynes has now grown beyond this, from a population of 60,000 in 1967, to a population of 287,000 in the 2021 Census. Population growth (at 15.3%) has been more than double the national average since the 2011 Census, and the second highest population growth rate in the wider South East region of England. The HEDNA estimates that the population has increased to approximately 290,000 people in 2022, which is the baseline year for our consideration of infrastructure in this IDP.

The baseline age profile of each Milton Keynes Sub Area has also been analysed. This shows that more younger working age people live in CMK and the Sub Areas nearest the centre. It also shows that younger family profiles are more evident within the Sub Areas where strategic development sites have been delivered in recent years, and in that more older people live in the more rural Sub Areas.

Table 11: Existing Population and Age Profile

	Age Profile 2021									
	2021 Population	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
1. CMK	4,700	11.7%	14.2%	36.2%	19.1%	9.3%	6.0%	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%
2. South of CMK	31,810	21.0%	12.5%	15.3%	15.2%	13.6%	10.7%	7.6%	3.2%	1.0%
3. East	41,620	24.1%	11.1%	15.4%	19.1%	14.5%	8.9%	4.5%	1.6%	0.7%
4. South East	4,710	18.3%	8.4%	10.9%	13.4%	13.8%	13.0%	11.5%	7.2%	3.4%
5. South	44,780	20.8%	10.9%	14.6%	14.4%	12.3%	10.6%	8.8%	5.5%	2.0%
6. South West	48,190	20.9%	11.7%	12.5%	16.6%	16.4%	11.7%	6.4%	3.0%	1.0%
7. West	18,140	22.0%	9.2%	16.2%	17.7%	11.7%	9.2%	8.0%	4.7%	1.4%
8. North of CMK	59,730	19.0%	10.9%	14.5%	15.2%	13.0%	11.7%	9.5%	4.4%	1.6%
9. Newport Pagnell	15,590	18.1%	9.1%	11.9%	14.2%	13.2%	12.3%	11.9%	6.5%	2.7%
10. North West	6,210	16.1%	8.7%	9.1%	13.2%	14.6%	14.4%	13.6%	7.5%	2.9%
11. Olney	6,600	16.7%	9.1%	9.1%	11.5%	14.8%	14.3%	12.9%	8.1%	3.4%
12. North	2,530	16.0%	9.4%	8.4%	11.1%	17.3%	14.9%	12.2%	8.2%	2.4%
13. North East	2,440	15.2%	8.1%	8.4%	10.8%	13.5%	17.8%	14.7%	8.8%	2.7%
Milton Keynes	287,000	20.4%	10.9%	14.3%	15.8%	13.8%	11.0%	8.2%	4.1%	1.5%

Population growth has been, and continues to be, driven by a combination of factors. These include natural growth (i.e. more people being born than dying) and the formation of new households (for example as grown-up children move out from living with their parents, as couples move in together or split up their households etc), as well as by in-migration to Milton Keynes from other parts of the country and abroad. This includes people looking for work who are attracted by the good job opportunities in Milton Keynes. The latter is an important aspect of growth in Milton Keynes, as it has more jobs than residents, at present.

Milton Keynes, as of 2021, is the 30th most densely populated of the 64 local authority areas in the South East of England. It has a population density of an average 930 persons for each square kilometre of land. Of all the existing residential areas in Milton Keynes, the most densely populated areas are the urban areas in the south, southwest, and east of Milton Keynes, and those around CMK and Newport Pagnell. These areas have a higher average density of around 4,200-4,800 persons for each square kilometre of land.

Forecast Population Change

At Regulation 18 stage, the MK City Plan 2050 is underpinned by the HEDNA, which is the evidence piece that sets out the forecast need for homes and jobs by 2050 across a number of different scenarios.

The MKISS Technical Reports that were developed prior to this IDP present further detail on the different scenarios included within the HEDNA. Our IDP presents the population forecasts associated with Scenario 3, which is the upper limit of those forecasts. This is because that is the scenario identified to be looked at through the Regulation 18 MK City Plan 2050 evidence, to ensure all the technical analysis and recommendations are sufficiently future proofed. That means that, as the MK City Plan 2050 advances, it has some flexibility and will not need to re-commission all its evidence if growth at the higher end of the HEDNA scenarios starts looking most likely as the plan proceeds to Regulation 19 stage. A high-level summary of the HEDNA based forecast of population change is presented in the tables and graphs included below.

Table 12: City Wide Population Growth (2022 – 2050)

	2022	2031	2041	2050
Total Population	290,182	326,015	367,711	409,961
Population Growth		35,833	77,529	119,778

Table 13: City-Wide Population Age Profile Change Forecast

	2022	2031	2022 - 2031	2041	2022 - 2041	2050	2022-50
Aged 0-4	17,459	18,620	1,162	21,680	4,222	24,455	6,996
Aged 5-9	20,025	19,471	-554	21,713	1,688	25,273	5,247
Aged 10-14	20,985	20,053	-932	21,020	35	24,031	3,046
Aged 15-19	16,979	19,696	2,717	19,040	2,061	20,883	3,905
Aged 20-24	14,305	16,973	2,668	17,214	2,909	17,785	3,480
Aged 25-34	41,311	43,062	1,751	52,204	10,893	53,202	11,891
Aged 35-44	46,011	50,234	4,224	51,684	5,673	62,204	16,193

Aged 45-54	39,636	45,782	6,146	50,336	10,700	51,134	11,497
Aged 55-64	32,568	37,750	5,182	43,645	11,077	47,925	15,356
Aged 65-74	23,377	28,785	5,408	34,342	10,965	39,296	15,919
Aged 75-84	13,058	18,867	5,808	24,103	11,045	28,922	15,863
Aged 85+	4,468	6,722	2,254	10,729	6,261	14,852	10,384
Total Population	290,182	326,015	35,833	367,711	77,529	409,961	119,778

Figure 2: Population Projections 2022-2050 by 5-year age cohort for Milton Keynes

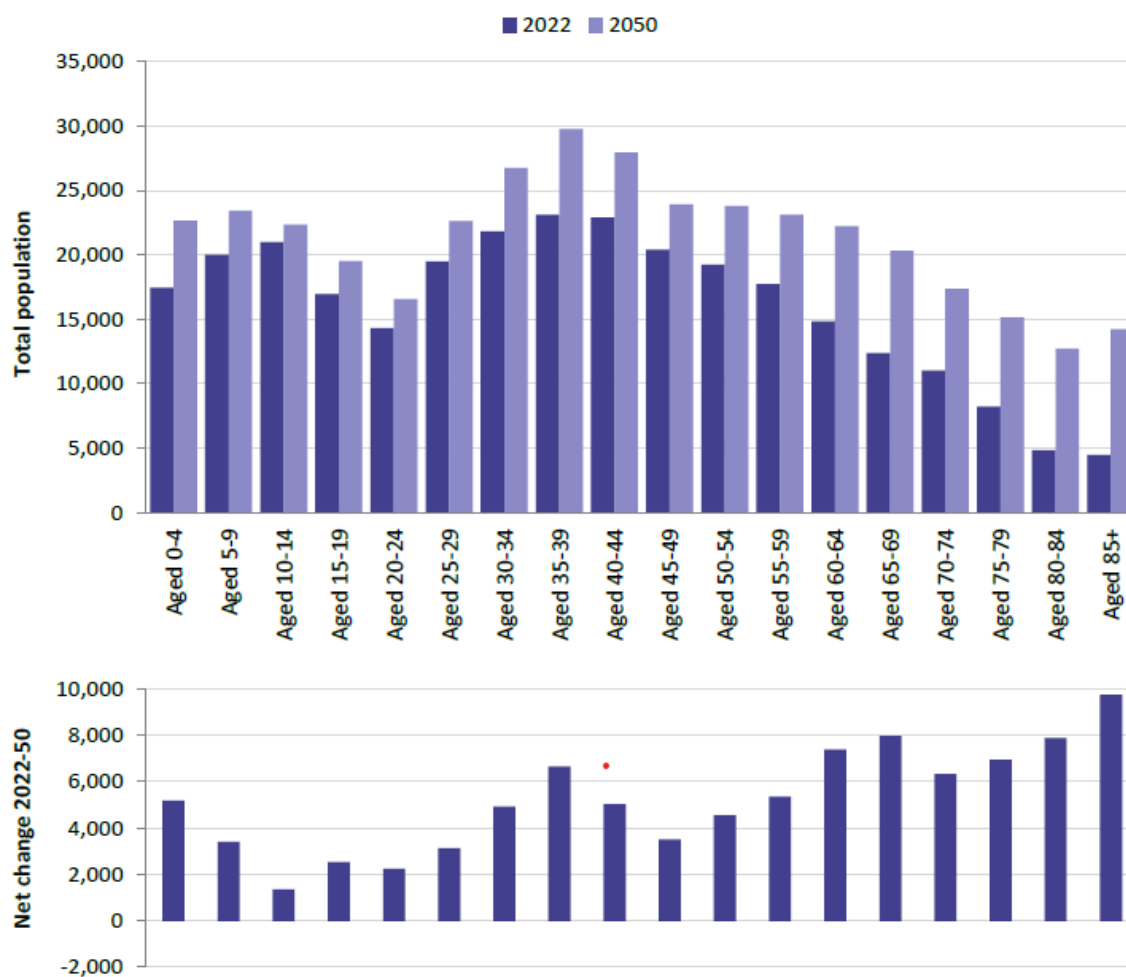
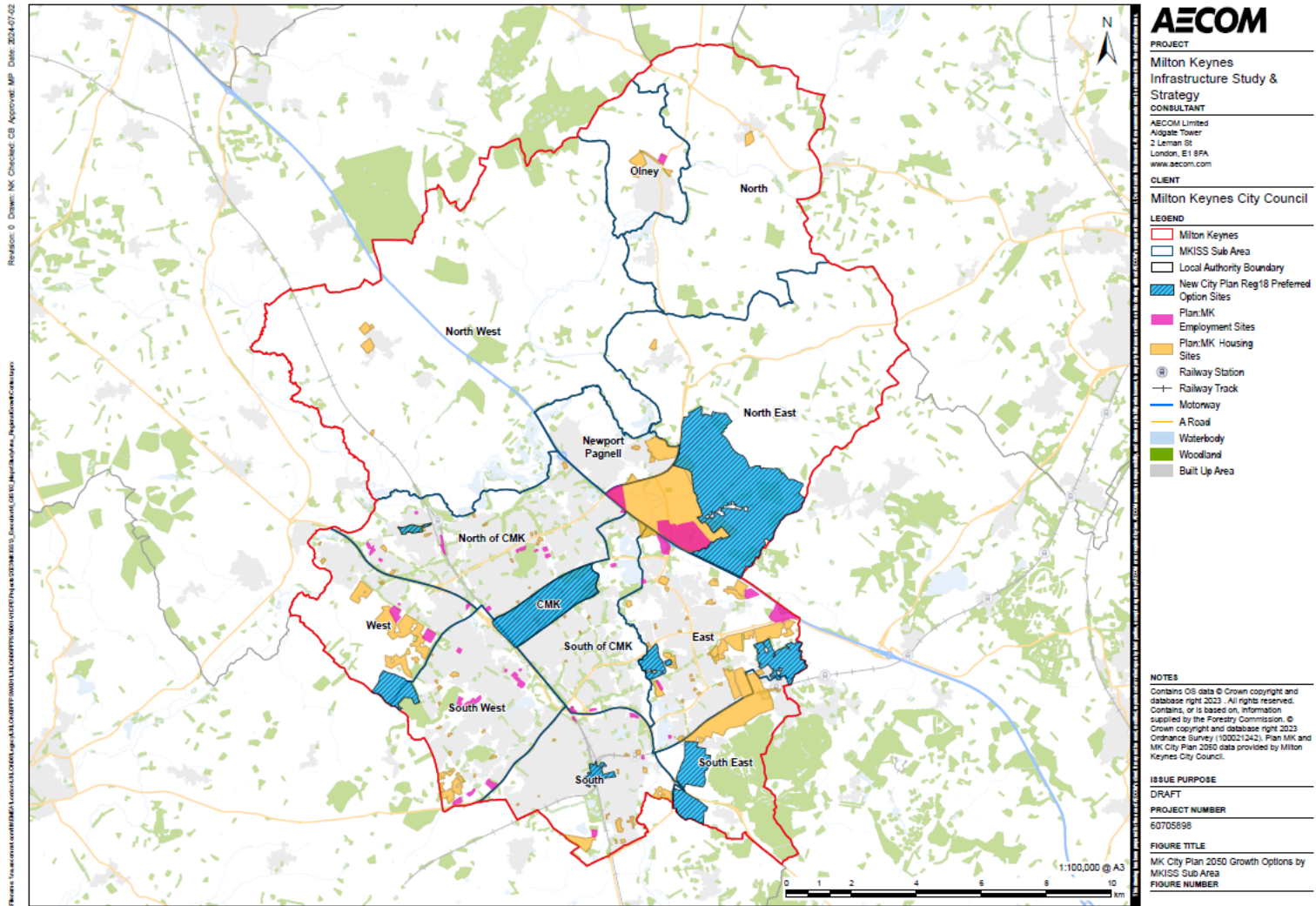


Figure 3: Milton Keynes Committed and Proposed Growth Sites



4. Infrastructure

Our IDP sets out what infrastructure is needed to cater for the growth proposed in the MK City Plan 2050, as set out in our Growth section above.

This level of infrastructure need was established through the Initial Assessment part of the wider MKISS project. AECOM determined the assessment approach for each infrastructure topic in cooperation with MKCC and technical stakeholders, including relevant infrastructure commissioners and providers.

For some infrastructure types, mainly social, green and blue infrastructure, high-level modelling was used, based on industry benchmarks and standards (such as an NHS recommended ratio of primary care floorspace per patient). These standards were applied to the planned increases in homes and population. For other infrastructure types, for instance transport, water, and other utilities, a more nuanced assessment approach was required, particularly where “big ticket”, complex, or locally specific infrastructure is required.

The following pages provide a summary, for each infrastructure type, of:

- Who is responsible for its delivery;
- Existing baseline issues and/or opportunities;
- Infrastructure needed to support existing housing commitments;
- Existing planned infrastructure projects;
- Any gaps in the planned projects to support existing housing commitments;
- Infrastructure required to support new housing sites proposed in MK City Plan 2050;
- Any larger than local opportunities for provision of this infrastructure; and
- Further commentary where relevant.

The information in this section is organised by infrastructure theme. The subsequent section of our IDP sets out information by MK Sub Area, to show how infrastructure and growth, both existing and planned, are distributed geographically.

Note that locally specific infrastructure (like primary schools or GP practices) are included in both our city-wide infrastructure summaries (by infrastructure type) and in our Sub Area profiles (by geography). City-wide infrastructure, catering for the whole of Milton Keynes or even beyond, such as city scale sporting facilities, are only examined in this section and not under a specific Sub Area profile.

Transport

Highways

Table 14: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Highways

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Highways manages the Strategic Road Network, in Milton Keynes (M1 and A5). A421 east of M1 towards Bedford is part of same network but outside the borough.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M1 provides access to Luton, London and the M25, Northampton, Rugby and Leicester. A5 provides through route for western Milton Keynes. Grid system of ten designated H and eleven V roads is unique to Milton Keynes, running between not through residential areas, reducing traffic noise and pollution. Main grid roads are mostly national speed limit and a mix of single and dual carriageway.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V and H grid road network provides good level of connectivity across the city, increasing attractiveness and convenience of car travel, and providing shorter journey times. Multiple route options are available, enabling motorists to avoid areas of congestion. Areas of congestion occur during the weekday peak periods at key junctions within the city, as well as within the city centre at weekends. Junctions affected include those along Standing Way, Childs Way, Grafton Street and around Willen Road/Monks Way. The city is also well served by longer distance routes (M1, A5 and A421). When these are subject to congestion, disruption or serious incidents, traffic may divert onto city roads.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional local road links and (if appropriate) grid road network extensions. Local junction enhancements to address existing and forecast congestion. MKCC Study (due August 2024) underway to review traffic modelling and update projects.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roundabout improvements at Monkston and Brinklow Road improvements to A421 and A5130 and extensions for V2 and H10 Bridges and links: New bridge over M1, and Bow Brickhill Road - Newport Road link including railway bridge Improvements at junction 14, Bleak Hall H8/V6 and South Grafton H6/V6 junctions
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More detailed site-based assessment to be conducted at planning application stage; off-site mitigation may be identified. Need for road improvements to be considered in light of policies to encourage more sustainable travel behaviour, e.g. congestion versus influencing mode choices.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of grid road network, route continuity and Redway network. Potential enhancements to M1 Junction 14 in discussion with National Highways. Potential replacement of level crossings at Bow Brickhill and Woburn Sands stations; need for alternative routes / bridge replacements if EWR causes significant rail service increase.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road traffic demand management measures (e.g. car parking demand management such as reductions in spaces or dynamic pricing) together with public transport and walking and cycling enhancements would reduce comparative convenience of car trips within the city.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional motorway connections / widening of M1 are unlikely as response to MK growth. Additional pressure on the M1 (particularly at Junctions 13 and 14) could lead to congestion on roads leading towards / away from the junctions, as well as on the A5. Smart Motorway configuration of the M1 and associated technology (monitoring traffic flow and detecting stopped vehicles) may be subject to review in the future. Role and function of grid road network may evolve, e.g. less emphasis on facilitating high speed traffic and more on improving safety and road space for MRT/ other public transport. More electric and autonomous vehicles will change road infrastructure needs in future, although charging requirements are likely to decline with technological advances.

Rail

Table 15: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Rail

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Coast Main Line (WCML) runs the majority of Milton Keynes rail network. Network Rail has overall authority of each line and are responsible for operating, maintaining and renewing rail infrastructure. Network Rail own the stations, which are managed by train operating companies, exception the largest interchanges.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milton Keynes’ rail network comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Coast Main Line from London Euston to Milton Keynes, and onwards to West Midlands, North West England and Scotland. Marston Vale Line from Bletchley to Bedford. There are two franchises operating rail services in Milton Keynes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avanti West Coast operates long-distance express services along West Coast Main Line between London Euston and Glasgow, via Milton Keynes, with three trains per hour Monday to Sunday. London Northwestern Railway operates suburban service from London to Milton Keynes and a long-distance service onwards from Milton Keynes to Birmingham via Northampton (Fast suburban service every 20 minutes Monday to Saturday and every 30 minutes on Sundays; stopping service every 30 minutes Monday to Sunday). Some Avanti services stop at both Milton Keynes and Watford. London Northwestern Railway also operates Marston Vale line, providing east-west connectivity between Bletchley and Bedford, with hourly service 6am - 10pm Mon – Sat and no services on Sundays.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK City is well served by rail, although eastern parts of the city and the rural part of the borough are not very well connected. EWR route to Oxford is due to open in 2025 and will improve connectivity with Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific requirements or planned projects linked to Plan:MK sites.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific projects planned to support Plan:MK growth sites. Next EWR phase to include enhancements to Marston Vale Line, which should increase services to benefit growth in southern and south eastern parts of MK (includes two additional platforms; new station entrance at Bletchley).
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific gaps identified; Infrastructure enhancements in association with EWR will be delivered in short-medium term (not linked to growth).
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Station concourse and platform capacity enhancements, additional ticket gates and entrances at Bletchley and MK Central may be required, but complex to deliver. Stations must be well connected by public transport services and Redway routes, otherwise car parking facilities could come under increasing pressure.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of growth would increase rail demand but is unlikely to trigger significant change in rail service provision. City Plan growth will coincide with impacts of High Speed 2 (HS2) on West Coast Main Line.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects of HS2 on demand, track capacity and changes to rail services as yet unclear. Completion of EWR route between Bedford and Cambridge could lead to additional passenger demand at some stations, causing additional traffic demand and access by bus and active modes.

Public Transport

Table 16: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Public Transport

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of MK urban bus route services are operated by Arriva; Other bus route operators include Stagecoach, UnoBus, Red Rose and Grant Palmer. MK Connect is a borough-wide Demand Responsive Transport (DRT) zone operated by Via. Park & Ride facilities adjoining Milton Keynes Coachway provide link between local bus and long distance coach services operated by National Express, Megabus, and other operators
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently 26 fixed route bus services, linking most parts of the city with Central Milton Keynes within a 40 minute travel time. MK Connect DRT zone offers public transport option for journeys not served by bus routes. Park and Ride and Coachway interchange is served by long-distance coach services running between central London, Heathrow and Luton Airports, Midlands and North of England.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed bus route network has been scaled back; additional services might be at risk in future. MK Connect helps to fill gaps where bus services used to operate. Digital technology (e.g. tickets on phones, contactless payments) has improved bus access.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some bus service routes will require extension of detours to serve major new developments. Alternatively, sites will only be served by MK Connect services or by walk/cycle to nearest bus route.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRT network - not specifically tied to planned growth but would facilitate some level of growth and would be delivered in phased approach. Proposals for public transport to CMK and Westcroft District Centre. Bus service improvements including implementing bus priority measures, improved passenger waiting facilities and bus stop and shelter improvements.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific gaps identified. Existing traditional fixed bus service network will need to serve the additional growth ahead of MRT system coming online (not expected to initially serve all parts of the city). Long-term viability of some bus services is uncertain, which may cause further gaps.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new route over the M1 for buses, MRT, DRT, and active modes between the eastern expansion area and Magna Park/Fen Street area may be required, to reduce pressure on existing roads crossing the M1 including via M1 Junction 14.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There would be need for further expansion of planned MRT network beyond what has been identified through feasibility work, including additional capacity (increased service frequencies and hours of operation, different configuration of MRT vehicles/rolling stock, and revised or expanded stations/interchanges to accommodate more passengers) and additional priority infrastructure (including additional priority infrastructure and potentially reduction in general traffic road space). Increase of vehicles on the MK Connect vehicle fleet will be required to cover an expanded zone (or zones) of operation. Additional bus priority infrastructure may be required to make journey times on public transport competitive with those of private cars.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term viability / role of traditional fixed bus services is unclear, especially in the context of MK Connect and planned MRT. Rural routes and inter-urban services to other settlements along key routes are likely to continue in some form to provide connectivity to the city centre from more rural areas.

Active Modes

Table 17: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Active Modes

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milton Keynes Redway walk and cycle network is maintained by MKCC Highways National Cycle Network (NCN) Routes are maintained by charity Sustrans but largely owned by other parties including MKCC and private landowners Cycle Hire is provided in Milton Keynes by Santander Cycles and Lime Bikes. Successful e-scooter trial (ongoing), uses operators Lime, Tier and Ginger.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redways are 350km of shared-use walk and cycle paths, largely segregated from main grid, although within local neighbourhoods routes will often be interrupted by quieter streets; Redways enable cycling from outskirts of most parts of city into centre within 30 min (approx. 5-6 miles). National Cycle Network (NCN) Routes include Route 6 (London to the Lake District) and Route 51 (Oxford to Felixstowe); where NCN cross Milton Keynes these are part of Redways. 13 Super Routes are direct routes, with high flows, from outer suburbs to central Milton Keynes, providing a grid-like network which enables easier routing to access key services. Santander bike hire has over 500 bikes for short-term use at over 50 docking stations. Lime Bikes include 100 electric assisted bikes. Ongoing e-scooter trial offers 1,300 e-scooters accessed through operators' apps.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregated Redway walk and cycle network facilitates more sustainable trips free of traffic. Some areas of city and some rural areas are not as well served by the cycle network, including Bletchley. Given size of the city, cycling may not be a viable mode of travel for people making movements across the city, e.g. from the north and east towards the railway stations.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of segregated routes including Redways to serve new developments, including extensions on existing network to enable onward connectivity.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<p>Local Cycle and Walking Infrastructure Plan improvements (not tied to supporting growth):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V11 Redway Upgrade H7 Extension to Broughton Gate Blue Lagoon to Newton Leys and Link sections 3&4, and Walk and cycle routes in / linking to: CMK, Bletchley, Stony Stratford, Wolverton, Newport Pagnell, Olney, Bletchley, and Wolverton: Wolverton Station Access, Stratford Road
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific gaps identified.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality walk / cycle routes including extension of Redway network to cover new sites, as well as additional bike and e-scooter sharing, are needed to achieve greater modal shift. Potential need for speed limit reductions within local neighbourhoods to improve walk and cycle safety
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to incremental expansion of Redway network to serve new developments, level of growth may justify more improvements to and renewal of walk and cycle infrastructure (could include new surfacing, lighting and wayfinding, improvements to overbridges and underpasses, consideration of Copenhagen crossings at junctions across the Redway network, and additional, higher priority super-routes).
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key challenge will be developments located further from MK centre and rail stations, making walking and cycling travel distances to key destinations less feasible for some people.

Freight / Distribution

Table 18: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Freight / Distribution

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution centres and warehouses are typically operated by private freight and logistics companies and retailers; commercial centres and retail areas are also operated by private companies. • Two rail freight facilities at CEMEX Bletchley Asphalt Plant and Bletchley High Output Depot are operated and maintained by private companies in collaboration with Network Rail.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milton Keynes has significant presence of warehouses and extensive road network, leading to high proportion of both passing freight and freight with origins and destinations in MK. • Milton Keynes’ location on major north-south routes (M1 and A5) and east-west routes (A421) makes it a key location for freight and logistics-based companies. • Freight origins and destinations within Milton Keynes include distribution centres (with higher than average freight flows), commercial centres, and retail areas. • Two rail freight facilities within Milton Keynes are located at CEMEX Bletchley Asphalt Plant and Bletchley High Output Depot (near Bletchley Station as it curves to Marston Vale Line). • Commercial land uses are scattered across MK, with significant clusters along A5 corridor between Fenny Stratford and Wolverton Mill; and on eastern side of city including Tongwell.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of dedicated, high quality parking facilities for HGVs in the city results in HGVs parking on the side of the road in parts of the city.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known requirements.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific projects planned.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific gaps identified.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded grid road network will need to accommodate HGV movements including those routing towards key logistics sites. • Consideration may need to be given to TRO restrictions on certain roads to ensure HGVs use the most appropriate roads.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional local deliveries may require additional infrastructure including local consolidation centres and use of innovative technologies to cater for last mile deliveries. • Additional HGV parking facilities are required within the city.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement with the logistics sector is required to better understand future trends and local requirements in the borough.

Education

Early Years

Table 19: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Early Years

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early years care is delivered by private, voluntary, independent and state-funded operators. • Early years care is commissioned by MKCC, working with providers through provider agreements and the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework (EYFS) standards.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 269 funded early years operators across the MKC area include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Childminders – Pre-schools and nurseries – State-funded nursery, primary, and all-through schools – Independent schools
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of flexible model supported by MKCC, early years providers offer part and full-time care with flexible durations, times, and ability to combine up to two providers per day. • As of January 2023, 99% of those eligible to universal entitlement received early years care.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,836 early year places; • Equivalent to 157 early year facilities (setting not defined).
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live planning applications for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MK East nursery (application submitted, awaiting decision) – Emberton School nursery provision (permission granted) – Day nursery at Newton Leys (permission granted) – Lakes Estate redevelopment including a 200sqm nursery (permission granted) – Tattenhoe Park Local Centre 500sqm private nursery (at pre-application stage) – Whitehouse High Street 550-600sqm private nursery (design code approved) • New nursery planned at Serpentine Court (no current planning application for this scheme). • 39-place nursery on Western Expansion Area strategic site recently completed.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MKCC apply an approach which caters for maximum demand scenario and therefore provide new early years care in each new development in order to serve new residents. • Current proposals for early year provision in Infrastructure Schedule does not match theoretical demand set out above for all committed sites. Large majority of planned provision will be reactive, through commercial operators, based on demand forecasts. • Large proportion of facilities will be delivered through private, voluntary, or independent providers but new primary phase schools will also be built with an on-site nurseries. • Spring Budget 2023 included funded childcare hours extension to children of eligible working parents in England from nine months old. Additional demand generated (currently unknown) will be monitored and addressed by the MKCC Early Years Planning Team.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for between approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,442 early year places; • Equivalent to between 169 early year facilities (setting not defined).
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as early years provision will be delivered at the local level in response to localised growth and demand for places.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.

Primary Schools

Table 20: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Primary Schools

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools are for children aged 4-11, covering Key Stages 1 and 2 Needs are established, planned for, and commissioned by MKCC, and published annually within the School Place Planning Forward View. Provision is made by state-funded and private primary and all-through schools.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 90 primary schools within the MK administrative area, with a total capacity for 31,303 year reception to year six places. Schools include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 academies; 35 community schools; ten foundation schools; six voluntary aided schools; seven voluntary controlled schools; one maintained nursery teaching a cohort of Reception Year children; three all-through schools including both primary and secondary provision.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a surplus capacity of 3,410 primary school places in 2022. Annual surplus of 17.6%-24.4% primary school places is expected 2023-2028. MKCC forecasts a significant fall in demand due to a dip in birth rates, but additional new primary school places are needed to serve new developments. Medium to long-term school place planning is challenging due to the wider dynamics at play including housing market, social mobility, central government policies, Ofsted ratings, parent choices and global major events.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,284 primary school places; Representing 49 Form entries of demand (equivalent to 16 x 3 Form Entry Primary Schools)
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four new primary schools at MK East strategic development site, with 3 FE (Form Entry), 3FE, 2FE and 2FE, two of which have live planning applications. Primary school provision in planned all-through school at MK East strategic site (3 FE), with planning permission granted for primary phase building. One new primary school (3 FE) and primary provision (3 FE) within a planned all-through school at the South East MK strategic development site. One additional primary school at each of these strategic development sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tickford Fields (2 FE) Eaton Leys (1 FE) Western Expansion (School no.4) (3 FE)
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an existing surplus of primary school places across MKC. Despite this, MKCC apply an approach which caters for the maximum demand scenario and therefore provide new primary school provision in each new development in order to serve new residents of that site, with opening of new schools staggered to ensure all students are provided for. Current proposals for primary schools in Infrastructure Schedule does not match theoretical demand set out above for all committed sites.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,080 primary school places. Representing 53 Form entries of demand (equivalent to 18 x 3 Form Entry Primary Schools).
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as primary school provision will be delivered at the local level in response to localised growth and demand for places.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Secondary Phase Schools

Table 21: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Secondary Phase Schools

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary schools are for children aged 11-16, covering Key Stages 3 and 4. Needs are established, planned for, and commissioned by MKCC, and published annually within the School Place Planning Forward View. Provision is made by state-funded and private secondary and all-through schools.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK has 19,310 secondary school places with 1,539 surplus places in 2023. There are 12 secondary schools within the administrative area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 are academies, and One is a voluntary aided school. In addition, there are three all-through schools (providing both primary and secondary phase provision).
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipated overall deficit in secondary school places over 2023-2029 period. Annual deficits ranging from -0.7% to -3.5% in 2023, 2024, 2026, 2027 and 2028 and minor surpluses in years 2025 and 2029 (between 0.3% and 0.9%).
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,346 secondary school places; Representing 49 Form entries of demand (equivalent to 5 x 10 Form Entry Secondary Schools).
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary provision (7 FE) within a planned all-through school at the South East MK strategic development site. Secondary school provision (10 FE) within a planned all-through school at the MK East strategic development site.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite existing deficit of secondary school places across MK, MKCC apply an approach which caters for maximum demand scenario and therefore provide new secondary school/all-through provision in each new development. MKCC School Place Planning Team stagger opening of new schools to ensure that all catchment children are provided for as the development builds out. Current proposals for secondary schools in Infrastructure schedule does not match theoretical demand set out above for all committed sites.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,914 secondary school places; Representing 53 Form entries of demand (equivalent to 5 x 10 Form Entry Secondary Schools).
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as secondary school provision will be delivered at the local level in response to localised growth and demand for places.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)

Table 22: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – SEND Schools

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND) provision is for those with complex medical conditions, profound and multiple learning difficulties, severe learning difficulties and those with an autistic spectrum condition. • SEND school place needs are established, planned for, and commissioned by MKCC and published annually within the School Place Planning Forward View. • Provision is made by dedicated SEND schools and by SEND departments which operate within mainstream schools and other facilities. • Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) must be prepared for children and young people with more complex needs. EHCP plans can continue up to the age of 25, provided that the individual remains in some form of education or training.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total SEND capacity at Primary level is 372, and 672 at Secondary level. • There are six SEND schools within MKC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Five are community schools, and – One is an academy. • There are a further nine schools/facilities offering resourced provision and/or a SEND unit within a mainstream setting.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All six SEND schools in Milton Keynes are currently at capacity. • Opportunities for future provision include the up-take and use of surplus usable space in mainstream schools; additional provision for those with autistic spectrum conditions (ASC) in mainstream schools; and additional Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) places at existing SEMH schools. • New provision is needed locally to cater for additional demand from growth.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 476 SEND places (representing a range of EHCPs)
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available Section 6)	<p>Planned provision includes the following capital projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two capital projects, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A SEND high complex needs unit at Galley Hill – ASC Unit at St Pauls School • Additional specialist SEND provision to be delivered in mainstream schools – locations to be determined.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All six SEND schools are currently at capacity. • There is potential to provide additional SEND provision in mainstream schools.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 513 SEND places (representing a range of EHCPs).
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEND provision will be addressed locally as opposed to city scale projects / interventions. • It is anticipated that additional demand will primarily be delivered in mainstream school settings • Separate SEND facilities will also be required depending on type of provision needed and to accommodate significant additional SEND demand forecast.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.

Further Education & Adult Learning

Table 23: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Further Education and Adults Learning

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-16 education needs are established, planned for, and commissioned by MKCC. Post-16 providers offer education pathways to MKC students, including sixth forms in mainstream and SEND schools, colleges, and training and education provided in partnership with employers and other providers.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision in Milton Keynes includes sixth forms in mainstream and SEND schools (see above). Colleges include MK College, Moulton College, Northampton College, Aylesbury College, Bedford College Community Learning MK Other post-16 education and learning is delivered by MK Christian Foundation, SOFEA and local employers, in partnership with colleges and training providers. Further education/adult learning venues include MK College, Christ of Church the Cornerstone, Civic Offices, Oakgrove School, Central MK Library and the Westbury Arts Centre. Post-16 education pathways on offer in MKC include: A-Levels, T-Levels, vocational courses (BTECs and NVQs), Level 1 and 2 courses and GCSEs, international baccalaureates, inclusive learning for learners with SEND, health and wellbeing studies, standard and higher apprenticeships, and traineeships. There are also training and employment post-16 opportunities.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-16 pathway providers are also catering for closed cohort learning (when learners enrol in a course or program together and progress through it as a group), striving to align course content with the strategic priorities of the Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP).
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,704 Sixth Form places (in secondary school provision). 1,234 FE or college places (outside school provision). 273 Adult Learning Places.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are three schemes underway or at planning stage at MK College: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air source heat pump installation at MK College Bletchley campus; Local Skills Improvement Fund – Project 1 (building a small green skills centre on the MK Chaffron Way campus); and Capital works at the MK College Chaffron Way campus (funded through the capital transformation fund).
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK College has an existing shortfall of 300 spaces and demand for college spaces is expected to rise over the next five years.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,836 Sixth Form places (in secondary school provision). 1,330 FE or college places (outside school provision). 321 Adult Learning Places.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for expansion / better utilisation of existing spaces at MK College, subject to outcomes of MK College’s strategic estate review (under way). Strategic opportunities for post-16 pathway providers to align with the strategic priorities of current and future iterations of the LSIP. Alignment may result in changing needs up to 2050 (e.g. greater demand for closed cohort learning, and needs for different types of learning environments).
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Higher Education / University

Table 24: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Higher Education/ University

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher education is tertiary education that follows secondary school education It covers a broad array of qualifications, including foundation degree courses, Higher National Certificates and Higher National Diplomas, bachelor’s degrees and postgraduate degrees. The Office for Students (OfS) oversees higher education provision in England. Higher Education in Milton Keynes is provided by various independent institutions including universities based in the area and via open or distance learning (flexible study allowing learners to pursue courses / qualifications outside of a classroom setting) led by providers located in and outside of MK.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milton Keynes benefits from a number of higher education facilities including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Bedfordshire University of Buckingham Open Learning The range of courses provided includes T-levels, apprenticeships, Honours degrees, Master’s degrees and doctorates.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKC’s existing institutions have regional and national catchments which helps to establish MK as a prosperous location for young adults. There is currently a lack of supporting infrastructure for MK’s universities (including deficiencies in public transport, purpose-built student accommodation, sports and leisure facilities, nightclubs, bars, and cultural venues).
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a. (it is not possible to quantify demand for higher education provision from outstanding committed sites).
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK:U project - MKCC had been working with Cranfield University to develop a new undergraduate offer in Central MK for up to 15,000 places. The project has encountered issues with securing sufficient capital funding and MKCC is now no longer a delivery partner on this project. The Open University (with support from the MK Development Partnership) is exploring the potential to move their current MK-based operations to a new development in Central MK, with potential to deliver similar offer to proposed MK:U scheme.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific gaps identified. Feedback from stakeholders indicated that prospective students typically out-migrate to other cities in the UK and noted key priority to provide a robust higher education offer within MK; however, demand is driven by a range of factors at local, regional and national level.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional requirements to accommodate MK City Plan 2050 growth cannot be established at this time due to demand being driven by numerous complex factors not directly related to planned growth.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK:U project (see above for more detail). The relocation of the Open University’s MK-based operations (see above).
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Health and Social Care

Primary Healthcare

Table 25: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Primary Healthcare

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary care is planned for and commissioned across Bedfordshire, Luton, and MK Integrated Care System (BMLK ICB).
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 7 Primary Care Networks (PCNs) in MKC, with 27 GP practices. 24 dental practices include 22 offering private & NHS services, and two only offering private services. 47 community pharmacies include two Distance-Selling Pharmacies.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary healthcare is changing, with an increasingly multi-disciplinary workforce and significant demand, premises, and workforce challenges. 2023 review of MK GPs and dentists found GP system working relatively well but with considerable disparities between practices, and significant concern about local dentistry offer (low dental access particularly for NHS patients). NHS target a figure of 16-18 patients per sqm as best practice; MK average 21.28 patients per sqm (i.e. constrained). 2022 Needs Assessment identified no current gaps in pharmacy provision.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,209 sqm of primary healthcare centres. 11 Community Pharmacies. 28 Dentists (equivalent to 1422 sqm of dental floorspace).
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community health hub at MK East site (North East Sub Area). Community health hub at South East MK site (Suth East Sub Area). Community Diagnostic Centres (including MRI, CT, X-ray and ultrasound facilities) with approved sites at Lloyds Court and the Whitehouse Health Centre. Westfield Road surgery extension (South Sub Area). Stony Medical Practice to take additional space at Stony Health Centre (West Sub Area). Asplands Surgery extension / reconfiguration (South East Sub Area).
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of proposals for expanded or new primary care centres in North East, South East, South, West and South East Sub Areas. Some primary capacity remaining in South West Sub Area which should be sufficient to accommodate Kingsmead and some, but maybe not all of Tottenhoe Park growth. East Sub Area has no spare primary capacity and no health centre appears to be in pipeline for Wavendon, nor Brooklands / Broughton. CMK has no primary healthcare centres (existing or planned) – Facilities in South and North of CMK Sub Areas have small amount of additional capacity but likely insufficient to support committed growth sites. No known plans for additional dentists or pharmacies to cater for committed growth sites: 9,000 homes on non-strategic sites across MK with no clear provision to address increase in demand (more difficult to cater for through developer contributions).
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,775 sq. m. of primary healthcare centres. 13 Community Pharmacies. 33 Dentists (equivalent to between 1,673 sqm of dental floorspace). Will have to largely be delivered through area specific proposals and significant contributions from developers on major growth sites.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This type of healthcare infrastructure will be addressed locally with community scale projects as opposed to city scale projects / interventions.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant source of NHS capital funding is available for primary healthcare facilities, so any significant extensions or relocation projects/new facilities will require significant contributions from developers.

Acute & Mental Healthcare

Table 26: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Acute and Mental Healthcare

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLMK ICB is responsible for planning and commissioning NHS-funded healthcare for MKCC including at Milton Keynes University Hospital (MKUH). • Central and North West London (CNWL) Foundation Trust provides community and mental health services.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MKUH has 611 hospital beds for 2022 catchment population of 328,000 people • CNWL Foundation Trust provides its services in the community and through 14,000m² of its own current estate.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current provisions are operating at or above capacity. • Numbers of patients and severity of condition continue to increase. Other challenges relate to staffing levels, recruitment, and staff stress levels. • No radiotherapy or inpatient mental healthcare treatment in the area currently. • Long waits for elective procedures, cancer care and psychological therapy.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MKUH hospital bed forecasts are not based on committed growth numbers. • 2,632 sqm of community and mental health services provision required.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<p>Multiple projects aiming to rectify current lacking provision, and maintain and improve capacity are currently being planned/ delivered, including:</p> <p><u>At MKUH -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Hospital Programme, including New Women’s and Children’s Hospital (241 maternity, surgical, paediatric, and neonatal beds in total). • Radiotherapy Centre & New Imaging Centre. • Oak House Ward - increased capacity (24 medical beds). • Refurb. including of MKUH treatment centre ground floor and existing wards. • Maple Centre medicine and surgical Same Day Emergency Care. • Salix/Decarbonation Scheme (Trust Phase 2 Estate). • Digital Twin Systems. • MKUH Maintenance and Upgrades incl. new car parks. <p><u>Across MK</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational improvements to acute and mental healthcare. • New Lloyd Court – Community Diagnostic Centre. • Inpatient community services unit, possibly at Bletchley Community Hospital. <p><u>Outside of MK</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedford Health Village - Centre for Mental Health. • Evergreen Unit (for young people) at Luton Centre for Mental Health.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Hospital programme business case is based on projected population growth to 2050 (see below) – projects in pipeline include 265 beds. • Sqm of facility proposals for mental and community health TBC.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for MKUH beds projected to rise to 1,186 in 2050 (from 611 in 2020) equivalent to an increase of 575 beds, with 265 beds currently in pipeline (shortfall of 310 beds); Number of people aged 70+ likely to double. • 3,096 sqm community and mental health provision required.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most acute and mental health provisions are planned for and provided at wider than MK scale (across BMLK), with MKUH as crucial sub-regional infrastructure.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected shortfall of need is significant if care is delivered as currently. • 2022 MKUH projections do not include mitigations to needs numbers for developing models of care or for non-demographic growth. • Community and mental healthcare lack capital budget to support growth, so require developer contributions towards essential infrastructure.

Adult Social Care

Table 27: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Adult Social Care

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC works with partners including the NHS and the voluntary sector to deliver its Prevention Strategy for Adult Services.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Learning Disability Day Opportunity services are located at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tower Drive Neath Hill Whaddon Way Bletchley Older persons Day Care Services are provided in two locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simpson Day Care Service - For people with dementia and potential additional needs related to frailty or disability. Kitchener Day Care Service - For residents of Olney, Newport Pagnell and surrounding villages who are physically frail or have dementia. 23 Residential/ Nursing homes. Three schemes offering Supported Housing with Care for Older People. 25 other sheltered housing facilities under social rent. Adult social care services provided to 2,241 people through above provisions and support teams.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78% of care homes rated as good / outstanding, 22% require improvement; 89% of community providers (e.g. home care, supported living) rated as good / outstanding, 11% require improvement; 0% rated inadequate. Current and projected increased demand across all areas due to aging/growing population and associated increases in patients and conditions. Continued financial constraints to local authority and social care budgets. Other issues relate to workforce challenges and to safety/ accessibility of existing housing stock. Increasing demand for social service crisis services due to shortages in acute and mental health provisions.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 211 nursing home beds (3 facilities). 305 residential care beds (4 facilities). 117 extra care beds (2 facilities). One Adult Social Care Centre.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 bedroom care home at Land South of Lindisfarne Drive. Up to 60 bedroom care home at London Road, Newport Pagnell. Care home at Fire Station Haddon Great Holm (no of beds TBC). Up to 91 bedroom care home at Land to the West of Pacific Avenue Brooklands. 96 bedroom care home at Woburn Sands Emporium. Care home provision at Shenley Park Land South (no of beds TBC). 90-100 bed care home development on Whitehouse High Street. Many speculative application for care homes on unallocated sites, increasing supply above perceived demand (particularly in Shenley, South West Sub Area).
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed provisions are for care homes only. Full need remains for nursing and extra care beds and for social care centres. Need for social care beds for under 75s also remains (extent of need TBC).
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 219 nursing home beds (3 facilities). 316 residential care beds (4 facilities). 122 extra care beds (2 facilities). One Adult Social Care Centre.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This infrastructure will be addressed locally with community scale projects.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families

Table 28: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services are provided through MKCC Children’s Social Care in cooperation with multi-agency bodies incl. police, health and adult safeguarding. Services also link with education, probation, housing, youth justice support services team, CAMHS (Child and adolescent mental health), and Adoption Connects.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most provision for children, young people, and families is service based, delivered out of MKCC offices, providing support within families where possible. 17 Children and Family Centres/Drop-in Centres support children and young people living at home. A range of residential options also exist for children who become looked after. 2 residential children’s homes house 40 children with disabilities (2022). 67 young people were placed in Supported Accommodation (2022).
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children cared for by MKCC (in 2022) has decreased from previous and was below the regional and national average. Demand for services projected to continue to grow. Cost of external placements for children in care is rising. National shortage of children’s mental health beds. Extension of the statutory duty towards looked after children to the age 25. Significant increase in the number of unaccompanied child asylum seekers. Challenge of recruiting sufficient carers.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Children and Family Centre. 6 Beds in Residential Accommodation for Children with Disabilities.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within MK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community health hub - provision of children’s social care services in MK East development. Westminster House capacity extension for young people from 5 – 8. Provision of smaller residential units providing social care support. Training flats for young people with care experience. Emergency bed provision to prevent children who need a residential placement going into an unregulated provision. (Note that none except the first above have funding or are confirmed) Outside of MK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evergreen Unit (for young people) at Luton Centre for Mental Health expected to alleviate some of the shortage of mental health services for young people.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As there are currently no projects in the pipeline, full identified need remains for children and family centres and residential care beds for children with disabilities
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Children and Family Centres. 7 Beds in Residential Accommodation for Children with Disabilities.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While provisions tend to be made on a city-wide level rather than for individual neighbourhoods, this type of social care infrastructure tends to be addressed through smaller scale projects and is less suitable to city scale projects / interventions.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Emergency Services

Table 29: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Emergency Services

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency (“blue light”) services include fire and rescue, ambulance, and police. • Services are delivered by South Central Ambulance Service, Buckinghamshire Fire and Rescue Services, Thames Valley Police and the British Transport Police.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are three ambulance stations within MKC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Milton Keynes Ambulance Station – Bletchley Ambulance Station – Blue Light Hub • There are four fire and rescue stations within MKC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Blue Light Hub (West Ashland Fire Station) – Whole Time Station (24hr) – Broughton Fire Station – Whole Time Station (24hr) – Newport Pagnell Fire Station – Day (Crewed) Night (On-Call Station) – Olney Fire Station – On-Call Station • There are two police stations within Milton Keynes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Milton Keynes Police Station (Thames Valley Police) – Milton Keynes Police Station (British Transport Police) • Thames Valley Police also operate community hubs across MK at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Wolverton – Newport Pagnell – Broughton – Fishermead – West Ashland • Police provision is served by 188 uniformed officers, 78 CID investigative offices and 32 dedicated staff.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring estate buildings are fit for purpose. • Increased co-location of services. • Investing in IT systems and increased collaboration between different service providers.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed growth is not sufficient to trigger new emergency service main facilities requirement (i.e. stations); instead it has implication for local access and service provision.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new stand-alone infrastructure facilities identified in the Project schedule. • Projects focused on changes to operational models and sharing of facilities across the blue light services. • Policing projects focused on neighbourhood policing presence and facilities in new communities to provide visibility.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No clear gaps as feedback from stakeholders indicated that growth may not result in need for additional facilities but instead changes to operating approach, resourcing etc.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth is not of sufficient scale to trigger the need for new emergency service main facilities (i.e. stations) but instead has implication for local access and service provision.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined growth (commitments and new housing sites) of 62,500 home by 2050 provides the scale of demand to potentially trigger the need for additional police, fire and ambulance stations. • MKCC highlighted potential need for a dedicated strategic Coordination Centre for disaster responses and major event planning (currently uses police headquarters).
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.

Community Facilities

Community, Library, Youth and Civic Facilities

Table 30: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Community, Library, Youth and Civic Facilities

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community facilities are maintained by a mix of providers comprising MKCC, Parish Councils, independent charities, enterprise bodies or others, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Community Foundation Community Action: MK Scouts UK MK Sports Board MK Arts and Heritage Alliance MK Heritage Association Sports England Youth Network Milton Keynes and HM Courts and Tribunals Service
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are ten libraries operated by MKCC, with a single membership system. eLibrary service can be accessed at libraries or on personal devices, with access to digital media, articles, information databases and learning systems. There are 39 groups or facilities providing Youth Services in MKC. There are 84 community spaces such as church halls, community centres, parish halls, and community pavilions operated across various providers.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenging access to venues impacting their viability e.g. issues with negotiating public access to school facilities. Lack of additional amenities (such as meeting rooms) in community spaces. Difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff within the youth service sector. Potential for consolidated services in co-located facilities on growth sites.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,970 sqm of flexible combined floorspace to deliver community, library and youth services through development specific proposals. 1,435 additional Youth Service Clients.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library projects including ICT upgrades, exploring feasibility of city archives, and developing Central library business case to invest in central library and improve range of services available from the library network. Community hubs planned for Western Expansion Area and MK East. No new library or youth facilities planned. Developing Crown Court and 'Legal Quarter' business case for the city centre.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear on-site proposals for South East MK and Tattenhoe Park. Circa 9,000 homes on non-strategic sites across MK with no clear provision to address increase in demand.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for between approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,847 sqm of flexible combined floorspace to deliver community/library and youth services. 1,688 additional Youth Service Clients projected, requiring services, to be delivered through limited area specific proposals (tbc).
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This type of Infrastructure will be addressed locally with community scale projects as opposed to city scale projects / interventions.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Indoor Sports & Recreation

Table 31: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Indoor Sports and Recreation

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MK Sports board coordinates with Sports England, Milton Keynes Council, Community and School Sports, and Bucks and Milton Keynes Sports Partnership to plan, deliver, and maintain sport and active recreation facilities.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 centres for indoor leisure and recreation. 47 sports halls primarily in the form of leisure centres, activity centres, community pavilions, school sports halls, and private gyms or fitness centres. 24 gyms/health centres. 16 facilities with swimming pools. There are six leisure centres at Bletchley, Oakgrove, Shenley, Sir Herbert Leon Academy, Stantonbury, and Woughton.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No facilities to support growing clubs in terms of participation levels. No suitable venues for competitive sport / tournaments / league / requirements. No routes from participation to competitive sport/excellence. Reduced opportunity to create a fan base which drives revenue, attracts investment, and helps support the clubs' long term sustainability.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 x Swimming Pools (scaled at 4 lane pools) 4 x Sports Halls (scaled at 4 court halls) 1 x Indoor Bowls Rink 2 x Artificial 3G Pitches
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Dons Training Facility – on MK Bowls Site – including community use. Extension of Middleton swimming pool. Community access to sports provision in MK East proposed All Through School.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Schedule does not reflect needs to 29,000 additional homes through growth commitments.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 x Swimming Pools (scaled at 4 lane pools) 5 x Sports Halls (scaled at 4 court halls) 1 x Indoor Bowls Rink 2 x Artificial 3G Pitches
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City scale ambitions from MKCC with regards to sports facilities to develop MK as a destination for major sporting events. Aspiration for Centres of Excellence across various sports – for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50m (Olympic sized) swimming pool Major Indoor Arena for ball sports with seating / viewing capacity for spectators (to host Basketball events for example) Velodrome Athletics track
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demands for sports are changing and traditional demand metrics do not pick up changed or new sports interests, e.g. growing demand in Milton Keynes for Volleyball, pickleball, and paddle tennis.

Culture

Table 32: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Culture

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture is defined by the government’s Culture White Paper as “the accumulated influence of creativity, the arts, museums, galleries, libraries, archives and heritage upon all our lives”. • MKCC culture team works in collaboration with cultural organisations and venues including MK Arts & Heritage Alliance and MK Heritage Association.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are nine museums and galleries across MKC. • There are over 250 artworks in the public realm, including in MK parks, and outdoor arts, such as street arts, festivals and carnivals.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of cultural events venues across MK furthermore provide capacity for range of conferences and cultural events. • Accessibility (especially by public transport) is a key issue for cultural venues.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theoretical demand for approximately 2,455 sqm of flexible cultural and art space.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK Gallery extension plans. • Plans for New Cultural Venue in CMK offering capacity for between 3,000 and 5,000 people.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable Gaps in Project schedule – To be addressed through the MK Cultural Infrastructure Plan (TBC).
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theoretical demand for approximately 2,888 sqm of flexible cultural and art space.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural infrastructure can be delivered as localised projects, as part of flexible community facilities, or alternatively through city scale venues/projects/facilities. • MKCC city scale ambitions with regards to Culture, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Spaces for performing arts – Major concert hall – City museum – Expanded city gallery for CMK
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.

Cemeteries

Table 33: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Cemeteries

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC is responsible for the landscaping, maintenance, and management of Milton Keynes cemeteries.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are nine cemeteries and one crematorium in MK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ousebank Burial Grounds and Cemetery New Bradwell Cemetery Whalley Drive Cemetery Manor Road Cemetery Selborne Ave Cemetery London Road Cemetery Calverton Road Cemetery Wolverton Cemetery Tickford Street Cemetery Crownhill Crematorium
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of burial spaces within MK and in outside settlements. Existing opportunities identified relating to a growing demand for environmentally friendly “green” burials.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ha. of cemetery or churchyard space to be confirmed with MKCC through Reg18 consultation
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to extend Wolverton Cemetery by 804 burial plots approved May 2022. Cemetery plans associated with MK East development include creation of multi faith burial site (capacity for 7000-8000 plots - scaled above demand for that growth location) and Green Burial site within woodland setting.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific gaps identified.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ha. of cemetery or churchyard space to be confirmed with MKCC through Reg18 consultation
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment informed by comparable benchmarks only at this stage Further refinement working with MKCC Bereavement Team required.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Green and Blue infrastructure

Table 34: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Green and Blue Infrastructure

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Infrastructure includes green spaces including parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, and other semi-natural features. Blue infrastructure including rivers, streams, canals, water bodies, green roofs / walls and sustainable drainage systems. MKCC are responsible for managing assets with partners including parish councils, National Highways, Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency, DEFRA, Anglian Water, Bucks & Milton Keynes Natural Environment Partnership, Parks Trust, Canal and River Trust, Woodland Trust, Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust, Bletchley Park Trust, and developers.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest; 1 Local Nature Reserve; 4 Biodiversity Opportunity Areas. 191 parks; 565 play areas; 22 million trees; and 250 hectares of woodland. 776 public rights of way and 280 km of walking and cycling Redways; 80km rivers, streams, canal and towpath; Balancing lakes, floodplains, and SUDS network. 27 conservation areas; 1,112 listed buildings; 5 Registered Parks and Gardens.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower SSSI area/ priority habitat percentage coverage; higher plant extinction rates; lower percentage of surface waterbodies and chalk streams in “good” ecological status; accelerated biodiversity loss; habitat fragmentation; individual species decline. Potential for Local Wildlife Sites, but lack of management funding. Existing park / green spaces in good condition but at capacity / lack access infrastructure.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<p>Theoretical demand for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65.5 ha of Formal outdoor playing fields; 98.2 ha of Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace. 38.2 ha of Amenity greenspace, Local Parks, and Pocket Parks; 13.6 ha of Food growing. 32.7 ha of Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP), 13.6 ha of Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP) & 16.4 ha of other outdoor play provision.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campbell Park Masterplan to fulfil purpose as MK’s City Centre Park. New / improved public realm at Agora High Street, Wolverton (North of CMK); Queensway area and Fenny Stratford High Street (South). Local play area improvements / provision at Whitehouse South and Fairfields (West); Tattenhoe Park (South West); Elmswell Gate and Towergate (East). New / improved sports provisions a Whitehouse Cricket Ground (West) and Willen Road Sports Ground (North East). Potential New Country Park (5 potential locations identified in NGBI) and River Valley Linear Park (MK East in North East Sub Area).
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key gaps are delivery of a Country Park in addition to existing Emberton Park, particularly to the West of the City, and filling gaps in the existing park / green space network provision such as between Ouzel Valley Linear Park in South Sub Area with Caldecott Lake in the East Sub Area. No pipeline projects in South East Sub Area. Upgraded visitor and access infrastructure provision are needed across MK.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<p>Theoretical demand for between approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77 ha Formal outdoor playing fields; 115.5 ha Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace. 44.9 ha of Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks; 16 ha of Food growing. 38.5 ha of NEAP, 16 ha of LEAP & 19.3 ha of other outdoor play provision.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City-wide opportunities including new Country Park (5 sites identified in NGBI), Midsummer Boulevard Greenway, Campbell Park Green Bridge. Sub regional opportunities include plans for EcoPark, Bedford to MK Waterway Park, Local Nature Recovery Network, and improvements to BNG and Tree Cover through Oxford to Cambridge Pan Regional Partnership Environmental Principles.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future quantity requirements are based on Adopted Open Space Standards, but GBI standards should also be focus, to consider accessibility, quality and benefits delivered.

Flood Risk and Water Management

Flood Risk Management

Table 35: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Flood Risk Management

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MKCC as Lead Local Flood Authority is responsible for managing local sources of flooding / fluvial flooding from ordinary watercourses not within area of Bedford Group of Internal Drainage Boards, who cover ordinary watercourses in their admin area. • Environment Agency is Statutory Consultee for planning relating to environment issues and capital delivery responsibility for main river fluvial flooding. • Anglian Water is responsible for managing sewer flooding.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small number of formal and information flood defence ‘structures’ include small number of embankments, walls and bridge abutments along River Ouzel in Newport Pagnell and east bank of Willen Lake. • Anglian Water operate a strategic network of balancing lakes, surface water sewers and blue-green corridors in MK City, acting to attenuate surface water and sub-catchment flows, reducing flood risk from the fluvial watercourses and directly reducing flood risk from surface water.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risks present from a range of sources; these can combine to exacerbate localised flooding. • Dominant sources of flood risk are fluvial and surface water. Primary source of fluvial flood risk is along River Great Ouse and the Ouzel. Risk of surface water flooding typically following watercourses, dry valleys, or topography. • Grand Union Canal has potential to interact with other watercourses and become flow path during fluvial flood events or cause direct flooding on elevated stretches. • Opportunities include SuDS to reduce surface water in sewer network via retrofit; Natural Flood Management schemes along Rivers Great Ouse and Ouzel with opportunity to remove existing defences and reconnect floodplain.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential improvement to the balancing lakes system to accommodate climate change and population increase, subject to further investigation. • Integrated SuDS required to ensure no increase in runoff and to reduce runoff where possible
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing Lakes Study to identify improvements potentially required to balancing lake capacity for climate change and population increase • SuDs including SuDS in Schools Project (Cold Harbour school); and at Coffee Hall. • Surface water flood risk option appraisal for rural areas (including Stoke Goldington, Ravenstone & Tathall End), at Lavendon, Woughton and Woolstone. • Main river flood risk management options associated with the flood events and reported in 2018 and 2020 are being considered by the Environment Agency. • Flood warning exercise in flood group communities in River Great Ouse catchment. • Works by Anglian Water to maintain the flood management functions of the balancing lakes At Loughton, Tongwell and Furzton including the control of surface water
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific gaps identified – large development sites will need to consider catchment scale impact on surface water and fluvial flood risk through strategic SuDS provision and consideration of new balancing lakes systems
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential improvement to the balancing lakes system to accommodate climate change and population increase, subject to further investigation
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a ‘working together’ group in the Anglian River Basin District & Joint working with Anglian Water and Lead Local Authorities in East Anglia;
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Land Management pilot schemes include spatial prioritisation of catchments suitable for reducing flood risk using Natural Flood Management.

Water Supply

Table 36: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Water Supply

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglian Water manages water resources within Water Resource Zones (WRZs). Milton Keynes is within the Ruthamford Central WRZ and forms 80% of WRZs water demand. • WRZs share the same raw resources for supply (including any surplus or deficit of water) and are interconnected by supply pipes, treatment works and pumping stations.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ruthamford Central WRZ has no internal water sources and imports its water from Ruthamford North and Ruthamford South; Thus MK does not draw on locally sourced abstractions with respect to public water supplies. • Ruthamford North is supplied solely from surface water abstractions from Rivers Nene and Welland, filling Pitsford Water and Rutland Water reservoirs; Ruthamford South WRZ is supplied from surface water abstraction from River Great Ouse, going to Grafham Water reservoir, located approximately 40 km north-west of Milton Keynes.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK lies in Anglian Water Region (driest in UK with two thirds of the national average rainfall and is classed as seriously water-stressed by the Environment Agency. • Water supply does not come from local sources and is imported from other zones. • MKC is in an area classified as serious water stress, defined by the Environment Agency.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to reduce demand and provision of additional water supply through imports.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply mains and network reinforcements are planned by Anglian Water in the short term (to 2025), including developer-led resilience upgrades in supply network at East MK and Oakhill/Shenley. • For 2025 - 2050 Anglian Water have planned for accommodating additional 63,600 new homes within the WRZ (more than currently committed sites) via: Reducing existing demand (e.g. water efficiency retrofits, water metering etc); Leakage reduction; and Increasing volume of water transferred into the supply zone via existing routes. • Series of Anglian Water schemes to increase the volume of potable water which can be transferred into the supply zone includes RTN13 Lincolnshire Central to Ruthamford North potable transfer; RTS21 Ruthamford South surface water enhancement; and RTS11 Ruthamford North to Ruthamford South potable transfer. • Two options to increase raw water in supply system include RTN17 South Lincolnshire Reservoir Strategic Resource Option and RTS16 Ruthamford South Drought permit.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific gaps identified.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government's Integrated Plan for Water is driving policy towards more efficient water use. It seeks reduction in non-residential demand for potable water; Anglian water may no longer routinely meet potable water demand for non-residential growth. Development may need to consider achieving water neutrality through on-site water re-use and private abstraction. • Plan for Water seeks higher standards of water efficiency for new residential property in areas classified as serious water stress. Growth in MK would require low per capita water consumption targets and potentially water re-use for strategic new development.

Wastewater

Table 37: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Wastewater

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglian Water is statutory undertaker for wastewater across Milton Keynes, legally required to invest in and provide new strategic wastewater infrastructure and treatment facilities for residents, including for new homes with planning permission. • This is managed through Asset Management Plan process supported by statutory requirement to produce Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans. • Environment Agency sets standards for treated wastewater effluent being discharged into the environment at Water Recycling Centres (WRCs) through the issue of permits. • Permits limit the volumes which can be discharged and set quality standards which must be complied with (limiting how much development a WRC can serve, per permit).
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 18 WRCs that are within or currently serving communities in Milton Keynes. • Six of these WRCs are expected to serve committed growth. The largest of these is Cotton Valley WRC, located in Milton Keynes.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased wastewater flows into the wastewater network due to growth in population can increase the pressure on existing infrastructure, the risk of sewer flooding and storm overflow operation, and cause deterioration in the quality of watercourses receiving treated wastewater discharges from treatment facilities. • Growth often requires investment in new strategic sewer network infrastructure (pipes and pumping stations) as well as upgrades to treatment processes at WRCs.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The permitted treatment headroom at Cotton Valley WRC has sufficient capacity to accommodate the majority of committed growth in MK and neighbouring authorities connected to the WRC, depending on growth locations. • To serve all of the growth proposed and connecting to the city area, measures would be required for the WRC and its catchment to manage flows, reduce surface water inflow, manage treatment processes and ensure no deterioration in downstream river quality. A new permit to discharge would also be required.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned upgrades to Cotton Valley WRC in the short-term (to 2026) include removal of phosphorous from the treated discharge, increases in storm capacity and flow monitoring.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of committed growth accommodated within the existing permitted discharge of Cotton Valley depends on how much of the growth is taken forward as part of expansion of the city as opposed to growth in the rural areas.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MK Integrated Water Management Study will identify process improvements required at Cotton Valley WRC to accommodate any increase in permitted discharge volume to cater for higher growth numbers. • Anglian Water have planned measures for Cotton Valley to increase capacity in the medium term (to 2035) through a SuDS focused improvement in flows to the WRC, and the longer term to 2050 for a 10% surface water removal.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of infrastructure is addressed at a larger-than-local level, through WRCs serving wider areas
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in per capita water consumption through development control policy will increase the capacity of WRCs and should be considered as a policy requirement to improve water supply and wastewater supply infrastructure capacity. • Strategic new development located closer to Cotton Valley WRC allows for strategic potential for using innovative interventions such as re-use of treated effluent from the WRC for non-potable uses within development.

Energy

Electricity Distribution

Table 38: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Electricity Distribution

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity in the UK is transmitted via the National Grid, which connects power stations and substations to ensure the electricity generated satisfies demand. In England it is owned by the National Grid Electricity plc and operated by a single System Operator. Regional distributors tap onto the National Grid via Grid Supply Points to distribute the electricity regionally. Electricity suppliers then sell it on to customers. National Grid is the sole Distribution Network Operators that serves MK.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Bulk Supply Point (BSP) is where a distribution network steps down from 132kV – typically to 33kV or 66kV. Four BSPs serve Milton Keynes: Bradwell Abbey and Bletchley (in Milton Keynes), Northampton East and Stony Stratford (outside the MK boundary).
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity infrastructure is typically provided retroactively and not strategically planned ahead - driven by potential for connections once planning is approved; Some BSPs have more or less headroom (with some BSPs flagged as having less than 10% capacity headroom), thus making growth more or less costly to accommodate. Greatest issues are where growth is far away from existing BSPs, and there is thus need for inter-connectivity, but cost of connection is unlikely to be prohibitive, regardless.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed growth will create a 280 MW demand of electricity. BSPs in MK do not currently have enough spare capacity to supply this anticipated demand. Upgrades to the electricity infrastructure will be required. There is also need to upgrade the network to support greater energy demand associated with decarbonising heating (e.g. moving from gas boilers to heat pumps) and transport (e.g., increased EV uptake) - in addition to the upgrades needed to support new developments.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrades to MK electricity infrastructure are planned including the construction of a new substation in southwest MK and upgrades to the existing Bradwell Abbey substation (not specifically planned to support growth).
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BSPs Stony Stratford and Bradwell Abbey, located in the south-west of the greater MK area currently have less than 5% available headroom capacity. Lack of available capacity could impact immediate development in these areas.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New housing sites will create a further 250 MW demand of electricity. BSPs in MK do not currently have enough spare capacity to supply this anticipated demand. Upgrades to the electricity infrastructure will be required.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of infrastructure is addressed at a larger-than-local level, through BSPs serving wider areas
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Gas Distribution

Table 39: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Gas Distribution

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas distribution within the Greater Milton Keynes area is provided by SGN.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGN gas distribution network
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGN identified Southern Milton Keynes network as dependent on a single gas pipeline feed, more vulnerable to an incident that could stop the flow leaving the downstream population without supply. Greater network resilience could have been provided through a 6.4km network extension to connect two part of a single feed system but this has not been progressed, this vulnerability remains. Gas infrastructure is typically provided retroactively, driven by potential for connections, so after planning for a development is approved. Decarbonisation of grid is forecasted to reduce future gas demand as new residential buildings will be heated electrically or through district heating. Drive towards decarbonisation also means there is unlikely to be requirements for gas connections to future residential developments, but there may be some need for commercial gas connections to future employment sites.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed growth will create 2,467 MW.hr/day demand of gas (based on current demand figures that do not account for the decarbonisation of the grid). Existing network capacity has been tested against the anticipated demands of committed growth sites. Testing shows that under current demands conditions, the existing network capacity could support the planned growth.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity checks indicate existing infrastructure could support commitments. However, there is existing reinforcement design in place should it be required to support development in the south Sub Area which showed most vulnerability to development.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should reinforcement be required elsewhere in the network based on actual connection points and actual loads of any developments this would be assessed upon the request for a connection to the network.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sites will create a 2480 MW.hr/day demand of gas (based on current demand figures that do not account for the decarbonisation of the grid).
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy companies do not invest in infrastructure ahead of planning permission.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Renewables

Table 40: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Renewables

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of renewables provision is owned and maintained by private owners or by charity / community trusts or foundations and feeds into the National Grid Distribution network MKCC takes a regulatory and commissioning role to ensure it meets commitments to be carbon neutral by 2030 and carbon negative by 2050 Partners include National Energy Foundation, Wolverton Community Energy, iChoosr/Solar Together, Greater South East Net Zero Hub, and Transition Town MK.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variety of different renewable energy sources are active in Milton Keynes which included large- and small-scale PV (photovoltaic) installations, large- and small-scale onshore wind, energy from waste (EfW), an anaerobic digestion (AD), and combined heat and power (CHP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PV: 18; Micro-PV: 3103 CHP: 3, Wind: 2; Micro Wind and CHP: 4 EfW: 1; AD: 1 In total, the above installations account for 120 (MW) capacity to the network and 171 (GWH/yr) of potential electricity generation. Heat pumps, biomass boilers and/or hydroelectric turbines are also likely present in Milton Keynes but have not been captured by available datasets.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of the grid is likely to shift the focus onto retrofit opportunities for creation and use of renewable energy. Suitability to develop new renewable energy sources is dependent on suitability of location and conditions for the proposed new renewable energy source. Energy generated by renewables will feed into national grid rather than supplying the greater MK area specifically.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No infrastructure requirements outstanding from committed sites for renewables. To support the transition to renewable energy dependency, the MK Local Plan will be implementing the following targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major residential development must achieve Total Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of 35 kWh/m² /year (GIA) for operational energy, excluding renewable generation. < 625 kgCO₂e/m² as whole lifecycle carbon requirement. Major non-residential development must achieve Total Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of 55 kWh/m² /year (GIA) for operational energy, excluding renewable generation. < 750 kgCO₂e/m² as whole lifecycle carbon requirement. Additional 25% on-site energy to be provided by on-site low/zero carbon tech.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy projects currently planned include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handforth Garden Village Heat Network 6.29GWh annual heat demand. Planning submission is to be submitted in Quarter 4 of 2024 financial year. 12MW solar farm on restored land at Bletchley Landfill Site. Planning submission is to be submitted late 2024.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific gaps identified as no infrastructure requirements outstanding from committed sites for renewable energy.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC will support retrofitting projects through planning policy, which result in improvements to energy efficiency, carbon emissions and/or general suitability, and the condition and longevity of existing buildings. MKCC are currently looking into opportunities for designating areas of search for solar PV and wind turbines development (likely located in rural area to north of MK).
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger scale PV, Wind and EfW can be suitable for larger-than-local provision.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

Waste Management

Table 41: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Waste Management

Infrastructure Delivery	<p>Note: Waste management infrastructure has been descoped from the MK City Plan 2050 and will be addressed in a separate Minerals and Waste Plan. Separate needs evidence is currently being produced, to provide further detail.</p> <p>As a unitary authority, MKCC has following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Collection Authority – collection of municipal waste (contract with SUEZ Recycling and Recovery); • Waste Disposal Authority – management and disposal of municipal waste; and • Waste Planning Authority – planning for the provision of sustainable waste management capacity for: Municipal waste; Commercial & Industrial waste; and Construction & Demolition waste.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Household Waste Recycling Centres in Milton Keynes: Bleak Hal, New Bradwell and Newport Pagnell (North Crawley Road). • Materials Recycling Facility (Wolverton) now operates as waste transfer station • Milton Keynes Waste Recovery Park (Wolverton) treats household and commercial ‘black sack’ and residual waste. • Landfill facilities includes: Bletchley landfill (cessation proposed by 2037) and Lathbury Quarry in Newport Pagnell.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of waste management sites and of proposed waste management sites (many contain warehouses/sheds – industrial sites are a more suitable option) • Inadequate infrastructure for smaller commercial and industrial recycling enterprises. • Waste reduction and reuse initiatives and drivers, including repair, will drive waste reduction per person. • Recycling rates expected to increase due to higher targets and associated initiatives (e.g. emerging national Deposit Return Scheme and consistent collection of recyclables). • Increased focus on waste prevention, reuse, and recycling likely in future due to planned inclusion of energy from waste and waste incineration in the UK emissions trading scheme (likely to make incineration more costly).
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed growth in homes is likely to increase throughput of waste at MKCC’s Materials Recycling Facility and Waste Recovery Park and demand on the Household Waste Recycling Centre network. • Growth in employee numbers is likely to increase commercial and industrial waste requiring management; • Construction and demolition activities will generate waste during the construction phase and through maintenance and at end-of-life.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HWRC transformation. • Organic waste transformation (separating food and garden waste and use of windrow composting). • Wolverton programme which includes the use of electric vehicles for MKCC’s vehicle fleet.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed as part of separate needs evidence being produced.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed as part of separate needs evidence being produced. • The Waste Needs Assessment and Capacity Gap Analysis being undertaken by AECOM in 2024 will model current and future waste arisings and waste management scenarios and identify potential gaps in infrastructure capacity required to meet future waste arisings and management targets.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be confirmed as part of separate needs evidence being produced.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.a.

Digital Infrastructure

Table 42: City Wide Overview of Initial Assessment – Digital Infrastructure

Infrastructure Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital communications infrastructure in MK is owned and maintained by various Mobile Network Operators and regulated by the Office of Communications (Ofcom). Ofcom regulates the telecom sector, defining and enforcing the conditions by which all mobile and broadband companies must abide.
Current Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of existing premises have access to superfast broadband (99.3%) and gigabit-capable broadband access (92.2%), and full fibre broadband access (92.2%) consistently above coverage of adjoining authorities and above national headline averages for broadband connectivity. CityFibre (independent Full Fibre platform) completed primary build of Full Fibre network, reaching approx. 90,000 homes, 92% of addressable residential properties, most businesses, and key public sector / community sites. Broadband Base Stations (providing strategic network capacity) are provided by commercial operators: City Fibre – Bletchley and Linford Wood; BT Open Reach – Newport Pagnell and Bletchley; and Virgin 02 – Kempston and Dunstable.
Existing Issues / Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99.3% of existing premises in MK have access to superfast broadband; 92.2% with access to full fibre which is considerably higher than UK average. 97.5% of locations have reliable outdoor 4G mobile coverage but only 13.4% of location have reliable 5G services. Outstanding premises without superfast broadband in MK are those in rural areas, often farms, other rural businesses, sole properties and hamlets.
Infrastructure required to Support Existing Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach by MKCC is to require all new developments (more than 11 dwellings) to come forward with at least superfast broadband (preferably full fibre) connected as a minimum standard. Currently implemented through planning conditions and planning policy.
Existing Planned Projects - (Project Schedule available in Section 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific infrastructure requirement to support new homes outside developer commitments and commercial investment/interests of Digital infrastructure providers. Opportunities for the community-led fibre deployment projects, known as Community Fibre Partnerships. Fibre connectivity in Bletchley/Fenny Stratford – much of area already has full fibre but gaps will be addressed by BT Openreach commercial programme before 2027. The Universal Service Obligation (USO) for Broadband is Government policy which aims to deliver broadband to properties not serviced by a commercial or publicly funded broadband programme. Planned provision of digital infrastructure includes the ‘Hardest to Reach – Project Gigabit’ scheme –City-Fibre to roll out in coming years.
Identified Gaps in Planned Projects to Support Housing Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.
Infrastructure required to Support New Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC may move towards stronger obligation on new developments to require all new developments to come forward with at least full fibre connected as a minimum standard. This could be through policy in MK City Plan 2050.
Larger-than-Local Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.
Further commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.a.

5. Sub Area Profiles

Our previous section sets out an initial assessment by infrastructure type. The following pages consist of Sub Area Profiles for our 13 study geographies:

1. CMK
2. South of CMK
3. East
4. South East
5. South
6. South West
7. West
8. North of CMK
9. Newport Pagnell
10. North West
11. Olney
12. North
13. North East

To reiterate, these Sub Areas were developed specifically to provide consistent geographies for considering growth and infrastructure locations. This is necessary because different infrastructure providers and assessments presently divide up Milton Keynes in a variety of different ways.

Each of the thirteen Milton Keynes Sub Area Profiles includes **three sections**, summarising the area's **existing situation** in terms of population and infrastructure; the housing **growth** committed and planned in the area; and the likely **infrastructure implications** of this growth.

Section 1 of each **Sub Area Profile** on **Existing Situation** covers

- The current profile of households, population, employment land, and jobs in the Sub Area; and
- The existing provision and constraints of each type of infrastructure in the Sub Area (with one table per transport; education; health and social care; emergency services; community facilities; green and blue infrastructure; flood risk and water management; energy, waste management and digital infrastructure).

Section 2 of each **Sub Area Profile** on **Growth Planned** shows how many new homes are planned to be delivered on committed and proposed new sites, and how many new people are likely to live in these new homes.

Numbers are shown separately for committed sites and proposed new sites. Committed sites are those that already have planning permission or are allocated in the adopted Local Plan, Plan:MK. Proposed new sites are proposed for allocation in the new Local Plan, MK City Plan 2050. Numbers are also provided for total growth that would be planned for if all sites were allocated and delivered.

Each Profile also shows the specific locations of strategic growth sites for each Sub Area.

Section 3 of each **Sub Area Profile** shows the theoretical **Infrastructure Implications** that would result from both the committed and the proposed new sites. Implications are shown by infrastructure type and sub-type. An example is the number of new primary schools that would

be required to cater for people likely to live in the growth sites of the Sub Area, if all sites were designated and built out.

Note that locally specific infrastructure (like primary schools or GP practices) are included in both our city-wide infrastructure summaries above (by infrastructure type) and in our Sub Area profiles below (by geography).

City-wide infrastructure, catering for the whole of Milton Keynes or even beyond, such as city scale sporting facilities, are only examined above, because it does not make sense to repeat them for each Sub Area they cater for. Also, some of these types of infrastructure don't have a single location associated with them, that can be shown by Sub Area.

Thirteen Milton Keynes Sub Areas considered in this IDP (reiteration of IDP table 2)

Milton Keynes Sub Areas	Parish Groupings	Milton Keynes Sub Areas	Parish Groupings
1. CMK	Central Milton Keynes		
2. South of CMK	Campbell Park Woughton on the Green Simpson and Ashland Old Woughton	8. North of CMK	Great Linford Wolverton and Greenleys Bradwell Stantonbury New Bradwell
3. East	Walton Kents Hill, Monkston and Brinklow Milton Keynes Broughton Wavendon	9. Newport Pagnell	Newport Pagnell
4. South East	Little Brickhill Bow Brickhill Woburn Sands	10. North West	Castlethorpe Hanslope Ravenstone Tyringham and Filgrave Weston Underwood Haversham-cum-Little Linford Gayhurst Stoke Goldington Lathbury
5. South	West Bletchley Bletchley & Fenny Stratford	11. Olney	Olney
6. South West	Shenley Church End Loughton & Great Holm Shenley Brook End	12. North	Warrington Emberton Clifton Reynes Newton Blossomville Cold Brayfield Lavendon
7. West	Calverton Whitehouse Stony Stratford Abbey Hill Fairfields	13. North East	Moulsoe North Crawley Chicheley CP Sherington CP Hardmead CP Astwood CP

Sub Area Profile CMK

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	2,470
Current Population (2021 Census)	4,700
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	37,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads providing links to the CMK Sub Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over-supply of car parking spaces (20,000+ spaces in CMK alone). Roads providing links to CMK Sub Area (e.g. H5/A509 and sections of Childs Way and Saxon Street) are operating at over 100% capacity. Due to CMK central location, emphasis should be on maximising sustainable travel opportunities. Changes to signal timings may be required at some crossroads to reflect potential change in vehicle travel patterns.
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMK growth alone will not justify major rail services/ infrastructure changes but could contribute towards a cumulative passenger demand at MK Central
Public Transport		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development will automatically benefit from high quality / density bus and MRT services converging and could support upgrades to some bus stops
Active Modes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality walk and cycle network already present. Additional wayfinding, renewed surfacing, and cycle parking facilities should be provided.
Freight/ Distribution		

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acorn Day Nursery (YMCA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just one early year provider operating in CMK.
Primary Schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No primary schools within the CMK Sub Area.
Secondary Schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No secondary schools within the CMK Sub Area.
SEND		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No SEND facilities within the CMK Sub Area.
Further Education & Adult Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Central Library Church of Christ the Cornerstone Civic Offices 	
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dental Works By Shaz & Associate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited healthcare facilities and no GPs within CMK Sub Area. Plan:MK growth will impact most on Fishermead and Central Milton Keynes (CMK) Medical Centres.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishermead Surgery is the most constrained GP practice in MK, and CMK does not have capacity to absorb significant growth. Accommodating existing planned levels of growth will require additional infrastructure (i.e. new/extended/relocated surgeries).
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boots – 18 Crown Walk Lloyds Pharmacy – Sainsbury’s 799 Witan Gate Superdrug Pharmacy – Unit 4, Woolworth Development 	
Acute and Mental Healthcare		
Adult Social Care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No nursing care facilities or sheltered housing within Sub Area.
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No children and family centres within CMK Sub Area.

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Police Station MK Police Station: 302 N Row, Community Hub MK Police Station – British Transport Police 	

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Central Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Buszy – 401 Elder Gate Brook Central MK – 624 South Fifth Street Compass MK Young People’s Service, 4th Floor Acorn House Youth Information Service, City Counselling Centre, 320 Saxon Gate YMCA, 402 North Row The Spot Youth Café - The Point, 602 Midsummer Boulevard 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMK Community Centre 	
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Gallery The British Balloon Museum and Library 	

Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bannatyne Health Club – Midsummer Boulevard • Spirit Health Club – Saxon Gate West • Nuffield Health – Marlborough Gate • The Gym Group – Elder Gate • Snozone MK • Sport Central 	
Cemeteries		
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No food growing areas within CMK Sub Area.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.15ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of biodiverse open space across Sub Area. • Increased demand for parks/ green space network, particularly Campbell Park and its purpose as City Centre Park (Parks Trust developing masterplan) • Provision of other open space potentially within grid road corridor (including ‘Green Flame’ of landscaped corridors of H5, H6 and V8). • Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type – focus to be on surface storage and attenuation.
Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.91ha of Amenity Greenspace • 1.9ha of Local Parks 	
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.09ha of Pocket Parks • 33.54ha of District Parks 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.01ha of Civic Spaces and Formal Gardens 	
Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.25ha of Green Access Links 	

Flood Risk and Water Manage

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management		
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant constraints for connection to existing water supply mains identified • Development may require local water mains upgrades.
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single WRC – Cotton Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for growth proposed in Sub Area considered in isolation. • Likely headroom capacity if all potential options in all Sub Areas were to go forward. • Process capacity and environmental capacity of receiving watercourse may not be achievable for all growth options (to be investigated in the IWMS Phase 2). • No significant constraints for connection to existing sewer network, but development may require local upgrades to trunk sewers.

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area contains a primary sub-station but with low (less than 10%) capacity • CMK Sub Area most likely to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity at Primary Supply Points (PSPs) although this can be improved after planning approval. • PSP in area generally have high demand head availability. • Bradwell Abbey Bulk Supply Point (BSP) only has 45.1 MVA demand headroom available (less than 5% of total site capacity).

	supplied from Bulk Supply Point (BSP) Bradwell Abbey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bradwell Abbey BSP, despite low capacity, should have capacity to supply anticipated demand from Sub Area. Capacity deemed available is dependent on future demand of existing areas supplied by this BSP as well as location / phasing of proposed growth nearby. Upgrades to Bradwell Abbey BSP planned to provide a short term capacity to meet immediate development demands.
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management		
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

1. CMK	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	6,300	11,000	17,300
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	12,010	20,990	33,000

1. CMK		Total New homes
Commitments	Strategic Site - CMK / Campbell Park	2,761
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	3,534
Commitments Total		6,295
City Plan 2050 New Sites	Urban Growth - CMK Capacity	11,000
City Plan 2050 Total		11,000
Total for Sub Area		17,295

3 - Infrastructure Implications

1. CMK	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	13	23	37
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	1	2	4
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	1	1
SEND Pupils	40	70	110
FE / College Places	100	180	290
Adult Learning Places	60	100	170
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	700	1,200	1,900
Community Pharmacy	2	4	7
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	300	500	900
Acute Healthcare General Beds	58	102	160
Mental Healthcare Beds	5	8	13

Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	580	1,013	1,592
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	7	11	18
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	9	16	26
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	4	6	10
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	1	1	2
Residential beds for children with disabilities	1	2	3
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	700	1,300	2,000
Library Space Sq.m	400	600	1,000
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	500	900	1,500
Youth Services Facility	300	600	900
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	1
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	1	1	2
4 Court Sports Hall	1	2	2
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	1	1
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	14.4	25.2	39.6
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	21.6	37.8	59.4
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	8.4	14.7	23.1
Food growing: Allotments, Orchards (ha)	3.0	5.2	8.3
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	7.2	12.6	19.8
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	3.0	5.2	8.3
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	3.6	6.3	9.9
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	22,000	40,000	62,000
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	1,500	2,400	3,900
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	10,900	22,400	33,300
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	500	1,000	1,500
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	1.32	2.31	3.63
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	1,521	2,658	4,179
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	47.25	82.50	129.75
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	463	808	1,271

Sub Area Profile - South of CMK

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	11,980
Current Population (2021 Census)	31,810
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	21,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H5/A509, B4034 N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy flows of traffic from Central Keynes on the B4034. H5/A509 is operating at 100% capacity. Bleak Hall Roundabout is commonly congested. Heavy flows of traffic from Central Keynes on the B4034. H5/A509 is operating at 100% capacity. Bleak Hall Roundabout is commonly congested.
Rail		
Public Transport		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Area will be served by proposed MRT, requiring upgrades to stops/interchanges currently served by traditional bus service routes
Active Modes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrades to bridges and routes leading to foot/cycle bridges over H6 Childs Way will enhance attractiveness of walking and cycling from northern parts of Sub Area (Oldbrook, Fishermead) into CMK. Potential opportunities include improved route legibility towards station; more dedicated cycle provision along estate roads; more speed limit reductions (20mph zones); and access routes to MRT stops/interchanges.
Freight/ Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H5/A509, B4034 	

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Willows School and Early Years Centre Acorn Day Nursery – Hedgerows Acorn Day Nursery – Jubilee Wood Ducklings at Oldbrook Ducklings at Springfield Ashbourne Day Nurseries at MK Central Busy Bees – Oldbrook Busy Bees – Eaglestone Oldbrook First School Falconhurst School Eaglestone Pre-School Tiny Steps Day Nursery Little Explorers Day Nursery Moorlands Nursery Moorlands Primary School Coffee Tots Pre-School Little Tinkers Pre-School at Charles Warren 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large number of early year facilities and large number of places

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Bears Day Nursery and Pre School • Day Dreams Childcare • Aspiring Acorns at Langed Community School • Oldbrook First School and Nursery • Jubilee Wood Primary School • MK College Early Years Training Nursery • Tik Tak Childcare 	
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Chapter Primary School • Moorland Primary School • Langed Community School • Shepherdswell Academy • Orchard Academy • The Willows School and Early Years Centre • Jubilee Wood Primary School • Oldbrook First School and Nursery • Charles Warren Academy • Falconhurst School • Willen Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of primary schools and notable surplus capacity of places
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MK Academy • St Paul’s Catholic School • Bridge Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Surplus capacity in existing places. • Demand for additional secondary school places will grow but fluctuate over the years with demand peaking in 2024. • Additional places will be released as appropriate to avoid an oversupply.
SEND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Redway School (SEND school) • Charles Warren Academy (mainstream school with SEND provision) • St Paul’s Catholic School (mainstream school with SEND provision) • Shepherdswell Academy (mainstream school with SEND provision) • Orchard Academy (mainstream school with SEND provision) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Warren Academy is at maximum capacity for SEND spaces.
Further Education & Adult Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK College, Chaffron Way Campus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increase in demand of 500-750 places at MK College in the next five years.
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermead Dental Surgery • Beanhill Dental Practice • Urgent Care Service at MKUH • Buckinghamshire Priority Dental • Citident Dental Centre MK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No NHS dentists willing to take on new adult patients. • Ashfield Medical Centre has some spare capacity. • The Grove Surgery is operating slightly above capacity. • Fishermead has significantly above recommended level of patients per sq. m.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP surgeries are at times closed to new patients for a period of months.
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peak Pharmacy 	
Acute and Mental Healthcare		
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simpson Day Care Service Ashby House Nursing Home Everglade Nursing Home Five Acres Nursing Home Parklands Nursing Home 	
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families		

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Ambulance Station Bletchley Blue Light Hub 	
Fire and Rescue Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Ashland Fire Station 	
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishermead Police Office 	

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woughton Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff recruitment and retention issues. Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jonathans Youth Project Springfield Initiative Beanhill Youth Drop-in Club The Caldecotte Xperience 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oldbrook Community Centre Simpson Village Hall Woughton Action Centre Vellan Avenue Community Centre Granville Centre Beanhill Meeting Place Coffee Hall Meeting Place Springfield Meeting Place Squash Courts and Eaglestone Activity Centre Tinkers Bridge Meeting Place The Green Village Hall 	
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Conferencing 	
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woughton Leisure Centre David Lloyd MK Puregym – Winterhill Willen Lake Health Club MK Tennis Club Woughton on the Green Playing Fields The MK Academy 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kick-off Sports 	
Cemeteries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of burial spaces.
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of allotment space.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.97ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of biodiverse space. Increased demand on Willen Lake; Need for investment to maintain role as major outdoor recreational facility for MK / surrounding region. Creation of Newlands ‘Green Corridor’ as strategic corridor between Campbell Park and Willen Lake to encourage sustainable access. Potential to develop off-road cycling track linked to existing BMK track along the Ouzel Valley. Infiltration potential for SuDS likely low due to geology / soil type – focus will need to be on surface storage and attenuation.
Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34.16ha of Amenity Greenspace 21.06ha of Local Parks 2.91ha of Pocket Parks 	
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 372.34ha of Linear Parks 0.57ha of Food Growing Areas 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.16ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 2.16ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields 	
Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.9ha of Green Access Links 0.68ha of Paddocks 	

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willen Lake (Flood Storage Area) Walton Lake (Flood Storage Area) Critical Drainage Catchment (surface water) Historical surface water flooding in Woughton and Woolstone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites in central and western parts of Sub Area are within Critical Drainage Catchment and may need stricter controls on runoff rates. Historical flood risk from surface water flooding in Woolstone and Woughton is subject to option review and appraisal; New development needs to consider impact on any measures taken forward, including contribution towards cumulative storage options.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single WRC – Cotton Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for growth planned in this Sub Area considered in isolation

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area contains a primary sub-station with high (20%) capacity. Sub Area will likely be supplied by either the Bradwell Abbey or Bletchley Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bradwell Abbey BSP has low demand headroom (45.1 MVA) availability (less than 5% of total site capacity). Bletchley BSP has high demand headroom (73.2 MVA) availability (15% of total site capacity). Upgrades to Bradwell Abbey BSP planned to provide short term capacity to meet immediate development demands.
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.

Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. • New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleak Hall Depot • Smith Recycling (MK) Limited • Bleak Hall Household Waste Recycling Centre • Chesney Wold Transfer Station 	
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

2. South of CMK	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	170	0	170
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	320	0	320

2. South of CMK		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	169
Commitments Total		169
City Plan 2050 Total		0
Total for Sub Area		169

3 - Infrastructure Implications

2. South of CMK	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	1	0	1
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	0	0	0
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	0	0
SEND Pupils	0	0	0
FE / College Places	10	0	10
Adult Learning Places	0	0	0
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Community Pharmacy	0	0	0
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Acute Healthcare General Beds	2	0	2
Mental Healthcare Beds	0	0	0
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	15	0	15
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	2	0	2
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	2	0	2
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	1	0	1
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	0
Residential beds for children with disabilities	0	0	0
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	0	0	0

Library Space Sq.m	0	0	0
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	0	0	0
Youth Services Facility	0	0	0
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	0
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	0.4	0.0	0.4
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	0.6	0.0	0.6
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	0.2	0.0	0.2
Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	0.2	0.0	0.2
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	600	0	600
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	0	0	0
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	300	0	300
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	0	0	0
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.04	0.00	0.04
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	41	0	41
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	1.28	0.00	1.28
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	12	0	12

Sub Area Profile - East

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	15.650
Current Population (2021 Census)	41.620
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	34,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Served by grid roads, and M1 junction, A421 and A4146 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H10 road to be extended to enable South East MK and Caldecott South development, Bow Brickhill Road upgrades
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woburn Sands and Bow Brickhill Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to East West Rail works. Existing rail capacity at Woburn Sands and Bow Brickhill
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of bus provision To the south of proposed large development site, Woburn Sands and the Newport Road corridor are currently poorly served by local buses. To the north, Arriva's no. 3 services routes to/from Magna Park. Planned MRT is also expected to route towards Magna Park via Glebe Farm and Eagle Farm developments.
Active Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very well connected to Redway network; Good cycle dock provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good provision for active transport
Freight/ Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very large amount of logistics, freight traffic in this area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large amount of freight traffic poses capacity issues for road network; Magna Park is one of the largest distribution employment clusters in the region.

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acorn Day Nursery (Kents Hill) Acorn Day Nursery (Mulberry Bear) Bright Horizons Wavendon Day Nursery and Preschool Brooklands Farm Primary School Broughton Manor Preparatory School Nursery Busy Bees at Brownswood Buttons Pre School at Wavendon Gate Buttons Pre School at Brooklands Caring Kindergartens (MK) Chipmonks Pre-School at Broughton Pavilion Ducklings at Monkston Park Ducklings Monkston at St Barts Glebe Farm Primary School Head Start Day Nursery Jumpstart Pre-School Kents Hill School Kiddi Caru Day Nursery (MK Village) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large number of early year facilities and high capacity of places. More provision planned as part of SEMK.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiddi Caru Day Nursery Caldecotte • Kiddi Caru Day Nursery Walnut Tree, MK • Little Oaks Community Nursery • Oakgrove Primary School • St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School • St Mary's Primary School • Walton Pre-Preparatory and Nursery School • Wavendon Pre School & Day Nursery 	
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklands Farm Primary School • Broughton Fields Primary School • Glebe Farm School (all through) • Heronsgate School • Heronshaw School • Kents Hill Park All-Through School • Kents Hill School • Middleton Primary School • Monkston Primary School • Oakgrove School (all-through) • St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School • St Mary's Wavendon CofE Primary • Wavendon Gate School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of primary places and currently notable surplus capacity. • More provision planned as part of SEMK
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glebe Farm School all-through school • Kents Hill Park all-through school • Oakgrove all-through School • Walton High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of secondary places and notable surplus capacity as result of new all through schools with pupil roll building up. • Additional provision as part of SEMK
SEND		
Further Education & Adult Learning		
Higher Education/ University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Open University 	

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklands Health Centre • MK Village Practice • Walnut Tree Health Centre • Broughton Dental Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklands health centre and MK Village Practice have close to recommended number of patients per sq. m. • Walnut Tree Health Centre operating significantly above capacity;
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boots, Kingston • Jardines Pharmacy, Middleton • Jardines Pharmacy, Oakridge Park • Peak Pharmacy, Fyfield Barrow • Tesco Pharmacy, Winchester Circle, Kingston 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some areas are not well provided for
Acute and Mental Healthcare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current provisions operating at or above capacity.
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jupiter House • Kents Hill Care Home 	

Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hummingbird Childrens Centre 	
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Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		
Fire and Rescue Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broughton Fire Station 	
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingston Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff recruitment and retention issues. • Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. • Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. • Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walton Parish Youth Centre 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK Village Community Centre • Monkston Community Centre And Sports Pavilion • Wavendon Community Centre • Walnut Tree Community Centre • Britten Grove Community Centre • Kents Hill Community Centre 	
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livingwell Health Club • Kents Hill Park Health and Fitness Club • Energie Fitness (Brooklands) • Pure Gym (MK Kingston Centre) • Oakgrove Leisure Centre • Walton High (Walnut Tree Campus) • Open University (Walton Hall Campus) • Glebe Farm School • Broughton Manor Preparatory School • Powerleague (MK) • Walton High (Brooklands Campus) • MK Table Tennis Centre • Wavendon Community Centre • Wavendon Gate Pavilion • Brooklands Community Sports Pavilion • Monkston Park Community Centre • Wavendon Heights Playing Field 	
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kents Hill Park 	
Cemeteries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of burial spaces
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of allotment space.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace • 5.05ha of Amenity Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand on existing facilities; this includes BMX

Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22.96ha of Local Parks • 9.88ha of Pocket Parks 	<p>track which has seasonal use as in the floodplain, and Caldecott Lake which required upgrade to access and recreational facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to resolve GI gap between Ouzel Valley Linear Park (South Sub Area), connect to Caldecotte Lake, and create links between linear park network and MK Coachway.
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 224.76ha of Linear Parks • 0.61ha of Civic Spaces and Formal Gardens 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.31ha of Food Growing Areas • 1.22ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 	
Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18.55ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields • 3.89ha of Green Access Links 	

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caldecotte Lake • Critical Drainage Catchment to south of Sub Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water flood risk in south and east of Sub Area.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single WRC – Cotton Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for proposed growth numbers in this Sub Area when considered in isolation.

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area contains a primary sub-station but with high (20%) capacity • Sub Area is likely supplied electricity from the Bletchley Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Supply Points (PSPs) in this area generally have high demand headroom availability, likely to make development easier to accommodate. • Bletchley BSP has high capacity (73.2 MVA demand headroom) available (15% of total site capacity).
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. • There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. • New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton Valley Sludge Treatment Centre • Cotton Valley Waste Transfer Station • Cotton Valley Waste Treatment Centre 	
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

3. East	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	3,110	4,600	7,710
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	5,910	8,730	14,650

3. East		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Strategic Site - Brooklands / Broughton	503
Commitments	Strategic Site - Strategic Land Allocation (Wavendon)	1,698
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	913
Commitments Total		3,114
City Plan 2050 New Sites	Urban Growth - Strategic brownfield site (Walton Campus)	1,600
City Plan 2050 New Sites	City Expansion - Southern Expansion - (Land east of Newport Road, Wavendon)	3,000
City Plan 2050 Total		4,600
Total for Sub Area		7,714

3 - Infrastructure Implications

3. East	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	20	29	49
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	2	3	5
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	1	1	2
SEND Pupils	60	90	150
FE / College Places	160	230	390
Adult Learning Places	30	40	70
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	300	500	900
Community Pharmacy	1	2	3
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	200	200	400
Acute Healthcare General Beds	29	42	71
Mental Healthcare Beds	2	4	6
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	285	421	707
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	28	42	70
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	41	61	102
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	16	23	39
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	1	1
Residential beds for children with disabilities	1	1	2
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	400	500	900
Library Space Sq.m	200	300	400
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	300	400	700
Youth Services Facility	200	200	400
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	1
4 Court Sports Hall	0	1	1
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	7.1	10.5	17.6
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	10.6	15.7	26.4
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	4.1	6.1	10.3

Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	1.5	2.2	3.7
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	3.5	5.2	8.8
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	1.5	2.2	3.7
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	1.8	2.6	4.4
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	14,200	19,400	33,600
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	700	1,000	1,700
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	3,200	6,200	9,400
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	100	200	300
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.65	0.96	1.61
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	748	1,105	1,853
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	28.11	34.50	62.61
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	255	338	593

Sub Area Profile - South East

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	2,040
Current Population (2021 Census)	4,710
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	7,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area primarily served by A5 and A4146. H10 extension alongside SEMK and Caldecotte South developments, Bow Brickhill Road works to provide Newport Road link road, railway bridge works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congestion issues
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing rail provision at Bow Brickhill and Woburn Sands; Subject to East West Rail works. 	
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited bus services pose capacity concern.
Active Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited Redway provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited Redway provision
Freight/ Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistic parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New logistics park at Kelly's Kitchen Roundabout likely to increase freight congestion.

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bow Brickhill CofE VA Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of facilities and low place capacity
Primary Schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single small local primary school has very limited capacity. Additional provision likely to come forth as part of SEMK.
Secondary Schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliant on other areas for secondary school provision. Planned provision as part of SEMK.
SEND		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Warren Academy is at maximum capacity for SEND spaces.
Further Education & Adult Learning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential increase in demand of 500-750 places at MK College in the next five years.
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asplands Medical Centre 1 dental surgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited GP provision is an issue in this Sub Area. Existing South East Expansion Area will require additional healthcare infrastructure – most likely a relocation of an existing GP practice into a new facility.
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willen Pharmacy Woburn Sands Pharmacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited pharmacy access.

Acute and Mental Healthcare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current provisions operating at or above capacity.
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burlington Hall • Devon Lodge • Shelton Court • Woburn Sands Lodge 	
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of family centres in this area.

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no emergency services in this Sub Area.
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woburn Sands Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff recruitment and retention issues. • Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. • Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. • Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bow Brickhill Youth Club 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Brickhill Community Centre • Bow Brickhill Community Centre "the Pavilion" • Bow Brickhill Church Hall • The Institute Of Woburn Sands 	
Culture		
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woburn Golf Club 	
Cemeteries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of burial spaces
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.73ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace • 3.27ha of Pocket Parks • 5.27ha of Food Growing Areas • 0.85ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds • 4.66ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields • 0.44ha of Green Access Links • 0.06ha of Common Land and Village Greens • 8.9ha of Paddocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type – focus will need to be on surface storage and attenuation.
Active and Healthy Places		
Thriving and Prosperous Places		
Improved Water Management		

Resilient and Climate Positive Places		
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Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical Drainage Catchment north of the Sub Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites in northern parts of Sub Area within the Critical Drainage Catchment may need stricter controls on runoff rates.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for growth numbers in this Sub Area when considered in isolation
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single WRC – Cotton Valley 	

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area contains no Primary Supply Points (PSPs) - would have to connect to existing sub-stations (probably in South, which has high capacity) Sub Area is likely supplied electricity from Bletchley Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of PSP in Sub Area may make accommodating new development more costly, depending on location. Bletchley BSP has high capacity (73.2 MVA demand headroom) available (i.e. 15% of total site capacity).
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management		
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

4. South East	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	3,390	2,750	6,140
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	6,440	5,220	11,670

4. South East		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Strategic Site - South East Milton Keynes	3,358
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	36
Commitments Total		3,394
City Plan 2050 New Sites	City Expansion - Southern Expansion - Land south of Bow Brickhill	1,500

City Plan 2050 New Sites	City Expansion - Southern Expansion - Levante Gate, land south of A5 McDonalds Roundabout	1,250
City Plan 2050 Total		2,750
Total for Sub Area		6,144

3 - Infrastructure Implications

4. South East	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	22	18	39
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	2	2	4
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	1	1	1
SEND Pupils	70	50	120
FE / College Places	170	140	310
Adult Learning Places	30	30	60
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	400	300	700
Community Pharmacy	1	1	2
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	200	100	300
Acute Healthcare General Beds	31	25	56
Mental Healthcare Beds	3	2	5
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	311	252	563
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	31	25	56
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	45	36	81
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	17	14	31
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	1
Residential beds for children with disabilities	1	1	1
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	400	300	700
Library Space Sq.m	200	200	300
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	300	200	500
Youth Services Facility	200	100	300
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	1
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	1
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	7.7	6.3	14.0
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	11.6	9.4	21.0
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	4.5	3.7	8.2
Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	1.6	1.3	2.9
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	3.9	3.1	7.0
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	1.6	1.3	2.9
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	1.9	1.6	3.5
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	15,400	12,500	27,900
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	700	600	1,300
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	3,300	2,700	6,000

Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	100	0	100
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.71	0.57	1.28
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	815	661	1,476
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	25.43	20.63	46.05
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	249	202	451

Sub Area Profile - South

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	17,550
Current Population (2021 Census)	44,780
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	13,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bletchley is served primarily by the A5 dual carriageway trunk road which provides high capacity. The A421 is an important route to the west. Both roads bypass the town centre which is served primarily by the B4034. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrades (various junction improvements) anticipated at Kelly's Kutchen Roundabout, Bletcham Roundabout / Caldecotte Roundabout, Redmoor Roundabout. Bletchley town centre development presents opportunity for high sustainable travel mode share and low car usage; additional congestion could be generated on local roads including the Roman Roundabout on Watling Street. Congestion common on B4034 and Watling Street
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bletchley Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bletchley will become key interchange hub once East West Rail services to/from Oxford commence. Second busiest station in MK with eight platforms. High rail capacity afforded by Bletchley Station on West Coast Main Line, allowing for interchange with services to Bedford on the Marston Vale Line. Fenny Stratford station also provides access to Marston Vale Line services.
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Served by many bus routes and dedicated bus station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arriva services 5/6 are some of more well-used services in MK.
Active Modes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bletchley does not benefit from strong Redway coverage
Freight/ Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bletchley is key employment area with large number of technology firms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large area of industrial land generates high freight traffic, primarily onto the A5.

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acorn Day Nursery (Cold Harbour) Ashbourne Day Nurseries at Chantry House Barleyhurst Park Primary School Bishop Parker Catholic School Bletchley Pre School Buttons Pre School at Abbeys Buttons Pre School at Newton Leys Chestnuts Primary School Drayton Park School Eaton Mill Nursery Happy Times Pre School & Day Nursery Home from Home Childcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large number of early year facilities and largest number of places across MK Sub Areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kelly and Kids • Knowles Nursery • Little Tinkers Pre School at Fern Grove • Little Tinkers Pre School at Holne Chase • Melrose Pre-School • MK Preparatory School Nursery • Newton Leys Primary School • Nursery on the Green • Palace Day Nursery • Rickley Park Primary School • The Palace Day Nursery • Water Hall Primary School • Wind in the Willows Day Nursery and Pre-School 	
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbeys Primary School • Barleyhurst Park Primary • Bishop Parker Catholic School • Chestnuts Primary School • Cold Harbour Church of England School • Drayton Park School • Holne Chase Primary School • Knowles Nursery School • Knowles Primary School • Newton Leys Primary School • Rickley Park Primary School • St Thomas Aquinas Catholic Primary School • The Premier Academy • Water Hall Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local primary School Capacity shows notable surplus capacity
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Grey Academy • Sir Herbert Leon Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Secondary School Capacity shows notable surplus capacity
SEND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans Field School (SEND School) • White Spire School (SEND School) • Chestnuts Primary School (mainstream school providing SEND) 	
Further Education & Adult Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK College (Bletchley Campus) 	
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedford Street Surgery/ Dr H. Ullah & Partners • Parkside Medical Centre • The Red House Surgery • Westfield Road Surgery • Whaddon Surgery • Vitiello Dental Surgery • Oxford House Dental Surgery • Water Eaton Health Centre • Dental Surgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkside Medical Centre has spare capacity • Whaddon Surgery is operating close to average numbers of patients per sq. m. • Bedford Street, Red House and Westfield Road Surgeries are operating slightly above recommended number of patients per sq. m. • Planned developments will affect GP practices in Bletchley, many of which are already constrained. • Planning is underway for extension to Westfield Road Surgery, which will help with accommodating some marginal growth.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is strategic ambition to relocate Redhouse Surgery; this may be necessary to accommodate any further planned growth in Sub Area, given limited scope to extend other surgeries.
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asda Pharmacy Blep Chemist, Bletchley Jardines Pharmacy, Bletchley Lloyds Pharmacy, Bletchley Peak Pharmacy, Bletchley Peak Pharmacy, Bletchley Queensway Pharmacy, Bletchley Rainbow Pharmacy, Bletchley Smith's Pharmacy, Bletchley Tesco Pharmacy, Bletchley 	
Acute and Mental Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bletchley Community Hospital has a unit 	
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whaddon Way Day Services Butlin House Caton House Dovecote Manor Durrans House Flowers House Flowers House - for people with dementia Hinton Lodge Rosewood Care Centre Water Hall Care Centre 	
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daisychain Childrens Centre The Saplings Childrens Centre 	

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bletchley Ambulance Station 	
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bletchley Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff recruitment and retention issues. Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spotlight, Bletchley Saints Scouts Group, Bletchley Unity Youth Centre, Bletchley Bletchley Youth Centre, Bletchley Scout Hall, Bletchley Naval Cadet Corps, Bletchley 	

Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bletchley Community Centre • Sycamore Hall • St Marys Church Hall • West Bletchley Neighbourhood Council • Frank Moran Centre • Freeman Memorial Hall • Lakes Estate Community Centre • Bangladeshi Community House • West Bletchley Community Centre • Chepstow Drive Community Centre • Coronation Hall 	<p>address growth than new facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. • Space requirements may be combined. • High culture provision locally – Bletchley Park is of national importance.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshall Arena • Bletchley Park 	
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leon Leisure Centre • Fitness First (MK), Bletchley Park • Bletchley Leisure Centre • Courtside Sports and Fitness • Fitness First (MK), Bletchley Park • PureGym Bletchley • Newton Leys Primary School • Lord Grey School • Leon Leisure Centre • Rickley Park Primary School • MK Preparatory School • Courtside Sports & Fitness at MK College • The Premier Academy • Knowles Primary School • MK Preparatory School • Newton Leys Pavilion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High provision locally.
Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whalley Drive Crematorium • Selbourne Avenue Cemetery • Fenny Stratford Cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of burial spaces
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of allotment space.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49.6ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace • 53.15ha of Amenity Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of biodiverse space. • Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type.
Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16.96ha of Local Parks • 2.18ha of Pocket Parks 	
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0ha of District Parks • 30ha of Country Parks • 3.96ha of Food Growing Areas 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.18ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 	

Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48.62ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields 	
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Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical Drainage Catchments to the north 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid has capacity in this Sub Area, therefore development likely to be easier to accommodate
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single WRC – Cotton Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for growth numbers in this Sub Area when considered in isolation. No significant constraints for connection to existing sewer network; Pressures on existing Combined Sewer Overflows may require additional measures to control surface water runoff and minimise foul flows to sewer network to avoid increase in spill volumes.

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area contains a primary sub-station with high (20%) capacity Sub Area likely supplied electricity from the Bletchley Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Supply Points (PSP) in this area generally have high demand headroom availability, making development likely to be easier to accommodate. Bletchley BSP has high capacity (73.2 MVA) available (i.e. 15% of total site capacity). New BSP is planned for a site in south west MK to increase wider electrical capacity across MK; Construction expected post 2025.
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Goodman & Son Metal Recycling Site Bletchley Waste Processing Facility Bletchley Landfill Site 	
Digital Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fibre connectivity to be upgraded

2 - Growth Planned

5. South	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	1,390	1,000	2,390
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	2,640	1,900	4,540

5. South		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Strategic Site - Newton Leys	238
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	1,151
Commitments Total		1,389
City Plan 2050 New Sites	Urban Growth - Bletchley	1,000
City Plan 2050 Total		1,000
Total for Sub Area		2,389

3 - Infrastructure Implications

5. South	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	9	6	15
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	1	1	2
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	0	0
SEND Pupils	30	20	50
FE / College Places	70	50	120
Adult Learning Places	10	10	20
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	200	100	300
Community Pharmacy	1	0	1
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	100	0	100
Acute Healthcare General Beds	13	9	22
Mental Healthcare Beds	1	1	2
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	127	92	219
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	13	9	22
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	18	13	31
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	7	5	12
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	0
Residential beds for children with disabilities	0	0	1
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	200	100	300
Library Space Sq.m	100	100	100
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	100	100	200
Youth Services Facility	100	100	100
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	0
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	3.2	2.3	5.4
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	4.7	3.4	8.2
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	1.8	1.3	3.2
Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	0.7	0.5	1.1
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	1.6	1.1	2.7

Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	0.7	0.5	1.1
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	0.8	0.6	1.4
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	6,400	3,600	10,000
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	200	200	400
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	1,500	2,000	3,500
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	100	100	200
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.29	0.21	0.50
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	334	240	574
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	10.43	7.50	17.93
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	102	73	176

Sub Area Profile - South West

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	18,100
Current Population (2021 Census)	48,190
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	21,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A5 trunk road, A421, and the MK grid roads, H6 and V2 especially. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South West area is intensely urbanised and very densely populated.
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of Sub Area is close to MK railway station which is key MK transport node 	
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus routes throughout Sub Area Bus node at Westcroft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good provision Westcroft District Centre is subject to improved public transport, pedestrian, and cycle route proposals
Active Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redway provision and open spaces such as Shenley Woods 	
Freight/ Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Area largely very residential throughout so limited freight needs 	

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acorn Day Nursery (Shenley Church End) Acorn Day Nursery (Westcroft) Ashbourne Day Nurseries at Oxley Park Baby Bears Day Care - Grange Farm Bletchley Pre School @ Furzton (called Little Rascals) Christ the Sower Ecumenical School Ducklings at Emerson Valley Ducklings at Shenley Brook End Ducklings at Tattenhoe Park Ducklings at Westcroft Giles Brook Primary School Great Holm Pre-School Holmwood Primary School Howe Park School Kids Play The Childcare Hub Loughton Manor First School Mini Monsters Pre School at Medbourne Mini Monsters Pre School at Oxley Park Nurtureville Nursery & Preschool Loughton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High provision locally.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxley Park Academy • Priory Rise School • Shenley Church End Pre-School • Shenley Lodge Pre-School • Small Wonders Pre-School • The Grove Independent School and Day Nursery • The Wendy House Pre School 	
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caroline Haslett Primary School • Christ the Sower Ecumenical Primary School • Emerson Valley School • Giles Brook Primary School • Glastonbury Thorn School • Holmwood School • Howe Park School • Long Meadow School • Loughton Manor First School • Loughton School • Merebrook Infant School • Oxley Park Academy • Priory Rise School • Watling Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Primary school capacity has notable surplus
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denbigh School • Shenley Brook End School • The Hazeley Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Secondary school capacity has small deficit
SEND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Warren Academy • The Walnuts School (all-through school), SEND school • Caroline Haslett Primary School (mainstream school offering SEND provision) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Warren Academy is at maximum capacity for SEND spaces.
Further Education & Adult Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westbury Arts Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increase in demand of 500-750 places at MK College in the next five years.
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hilltops Medical Centre • Watling Vale Medical Centre • Westcroft Health Centre • Furzton Dental Centre • 52 Lennon Drive • All Smile Dental Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hilltops Medical Centre has spare capacity • Watling Vale and Westcroft Health Centres operating above average number of patients per sq. m. • Westcroft is severely constrained for capacity. • Nearby Whaddon is also capacity constrained. • Planned development will impact on Westcroft Health Centre, also expected to be impacted by major housing growth in Buckinghamshire. • Growth will also impact on Whaddon and Parkside Medical Centres.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkside has some capacity to absorb growth, for approx. another 1-2,000 patients. • Likely that additional capacity required in Sub Area, through extension or relocation of current facility.
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boots, Barnsdale Drive • Hot Chemist, Kiln Farm • Jardines Pharmacy, Brooklands • Jardines Pharmacy, Furzton • Jardine Pharmacy, Shenley Church End 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good pharmacy provision locally.
Acute and Mental Healthcare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current provisions operating at or above capacity.
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Becket House • Counteney's Lodge • Hungerford House • Kilkenny House • Petworth House • Putman House 	
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Owls Childrens Centre • Seedlings Childrens Centre • Sunshine Childrens Centre 	

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no emergency services in this Sub Area.
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westcroft Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff recruitment and retention issues. • Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. • Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. • Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cart Shed Youth Club • Crownhill Youth Club • Heron's Lodge Guide Centre 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Holm Community Centre • Tattenhoe Community Centre • Westcroft Meeting Place • Emerson Valley Meeting Place • South Furzton Meeting Place • River Valley Centre • Shenley Community Centre • Shenley Lodge Community Centre • Shenley Brook End Village Hall • The Ridgeway Community Centre • Loughton Memorial Hall 	
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Bowl 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Badminton Museum 	
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Badminton Centre Shenley Leisure Centre Shenley Brook End School Kiss Gyms Anytime Fitness Tattenhoe Sports Pavilion Oakhill Secure Training Centre HMP Woodhill Emerson Valley Combined School Denbigh School The Hazeley Academy Loughton School Medbourne Pavilion Long Meadow School 	
Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crownhill Crematorium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of burial spaces.
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89.53ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace 28.82ha of Amenity Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Howe Park Wood SSSI and Sheley Wood at capacity for visitors Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type.
Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23.96ha of Local Parks 8.88ha of Pocket Parks 	
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 208.68ha of Linear Parks 4.62ha of Food Growing Areas 0.72ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32.43ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields 	
Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.18ha of Green Access Links 2.37ha of Paddocks 	

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical Drainage Catchment to the south of the Sub Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing surface water flood risk in existing communities downstream of proposed growth locations
Water Supply		
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Area is situated between three Bulk Supply Points (BSP): Bradwell Abbey, Stony Stratford and Bletchley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for growth numbers in Sub Area when considered in isolation. Bradwell Abbey and Stony Stratford BSPs both have low capacity available (i.e. less than 5% total site capacity)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unclear which BSP would supply this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45.1 MVA available demand headroom at Bradwell Abbey; available headroom at Stony Stratford unconfirmed. Bletchley BSP has high capacity (73.2 MVA) available (i.e. 15% of total site capacity). Upgrades to Bradwell Abbey BSP planned to provide short term capacity to meet immediate development demands. New BSP is planned for site in south west MK to increase wider electrical capacity across MK; Construction expected post 2025.
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Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area contains a primary sub-station but with low (less than 10%) capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity capacity to be increased via new substation
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management		
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

6. South West	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	1,780	0	1,780
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	3,370	0	3,370

6. South West		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Strategic Site - Kingsmead	70
Commitments	Strategic Site - Tattenhoe Park	1,100
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	607
Commitments Total		1,777
City Plan 2050 Total		0
Total for Sub Area		1,777

3 - Infrastructure Implications

6. South West	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	11	0	11

Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	1	0	1
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	0	0
SEND Pupils	30	0	30
FE / College Places	90	0	90
Adult Learning Places	20	0	20
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	200	0	200
Community Pharmacy	1	0	1
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	100	0	100
Acute Healthcare General Beds	16	0	16
Mental Healthcare Beds	1	0	1
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	163	0	163
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	16	0	16
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	23	0	23
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	9	0	9
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	0
Residential beds for children with disabilities	0	0	0
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	200	0	200
Library Space Sq.m	100	0	100
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	200	0	200
Youth Services Facility	100	0	100
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	0
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	4.0	0.0	4.0
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	6.1	0.0	6.1
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	2.4	0.0	2.4
Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	0.8	0.0	0.8
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	2.0	0.0	2.0
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	0.8	0.0	0.8
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	1.0	0.0	1.0
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	8,100	0	8,100
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	300	0	300
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	1,900	0	1,900
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	0	0	0
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.37	0.00	0.37
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	427	0	427
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	16.40	0.00	16.40
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	148	0	148

Sub Area Profile - West

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	7,430
Current Population (2021 Census)	18,140
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	8,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Area area is served by A5 trunk road, A422 and A408 Much of traffic in this Sub Area is routed away from MK. H3 provides connectivity to wider MK. Watling Street affords access to historic Stony Stratford, the main settlement of this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Expansion Area may pose additional congestion
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Area benefits from relative proximity to Wolverton station and MK station 	
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of bus provision to Stony Stratford 	
Active Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly good Redway provision 	
Freight/ Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly low levels of industrial uses but some along the A5. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight restrictions in Stony Stratford

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acorn Day Nursery (Rowans) Acorn Day Nursery (Stony Stratford) Adorable Nurseries Ltd Fairfields School MK Montessori Russell Street School St Mary and St Giles Primary School Two Mile Ash Pre-School Whitehouse Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited early year facilities (9) and associated places
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashbrook School Fairfields Primary School Russell Street School St Mary and St Giles Church of England School Two Mile Ash School Whitehouse Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local primary schools have limited surplus capacity
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watling Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local secondary schools have notable surplus capacity
SEND		
Further Education & Adult Learning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New library planned.
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stony Medical Centre The Stonedean Practice Whitehouse Health Centre Stony Dental Practice Two Mile Ash Dental Practice MK Dental Spa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stony Medical Centre is operating around recommended number of patients per sq. m. Stonedean and Whitehouse Health Centres are operating above capacity / the recommended number of patients per sq. m. Watling Vale (nearby) is severely constrained. Accommodating both the existing planned growth and any potential additional growth will require significant additional capacity, i.e. relocation of Watling Vale Medical Centre and/or new additional facility.
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boots, Stony Stratford Cox and Robinson Pharmacy, Stony Stratford Cox and Robinson Pharmacy, Olney Jardines Direct, Furzton Jardines Pharmacy, Whitehouse 	
Acute and Mental Healthcare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current provisions operating at or above capacity
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magdalen House, Stony Stratford Radcote Lodge, Two Mile Ash St Giles House, Stony Stratford The Stratfords, Stony Stratford 	
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rowans Childrens Centre 	

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitehouse Health Centre Police Office 	

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stony Stratford Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New library planned.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuller Slade Youth Club Stony Stratford Scout Hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff recruitment and retention issues. Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces may be appropriate to address growth.
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masonic Hall, Stony Stratford Stony Stratford Community Centre - Christian Aid, Stony Stratford Two Mile Ash Community Centre, Two Mile Ash Galley Hill Meeting Place, Galley Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watling Way Centre, Stony Stratford • Parish Hall, Stony Stratford 	<p>appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space requirements may be combined.
Culture		
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancell Trust Sports Ground • Mercure MK Abbey Hill • Mercure MK Abbey Hill • Energie Fitness MK • Ancell Trust Sports Ground • Watling Academy • Fairfiled sports Hub • Watling Academy • Watling Academy 	
Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Road Cemetery • Calverton Road Cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of burial spaces.
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19.84ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type
Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16.81ha of Amenity Greenspace • 11.94ha of Local Parks • 4.56ha of Pocket Parks 	
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 115.58ha of Linear Parks • 9.43ha of Food Growing Areas 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.95ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 	
Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50.67ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields • 0.89ha of Green Access Links 	

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Drainage Catchment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heightened issues on flood risk management in Stony Stratford.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single WRC – Cotton Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for growth numbers in this Sub Area when considered in isolation

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area contains a primary sub-station but with low (less than 10%) capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited grid capacity in Sub Area with just 5% headroom • Upgrades to Bradwell Abbey Bulk Supply Point (BSP) planned to provide short term capacity to meet immediate development demands. • New BSP is planned for site in south west MK to increase wider electrical capacity across MK; Construction expected post 2025.

Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management		
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

7. West	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	4,340	1,000	5,340
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	8,240	1,900	10,140

7. West		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Strategic Site - Western Expansion Area 10 (Whitehouse)	3,100
Commitments	Strategic Site - Western Expansion Area 11 (Fairfields)	1,165
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	74
Commitments Total		4,339
City Plan 2050 New Sites	City Expansion - Western Expansion - Shenley Dens WEA South extension	1,000
City Plan 2050 Total		1,000
Total for Sub Area		5,339

3 - Infrastructure Implications

7. West	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	28	6	34
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	3	1	4
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	1	0	1
SEND Pupils	80	20	100
FE / College Places	220	50	270
Adult Learning Places	40	10	50
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	500	100	600
Community Pharmacy	2	0	2
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	200	0	300
Acute Healthcare General Beds	40	9	49
Mental Healthcare Beds	3	1	4
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	397	92	489
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	40	9	49
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	57	13	70
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	22	5	27
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	1
Residential beds for children with disabilities	1	0	1

Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	500	100	600
Library Space Sq.m	200	100	300
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	400	100	500
Youth Services Facility	200	100	300
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	1
4 Court Sports Hall	1	0	1
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	9.9	2.3	12.2
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	14.8	3.4	18.2
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	5.8	1.3	7.1
Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	2.1	0.5	2.5
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	4.9	1.1	6.1
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	2.1	0.5	2.5
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	2.5	0.6	3.0
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	19,700	4,500	24,200
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	800	200	1,000
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	4,200	1,000	5,200
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	100	0	100
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.91	0.21	1.12
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	1,042	240	1,283
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	40.38	7.50	47.88
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	363	73	436

Sub Area Profile - North of CMK

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	23,770
Current Population (2021 Census)	59,730
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	29,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various A and B Roads, connected to MK Grid, with lots of commuter traffic. Relies upon the A509 and A422 for trunk road capacity alongside A5. Connected to MK Grid. B4034, Saxon Street and Brickhill Street are key north-south routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H5 / A509 is known to be operating at a very congested level, with a high amount of commuter traffic. Monks Way (H3) provides additional connectivity.
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wolverton Station provides degree of rail services for western part of this Sub Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some local people in western part of the Sub Area may have a preference to use MK Central station as opposed to Wolverton station because of the greater range of services available; these people may have a preference to drive. In east of Sub Area there is limited rail access.
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very well served by buses to CMK Proposed MRT will route through western part of this Sub Area linking CMR and Wolverton. More central areas around Heelands, Linford Wood and Conniburrow are not well served by existing traditional bus services (in contrast to 'mirror' estates on the opposite side of CMK, such as Fishermead and Oldbrook).
Active Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redway Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully integrated into the Redway network as a key component of the MK urban area
Freight/ Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wolverton is an industrial area with freight and distribution, alongside some further distribution areas closer to the M1 at Tongwell for example. 	

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acorn Day Nursery (New Bradwell) Aristotots Nursery School (MK) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very high level of provision with 13

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bancroft Pre-School • Bradwell Common Pre School • Bradwell Pre School • Bright Horizons Stony Stratford Day Nursery and Preschool • Brooksward Day Nursery • Buttons Pre School at Great Linford • Buttons Pre School at Stacey Bushes • Buttons Pre School at Giffard Park • Buttons Pre School at Wolverton • Childcare Pathways • Crosslands Nursery • Downs Barn School • Greenleys Community Pre-School • Hampstead Gate Day Nursery • King Edwards Day Nursery • New Bradwell School • Pepper Hill School • Smart Steps at Giffard Park Primary School • St Mary Magdalene Catholic Primary School • St Monica's Catholic Primary School • Stantonfields Pre-School • Stony Stratford Pre School & Day Nursery • Sunflower Pre-School • The Webber Nursery • Tippy Toes Childcare • TwinkleTots Pre-School • Wolverton Day Nursery & Preschool • Wood End First School • Woodlands Day Nursery (MK) • Wyvern School 	<p>facilities offering 846 places</p>
<p>Primary Schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradwell Village School • Brooksward School • Bushfield School • Downs Barn School • Germander Park School • Giffard Park Primary School • Great Linford Primary School • Greenleys First School • Greenleys Junior School • Heelands School • New Bradwell Primary School • Pepper Hill School • Priory Common School • Southwood School • St Andrew's CofE Infant School • St Mary Magdalene Catholic Primary School • St Monica's Catholic Primary School • Stanton School • Summerfield School • Wood End Infant & Pre-School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of primary schools and notable surplus capacity of places

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wyvern School 	
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stantonbury The Radcliffe School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two secondary schools at or just over capacity
SEND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stated Row School (SEND School) Stephenson Academy (SEND School) New Bradwell Primary School (mainstream school with SEND provision) 	
Further Education & Adult Learning		
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central MK Medical Centre Neath Hill Health Centre Oakridge Park Medical Centre Purbeck Health Centre Sovereign Medical Centre Wolverton Health Centre 1 dental surgery 1 dental suite Stratford Road Dental Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 GP practices and 3 Dentists, very accessible to residents Neath Hill, Oakridge, and Wolverton Health Centres have spare capacity CMK Medical Centre and Purbeck Health Centre are operating around the recommended number of patients per sq. m. Sovereign Medical is above the recommended number of patients per sq. m.
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boots, 68 Bradwell Common Boulevard Charpharm Ltd, Heelands Jardines Pharmacy, Neath Hill Lloyds Pharmacy, Wolverton McLaren Pharmacy, New Bradwell Stantonbury Pharmacy, Stantonbury Campus Well Pharmacy, Greenleys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 pharmacies, very high provision
Acute and Mental Healthcare		
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellfounder House Byerly House Falaise Flintergill Court Heron Lodge Highclere House (BUPA) Neath House Orchard House Permayne Pritchard Court Sudgrove House The Willows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just one day care service, which is also impacted by shortages elsewhere in the authority. 12 nursing care and sheltered housing facilities, the most of any Sub Area.
Social Care and Support for Children, Young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conniburrow Childrens Centre Rainbow Childrens Centre Squirrel Childrens Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest level of Childrens Centre provision in MK exists in this area.

People and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Robins Childrens Centre • The Windmill Childrens Centre 	
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Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wolverton Police Base 	

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wolverton Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff recruitment and retention issues. • Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. • Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. • Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Wolverton Scout Group • Bradwell Village Youth Hostel • Downs Barn Youth Club • Mathiesen Youth Centre • Wolverton Scouts Hall • Wolverton Youth And Community Centre • Greenleys Youth Club • Headway MK 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giffard Park Community Centre • Brookwards Community Annexe - Tower Drive Centre • St John's Ambulance, Wolverton • Mill Mead Hall, Wolverton • Mathiesen Centre, Bradville • Stacey Bushes Community Centre • Heelands Meeting Place • MK Resource Centre • Bradwell Common Meeting Place • Memorial Hall, Great Linford • Bradwell Memorial Hall • Greenleys Meeting Place • Wolverton Community Centre • Bancroft Meeting Place • Madcap Hall Hire • New Bradwell Community Centre • Holy Trinity Church Hall • Bradville Community Centre 	
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ridgeway Centre • MK Museum Trust • MK City Discovery Centre • Bradwell Windmill • National Film and Sci-Fi Museum (ACM sourced) 	
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stantonbury Arts & Leisure Trust • Wolverton Swimming & Fitness Centre • Snap Fitness (MK) • Radcliffe School • Atlas Fitness 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lovat Fields • Radcliffe School • Wolverton Sports Club • Marsh Drive Sports Ground • Conniburrow Community Sports Pavilion • Bradwell Sports And Social Club • The Webber Independent School • St Monica's Catholic Primary School • Heelands Sports Ground • Bushfield School • Greenleys Junior School • Old Bath House & Community Centre • Cross And Stable Community Centre • The Webber Independent School • Summerfield School • New Bradwell School • New Bradwell Community Centre 	
Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wolverton Cemetery • Newport Road Cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of burial spaces.
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest level of food growing areas in MK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest level of food growing areas in MK

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95.11ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of access to regional parks along the River Great Ouse makes this a very well served Sub Area from standpoint of access to nature. • Sub Area is integrated very well into a footpath network and has among the best cycle network provision. • Linford Wood is at capacity for visitors. • Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type.
Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50.86ha of Amenity Greenspace • 21.86ha of Local Parks • 11.25ha of Pocket Parks 	
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25.75ha of Country Parks • 226.64ha of Linear Parks 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.12ha of Civic Spaces and Formal Gardens • 13.41ha of Food Growing Areas 	
Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.16ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds • 19.43ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields • 11.73ha of Green Access Links • 0.87ha of Common Land and Village Greens • 2.1ha of Paddocks 	

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tongwell Lake 	
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single WRC – Cotton Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for growth numbers in this Sub Area when considered in isolation

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area contains a primary sub-station but with low (less than 10%) capacity Sub Area is likely supplied electricity from the Bradwell Abbey Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bradwell Abbey BSP only has 45.1 MVA demand headroom available (less 5% of total capacity). Low capacity at Primary Supply Points (PSPs) (although this can be improved after development approved). Upgrades to Bradwell Abbey BSP planned to provide short term capacity to meet immediate development demands. New BSP is planned for a site in south west MK to increase wider electrical capacity across MK; Construction expected post 2025.
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MK Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) MK Waste Recovery Park F&R Cawley Ltd – Haversham Bank Sidings – Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer Station Global Auto Recycling New Bradwell Household Waste Recycling Centre 	
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

8. North of CMK	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	1,090	400	1,490
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	2,060	760	2,820

8. North of CMK		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	1,086
Commitments Total		1,086
City Plan 2050 New Sites	Urban Growth - Strategic brownfield site (Wolverton Works)	400
City Plan 2050 Total		400
Total for Sub Area		1,486

3 - Infrastructure Implications

8. North of CMK	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	7	3	10
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	1	0	1
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	0	0
SEND Pupils	20	10	30
FE / College Places	50	20	70
Adult Learning Places	10	0	10
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	100	0	200
Community Pharmacy	0	0	1
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	100	0	100
Acute Healthcare General Beds	10	4	14
Mental Healthcare Beds	1	0	1
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	99	37	136
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	10	4	14
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	14	5	20
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	6	2	8
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	0
Residential beds for children with disabilities	0	0	0
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	100	0	200
Library Space Sq.m	100	0	100
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	100	0	100
Youth Services Facility	100	0	100
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	0
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	2.5	0.9	3.4
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	3.7	1.4	5.1
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	1.4	0.5	2.0
Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	0.5	0.2	0.7
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	1.2	0.5	1.7
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	0.5	0.2	0.7
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	0.6	0.2	0.8
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	3,700	1,500	5,200
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	300	100	400
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	1,600	800	2,400
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	100	0	100
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.23	0.08	0.31
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	261	96	357
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	8.18	3.00	11.18
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	80	29	109

Sub Area Profile - Newport Pagnell

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	6,520
Current Population (2021 Census)	15,590
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	5,000

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Served by the A422 trunk road, A509 which connects to M1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congestion on the local road network
Rail		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the largest urban areas in the authority with no direct rail access.
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High bus service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well served by buses Newport Pagnell is on planned MRT corridor
Active Modes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor active mode provision
Freight/ Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High freight/distribution needs in the area

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cedars Combined School Meadow View Day Nursery Northern Pastures Playgroup River Meadow Pre School Youth Club Pre-School 	
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cedars Primary School Green Park School Portfields Primary School Tickford Park Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small surplus capacity in primary pupil places Additional capacity planned.
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ousedale School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Schools operating at slightly above place capacity
SEND		
Further Education & Adult Learning		
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingfisher Surgery Newport Pagnell Medical Centre 127a High Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newport Pagnell Medical Centre and Kingfisher Surgery are now operating as one provider, with a further branch site in Willen

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three practices in the Sub Area are operating around the recommended number of patients per sq. m.
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astons Pharmacy, Newport Pagnell Boots, Newport Pagnell Jardines Pharmacy, Newport Pagnell Lloyds Pharmacy, Newport Pagnell 	
Acute and Mental Healthcare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current provisions operating at or above capacity.
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castlemead Court Chartwell Thurston House Tickford Abbey Westbury Grange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional capacity planned
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tickford Meadow Childrens Centre 	

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		
Fire and Rescue Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newport Pagnell Fire Station 	
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newport Pagnell Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff recruitment and retention issues. Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newport Pagnell Youth Club, Newport Pagnell Scout Hut 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfields Community Centre Newport Pagnell Youth Club Hall Hire Green Park Community Centre United Reform Church Hall Middleton Centre Brookland Senior Citizens Club Lovat Hall 	
Culture		
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Middleton Pool And Fitness Centre Harben House Core Fitness Centre Ousedale School (Newport Pagnell Campus) Willen Road Sports Ground Newport Pagnell Baptist Church Lovat Hall 	
Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ousebank Burial Grounds and Gardens Tickford Street Cemetery . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of burial spaces.

Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest level of food growing areas in MK

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.27ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type
Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.94ha of Amenity Greenspace 13.45ha of Local Parks 2.07ha of Pocket Parks 	
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14.59ha of Linear Parks 6.02ha of Food Growing Areas 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.55ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 10.76ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields 	
Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.11ha of Green Access Links 73.69ha of Common Land and Village Greens 	

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood defences along bank of River Ouzel. Critical Drainage Catchment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heightened issues with water management in Newport Pagnell.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cotton Valley WRC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient headroom capacity at Cotton Valley WRC for growth numbers in this Sub Area when considered in isolation

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area contains a primary sub-station but with low (less than 10%) capacity. Sub Area is likely supplied electricity from the Bradwell Abbey Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bradwell Abbey BSP only has 45.1 MVA demand headroom available (less 5% of total site capacity). Low capacity at Primary Supply Points (PSPs) (although this can be improved after development is approved) Upgrades to Bradwell Abbey BSP planned to provide short term capacity to meet immediate development demands.
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)

Waste Management		
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

9. Newport Pagnell	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	940	0	940
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	1,790	0	1,790

9. Newport Pagnell		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	944
Commitments Total		944
City Plan 2050 Total		0
Total for Sub Area		944

3 - Infrastructure Implications

9. Newport Pagnell	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	6	0	6
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	1	0	1
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	0	0
SEND Pupils	20	0	20
FE / College Places	50	0	50
Adult Learning Places	10	0	10
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	100	0	100
Community Pharmacy	0	0	0
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Acute Healthcare General Beds	9	0	9
Mental Healthcare Beds	1	0	1
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	86	0	86
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	9	0	9
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	12	0	12
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	5	0	5
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	0
Residential beds for children with disabilities	0	0	0
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	100	0	100
Library Space Sq.m	100	0	100
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	100	0	100
Youth Services Facility	0	0	0
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	0
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0

Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	2.1	0.0	2.1
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	3.2	0.0	3.2
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	1.3	0.0	1.3
Food growing: Allotments, Orchards (ha)	0.4	0.0	0.4
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	1.1	0.0	1.1
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	0.5	0.0	0.5
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	3,900	0	3,900
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	400	0	400
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	2,000	0	2,000
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	0	0	0
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.20	0.00	0.20
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	227	0	227
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	7.05	0.00	7.05
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	69	0	69

Sub Area Profile - North West

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	2,630
Current Population (2021 Census)	6,210
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	3,500

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M1 passes through area but no direct access B526 is the primary access route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the Sub Area's roads are low capacity and rural, extending into adjacent local authorities. Limited highway routes into MK city; Haversham Road to the west connects into Wolverton and V6 Grafton Street; Little Linford Lane which connects into Newport Pagnell.
Rail		
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castlethorpe and Hanslope served by bus services. 	
Active Modes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor active modes provision with capacity issues.
Freight/ Distribution		

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acorn Day Nursery (Castlethorpe) Ducklings at Castlethorpe Filgrave School Hanslope Park Day Nursery Hanslope Pre-School Stoke Goldington Pre-School 	
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castlethorpe First School Hanslope Primary School Haversham Village School Stoke Goldington Church of England School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Surplus capacity in primary provision across schools in Sub Area with exception of Low primary school capacity in Hanslope. Catchments of nearest primary schools pose issue for accessibility to provision across Sub Area.
Secondary Schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No secondary schools located in Sub Area. Catchments of nearest schools pose issue for accessibility to secondary provision.
SEND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stoke Goldington Church of England School (mainstream) 	

	school providing SEND provision)	
Further Education & Adult Learning		
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No GPs directly located within Sub Area; reliance on capacity elsewhere in Olney, Newport Pagnell and North MK. Nearest GP practices are Oakridge Park Medical Centre, Newport Pagnell and Hanslope Surgery (a branch surgery of a Northamptonshire GP practice); None of these practices have a lot of spare capacity
Pharmacies		
Acute and Mental Healthcare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited provision / access in this part of the authority, reliant on services provided in and around South MK and Bletchley.
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lathbury Manor Lincoln Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct provision, reliant on services in Olney and North MK.
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodlands Childrens Centre 	

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no emergency services in this Sub Area.
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good young and community centre provision in the Sub Area, but no library or cultural provision; thus reliance on provision in other areas. Staff recruitment and retention issues. Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Army Cadet Course, Wolverton Army Training Corps, Wolverton Castlethorpe Youth Club Baden Lodge Scout Hall Stoke Goldington Youth Club 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Reading Room, Stoke Goldington Ravenstone Village Hall Weston Underwood Village Hall Haversham Social Centre Lathbury Village Hall Castlethorpe Village Hall Hanslope Village Hall 	
Culture		

Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castlethorpe Sports Ground • Hanslope Recreation Ground • Hanslope Primary School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliant on nearby areas for leisure provisions.
Cemeteries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of burial spaces.
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of allotment space.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace • 5.75ha of Amenity Greenspace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very rural Sub Area which benefits from high level of PRoW provision and proximity to large regional parks on Ouse. • Little Linford Wood (BBOWT) is at full capacity for visitors. • Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type
Active and Healthy Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.25ha of Local Parks • 0.22ha of Pocket Parks 	
Thriving and Prosperous Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 379.84ha of Linear Parks • 4.07ha of Food Growing Areas 	
Improved Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.09ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds • 7.87ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields 	
Resilient and Climate Positive Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.06ha of Green Access Links • 0.59ha of Common Land and Village Greens • 0.25ha of Paddocks 	

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Drainage Catchments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for greater flood risk management provision in relation to fluvial flood risk and surface water flood risk.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Stressed - same for all Sub Areas and has a management process in place by WRMP.
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanslope STW • Castlethorpe STW • Larger growth area in the MK City Plan 2050 would drain south o the Ouse to Cotton Valley WRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanslope WRC has no current headroom capacity for additional growth. • Castlethorpe WRC has limited capacity for additional growth. • Most of the Sub Area growth proposals are not connected to existing WRC catchments.

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned growth in Sub Area appears to be situated in area supplied by the Bradwell Abbey Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradwell Abbey BSP only has 45.1 MVA demand headroom available (less 5% of total site capacity). • Upgrades to Bradwell Abbey BSP planned to provide short term capacity to meet immediate development demands.
Gas Distribution		
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sherington Road Waste Management Site 	
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

10. North West	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	170	0	170
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	320	0	320

10. North West		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	168
Commitments Total		168
City Plan 2050 Total		0
Total for Sub Area		168

3 - Infrastructure Implications

10. North West	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	1	0	1
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	0	0	0
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	0	0
SEND Pupils	0	0	0
FE / College Places	10	0	10
Adult Learning Places	0	0	0
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Community Pharmacy	0	0	0
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Acute Healthcare General Beds	2	0	2
Mental Healthcare Beds	0	0	0
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	15	0	15
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	2	0	2
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	2	0	2
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	1	0	1
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	0
Residential beds for children with disabilities	0	0	0
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	0	0	0
Library Space Sq.m	0	0	0
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	0	0	0
Youth Services Facility	0	0	0
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0

Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	0
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	0.4	0.0	0.4
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	0.6	0.0	0.6
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	0.2	0.0	0.2
Food growing: Allotments, Orchards (ha)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	0.2	0.0	0.2
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	700	0	700
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	100	0	100
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	300	0	300
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	0	0	0
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.04	0.00	0.04
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	40	0	40
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	1.28	0.00	1.28
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	12	0	12

Sub Area Profile - Olney

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	2,870
Current Population (2021 Census)	6,600
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	2,250

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A508, B565, B5388 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A508 experiences considerable congestion through Olney as long-distance traffic mixes with local traffic on a busy high street.
Rail		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the largest urban areas without any direct rail access in the authority, formerly town had rail services prior to 1960s.
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy reliance on bus services given considerable distance from central MK. Bus services are only hourly so very limited.
Active Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low to no provision of active modes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity issues identified.
Freight/ Distribution		

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olney Pre-School Olney Nursery 	
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olney Infant Academy Olney Middle School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary provision operating slightly below capacity with small surplus provision
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ousedale School Olney Campus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared provision with secondary campus at Newport Pagnell; School operating slightly above capacity
SEND		
Further Education & Adult Learning		
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cobbs Garden Surgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current GP practice (Cobbs Garden Surgery) is constrained, exacerbated by a poor internal building layout; Surgery has ambitions to relocate to an alternative site in the village, but there is insufficient funding to enable this.
Pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hillstop Pharmacy 	
Acute and Mental Healthcare		
Adult Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchener Day Care Service 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clifton Court 	
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of children and family centre provision noted in Olney.

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		
Fire and Rescue Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olney Fire Station 	
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olney Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff recruitment and retention issues. Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olney Youth Club 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hall, Olney The Olney Centre 	
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cowper and Newton Museum 	
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ousedale School (Olney Campus) Olney Recreation Ground 	
Cemeteries		
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of allotment space.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.64ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace 0.55ha of Amenity Greenspace 3.39ha of Local Parks 0.73ha of Pocket Parks 3.35ha of Food Growing Areas 1.99ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 25.14ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type
Active and Healthy Places		
Thriving and Prosperous Places		
Improved Water Management		
Resilient and Climate Positive Places		

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical Drainage Catchment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heightened issues with flood risk management in Olney.
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olney WRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient headroom capacity at Olney WRC
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Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Area contains a primary sub-station with high (20%) capacity. Sub Area is likely supplied by the Northampton East Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northampton East BSP has high capacity (44.7 MVA demand headroom) available (i.e. 15% of total site capacity). Sole Primary Supply Point (PSP) in this Sub Area generally has high demand headroom availability, making new development easier to accommodate from energy perspective.
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olney WRC 	
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

11. Olney	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	220	0	220
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	410	0	410

11. Olney		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	216
Commitments Total		216
City Plan 2050 Total		0
Total for Sub Area		216

3 - Infrastructure Implications

11. Olney	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	1	0	1
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	0	0	0
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	0	0
SEND Pupils	0	0	0
FE / College Places	10	0	10
Adult Learning Places	0	0	0
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Community Pharmacy	0	0	0
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Acute Healthcare General Beds	2	0	2
Mental Healthcare Beds	0	0	0

Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	20	0	20
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	2	0	2
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	3	0	3
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	1	0	1
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	0
Residential beds for children with disabilities	0	0	0
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	0	0	0
Library Space Sq.m	0	0	0
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	0	0	0
Youth Services Facility	0	0	0
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	0
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	0.5	0.0	0.5
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	0.7	0.0	0.7
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	0.3	0.0	0.3
Food growing: Allotments, Orchards (ha)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	0.2	0.0	0.2
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	900	0	900
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	100	0	100
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	400	0	400
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	0	0	0
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.05	0.00	0.05
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	52	0	52
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	3.83	0.00	3.83
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	28	0	28

Sub Area Profile - North

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	1,080
Current Population (2021 Census)	2,530
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	300

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very rural road network Trunk road A428 between Bedford and Northampton passes through. 	
Rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Area is not served by rail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of rail access, and limited bus and active mode provision makes Sub Area largely reliant on private vehicles.
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited bus provision. 	
Active Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited active mode provision. 	
Freight/ Distribution		

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emberton Day Nursery Lavendon Pavillion Pre School 	
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lavendon School Newton Blossomville Church of England School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low primary places and operating slightly above capacity Dispersed areas and demand with accessibility challenges for rural communities
Secondary Schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliant on other areas. Dispersed areas and demand with accessibility challenges for rural communities
SEND		
Further Education & Adult Learning		
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No GP other health / social care provision exists in this Sub Area; Sub Area relies on provision elsewhere; Nearest GP provision is Cobbs Garden Surgery in Olney and Harrold Surgery, both of which are constrained;
Pharmacies		
Acute and Mental Healthcare		
Adult Social Care		
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families		

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no emergency services in this Sub Area.
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff recruitment and retention issues. Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lavendon Youth Club 	
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newton Blossomville Village Hall Cold Brayfield Village Hall Emberton Village Hall Lavendon Village Hall 	
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emberton Playing Field 	
Culture		
Cemeteries		
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.64ha of Amenity Greenspace 1.81ha of Local Parks 47.52ha of Pocket Parks 99.91ha of Country Parks 1.36ha of Food Growing Areas 1.72ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 3.12ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type
Active and Healthy Places		
Thriving and Prosperous Places		
Improved Water Management		
Resilient and Climate Positive Places		

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical Drainage Areas in Olney and Lavendon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water flood risk in Olney and Lavendon as well as fluvial flood risk
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant constraints for connection to existing water supply mains identified.
Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lavendon WRC Turvey WRC Olney WRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient headroom capacity at Olney and Lavendon WRC

Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area contains no Primary Supply Points (PSPs); connection would be required to existing sub-stations (probably in Olney, which has high capacity) Sub Area is likely supplied by Northampton East Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northampton East BSP has high capacity (44.7 MVA demand headroom) available (i.e. 15% of total site capacity still). The nearest PSP to the Sub Area generally has high demand headroom availability. Lack of PSP in Sub Area may mean accommodating new development could be more costly, depending on distance of growth site from PSP.
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management		
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

12. North	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	60	0	60
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	120	0	120

12. North		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Non Strategic Sites	63
Commitments Total		63
City Plan 2050 Total		0
Total for Sub Area		63

3 - Infrastructure Implications

12. North	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	0	0	0
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	0	0	0
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	0	0	0
SEND Pupils	0	0	0
FE / College Places	0	0	0
Adult Learning Places	0	0	0
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Community Pharmacy	0	0	0
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	0	0	0
Acute Healthcare General Beds	1	0	1

Mental Healthcare Beds	0	0	0
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	6	0	6
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	1	0	1
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	1	0	1
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	0	0	0
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	0	0	0
Residential beds for children with disabilities	0	0	0
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	0	0	0
Library Space Sq.m	0	0	0
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	0	0	0
Youth Services Facility	0	0	0
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	0	0	0
4 Court Sports Hall	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	0
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	0.2	0.0	0.2
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	300	0	300
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	0	0	0
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	100	0	100
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	0	0	0
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	0.01	0.00	0.01
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	15	0	15
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	0.45	0.00	0.45
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	4	0	4

Sub Area Profile - North East

1 - Existing Situation

Current Profile

Current Households (2021 Census)	1,040
Current Population (2021 Census)	2,440
Current Employment Land	TBC
Current Jobs (2022 Business Register and Employment Survey)	1,250

Existing Provision / Constraints

Transport

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criss-crossed by key trunk roads partly dualled A4509 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural area with fairly high road capacity.
Rail		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of rail provision .
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited bus provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area is reliant on bus service which are limited to one bus an hour.
Active Modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited active mode provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited provision for active modes.
Freight/ Distribution		

Education

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Early Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sherington Pre-School Wellies Day Nursery 	No specific issues identified.
Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Crawley CofE School Sherington Church of England School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited primary school capacity but operating within capacity Will have higher capacity with MK East extension development proposals
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ousedale School (Newport Pagnell) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited existing provision in close proximity and separation from City schools due to motorway. Will have higher capacity with MK East extension development proposals
SEND		
Further Education & Adult Learning		
Higher Education/ University		

Health and Social Care

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Primary Healthcare and Public Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low access to GP services with no surgeries in this area. Existing nearby GP practices are Newport Pagnell/Kingfisher, Brooklands and Cranfield Surgery The existing planned growth will be supported through the health centre development of the East MK Hub, under construction – capacity for c.10,000 patients.
Pharmacies		
Acute and Mental Healthcare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No facilities located in the Sub Area and nearest current provisions operating at or above capacity.

Adult Social Care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No facilities located in the Sub Area and nearest current provisions operating at or above capacity.
Social Care and Support for Children, Young People and Families		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No facilities located in the Sub Area and nearest current family centres are operating at low capacity.

Emergency Services

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Ambulance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no emergency services in this Sub Area.
Fire and Rescue Service		
Police		

Community Facilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Libraries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff recruitment and retention issues. Reconfiguration of existing services and co-located/ combined community spaces more appropriate to address growth than new facility. Co-located/combined community / library / art / culture space more appropriate than stand-alone single use facilities. Space requirements may be combined.
Youth Services		
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Millennium Hall, Moulsoe Chicheley Village Hall North Crawley Village Hall Astwood Village Hall Sherington Village Hall 	
Culture		
Leisure and Recreation		
Cemeteries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of burial spaces.
Courts and Tribunal Services		
Food Growing Areas		

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Nature Rich and Beautiful Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.25ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace 1.76ha of Amenity Greenspace 0.88ha of Local Parks 0.48ha of Pocket Parks -0.4ha of Food Growing Areas 1.76ha of Cemeteries, Churchyard, and Other Burial Grounds 4.58ha of Formal Outdoor Playing Fields 1.08ha of Paddocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infiltration potential for SuDS likely to be low due to geology and soil type
Active and Healthy Places		
Thriving and Prosperous Places		
Improved Water Management		
Resilient and Climate Positive Places		

Flood Risk and Water Management

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Flood Risk Management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluvial flood risk and surface water flood risk in parts of Sub Area
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Water Supply Zone – Ruthamford Central 	

Wastewater Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherington WRC • North Crawley WRC • Cotton Valley WRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Crawley WRC has no headroom for additional growth. • Strategic sites not connected to existing WRC catchment.
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Utilities

Sub-Type	Asset / Facility	Identified Capacity Constraint, Issue, or Opportunities:
Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub Area contains no sub-station, so would have to connect to Newport Pagnel, which has low capacity. • Sub Area is likely supplied by the Northampton East Bulk Supply Point (BSP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northampton East BSP has high capacity (44.7 MVA demand headroom) available (i.e. 15% of total site capacity). • Lack of PSP in Sub Area may mean accommodating new development could be more costly, depending on location, especially as nearest PSP has low capacity.
Gas Distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decarbonisation of grid means new residential development will not typically be connected to gas. • There may be some need for commercial connections.
Renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MKCC aims to maximise use of renewable energy to provide increased resilience to grid. • New renewable energy sources depend on suitability of location / conditions for proposed renewable energy source (Awaiting results of study on net zero carbon re. opportunity locations)
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Crawley Road Household Waste Recycling Centre 	
Digital Infrastructure		

2 - Growth Planned

13. North East	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Homes 2022 - 2050	5,750	7,500	13,250
Population Increase (2022 - 2050)	10,920	14,240	25,160

13. North East		2022 - 2050
Commitments	Strategic Site - Milton Keynes East	5,750
Commitments Total		5,750
City Plan 2050 New Sites	City Expansion - Eastern Strategic City Extension (east of current MKE allocation)	7,500
City Plan 2050 Total		7,500
Total for Sub Area		13,250

3 - Infrastructure Implications

13. North East	Commitments	New Sites	Total
Early Year Facility	37	48	85
Primary schools (3 Form Entry)	4	5	9
Secondary schools (10 Form Entry)	1	2	3
SEND Pupils	110	150	260
FE / College Places	290	380	670

Adult Learning Places	50	70	130
Primary healthcare Facility Space (sq.m)	600	800	1,500
Community Pharmacy	2	3	5
Dental Practitioner Facility Space (sq.m)	300	400	700
Acute Healthcare General Beds	53	69	122
Mental Healthcare Beds	4	6	10
Community and Mental Health services (sq.m)	527	687	1,214
Nursing Care Unit Facility beds	52	68	121
Residential Care Unit Facility beds	76	99	175
Extra Care Unit Facility beds	29	38	67
Adult Social Care Centre	0	0	0
Children and Family Centre	1	1	2
Residential beds for children with disabilities	1	2	3
Community Space (Flexible spec) Sq.m	700	900	1,500
Library Space Sq.m	300	400	800
Art & Cultural Space Sq.m	500	600	1,100
Youth Services Facility	300	400	700
Police Station	0	0	0
Community Hubs	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0
Ambulance Station	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (4 Lane Pool)	1	1	1
4 Court Sports Hall	1	1	2
Indoor Bowls Rink	0	0	0
Artificial 3G Pitch	0	0	1
Formal outdoor playing fields (ha)	13.1	17.1	30.2
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace (ha)	19.7	25.6	45.3
Amenity greenspace + Local Park + Pocket Parks (ha)	7.6	10.0	17.6
Food growing: Allotments. Orchards (ha)	2.7	3.6	6.3
Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play (NEAP)	6.6	8.5	15.1
Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP)	2.7	3.6	6.3
Other outdoor play provision (e.g., MUGA)	3.3	4.3	7.5
Highway Impacts (additional daily 2 way trips)	27,200	35,500	62,700
Rail / Public Transport (additional daily 2 way trips)	700	900	1,600
Active Modes (additional daily 2 way trips)	7,200	9,400	16,600
Freight/Distribution (additional daily 2 way trips)	200	300	500
Water Demand (Ml/d increase)	1.20	1.57	2.77
Wastewater Treatment (m3 increase in wastewater flow)	1,381	1,802	3,183
Electricity Demand (MW increase)	88.80	56.25	145.05
Gas Demand (MWh/day increase)	680	551	1,231

6. Infrastructure Schedule

This draft project schedule lists all permitted, planned, and theoretical infrastructure projects required to address the needs resulting from planned growth in Milton Keynes to 2050, based on information available to AECOM to date.

This includes projects catering for need at a Sub Area scale, as well as larger scale projects which address need from the whole of Milton Keynes and beyond. Projects are arranged by infrastructure type and sub-type.

Permitted and planned projects on the schedule are sourced from existing plans, strategies, and consents, as well as from discussions with MKCC and other infrastructure providers and commissioners.

Proposed theoretical projects were added to illustrate what additional infrastructure is needed to fill any gaps between our assessed level of need resulting from growth and the known (permitted and planned) projects to cater for this need.

For some infrastructure types, mainly social, green and blue infrastructure, high-level modelling was used to quantify the extent of these theoretical projects (for instance how many new primary school forms might be needed on a new growth site), based on industry benchmarks and standards, applied to the planned increases in homes and population. For other infrastructure types, for instance transport, water, and other utilities, a more nuanced assessment approach was undertaken, in cooperation with MKCC and stakeholders.

This schedule will be refined and made more detailed at Regulation 19 stage of the MK City Plan 2050

See separate spreadsheet

7. Next Steps

This Regulation 18 Infrastructure Delivery Plan is now published alongside the Regulation 18 MK City Plan 2050 and its other supporting evidence documents for public engagement. The draft policy on infrastructure included in the Regulation 18 MK City Plan 2050 is called **GS9 - Supporting Growth with Infrastructure** and can be viewed and commented on via MKCC’s Regulation 18 consultation.

This time, over the summer of 2024, is the first opportunity for MKCC to collect representations on the issues and options for the Plan, including on the proposed sites to deliver new homes and jobs to the year 2050, and on the infrastructure needed to make this growth deliverable and sustainable.

This Regulation 18 consultation is the first of two formal engagement stages in the process of producing the MK City Plan 2050.

The Regulation 18 IDP sets out an initial assessment of what infrastructure is needed, how much of it, where, when, and why, to support the growth currently proposed in the MK City Plan 2050.

The level of detail on planned growth is, as we explained earlier in our report, not yet decided. What is contained in the Regulation 18 Plan is MKCC’s draft preferred option for growth, based on early evidence available to them.

Once representations and more evidence are gathered, the options for homes and job growth will evolve, and with them, the level, type, and location of infrastructure needed.

The Regulation 18 IDP will be updated, based on representations, other new evidence, and associated changes in the growth options, to produce a Regulation 19 IDP. This will underpin the Regulation 19 MK City Plan 2050.

A second round of public engagement will be undertaken in early 2025. After that, the Plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination, and subsequently adopted later in 2025.

